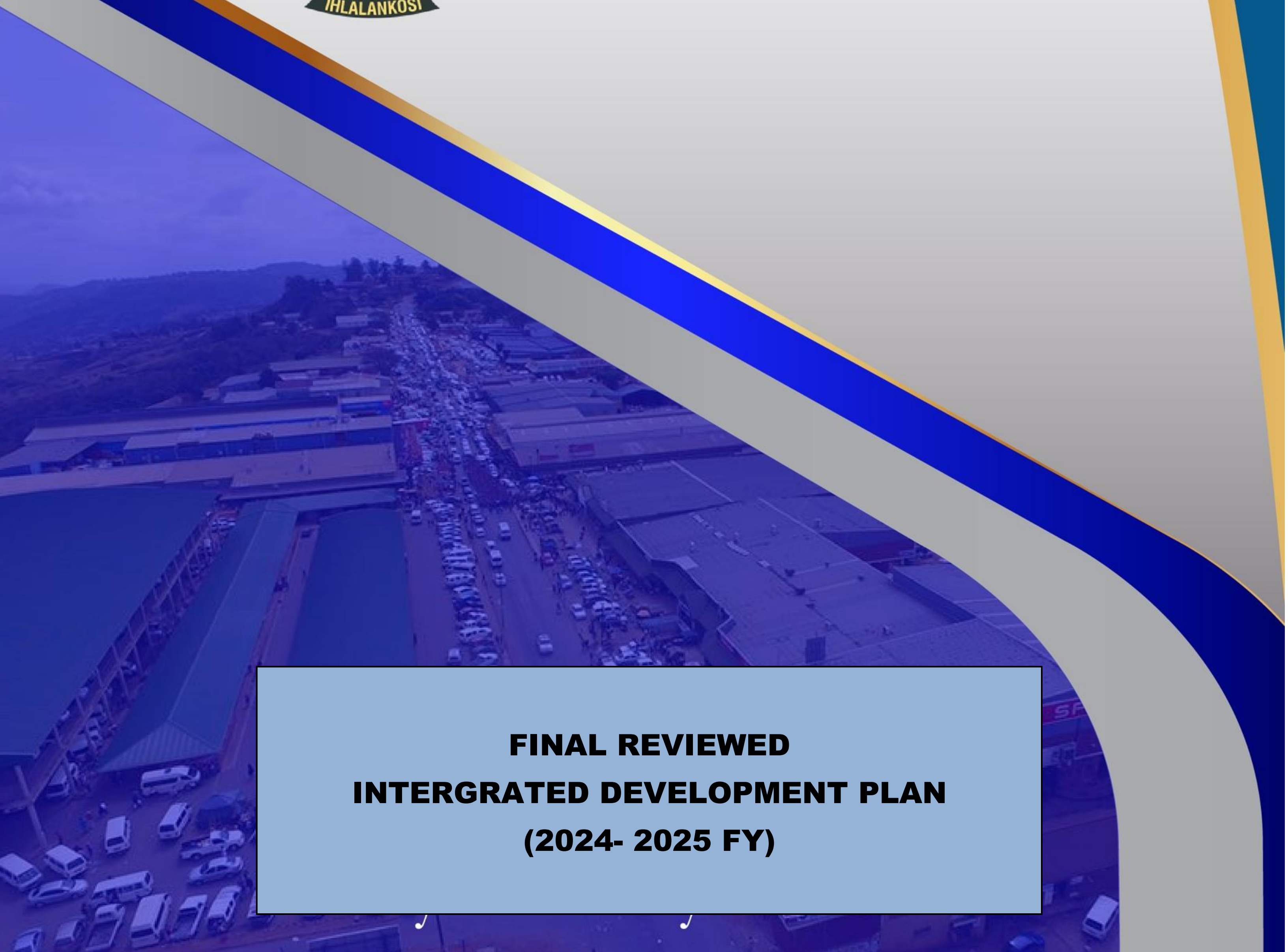
Umkhandlu wakwa
NONGOMA
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



FINAL REVIEWED
INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2024- 2025 FY)

Contents

THE MAYOR'S FOREWORD

Greetings,

On the 07th of July 2023, I was installed as the Mayor of Nongoma Municipality following the inauguration of the NFP-ANC-EFF coalition government.

While the municipality's objectives have not changed; upon our inauguration, we committed ourselves as a collective on the need to familiarize with and comprehend the objectives thus ensuring that we strive to accomplish them.

We also introduced a "business unusual" mentality to both the municipal staff and councillors, especially, TROIKA. As the Mayor, I want nothing else but service delivery, for I believe that is the main purpose as to why we are all here…We are here to render services to the people of Nongoma regardless of our political affiliation.

The municipality will soon be renamed after the late King of the Zulu nation, King Goodwill Zwelithini ka Bhekuzulu; a move which we believe would be a fitting tribute to Umdlokombane. The strategic planning session conducted on the 07th to 09th of February, set in motion the process of changing the name, the vision and mission of the municipality.

One is therefore optimistic that by the time the final IDP is adopted by council; it would be adopted under a new name, with a new vision, mission and a new identity in terms of the Logo. The proposed logo was unveiled at the strategic planning session and will be confirmed as an official logo for the municipality once all necessary processes have been exhausted.

In conclusion, the reviewed IDP represents the aspiration of the people of Nongoma, hence the new vision and mission statement, with the updated municipal values.

I thank you.

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Cllr C.M. Ndabandaba

The Mayor

THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

Greetings.

This document is an articulation of the 2024/25 FY reviewed IDP, an IDP that would be implemented between the 1st of July 2024 to the 30th of June 2025. The reviewed IDP is a series of IDP revision for the 6th generation of IDPs, Nongoma's 5-year strategic agenda that was duly adopted by the council on the 26th of May 2022.

The reviewed IDP is centered around a new municipal vision and mission. It is through that vision that the municipal identity had to be revisited and realigned. The new municipal logo which would be operational after the conclusion of the proposed name-change process, is indicative of the rich cultural and heritage upon which Nongoma municipality would be positioned.

Nongoma municipality is committed to fostering economic development by creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, job creation, and investment opportunities, while ensuring equitable access to quality services for all residents. Through preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage, the municipality will strive to strengthen the identity and pride of the Zulu nation, enhancing social cohesion and unity within its diverse community.

One would like to, on behalf of the entire management team, express my gratitude to the Nongoma Municipal Council, in particular His Worship, the Mayor Cllr C.M. Ndabandaba and his Executive Committee, for their political guidance during the course of the review process.

In conclusion, my sincere gratitude goes to the Nongoma municipal employees, in particular the management, for their commitment in ensuring that the IDP is reflective of the aspirations of the people of Nongoma municipality.

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Mr. S.B. Nkosi

The Municipal Manager (Acting)

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Council is headed by the following full-time councilors:

POLITICAL STRUCTURE		
No.	DESIGNATION	FUNCTIONS
	 Hon. Mayor Cllr CM Ndabandaba	The functions of the Mayor are set out in the Municipal Structures Act. The mayor is elected by the Municipal Council to co-ordinate the work of the Municipality. Functions include the following: Ceremonial: Must perform a ceremonial role as the council may determine. EXCO: Heads the municipal EXCO Determine the venue, time and date of meeting of the mayoral committee Strategy: Recommends to the council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the integrated development plan. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitor the management of the municipality's administration in accordance with the directions of the municipal council.
2.	 Hon. Deputy Mayor Cllr GS Nkosi	The Deputy Mayor is a member of the Executive Committee of the municipal council and is elected when the executive committee is elected. The Deputy Mayor exercises the powers and performs the duties of the Mayor if the Mayor is absent or not available or if the office of the Mayor is vacant. The Mayor may delegate duties to the deputy mayor.

<table>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>
Hon. Speaker: Cllr B.H. Sithole</td>
<td>The Speaker of a municipal council-
▪ presides at meetings of the council;
▪ performs the duties and exercises the powers delegated to the speaker in terms of section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000): I.e.
– must ensure that the council meets at least quarterly;
– must maintain order during meetings;
– must ensure compliance in the council and council committees with the Code of Conduct set out in Schedule 1 to 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.</td>
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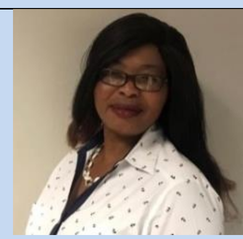
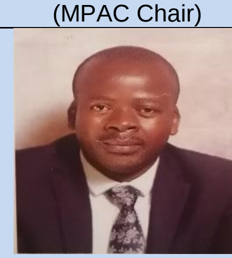
The municipal council is made up of the following councilors:

 1. Cllr. C.M Ndabandaba The Mayor	 2. Cllr G.S Nkosi The Deputy Mayor	 3. Cllr B.H. Sithole The Speaker
 4. Cllr J.T Nkosi Ward 18 Councillor EXCO Member	 5. Cllr. TJ Nsele Ward 10 Councillor EXCO Member	 6. Cllr K.M. Dladla PR Councillor EXCO Member

 7. Cllr N.M Mthembu PR Councillor EXCO Member	 8. Cllr AM Mncwango PR Councillor EXCO Member	 9. Cllr. SL Mbongwa Ward 4 Councillor EXCO Member
 10. Cllr. M.N Sokhela PR Councillor EXCO Member	 11. Cllr Cllr. S.M Zulu PR Councillor Chief Whip	 12. Cllr. SM Mbatha Ward 14 Councillor
 13. Cllr F.M Shongwe Ward 1 Councillor	 14. Cllr. G.N Mthiyane Ward 2 Councillor	 15. Cllr. B.G Ndwandwe Ward 3 Councillor
 16. Cllr. N.M Manqele Ward 4 Councillor	 17. Cllr. BW Zulu Ward 15 Councillor	 18. Cllr S.A Mhlongo Ward 6 Councillor
 19. Cllr D.J Mtshali Ward 7 Councillor	 20. Cllr. M.P Nxumalo Ward 8 Councillor	 21. Cllr S.S.Z Dlamini Ward 9 Councillor

22. Vacant Ward 11 Councillor	 23. Cllr. TM Ndwandwe Ward 12 Councillor	 24. Cllr. MA Mtshali Ward 13 Councillor
 25. Cllr. Z.H Zungu Ward 16 Councillor	 26. Cllr S. Mbatha Ward 17 Councillor	 27. Cllr N.P Ndebele Ward 19 Councillor
 28. Cllr N. Msomi Ward 20 Councillor	 29. Cllr. B.L Buthelezi Ward 21 Councillor	 30. Cllr M.H Zulu Ward 22 Councillor
 31. Cllr. V.P Mpanza Ward 23 Councillor	 32. Cllr S,V Nxumalo PR Councillor	 33. Cllr G.N Xaba PR Councillor
 34. Cllr A.N Manqele PR Councillor	 35. Cllr N.F Zungu PR Councillor	 36. Cllr. T.J.C Mthimkhulu PR Councillor

 37. Cllr. S. Gazu PR Councillor	 38. Cllr. LN Buthelezi PR Councillor	 39. Cllr. C.S.P Sithole PR Councillor
 40. Cllr. P.W Gumbi PR Councillor	 41. Cllr. L.N Mdluli PR Councillor	 42. Cllr. SC Ndwandwe PR Councillor (MPAC Chair)
 43. Cllr M.E Ndwandwe PR Councillor	 44. Cllr ZN Sithole PR Councillor	 45. Cllr BA Mncwango PR Councillor

A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

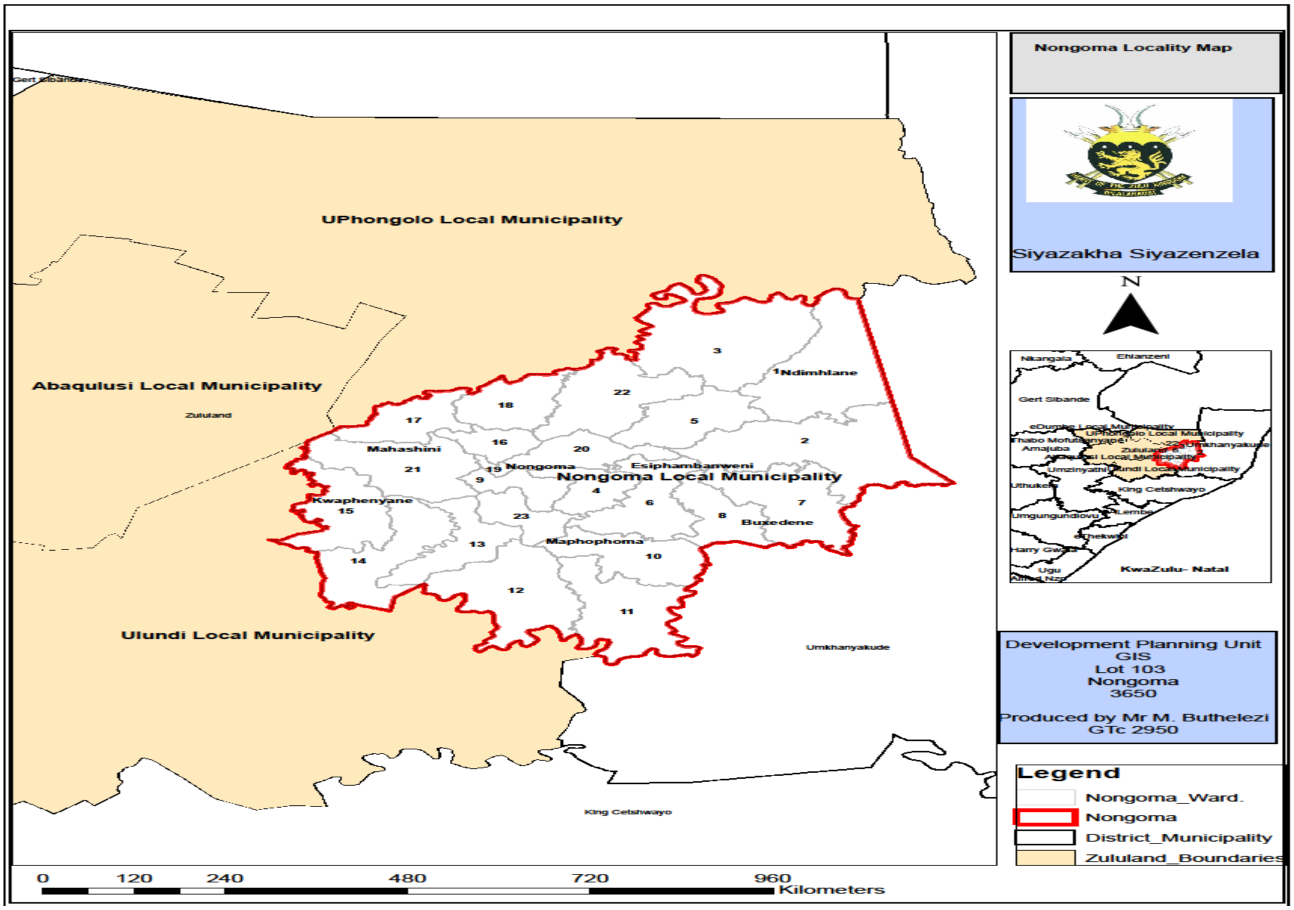
1. Overview of the Municipality

Nongoma Local Municipality is one of the 5 local municipalities within Zululand District; and is located in the northeastern part of Zululand District in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa **(**27°55′S 31°39′E**)**, it has two secondary corridors, which run from Ulundi to Pongola and from Hlabisa to Vryheid. At 2,185.5 km^2 and with a population totaling 225 278 (StatSa, Community Survey 2016); the municipality is Zululand's second largest municipality in terms of population and the second largest in terms of area size.

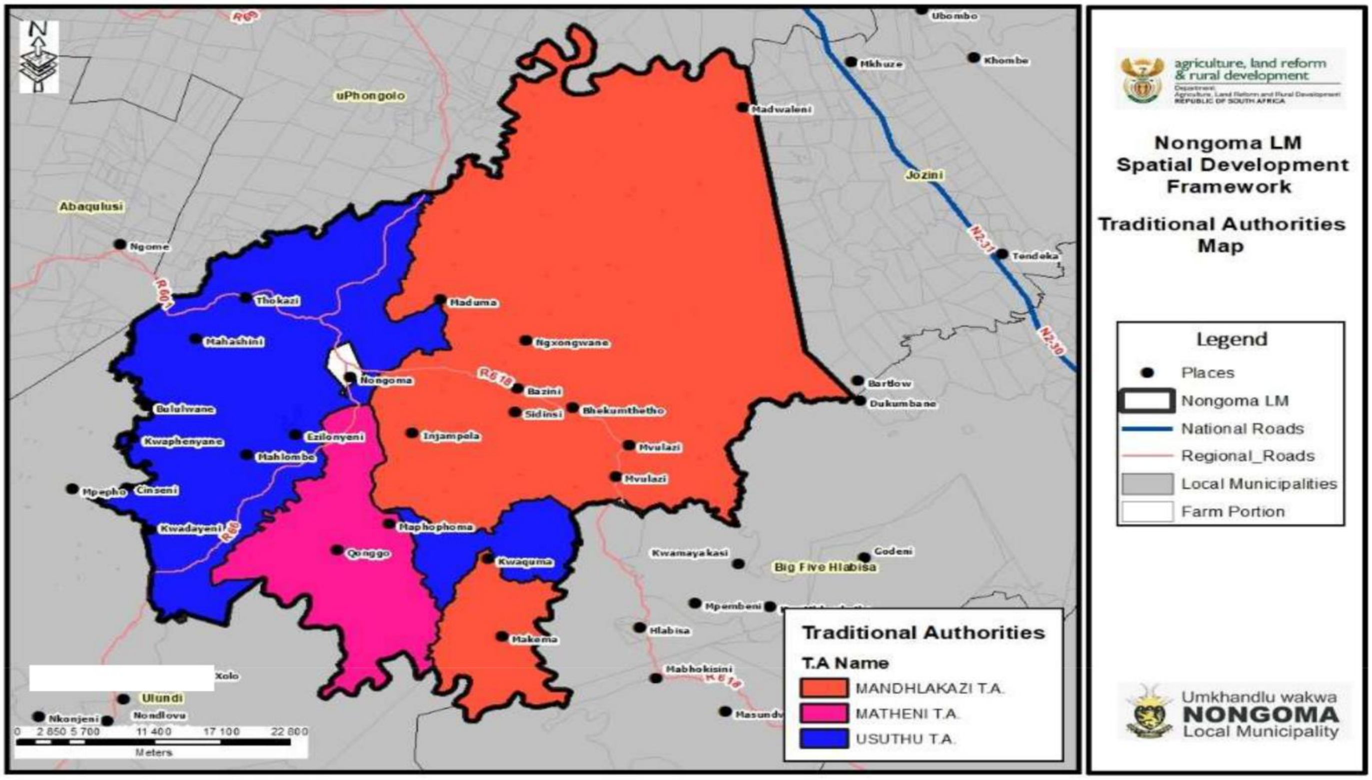
Nongoma municipality shares its name with the town of Nongoma, which serves as the seat of the municipality. It is the home of late King Goodwill Zwelithini, the hereditary traditional leader of the Zulu nation, hence it is popularly known as the seat of the Zulu monarch. The King's royal palaces are among the main tourist attractions in the region. The municipality has three tribal authorities, namely Mandlakazi, Usuthu and Matheni.

The Map below indicates the spatial location of Nongoma municipality. The municipality shares its boundaries with uMkhanyakude's Big 5 Hlabisa and Jozini Local municipalities on the South and the East respectively; and then within the Zululand District it shares its borders with Uphongolo in the North, Abaqulusi (West) and uLundi (South) municipalities.

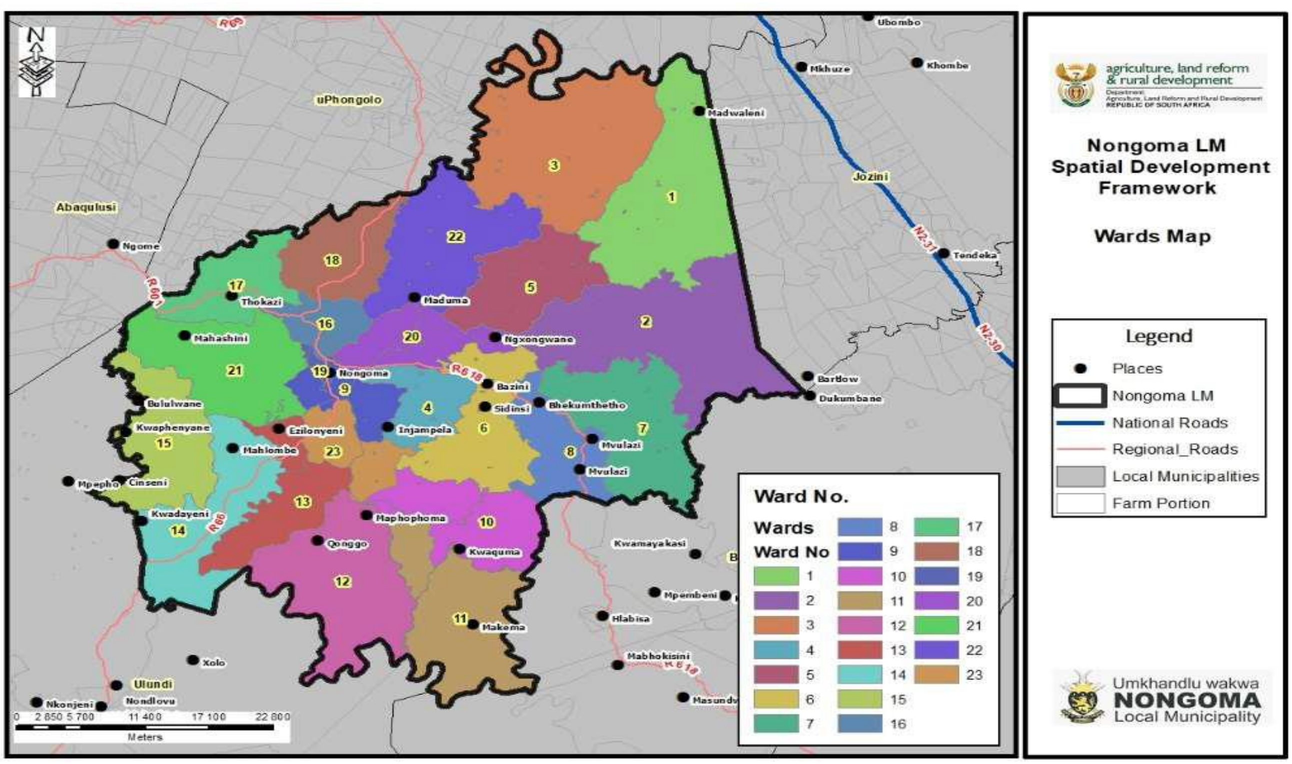
Map 1: Nongoma Locality Map (Nongoma SDF Stratus Quo report, 2019)


Nongoma Locality Map
Siyazakha Siyazenzela
N
UPhongolo Local Municipality
Abaqulusi Local Municipality
Zululand
Nongoma Local Municipality
Ulundi Local Municipality
Mahashini
Nongoma
Esiphambanweni
Ndimhlane
Kwaphenyane
Buxedene
Maphophoma
Umkhanyakude
King Cetshwayo
Development Planning Unit
GIS
Lot 103
Nongoma
3650
Produced by Mr M. Buthelezi
GTc 2950
Legend
Nongoma_Ward.
Nongoma
District_Municipality
Zululand_Boundaries
KwaZulu- Natal
0 120 240 480 720 960
Kilometers

Map 2: Nongoma Traditional Authorities (Nongoma SDF PHASE 2: policy context and vision directives report , 2024)



Map 3: Nongoma Municipal Wards (Nongoma SDF PHASE 2: policy context and vision directives report , 2024)



1.1. Brief Demographic Profile for Nongoma Local Municipality

1.1.1. Population

According to the 2022 Census count by Statistics South Africa , Nongoma has a total population of 225 278. If compared with the 2011 statistics (194 908).

The population of Nongoma increased from 194,908 in 2011 to 225,278 in 2022, marking a growth rate of approximately 15.58%. This growth suggests dynamic changes in the community, potentially impacting infrastructure, services, and employment opportunities. It reflects both natural increase and migration as contributing factors.

In terms or racial characteristics; 99.5% of the people in the municipality are African Black, 0,10% are Coloured, with the other population groups making up the rest. Females make up 54.6% of the total population as compared to males (45.4%).

Figure 1: Population by Race in Nongoma LM (StatsSa, 2011)

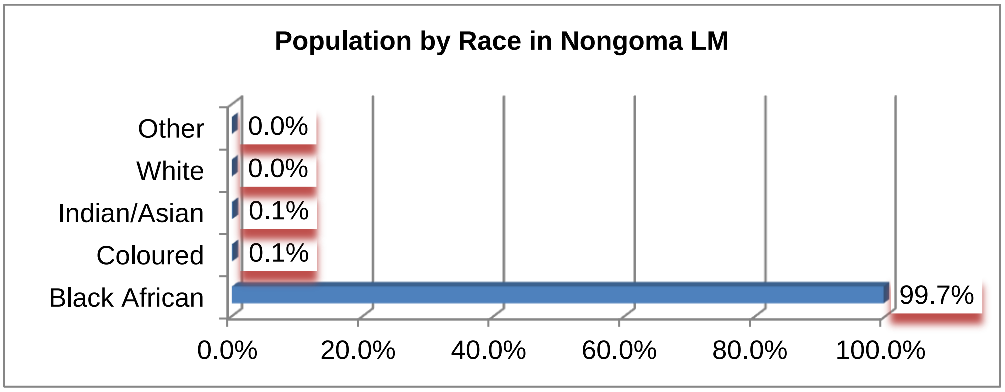
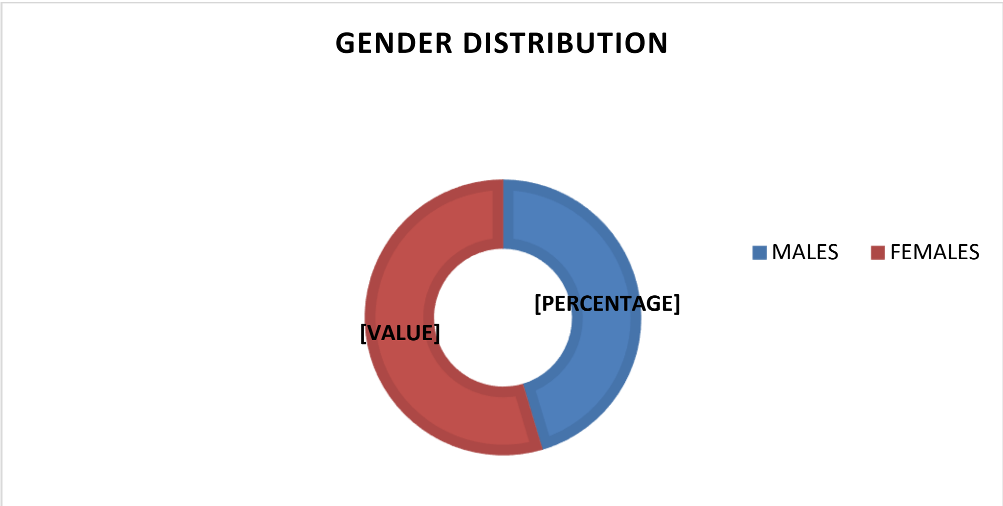


Figure 2: Gender Distribution in Nongoma LM (StatsSa, 2022)



1.2. VISION FOR NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Nongoma Local municipality's Vision, Mission, Values, Strategic Priorities and Strategic Objectives is herein articulated:

A service delivery driven municipality where good governance, environmental sustainability, tourism and agriculture thrive for economic growth.

Nongoma Spatial Development Vision:

Spatial Development Vision of the Nongoma municipality in line with the above-indicated municipal (IDP) vision is herein articulated:

"By 2040, Nongoma Municipality will have an efficient, just, resilient, and environmentally sustainable, culture conscious and economically sound spatial structure."

Mission Statement

"We are committed to fostering economic development by creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, job creation, and investment opportunities, while ensuring equitable access to quality services for all residents. Through preserving and promoting our rich cultural heritage, we strive to strengthen the identity and pride of the Zulu nation, enhancing social cohesion and unity within our diverse community."

Municipal Goals

- Improve institutional efficiency and effectiveness
- Improved basic service delivery and infrastructure development
- Improved inclusive economic growth and community development
- Improved financial viability and sustainability
- Responsive, transparent, participatory and accountable municipal governance
- Improved spatial equity and environmental sustainability

1.2.1. Key Challenges facing the municipality

A comprehensive articulation of the challenges faced by the municipality is included as a conclusion to the analysis section of this document.

- High unemployment rate characterised by Youth unemployment
- Mostly indigent households
- Poor land use management characterised by excessively congested town
- Grant-reliant municipality with poor revenue collection
- High number of unskilled Workforce due to skills mismatch
- Inability to recruit female incumbents at critical posts, thus resulting to not meeting employment equity targets (Senior Manager level)
- Limited Funding to address non-infrastructure and infrastructure projects

- Aged/Aging infrastructure, with poor operations and maintenance
- Majority of Access roads requires maintenance
- Housing backlogs characterised by poor failure by implementers to complete projects within stipulated timeframes.
- Inability to extend to extend Waste Refusal collection services
- Dilapidated waste collection infrastructure
- Mainstreaming and Integration of special programmes to assist vulnerable groups
- Prevalence of HIV / AIDS pandemic
- Poor internal communication
- Ungazetted By-laws
- Poor environmental Management

These challenges are thoroughly articulated on Section 3.9.

1.2.2. Key Outcomes for the Nongoma Local Municipality

1. Embrace the principles of good corporate governance and accountable and disciplined administration.
2. Effective and efficient communication within the institution, and to all stakeholders including community in line with Batho Pele principles.
3. Emancipation of women, youth and people with disabilities, in sports, education, the economy and skills development.
4. Eradication of poverty through food security and job creation.
5. Safety and security for all communities within Nongoma municipality.
6. Access to health care for all communities within Nongoma municipality.
7. Economic activeness of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), Cooperatives and Emerging Contractors.
8. Efficient and effective spatial planning and development, and disaster management.
9. Efficient and effective safeguarding and proper management of municipal assets.
10. Practice sound, fraud and corrupt-free financial management practices for long-term sustainability of the municipality.

1.2.3. Measuring Progress

Nongoma municipality will use a Performance management System to measure progress made in the achievement of set objectives. A Municipality's Performance Management System (PMS) is the primary mechanism to monitor, review, and improve the implementation of its IDP and to gauge the progress made in achieving the objectives set out in the IDP. Furthermore, a municipality's PMS must also facilitate increased accountability, learning, improvement, provide early warning signals and facilitate decision- making.

The municipality has chosen the Key Performance model of the PMS. In the said model all indicators are grouped together under the national key performance areas as per the Systems Act and the local key performance areas as per the municipality's IDP. The said Model therefore enables the municipality to assess its performance based on the national and its own local key performance areas.

The following KPAs inform the OPMS of the Municipality:

1. Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
2. Service Delivery and Infrastructure development
3. Local Economic Development
4. Municipal Financial Viability and Management
5. Good Governance and Public Participation
6. Cross Cutting Interventions

Service Delivery Priorities are as follows:

1. Good Governance and Clean Administration
2. Revenue enhancement
3. Local Economic Development
4. Spatial Planning and Economic Development;
5. Waste and Pound Management

Further elaboration is made in the Strategic Agenda of this IDP document.

1.3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2024/2025 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Central to the development of the IDP is the IDP Process Plan, which provides a framework upon which an IDP review process would happen. The process of developing the IDP was driven in-house. In line with Section 30 of the Municipal Systems Act which allows the Mayor of a municipality to assign the responsibility of IDP drafting process to the Municipal Manager; The IDP/PMS Unit in the office of the municipal Manager has been responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the IDP drafting process.

As a requirement towards the development of the IDP; an IDP Steering Committee must be formulated. The municipality formulated its Steering Committee just after the adoption by the council of the IDP Process plan. Membership of the Nongoma IDP Steering Committee is as follows:

- The Chairperson: Municipal Manager: Mr SB Nkosi (The Acing Municipal Manager)
- The Acting Chief Financial Officer: Mr B. Menyuka
- HOD: Corporate Services, Mr. ME Sithole
- HOD: Technical services: Mr BT Khumalo
- HOD: Community Services. Mr KH Zulu
- HOD: Planning & Economic Development: Mr. G.A Ndaba
- Performance Management Systems Manager: Mrs. N.E Sokhela
- Risk & Compliance Manager: Mr S. Dlamini

The IDP: steering Committee sittings is herein articulated:

DATE OF THE SITTING	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RECOMMENDATIONS
15 August 2023	- Draft IDP/Budget process plan for the 2024/25 FY - Preparation of the draft ward-based plans	- IDP/Budget Process plan be tabled to Council on the 31 of August 2023 - Public Participation Unit to commence with the preparation and compilation of 23 ward-based plans
10th November – 15th December 2023	- IDP Consultative meetings	- The IDP Consultative meetings will be a once-off event due to financial constraints. Public Participation Unit/Mayoral Support to conclude the preparation of the consultative engagements to take place on the 10th of November until 15th of December 2023 at Nongoma multi-purpose centre.
December 2023	- IDP Assessment feedback - MEC Comments letter - Audit findings on the 2022/2023 FY - IDP Consultative meetings	- Each department, when submitting their respective IDP chapters, to consider the MEC comments and also the relevant IDP assessment presentation as forwarded by the IDP/PMS Unit - The strategic objectives should be informed among others by the MEC Comments and also the AG findings - The IDP Consultative meeting should be conducted in the 1st week of December and should focus on the issues raised during the consultative meetings and also needs findings as per the draft ward-based plans.
February 2024	– Strategic Planning Session – Tabling of Draft response to the MEC Comments on the 2023/24 IDP. – Presentation of the Drafts KPAs – Presentation of the Draft Financial Plan	- Preparation of a strategic planning session - Draft responses were noted, and departments requested to work on the outstanding responses.
March 2024	– Tabling of the Draft IDP – Preparartion of the IDP/Budget Roadshows – Preparation of the Name changing process community engagement meetings	- The Draft IDP to be tabled in the March Council meeting. - IDP/Budget Roadshows to be conducted in the month of April. - The municipality should fuse in the name changing consultations with the IDP/Budget Roadshows
April 2024	– Tabling of the Final IDP – Presenation of the IDP/Budget Roadshows report and name changing process – IDP Representative Forum	- Final IDP to be tabled on the 22nd of May 2024 - IDP Representative Forum to be conducted on the 9th of May 2022

The IDP Manager compiles the IDP document through consultation with various sets of information and directs its output to the IDP Representative Forum for debates and further inputs and refinement of the plan. The IDP Representative Forum is the structure that provides a platform for public participation through involvement of different community structure representatives, political leaders, traditional leaders and government entities which provide support throughout the planning process.

1.4. ISSUES RAISED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL (2022/2023 AG FINDINGS)

The Municipality obtained an Unqualified Audit Opinion in the 2022/2023 financial year.

These are unauthorised expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure, that was not

In the tabular below is a summary of the Auditor Generals findings for the 2022-2023 financial year

No of findings raised	Resolved during the Audit WITH direct impact on AG report	Resolved during the Audit WITH NO direct impact on AG report	Unresolved during the audit	Timeline to resolve the finding
31	27	1	3	Ongoing
Unresolved findings during the audit with direct impact on AG report				
1. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure.				
2. Payments to suppliers are not always made within 30 days.				
3. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure.				

The Municipality has developed an Audit action plan to address all the findings that were raised by the Auditor General. The Audit action plan was discussed by management on the 22nd February 2024 and the internal audit has reviewed all actions to give assurance that the actions will address the findings.

FINDING	ROOT CAUSE	ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure	Purchase orders are issued in excess of funding allocations per the purchase requisitions.	Quotations evaluation reports that exceeded the budget allocation per the requisition, to be co-signed of by HOD concerned.	Immediate	Internal Audit follow up report on AG findings.	Manager: SCM
	Transactions not funded in terms of the budget are implemented.	Requisitions signed **"no budget"** will be rejected by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and or Municipal Manager (MM). These requisitions will not be considered for procurement.	Immediate	Internal Audit follow up report on AG findings.	Manager: Budget Manager: SCM CFO MM
	Only the finance portfolio committee considers the Monthly Budget Statement.	All portfolio committees will consider the Monthly expenditure reports to improve budget management and accountability	March 2024	Internal Audit follow up report on AG findings.	All Head of Dept's Manager: Budget
Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent wasteful expenditure	- Inconsistent cashflow timing, resulting to delays on the payment of employees' tax.	The Expenditure Section within Finance Department will monitor the overdue accounts and ensure that payments are made timeously to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure as a result of the interest charged on overdue accounts.	Immediate	Internal Audit follow up report on AG findings.	Manager: Expenditure
Payments not made within 30 days	- Delays in the submission of invoices for processing; - Inadequate budget/cash flow management;	The Manager Expenditure will monitor and ensure that all payments are made within 30 days of receipt of invoice in line with section 65(2) (e) of the MFMA	Immediate	Internal Audit follow up report on AG findings.	Manager: Expenditure

	- Incorrect banking details of suppliers; - Unresolved invoice discrepancies; and - Tax clearance certificate issues				

1.5. MEC COMMENTS ON THE 2023/2024 IDP

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS (KPA)	COMMENTS BY THE MEC	RESPONSE/PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE COMMENTS
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	– The municipality is commended for employing People Living with Disabilities (1.4%). The municipality is encouraged to continue attracting PLwD until 2% benchmark is reached.	– 4 posts in the organogram have been reserved for people with disabilities. This, to ensure that the municipality meets the set benchmark.
Local Economic Development	– The municipality is encouraged to unpack sector specific value chains that could boost Small Micro & Medium Enterprises (SMMEs) in the area of Nongoma. – The Municipality is urged to identify the 3 priority poverty wards and ensure that there are relevant initiatives towards Poverty Eradication Master Plan (PEMP) from Office of the Premier. – The Department suggests that the Municipality identify existing infrastructure that could be repurposed to contribute to LED Activity. Should there be budget limitations, then consider private sector inclusion and formulation of Service Level Agreements.	– Refer to pages 209 – 215 – Refer to page 317 – Refer to pages 225 - 226

Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development	– It is recommended that the Municipality liaise with the District as the Water Service Authority (WSA) to access information such the KZN Water Master Plan is used to update and augment the data in the IDP. It is further advised that the Municipality source the Water and Sanitation projects from the WSA are listed over the five-year planning horizon using the Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) phases as required by National Treasury to improve alignment and implementation.	
Financial Viability & Management	– In respect of capital funding, a 2-year analysis has been provided. There is no indication of roll-over of grants or details of ring fencing of grants in the investment register. Municipality provided current year number of indigents, however, there needs to be a comparative of two successive years and alignment with District and other locals. The municipality has an Indigent Relief Policy as indicated. The municipality did not provide collections on current debtors and collections on current and aged debtors (total debt). – Going forward towards the net Review, the Municipality is encouraged to provide. The Revenue Enhancement Strategy. All financial ratios are requested to be provided also as a requirement which unfortunately was not adhered to this year. In respect of the SWOT analysis, strengths and weaknesses should be expanded on considering internal capacity and resources. Opportunities should include revenue generation opportunities within the municipal area. Threats should cover external factors that could affect service delivery (loadshedding, pandemic, floods) etc.	- Addressed under Financial viability Section - Addressed under financial Viability Section
Good Governance and Public Participation	– The Municipality is this year again congratulated for the comprehensive coverage and detailed reporting on all aspects of the Good Governance and Public Participation KPA. – Please note, with respect to the identification and discussions of the Good Governance KPA challenges in the Executive Summary (Chapter A) and in the Good Governance and Public Participation Chapter of the IDP, the challenges do not align with the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats (SWOT) analysis. There should be a link and flow in discussions of challenges mentioned in Chapter A, the good governance status quo in the Good Governance chapter and the	– Alignment in terms of Good Governance KPA Challenges in the Executive Summary (Chapter A) and in the Good Governance and Public Participation KPA chapter of the IDP has been addressed. – In the strategic planning held in February, the recognition of Amakhosi was on the top of the agenda. It was resolved that Amakhosi would be

	concluding good governance SWOT analysis and the good governance challenges identified. – The Municipality is urged to contact the COGTA Synergistic Partnerships Unit to clarify the role of Amakhosi in Council meetings in order to facilitate the relations with Council and to defuse the resultant political tensions.	provided an office within the municipal building. A municipal official would be responsible for the management of the office. Public participation would also led regular engagements with Amakhosi, not only on IDP matters, but municipal matters as well.
Cross Cutting Issues	– The intention of this section is to align the long-term Spatial Development Framework SDF) with the 5-year Integrated Development Plan Cycle, and guide implementation in the short term. Although the Spatial Development Plan (SOP) was the focus of assessment this year, the Municipality is urged to unpack all requirements of SPLUMA Section 21 in detail and improve the SDF during future reviews thereof. – The Municipality is commended for its detailed environmental analysis and the entire mapping in the document and the incorporation of the District SEA in the IDP/SDF, and the existence and the implantation of the Disaster management is also acknowledged. Furthermore, it is noted that the Municipality has included the environmental protection projects such as greening of open spaces, landfill site rehabilitation and land rehabilitation on the list of upcoming projects, as well as the partnership it has with The Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA) in ensuring that environmental management projects such as waste management, environmental education initiatives, and clean-up campaigns are in place. The Municipality is advised to develop the environmental management tools that are required by the legislation to strengthen decision making and ensure sustainable development. In addition, the municipal funding for environmental programmed is encouraged and the Municipality should also consider requesting external funding from relevant sectors. – The Municipality should review and submit its updated Disaster Management Plan per the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) guidelines. The IDP and SDF mapping do not reflect areas where strategic interventions are required from the Municipality and other organs of state for disaster risk reduction. The Municipal IDP must reflect disaster risk reduction programs with budget breakdowns as it	– The SDF is currently under review

	was done in the DMSP. Furthermore, the Municipality identified climate change risks however, there was no mention of any adaptation programs. The Municipality achieved below the acceptable level of compliance and alignment. This can be corrected in the next submission of draft IDPs and thereafter the final.	

1.6. STRATEGIC APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

Central in ensuring that Nongoma municipality delivers on its mandate is the alignment to the Provincial Growth & Development Strategy (PGDS) and the Zululand District Growth & Development Plan (DGDP). Both the PGDS and Zululand DGDP have been translated into strategic Nongoma LM strategic objectives along the National Key Performance indicators; as indicated below:

PGDS Strategic Goals	DGDP Strategic Goals	IDP KPAs					
		Inst. Trans. and Dev.	**Basic Service Delivery**	**LED**	**Financial Viability**	**Good Governance**	**Cross Cutting**
1. Inclusive Economic Growth	1. Expanded District Economic output and increased quantity and quality of employment opportunities		To provide high quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth	To create an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation			
2. Human Resource Development	2. Enhanced quality of district human resources	To provide and promote institutional and organizational development and capacity building				To ensure Institutional accountability and transparency	
3.Human and Community Development	3. Improved quality of life and life expectancy			To improve the quality of lives for the people within Nongoma municipality			
4. Strategic Infrastructure	4. High quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and		Ensure continuous operations and maintenance of the existing infrastructure to	To provide high quality infrastructure network to support			

	economic growth		ensure functionality	improved quality of life and economic growth			
5. Environmental Sustainability	5. District characterized by integrity and quality of its physical environment and underpinned by a coherent spatial development						Maintain and improve the environmental integrity of Nongoma municipal area of jurisdiction
6. Governance and Policy	6. Excellence in governance and leadership				To ensure sound financial viability and management	To integrate Risk Management, Compliance processes into performance management system of the organization	
7. Spatial Equity	5. District characterized by integrity and quality of its physical environment and underpinned by a coherent spatial development						To promote a functionally structured urban and rural spatial development pattern guided by identified nodes and corridors through an effective land use management system

Furthermore, the Strategic Agenda of the IDP is guided by the six KPAs which are:

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure development
- Local Economic Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Cross Cutting Interventions

Other National government planning imperatives such as the National Development Plan (NDP) will be used in conjunction with the PGDS, the DGDP and the IDP. This approach will ensure that the five-year lifespan of the IDP is further supported by long-term planning approaches that would ensure sustainability of municipalities for a foreseeable future.

1.7. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE 2024/2025 IDP PREPARATION PROCESS

KEY ACTIVITY	KEY OUTPUT	BY WHOM?	TARGET DATE
STEERING COMMITTEE			**MONTHLY**
1. Development & Submission of the Process Plan	IDP Process Plan	Steering Committee	30 July 2023
2. Council Adoption of the Process Plan	Council Resolution	MM	30 July 2023
3. Advertisement of the Process Plan	Copy of an advert	IDP/PMS Unit & Finance	14 August 2023
4. 1st Quarter IDP RF meeting	- To set a tone and to focus mainly on the context and analysis in terms of the phases of the IDP. - Sourcing of inputs from stakeholders including departments	IDP Unit & Office of the Mayor	17 October 2023
5. Zululand IDP Feedback session	Feedback on credibility of the IDP	COGTA	10 November 2023
6. IDP Consultative meeting	Sourcing of inputs, developmental needs from the community representatives	Mayor	10 November to 15 December 2023
7. Presentation of IDP Process Plan and development to Traditional Authorities	To present the IDP process plan and source out input on the IDP review process from the Traditional Authorities within Nongoma municipality	Nongoma Municipality	10 November to 15 December 2023
8. IDP Best Practice Conference	Vertical and horizontal alignment of planning processes between all spheres	COGTA	24 November 2023
9. Annual IDP Stakeholders	Discussion on the	COGTA	02 February 2024

Engagement	Provincial IDP Management and Support Plan in finalizing the Draft 2024/2025 IDPs		
10. Finalization/Adoption of the Draft IDP Document	Draft IDP	IDP Unit Council	30 March 2024
11. Advertisement of the IDP Document for Noting	Issuing of an advert for noting and soliciting public comments on both the IDP and Budget	IDP Unit, The CFO and the MM	08April 2024
12. IDP/Budget Roadshows	IDP/Budget presentations at all 3 traditional Authorities and via Contact Session/Media Platform	The Mayor	18 April, 03 May and 08 May 2024
13. Draft IDP Feedback Session	Zululand District Family of municipalities Feedback session on the draft IDPs	COGTA	09 May 2024
14. Final Adoption of the IDP	Final IDP Document	Council	22 May 2024
15. Submission of an IDP Document to COGTA	Final IDP & Acknowledgement letter from COGTA	IDP/PMS Unit	31 May 2024
16. Advertisement of the IDP Document for Noting	Copy of an advert	IDP/PMS Unit & Finance	30 May 2024

2. PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES & IMPERATIVES

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a process by which Nongoma Local Municipality prepares its 5-year strategic developmental agenda. It seeks to integrate and balance the economic, ecological and social pillars of sustainability within the Nongoma municipal area of jurisdiction without compromising the institutional capacity required to implement and co-ordinate the efforts needed across sectors and relevant spheres of government. The IDP is, therefore, the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting and all development in the Nongoma municipal area of jurisdiction.

Priorities and actions identified in this IDP will inform the structure of the Municipality, the service delivery standards, all financial planning and budgeting as well as performance reporting by the Municipality.

Reflected on this document is the development mandate that the Council intends implementing. The following issues have been considered during the preparation of the IDP document:

- Responding on the Outcome Delivery Agreement (Outcome: 12) and its seven (7) outputs, as signed by the Minister (COGTA); all nine (9) Provincial COGTA MECs and all Mayors on the 1st of October 2010;
- Responding to KZN priority issues;
- Addressing Local Government manifesto;

- Responding to the comments and issues raised by the MEC for COGTA (KZN) in the 2023/2024 IDP, and also taking into consideration the extent to which the municipality has implemented the 2023/2024 IDP
- Taking into consideration, the circular 88 reporting and the extent to which that has been integrated into the municipal performance management system;
- Strengthening focused community and stakeholder participation in the IDP processes; and
- Aligning Sector Departments' strategic plans to the municipal priorities and service delivery programmes.

This document has also been informed and is aligned to the following strategic documents and National and Provincial strategic objectives:

- Global goals for Sustainable Development;
- National Development Plan;
- National Infrastructure Plan;
- Circular 88 reporting;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy;
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe
- District Growth and Development Plan; and
- National Delivery Outcome Agreements (especially outcome nine (9) in relation to Local government and municipalities).

i. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at a range of issues that included decreasing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all. The new SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. The following goals were adopted:

1. Zero Poverty
2. No Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Change
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

ii. National Development Plan

Through a Diagnostic Report, the National Development Plan identified nine key challenges which are:

- Too few people work;
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality;
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster growth;
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development;
- The economy is overly and unsustainably resource intensive;
- A widespread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system;
- Public services are uneven and of poor quality;
- Corruption is widespread; and
- South Africa remains a divided society

The Planning Commission then identifies two challenges that are interrelated those being, too few people work and the quality of education for the majority is poor. Basically the NDP contains proposals for tackling the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The key challenges identified in the National Development Plan are deeply rooted within the District and as such, the approach of the IDP will seek to develop strategies that will tackle these challenges.

iii. State of the Nation's Address (SONA)

The State of The Nation Address marks the opening of parliament for the New Year. While the SONA allows the head of State to report back on his administration's progress over the past year, it also set out the administration's agenda and priorities for the next year. This in turn affects and informs the budget speech. During SONA 2024, President Ramaphosa highlighted the following priority issues he said would underpin Government's intervention:

1. **Growing the economy and Jobs**: Government's immediate priority is to ensure positive economic growth that will encourage business development and provide more opportunities for employment, especially for women and young people.

2. **Building Better Lives**: Reducing the impact of poverty through social support and expanding access to services such as healthcare and education is vital to the achievement of a better quality of life for all South Africans.
3. **Fighting Corruption**: Corruption is a crime against the South African people and robs people of resources that should have been used to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable in our society. Government has already started taking decisive steps to expose and punish corrupt activities in both the public and private sectors, reform our institutions to make them stronger and more transparent and restore a professional and effective public service.
4. **Making Communities safer**: Crime has a severe impact on the quality of life of all South Africans, particularly the poor. High levels of crime also thwart efforts to stimulate growth, increase investment and reduce poverty. Over the past year, government has continued to direct significant resources and effort to fight crime and keep communities around the country safe.
5. **Making Government work**: To address South Africa's social and economic challenges, and to deliver the basic services that enhance quality of life for all citizens, government is working to strengthen the capabilities and resources of provinces and municipalities across the country. This means improving coordination between national, provincial and local governments and ensuring that public servants at all levels have the skills and support they need to do their jobs.

iv. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

The Provincial Growth & Development Strategy (PGDS) is based on the following goals:

- Inclusive Economic Growth (KPA 3: Local Economic Development & Social Development)
- Human Resource Development (KPA 1: Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development)
- Human and Community Development (KPA 1: Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development)
- Strategic Infrastructure (KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development)
- Environmental Sustainability (KPA 6: Cross-Cutting Interventions/Issues)
- Governance and Policy (KPA 5: Good Governance & Public Participation)
- Spatial Equity (KPA 6: Cross-Cutting Interventions/Issues)

KPAs for the Nongoma LM Municipality are linked to the PGDS as indicated in brackets.

V) Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP)

The PGDS identifies seven strategic goals and thirty strategic objectives that will drive the Province towards its 2035 vision. The cabinet the identified needs to further prepare an implementation in the form of PGDP. The DGDP is aligned to the PGDP. The 7 PGDP strategic goals are linked and informed the key outcomes for Nongoma municipality as outlined below:

1. Eradication of poverty through food security and job creation
2. Unlock economic sectors within the municipality that have potential for growth and attraction of potential investors

3. Economic activeness of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), Cooperatives and Emerging Contractors
4. Social development (youth, women, senior citizens, people living with disability) in sports, in the economy and skills development.
5. Embrace the principles of good corporate governance and accountable and disciplined administration
6. Health and safety for all residents of Nongoma
7. Efficient and effective spatial planning and development, and disaster management
8. Efficient and effective safeguarding and proper management of municipal assets
9. Effective and efficient communication within the institution, and to all stakeholders including community in line with Batho Pele principles
10. Practice sound, fraud and corrupt-free financial management practices for long-term sustainability of the municipality.

VI) District Growth and Development Plan

The District Growth and Development Plan is meant to play a key role in the integration and alignment of the intentions of the NDP at national level and PGDP at provincial level on the one hand, with the activities of local government operating at the coalface of implementation and interaction with constituent communities on the other.

The aim of the DGDP is therefore to translate the Provincial Growth and Development Plan 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. In addition to the more detailed focus on the interventions identified by the PGDS-PGDP, the DGDP is expected to propose specific milestones that will have to be achieved per priority sectors. This will be refined in a collaborative approach with all the relevant stakeholders to ensure ownership of targets that will be set for specific time horizons.

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Planning Commission facilitates and supports the lead departments to develop detailed trajectories to ensure that the roadmap is clear on what is required to achieve the 2030 Vision for KwaZulu-Natal. The current DGDP is due for a review as it was developed in 2014.

VII) The District Development Model (DDM)

The District Development Model is a new integrated planning model for Cooperative Governance which seeks to be a new integrated, district-based, service delivery approach aimed at fast-tracking service delivery and ensure that municipalities are adequately supported and resourced to carry out their mandate.

It is a 25-35-year horizon that promotes “one plan, one budget” philosophy. While IDP is a legislated municipal strategic document; DDM is more of a coordinating document, placing more emphasis on Districts as centers of coordinating district-wide service delivery provisions.

It must be noted that while municipalities are still grasping with the concept of the DDM, there has not been much of coordination coming from the District. The issue needs to be addressed in an IGR level, and the roles and responsibilities ought to be clearly outlined to ensure alignment of the IDPs to the DDM.

VIII Zululand District One Plan

Zululand district Political Hub adopted its District Development Model "One Plan" on the 3rd of May 2023 with Zululand Vision 2050 stating; "Zululand District will be a spatially and socio-economically transformed destination, Leading in tourism, agriculture and manufacturing".

The DDM is anchored on the development of the "One Plan". The One Plan is an intergovernmental plan setting out a long-term strategic framework to guide investment and delivery in the District space. The development of the first generation of One Plan is a collaborative process that requires inputs from national sector departments, provinces, municipalities, and the private sector.

The model seeks to programmatically address the persistent socio-economic challenges of poverty, inequality, under-development and unemployment. The DDM is an operational model that provides a comprehensive to coordinate efforts in responding to the perennial challenges facing South Africa.

v. Circular 88 Reporting and Integration into Performance Management

Circular 88 reporting integrates the Back-to-Basics reporting and it integration into municipal management system (PMS) would intensify service delivery. Circular 88 reporting is still based on similar pillars as the Back-to-Basics, those are:

- Building Capable Local Government Institutions;
- Putting people first
- Improve basic service delivery and infrastructure development;
- Good Governance and;
- Sound Financial Management; and

Nongoma municipality has already begun integrating some elements of the Circular 88 reporting, wherein the Back-to-basic principles have formed the basis for the development of the strategic objectives and strategies to address matters identified in the analysis section of the IDP document. Most Back-to-basics indicators form part and have been integrated into the municipal SDBIPs (Organizational and Departmental).

2.1 GOVERNMENT POLICIES/IMPARATIVES: APPLICABILITY TO NONGOMA LM

POLICIES/IMPERATIVES	APPLICATION BY THE MUNICIPALITY
Outcome Delivery Agreement (Outcome: 9 & 12)	To ensure an A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system, Nongoma municipality has committed itself to Strive for Integrity: Through the principle of servant leadership accountability and responsive governance; Nongoma municipality will strive for good governance and public participation To ensure an efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship, the municipality has, among others, adopted Service Delivery Charter and Service Delivery Improvement Plan. To tackle corruption, the municipality has developed and adopted an Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Nongoma municipality has developed its six municipal goals. These goals are further unpacked into priorities and outcomes, upon which the strategic direction of the municipality is based. Hence their articulation in the IDP
National Development Plan	In responding to the nine key challenges as identified by the National Development Plan's diagnostic report; Nongoma municipality has identified six key priority areas which it is envisaged they will address some of the key challenges identified in the NDP, e.g. Key Priority 5) Spatial Planning & Development; and Key Priority 6) Good Governance & Clean Administration are aimed at addressing Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development and Widespread Corruption challenges as articulated in the NDP.
State of the Nation's Address (SONA)	Nongoma municipality has identified, among its 10 Key Outcomes, the following which are in line with the State of the Nation's Address, as was delivered by the state president: Eradication of poverty through food security and job creation. Safety and security for all communities within Nongoma municipality Economic activeness of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), Cooperatives and Emerging Contractors
The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)	KPAs for the Nongoma LM Municipality are linked to the PGDS, for instance "Inclusive Economic Growth" is articulated as Local Economic Development & Social Development KPA 3; "Strategic Infrastructure" (KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Development)
District Growth and Development Plan	In line with the PGDS seven strategic goals and thirty strategic objectives that will drive the Province towards its 2035 vision; Nongoma municipality identified and coined its 10-point plan (Commitments) which are then translated into ten key outcomes for the municipality. (Refer to the section on vision)
The District Development Model (DDM)	In ensuring optimum participation, the Nongoma municipality allocated its officials (at a management level) to different District Cluster Hubs. These officials report back to MANCO on their participation on the respective Hubs. One official, i.e HOD: Corporate Services has since been appointed as the Deputy Chair for the Governance Cluster Hub. The municipality has also contributed towards the compilation of the DDM for the ZDM by compiling and submitting its implementation plan for integration into the DDM
Back-to-Basics & Circular 88 Reporting	Nongoma municipality has integrated the B-2-B principles into its Performance Management. Circular 88 reporting has also been integrated into the Performance Management reporting, and has been the basis for the development of the SDBIP linked to this IDP document.

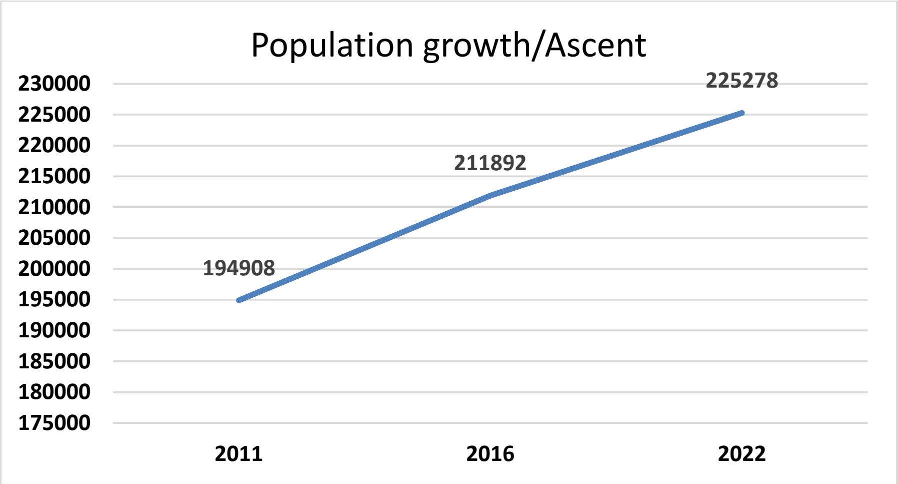
C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section presents a report on the current demographic patterns and trends within Nongoma Local Municipality. It provides background and base information for the spatial strategy including the desired spatial structure and built form. It covers the demographic trends and patterns focusing mainly on population size, growth trends and distribution. Data from Statistics South Africa, census 2011, 2016 Community Survey and Census 2022 was used in the analysis.

3.1.1. POPULATION SIZE & GROWTH

Figure 3: Nongoma Population Growth/Ascent



Nongoma LM had a population of 194 908 in 2011 while in 2022 the population increased to 225 278. This indicates an increase by 30 370 people in a period of 10 years. Thus, a positive growth rate of 15.57 % was experienced between this period. In the 2016 Community Survey by Statistics South Africa, Nongoma LM recorded a population of 211 892 which is a positive growth rate of 9% from 2011.

Table 1: Nongoma Population Growth Rate

	2011	2016	2022
Nongoma Population	194 908	211 892	225 278
Population Growth	2011-2016(9%)		2016-2022 (6%)

3.1.2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population of Nongoma LM is unevenly distributed across 23 wards. In 2011, Wards 9, 4 and 16 were the biggest in terms of population size. Ward 19 has the smallest population of 1480, which accounts for 0.70% of the municipal population. Noteworthy, Ward 19 is the ward which accommodates the Nongoma Town Centre. This shows that there is minimal housing within the CBD in Nongoma.

3.1.3. AGE DISTRIBUTION

The data compares two census years, 2011 and 2022, showcasing demographic shifts in age groups. In 2011, the largest age group was 15-34, constituting 35.2% of the population, followed by 5-14 at 26.9%. The older age brackets, 35-59 and 60+, made up 15.7% and 7.0% respectively.

In 2022, there's a noticeable shift. The age group 15-34 still remains significant but has slightly decreased to 33.8%. However, the 35-59 age bracket saw a notable increase, rising to 21.6% from 15.7% in 2011. This indicates a demographic aging trend or perhaps an influx of people into the middle age range. The older population aged 60+ also increased slightly to 8.4%.

Overall, the data suggests a transition towards a slightly older population structure between 2011 and 2022, with a relative decrease in younger age groups and an increase in middle-aged and older demographics.

Figure 4: Nongoma Age Distribution, (StatSa, Census 2022)

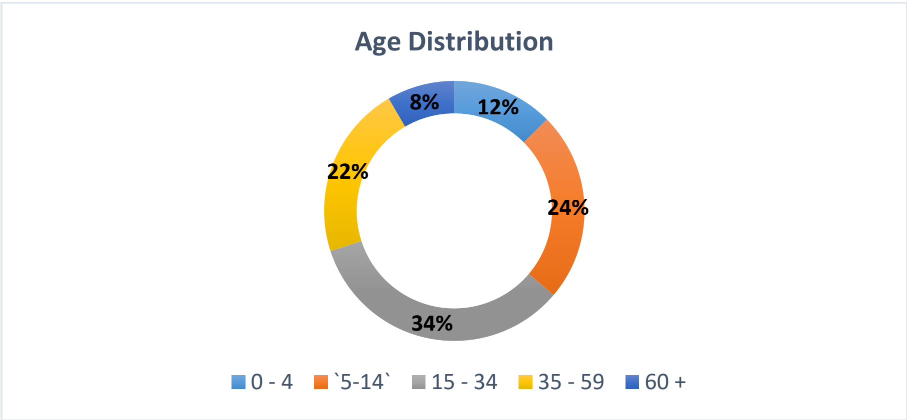
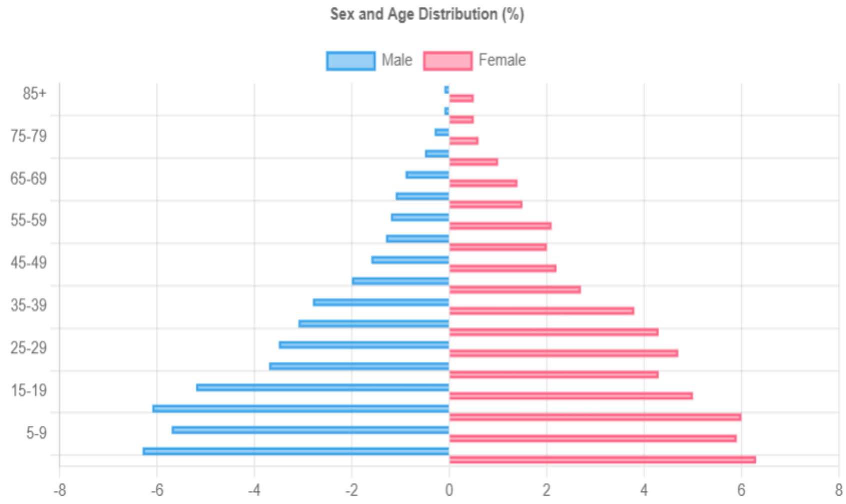


Figure 5: Sex & Age Distribution in Nongoma LM (StatsSa, Census, 2022)



3.1.4. DEPENDECY RATIO

The municipality of kwaNongoma experienced a decrease in its dependency ratio from 88.0 in 2011 to 72.2 in 2022. This suggests positive demographic trends, potentially indicating economic growth, improved health and education, or changes in migration patterns, leading to a more sustainable demographic structure with fewer dependents relative to the working-age population.

3.1.5. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ANALYSIS

Demographic Dividend Analysis is an economic concept that explores the potential benefits a country or region can reap from changes in its population age structure, particularly when there is a large working-age population relative to dependents (children and the elderly).

In the case of kwaNongoma, the decrease in dependency ratio from 88.0 in 2011 to 72.2 in 2022 indicates a shift towards a more favorable demographic structure. This could imply a potential demographic dividend for the municipality. With a larger proportion of working-age individuals relative to dependents, there is the potential for increased productivity, higher savings rates, and greater economic growth.

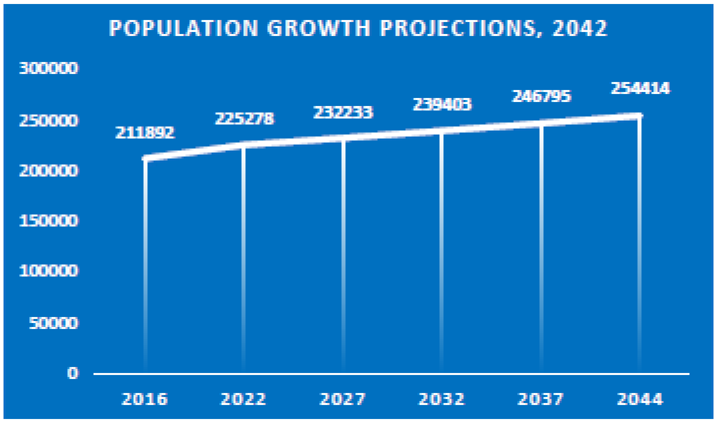
However, realizing this demographic dividend requires complementary investments in education, healthcare, and job creation to ensure that the growing working-age population is equipped with the skills and opportunities needed to contribute to economic development effectively.

The decrease in dependency ratio in kwaNongoma suggests the potential for a demographic dividend, but realizing this benefit will require strategic investments and policies to harness the productivity and economic potential of the working-age population.

3.1.6. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Figure 6 presents a population projection based on the growth rate of 1.69% alluded to above. The graph shows an ascending trend which will have implications on service delivery, social facilities and human settlements. An increasing population also creates a threshold for varying intensities of development and provides human capital to support economic development.
Nongoma Municipality currently has an estimated population size of 225 278 persons, as per the 2022 Statistics SA Census release. This is projected to increase at a compounded annual growth rate of 0.61% to an estimate of 254 414 by 2042, over a 20 year period.

Figure 6: Nongoma population growth projections, 2022-2042



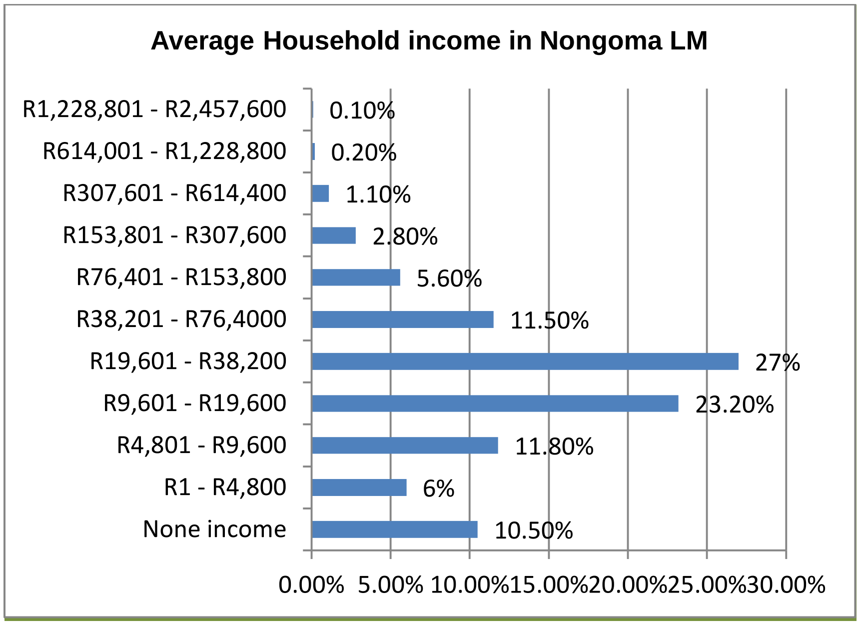
3.1.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The diagnostic assessment conducted as part of the National Development Plan highlights poverty, inequality, and unemployment as significant challenges facing South Africa, particularly acute in rural areas like Nongoma municipality. A socio-economic analysis for Nongoma involves examining various aspects such as population demographics, income, education, healthcare, infrastructure, poverty, economic activities, environment, governance, and community factors. By assessing these elements, policymakers and stakeholders gain insights into Nongoma's development status, identify areas needing improvement, and devise evidence-based policies for inclusive and sustainable development.

3.1.7.1. INCOME LEVELS

Figure 7 shows that incomes generated on a monthly basis by individuals within the municipality are very low. A negative correlation exists between the number of individuals and income, as income increases, the number of individuals within higher income regions plummets significantly. 38,55% (75 132) of the individuals do not have an income at all.

Figure 7: Average Household income in Nongoma (StatSa, Census 2011)

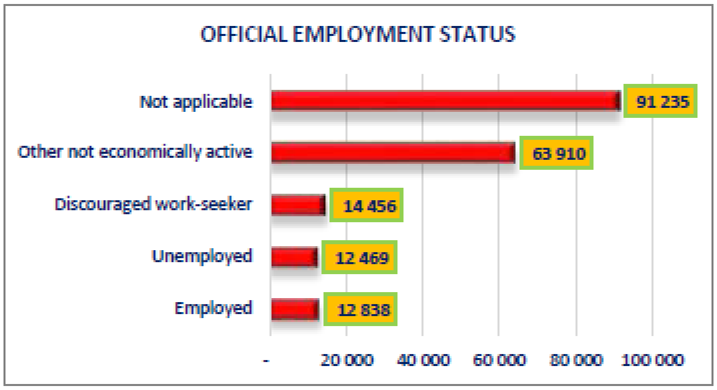


Noteworthy, is that 77.60% of those earning an income are within the income brackets of R1-R4800 and R9601 – R19200. These are the income regions within which the child grant and the old age pension grant administered by government are found. This signifies a profoundly welfare dependent community.

3.1.7.2. UNEMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Figure 9 shows that only 6,59% (12 838) of the population is employed, while 6,40% (12 469) fall under the rubric of unemployed. The majority (63 910) of the population is classified as not economically active and accounts for 32,79% of the population. A need for the creation of job opportunities in the area exists. Projects and initiatives that will enhance the livelihoods of the local community are clearly in demand.

Figure 8: Employment Status in Nongoma (StatSa, Census 2011)



3.1.7.3. WELLFARE DEPENDANCY

Noteworthy from Figure 8 above, is that 77.60% of those earning an income are within the income brackets of R1-R4800 and R9601 – R19200 per annum. These are the income brackets within which the social wages in the form of the child support grant and the old age pension grant administered by government are found. This signifies the existence of profoundly welfare dependent communities.

This is further accentuated by information obtained from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), as indicated in the table 2 below. The data indicates there are 22 357 grants disbursed at the Nongoma A SASSA Local Office and 76 181 grants at the Nongoma B SASSA Local Office. The majority (61,90% and 80,26% respectively) of these are Child Support Grants, followed by the Old Age Grants at 24,35% and 10,11%, respectively.

Table 2: Number of Grants in Nongoma A&B Local Offices, SASSA 2020

GRANT TYPE	Nongoma-A-Local Office		Nongoma-B-Local Office	
	No. of grants	Percentage	No. of grants	Percentage
Care Dependency Grant	242	1,08%	883	1,16%
Child Support Grant	13 840	61,90%	61 143	80,26%
Disability Grant	2 293	10,26%	4 747	6,23%
Foster Child Grant	539	2,41%	1708	2,24%
Old Age Grant	5 443	24,35%	7 700	10,11%
Total	22 357		76 181	

3.1.7.4. POVERTY

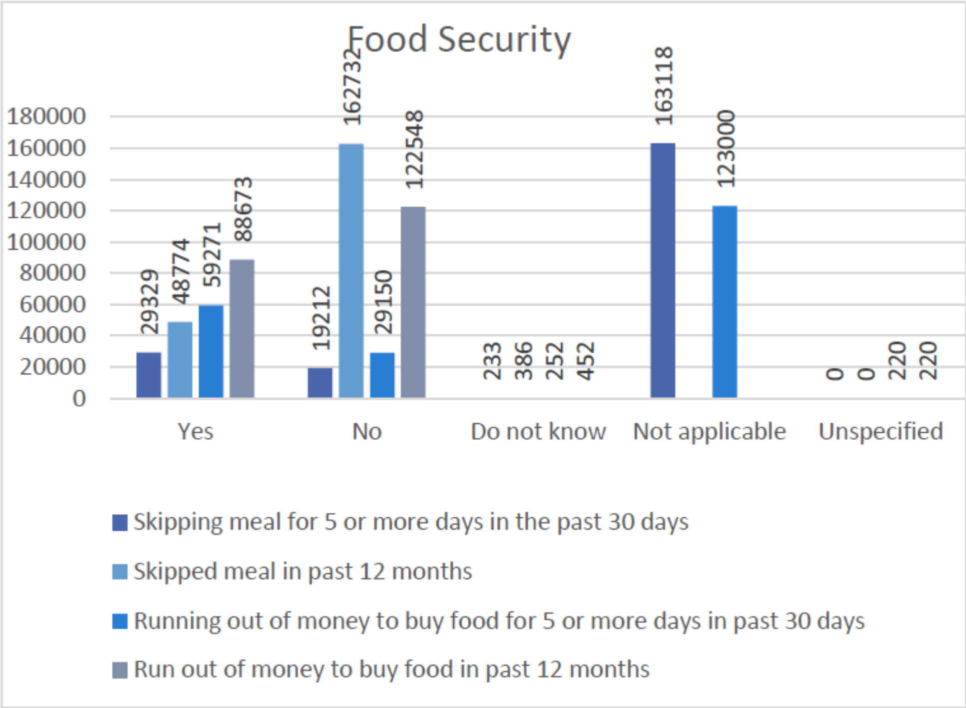
In line with prevailing national trends, the poverty found within Nongoma municipality is generally concentrated in the rural areas and noting that Nongoma is a largely rural municipality. There are various indicators that can be used to determine poverty within the municipality, however hunger and food insecurity are viewed as the main and most accurate expressions of poverty in this regard.

The Statistics SA 2016 Community Survey data (Figure 10) provides the following, as an indication of the prevailing poverty levels in the area:

- 27,97% of the population indicated that they had run out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in the past 30 days.
- 41,85% of the population indicated that they had run out of money to buy food at a certain point in the past 12 months.
- 13,84% of the population indicated that they had skipped a meal for 5 or more days in the past 30 days.
- 23,02% of the population indicated that they had skipped a meal at a certain point in the past 12 months.

This inability of a portion of the population to provide for their own food stems from having no incomes or low incomes and the inability to access income remains one of the most obvious expressions of poverty. More than 75% of the population within the municipality either have no incomes or earn less than R4800 (R400 per month). This puts the majority below the food poverty (extreme poverty) line[1].

Figure 9: Food security challenge in Nongoma



3.1.8. HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS

From Census 2011 to Census 2022, there have been notable shifts in the types of main dwellings among households. The total number of households remained relatively stable over this period. However, there were significant changes in the distribution of formal, traditional, informal, and other types of dwellings.

During the Census 2011, the majority of households lived in formal dwellings (71.6%), followed by traditional dwellings (19.0%), and informal dwellings (8.3%). Other types of dwellings constituted a minor percentage (1.0%). During the Census 2022, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of households living in formal dwellings, rising to 86.8%. This was accompanied by a decrease in traditional dwellings (8.0%) and informal dwellings (5.0%), with other types remaining negligible (0.3%).

The trend indicates a significant shift towards formal housing over the years, possibly indicating urbanization, economic development, or government initiatives aimed at improving housing conditions. Traditional dwellings saw a decrease, likely due to modernization or migration

[1] A poverty line generally refers to an amount of money per month that sets a boundary between being "poor" and "non-poor". The inflation-adjusted food poverty line as defined by Stats SA was R335 in 2011 and is now R547 in 2018, per person per month

patterns. The decline in informal dwellings suggests efforts to address housing informality or urban slums.

Overall, the data reflects a transition towards more formalized and structured housing arrangements within households over the period from 2011 to 2022.

3.1.8.1. FEMALE & CHILDREN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

According Census 2011, 60,3% of the total households are classified as female-headed households. This is about 10 percent higher than the rate in Zululand (53.83%) and about 25 percent higher than the rate in KwaZulu-Natal: 47.44%. 396 households are headed by a person younger than 18 years of age, which is about one-fifth of the figure in Zululand at 2,034; and less than 10 percent of the figure in KwaZulu-Natal at 20,048.

This may be attributed to historical male migration due to the migrant labour system, greater male mortality rates due to pandemic diseases, divorces or other social ills.

This form of family structure emphasizes the need for interventions and the direction of resources towards these households since children and females are commonly treated as some of the vulnerable and under resourced groups in society.

3.1.8.2. FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

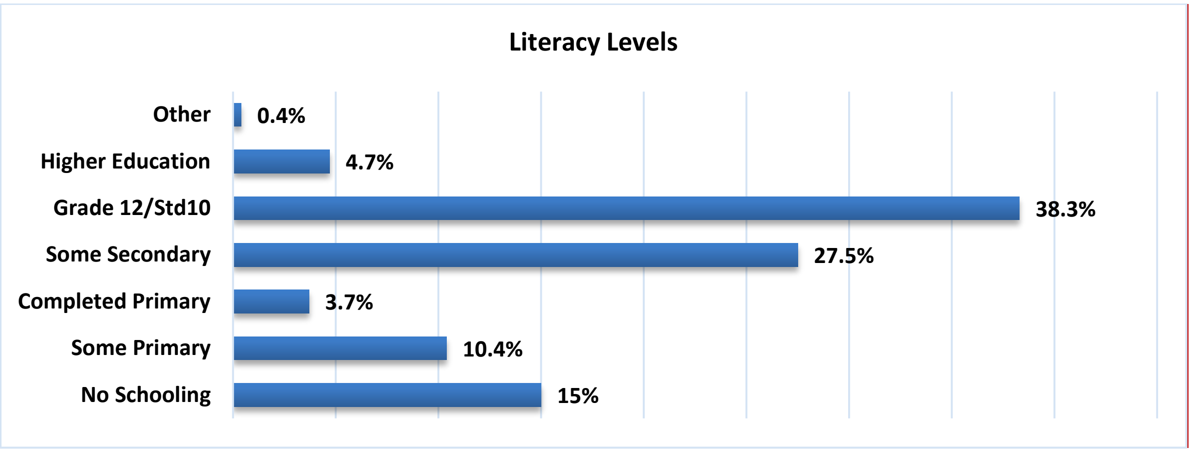
In Nongoma, the literacy levels reflect a diverse educational landscape. A significant portion, 15.0%, of the population has had no formal schooling, indicating a potential challenge in basic literacy skills. However, there's a notable proportion, 10.4%, who have received some primary education, suggesting at least a foundational grasp of literacy.

A smaller percentage, 3.7%, has completed primary education, indicating a basic level of literacy attainment among this group. Additionally, 27.5% have had some secondary education, which likely further enhances their literacy skills. The largest segment, comprising 38.3% of the population, has completed Grade 12 or Standard 10, indicating a substantial portion with a solid foundation in literacy and potentially higher levels of education.

Furthermore, 4.7% have pursued higher education beyond secondary school, which may contribute to enhanced literacy skills and specialized knowledge within the community.

Overall, while there are challenges with a significant portion lacking formal education, the data suggests a gradual improvement in literacy levels, especially among those who have completed primary and secondary education, as well as those pursuing higher education opportunities. This indicates a mixed landscape of literacy levels in Nongoma, with efforts likely needed to address the disparities among different educational attainment levels.

Figure 10: Literacy Levels in Nongoma LM (StatsSa, 2022)



3.1.9. IMPLICATIONS

The socio-economic analysis of Nongoma municipality unveils key implications:

Income and Unemployment: High levels of low income and unemployment demand urgent job creation initiatives and economic development projects.

Welfare Dependency: Reliance on social grants emphasizes the need for strategies promoting sustainable economic empowerment alongside social assistance programs.

Poverty and Food Insecurity: Addressing poverty indicators such as food insecurity requires targeted programs improving education, healthcare, and employment access.

Housing and Household Characteristics: Transition towards formal housing signifies potential living condition improvements, urging continued investment in housing infrastructure.

Female and Children-Headed Households: Vulnerability of female and children-headed households necessitates tailored support for gender equality and social inclusion.

Functional Literacy: Diverse literacy levels highlight the importance of ongoing education and literacy programs to empower individuals for socio-economic participation.

To address these implications, collaborative efforts are crucial among government, civil society, and stakeholders to design and implement interventions tailored to Nongoma's specific needs and challenges.

3.1.10. ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

An in-depth assessment of the existing level of development in Nongoma municipality is articulated through the Key Performance Areas (KPA) status quo analysis in this document. However, such an assessment is worth highlighting in this section:

- **Indigent households**: Most households in Nongoma municipality are indigent. A majority of which a female-headed households and to a certain extent, child-headed households. This therefore suggests that the municipality must update its indigent register so as to ensure that indigent households have access to basic services and are assisted as per the requirements.
- **Youthful economically inactive population**: Nongoma LM is made up of a largely youthful population. Approximately 42,5% of the population comprises of individuals who are less than 15 years old and thus not economically active. Efforts to municipal development should therefore be aimed at investments in education and the creation of employment opportunities.
- **High crime rate, especially Gender-based Violence**: While Nongoma is notoriously known for its taxi-related killings; the municipality tops the list of Gender-based violence crimes with reports of women abuse and killings almost every week.
- **Electricity:** In terms of access to electricity, Nongoma municipality is moving towards universal electricity access, and is currently standing at 86.4%, and therefore less than 15% is without access to electricity of which the majority is the infills.
- **Waste Collection** services in Nongoma LM only cover Nongoma town and parts of adjacent settlements such as White City and Deleni until Benedictine hospital. This amount to only 1.1% of access to waste collection services. As such, just above 90% of the Nongoma households do not have access to waste collection services.
- **Water:** Water remains a challenge for most households in Nongoma. Over 26.6% of the Nongoma households have access to water. This includes 10.5% (piped water inside yard); 8.9% (piped water on community stands) and 6.8% (Rainwater tanks). Over 70% of households do not have access to water services; majority (54%) of which access water from rivers.
- **Roads**: While the municipality has embarked on gravelling and re-gravelling of rural roads; these roads are generally in poor condition and are often inaccessible during the rainy season. The poor state of roads impedes communities from accessing community facilities such as clinics.
- **Human Settlements**: Approximately 27 489 households (78,79%) of households in Nongoma Municipality are eligible for low cost housing subsidies based on income criteria. The indigent status of the majority of households suggests a high need and demand for low-cost houses.

3.1.11. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MOST-DEPRIVED WARDS

The most deprived wards are characterised with the highest levels of poverty, unemployment, lack of infrastructure, and limited access to education and healthcare services. The main three most deprived are Ward's 1, 3 and 22.

Ward 01 in Nongoma grapples with significant socio-economic hurdles, notably high poverty rates with a considerable portion of the population reporting no income. Limited access to education and employment opportunities exacerbates these challenges, with many residents lacking formal education and viable work options. Traditional dwellings dominate the landscape, indicating potential infrastructure deficiencies. Tackling these issues requires comprehensive strategies focusing on education accessibility, creating sustainable livelihoods, and infrastructure development. Collaboration among various stakeholders is crucial for implementing effective interventions to uplift the community and reduce socio-economic disparities.

Ward 03 in Nongoma contends with significant socio-economic challenges, including high levels of unemployment and a predominance of traditional dwellings. A notable portion of the population is economically inactive, with many residing in lower-income brackets. While literacy levels vary, there's a significant proportion lacking formal education. Strategies focusing on poverty alleviation, economic empowerment, education improvement, and infrastructure development are essential for upliftment. Collaboration among stakeholders is crucial for implementing effective interventions to enhance the socio-economic well-being of residents.

Ward 22 face significant socio-economic challenges, including high levels of poverty and unemployment. Infrastructure development is crucial, where traditional dwellings predominate. Addressing poverty requires targeted interventions focusing on creating employment opportunities and improving education access. Collaboration among stakeholders is essential for effective implementation of strategies aimed at uplifting residents' socio-economic status.

These wards constitute mostly indigent families and are characterised by poor provision of basic services such as water. These wards are also excluded in terms of road network connections, such that they are characterised by poor access roads. Ward 1 in particular does not have access to a health facility, with the nearest clinic some 24 KM away and a hospital about 65 KM away. Most part of the ward still relies on rivers, wells for source of water.

3.2. ANALYSIS OF CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.2.1. ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.2.1.1. ASSESSING BIOPHYSICAL RESOURCES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The evaluation of the municipal biophysical context forms the basis for proactive integrated environmental management as indicated by SPLUMA to ensure that environmental management and environmental planning have the same outcomes as far as sustainability is concerned. Through this evaluation, pertinent environmental considerations can be streamlined into spatial planning processes and necessary mitigation and adaptive measures can be put in place. This section stems from Chapter 4 of SPLUMA Section 12(1)(m) and 24(1)(b) as well as NEMA Section 24(2)(c) and (e).

1. LAND COVER

NLM has a surface area of 2,185.5 km2 which is equivalent to 218,550 hectares. Land use categories indicated in Table 3 account for 218,241 hectares which is about 99.9% of the area of the NLM. The table below illustrates the land cover in Nongoma Local Municipality, as well as detailing the challenges and opportunities for spatial development within the municipality.

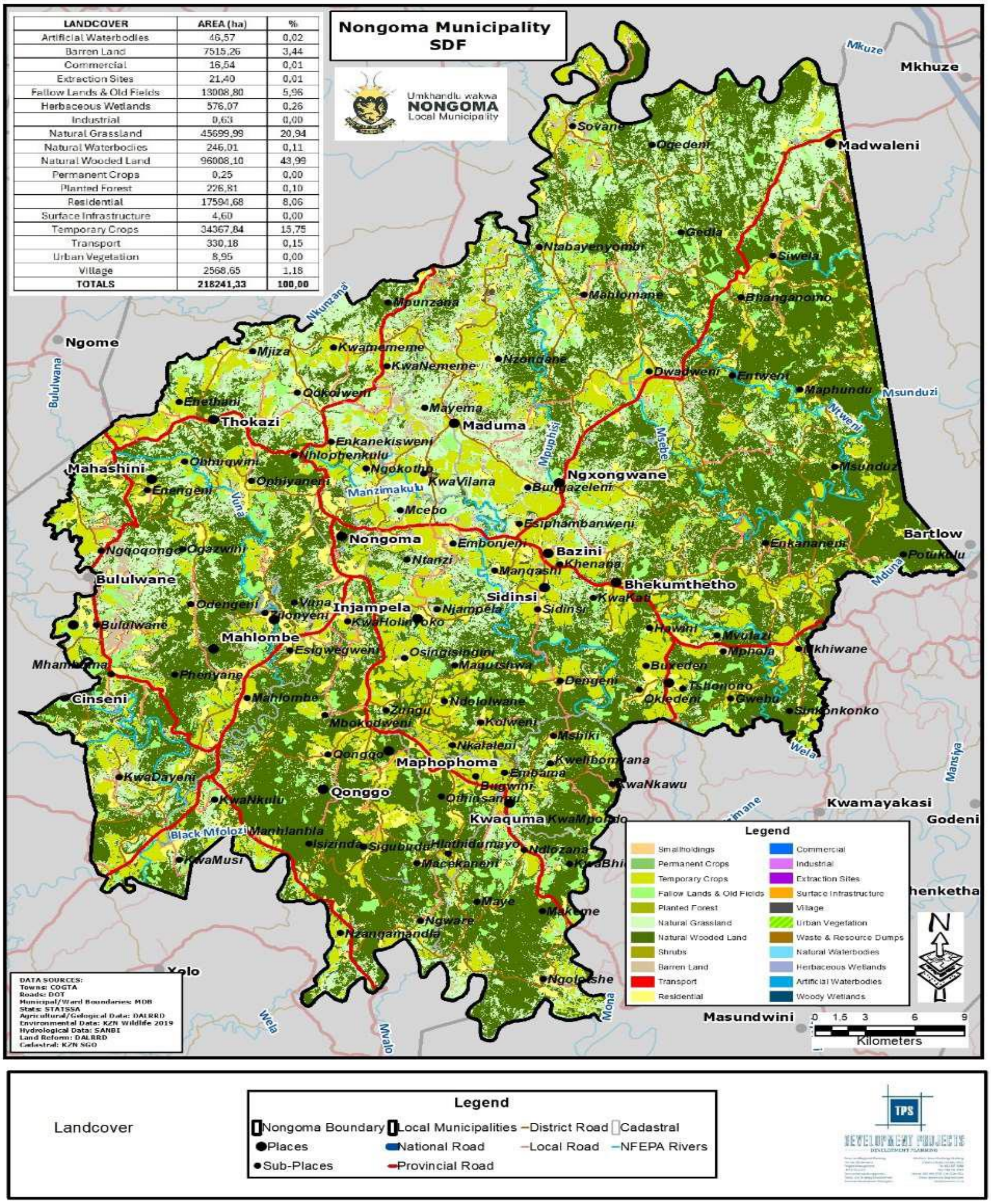
Table 3: NLM Land cover, NLM DRAFT SDF 2024

LANDCOVER	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	IMPLICATIONS	OPPORTUNITIES
Artificial Waterbodies	46.57 Ha (0.02%)	Sovane, Nzondane, Maduma, Qokolweni, Bungazeleni, Ezilonyeni, Bululwane	Barren lands, fallow lands, and old fields cover a significant portion of the Municipality. The challenge lies in addressing soil erosion, degradation, and loss of fertility, which can impact agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. - Natural wooded lands and grasslands are crucial for biodiversity conservation. However, these areas face challenges such as habitat fragmentation due to infrastructure development, and agricultural expansion, leading to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. - Artificial and natural waterbodies provide opportunities for recreation and fisheries. However, they also face challenges related to pollution, habitat degradation, and invasive species, necessitating water quality monitoring	The municipality's diverse ecosystems, including natural wooded lands and wetlands, provide opportunities for biodiversity conservation. Conservation initiatives can enhance ecosystem services, such as water purification, carbon sequestration, and pollination, benefiting both the environment and local communities. - Fallow lands and old fields offer opportunities for agricultural development. Implementing sustainable farming practices, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and organic farming, can improve soil health, increase crop yields, and enhance food security while minimizing environmental impact. - The presence of natural
Barren Land	7 515.26 Ha (3.44%)	Bululwane, KwaDayeni, KwaNkulu, KwaBhidli, Ndlozana, Tshonono, Bekumthetho, Ekananeni, Ngxongwane, Nzondane, Mahlomane, Ntabayenyombi, Mpunzana, Qokolweni, Sovane		
Commercial	16.54 Ha (0.01%)	Sovane, Dwadweni, Nongoma, Ngware		
Extraction Sites	21.40 Ha (0.01%)	Nzangamandla, Hlathidumayo, Mjiza		
Fallow Land and Old Fields	13 008.80 Ha (5.96%)	Mshiki, Makeme, Ngware, Nzangamandla, KwaMusi, Mshiki, Makeme, Ngware, Madwaleni, Sovane, Gedla, Siwela, Entweni, Maphundu, Msunduzi, Mvulazi, Bhekumthetho, Kwakati, Mphola, Gwebu, Tshonono, Hlathidumayo, KwaNkulu, Cinseni, Bululwane, Ogazwini, Mahashini, Ophiyaneni, Mjiza, Maduma, Thokazi, Ntabayenyombi		
Herbaceous Wetlands	576.07 Ha (0.26%)	Dwadweni, Entweni, Bungazeleni, Nongoma, Nhlophenkulu, Ehethani, Bululwane, Isizindi, Macakaneni, Othinsangu, Nkaleni		
Industrial	0.63 Ha (0.00%)	Bululwane		
Natural Grassland	45 699.99 Ha (20.94%)	Ngqoqongo, Bululwane, Mhambu, Madwaleni, Ogedeni, Gedla,		

LANDCOVER	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	IMPLICATIONS	OPPORTUNITIES
		Ntabayenyombi, Dwadweni, Ngxongwane, Mahlomane, Maduma, Bunguzeleni, Esiphambanweni, Qokolweni, Mjiza, Nzondane, Mpunzana, Ntabayenyombi, Mahashini, Ngqoqongo, Thokazi, Ehethani, Vuna, Nongoma, Injampela, Mcebo, Mayema, KwaNememe, Ngxongwane	and conservation efforts. - The municipality's economic development, including industrial and commercial activities, must be balanced with environmental conservation and sustainable land use practices. This requires careful planning and implementation of regulations to mitigate negative impacts on the environment. - The municipality needs to develop infrastructure to support its growing population and economy. However, this must be done sustainably to minimize environmental degradation and ensure resilience to climate change.	and artificial waterbodies, as well as scenic landscapes, provides opportunities for tourism and recreational activities. Developing ecotourism initiatives, nature reserves, and adventure tourism can stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and promote environmental conservation. - The municipality's natural wooded lands and planted forests offer opportunities for sustainable forest management, including timber production, carbon sequestration, and ecotourism. Implementing forest conservation and restoration projects can enhance biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and generate income for local communities. - Investing in green infrastructure, such as green spaces, urban forests, and sustainable drainage systems, can improve the municipality's resilience to climate change, reduce urban heat island effects, and enhance the quality of life for residents.
Natural Waterbodies	246.01 Ha (0.11%)	Cinseni, KwaDayeni, Manhlanhla, Nzangamandla, Ngolotshe, Msunduzi, Sovane		
Natural Wooded Land	96 008.10 Ha (43.99%)	Ngqoqongo, Bululwane, Mhambu, Madwaleni, Ogedeni, Gedla, Ntabayenyombi, Dwadweni, Ngxongwane, Mahlomane, Maduma, Bunguzeleni, Esiphambanweni, Qokolweni, Mjiza, Nzondane, Mpunzana, Mahashini, Thokazi, Ehethani, Vuna, Nongoma, Injampela, Mcebo, Mayema, KwaNememe, Entweni, Ntabayenyombi, Nhlophenkulu, Isizindi, Macakaneni, Othinsangu, Nkaleni, Mshiki, Makeme, Ngware, Nzangamandla, KwaMusi, Sovane, Siwela, Maphundu, Msunduzi, Mvulazi, Bhekumthetho, Kwakati, Mphola, Gwebu, Tshonono, Hlathidumayo, KwaNkulu, Cinseni, Ogazwini, Ophiyaneni		
Permanent Crops	0.25 Ha (0.00%)	Ntabayenyombi		
Planted Forest	226.81 Ha (0.10%)	Mahashini, Enengeni, Thokazi, Nongoma, Nhlophenkulu		
Surface Infrastructure	4.60 Ha (0.00%)	Ngware		
Temporary Crops	34 367.84 Ha (15.75%)	Mvulazi, Madwaleni, Ngware, Bhekumthetho, Mphola, Ntabayenyombi, Mpunzana, Ngqoqongo, Nzangamandla, Mayema, Mjiza, Mahlomane, KwaNkulu, Nkaleni, Macakaneni, Isizindi, Esiphambanweni, Mshiki, Ehethani, KwaMusi, Thokazi, Mcebo, Nhlophenkulu, Bululwane, Gwebu, Gedla, Dwadweni, Othinsangu, Nzondane, Maphundu, Ngxongwane, Injampela, Nongoma, Mvulazi, Vuna, Ogedeni, Tshonono, Hlathidumayo, Cinseni, KwaNememe, Siwela, Entweni, Kwakati, Sovane, Ogazwini,		

LANDCOVER	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE	IMPLICATIONS	OPPORTUNITIES
		Qokolweni, Maduma, Ophiyaneni		
Transport	330.18 Ha (0.15%)	Ehethani, Bululwane, Nhlophenkulu, Maduma, Ngware, Ngqoqongo, KwaNkulu, Mvulazi, Nongoma, Othinsangu, Dwadweni, Mpunzana, Mayema, Nzangamandla, Maphundu, Mcebo, Thokazi, Gedla, Ngxongwane, Gwebu, KwaMusi, Mahlomane, Injampela, Macakaneni, Mjiza, Siwela, Nzondane, Isizindi, Madwaleni, Vuna, Ngqoqongo, Ogedeni, Esiphambanweni, Tshonono, Mphola, KwaNememe, Hlathidumayo, Bhekumthetho, Entweni, Qokolweni, Ntabayenyombi, Mshiki, Kwakati, Cinseni, Sovane, Ogazwini, Mvulazi, Ophiyaneni		
Urban Vegetation	8.95 Ha (0.00%)	Nongoma, Esiphambanweni,		
Village	2 568.65 Ha (1.18%)	Madwaleni, Mvulazi, Mahlomane, Ngware, Nzangamandla, Ogedeni, Ngqoqongo, Mcebo, Maphundu, Dwadweni, Mjiza, Ngxongwane, Ngqoqongo, Nhlophenkulu, Bululwane, Isizindi, Thokazi, Mayema, Ntabayenyombi, KwaMusi, Cinseni, Mpunzana, Siwela, KwaNkulu, Gwebu, Sovane, Bhekumthetho, Hlathidumayo, Injampela, Esiphambanweni, Tshonono, Ogazwini, Macakaneni, Vuna, Ophiyaneni, Entweni, Nzondane, Nongoma, Ngware, Kwakati, Mshiki, Qokolweni, Ngqoqongo, Mvulazi, Gedla, Ngware, KwaNememe, Ehethani, Maduma, Mvulazi		

Map 2: Nongoma Land Cover (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)



LANDCOVER	AREA (ha)	%
Artificial Waterbodies	46,57	0,02
Barren Land	7515,26	3,44
Commercial	16,54	0,01
Extraction Sites	21,40	0,01
Fallow Lands & Old Fields	13008,80	5,96
Herbaceous Wetlands	576,07	0,26
Industrial	0,63	0,00
Natural Grassland	45699,99	20,94
Natural Waterbodies	246,01	0,11
Natural Wooded Land	96008,10	43,99
Permanent Crops	0,25	0,00
Planted Forest	226,81	0,10
Residential	17594,68	8,06
Surface Infrastructure	4,60	0,00
Temporary Crops	34367,84	15,75
Transport	330,18	0,15
Urban Vegetation	8,95	0,00
Village	2568,65	1,18
TOTALS	**218241,33**	**100,00**

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

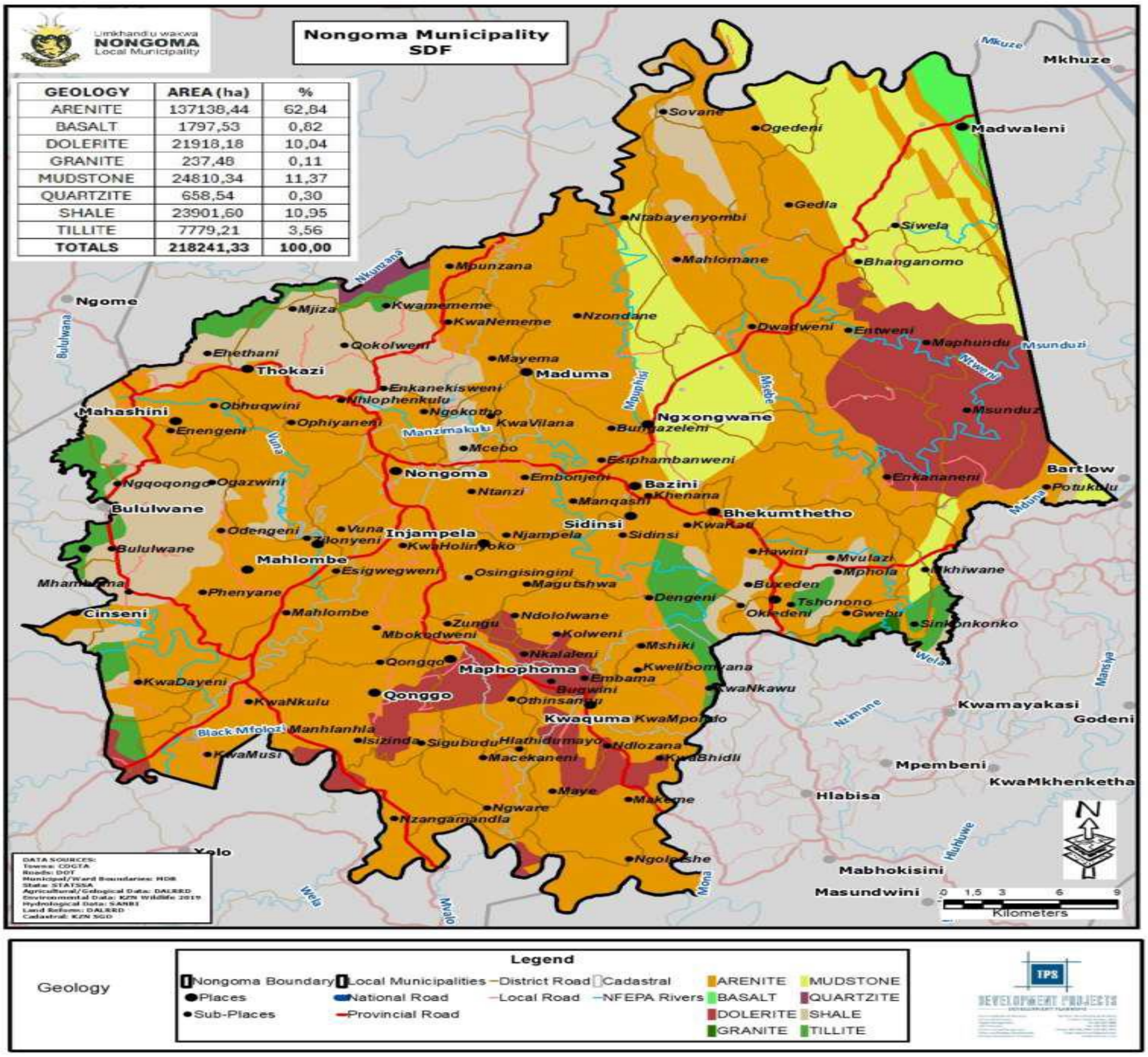
The Nongoma local municipality is characterized by an arenite dominated geology formation. This geological makeup possesses limited water retention capacity, potentially resulting in water scarcity in areas such as Mahlomane, Ntabayenyombu, Nzondane, Bungazeleni, and others depicted in the geology table below. The geological formation of NLM rests upon the Basement Complex which comprises the most highly mineralized ancient rocks of the geological series, including granites some of which are highly erodible when exposed to the elements. The granite landscape is characterized by immense relief (Thorrington-Smith, 1978l). Map 2 and the table below depict the various types of geological features found within the municipal boundary and the extent thereof:

Table 4: Table depicting Geology in Nongoma

GEOLOGY	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE			CHALLENGES OF THE GEOLOGY	OPPORTUNITIES OF THE GEOLOGY
ARENITE	137 138.44 Ha (62.84%)	• Ogadeni • Gedla • Entweni • Dwadweni • Mahlomane • Ntabayenyombi • Nzondane • Bungazeleni • Esiphambanweni • Khenana • Kolweni • Mshiki • Kwelibomvana • Kwaquma	• KwaKati • Sidinsi • Manqashi • Embonjeni • KwaVilana • Mayema • KwaNememe • Kwampondo • Othinsangu • Hlathidumayo	• Macekaneni • Maye • Mahlombe • Cinseni • Mahlombe • Cinseni • Mpunzana • Injampela • Osingisingini • Magutshwa • Ndololwane • Hlathidumayo • Macekaneni • Maye	Limited water retention capacity leading to potential water scarcity and soil erosion.	Potential for agriculture and utilization as construction Materials.
BASALT	1 797.53 Ha (0.82%)	• Madwaleni			Soil erosion and limited agricultural productivity due to rocky terrain.	Potential for tourism and geological studies due to unique geological formations.
DOLERITE	21 918.18 Ha (10.04%)	· Maphundu · Msunduzi · Ekananeni · Kolweni · Nkaleni · Bugwini · Embama			Limited agricultural potential and soil degradation.	Potential for mineral exploration and use in construction materials.
GRANITE	237.48 Ha (0.11%)	• Sikonkonko • Gwembu			Soil erosion and limited agricultural productivity in granite-rich areas.	Potential for mining activities and utilization as construction materials.
MUDSTONE	24 810.34 Ha (11.37%)	Mkhiwane · Potukulu · Bhanganomo · Siwela · Madwaleni · Ogedeni · Ntabayenyombi · Ngxongwane			Limited water retention capacity and susceptibility to soil erosion.	Potential for clay extraction and use in construction materials.

GEOLOGY	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURRENCE		CHALLENGES OF THE GEOLOGY	OPPORTUNITIES OF THE GEOLOGY
SHALE	23 901.60 Ha (10.95%)	· Mjiza · Kwamememe · Qokolweni · Enkanekisweni · Nhlophenkulu · Mcebo · Ehethani · Ngqoqongo	· Thokazi · Ogazwini · Bululwane · Mhambuma · Buxaden · Okledeni · Mvulazi · Mphola · Potukulu	· Prone to landslides, slope instability, and erosion. · Sensitive to fracking, potential for water contamination.	•Rich source of clay and shale for brick and tile industry •Can act as aquifers and sources of groundwater •Scenic landscapes and formations for eco-tourism •Shale gas extraction for energy production
QUARTZITE	658.54 Ha (0.30%)	· Mpunzana		Generally stable but may have fractures and faults posing a constraint for constructions in these regions. · The low permeability of the quartzite limits the availability of groundwater	· Attractive natural formations for hiking and climbing · Potential for mining of quartz for industrial uses
TILLITE	7 779.21 Ha (3.56%)	Kwamememe · Mjiza · Ngqoqongo · Kwaphenyane · Kwadayeni · Dengeni · KwaNkawu · Tshonono · Sinkonkonko		Limited agricultural potential and soil erosion.	Potential for geological studies and tourism due to unique geological formations.

Map 3: Nongoma Geology (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)



3. Topography

Nongoma is split into two topographic areas by a ridge running in an east-west line. The stony terrain is undulating to hilly with the highest areas situated in the central and north western areas of the Municipality, which includes areas of Mahashini and Nongoma town. It is dissected by several streams and rivers and is characterized by numerous Bad Lands thus the arable area is confined to the flatter parts of the plateau or in the wider river valleys. The plains and valleys are commonly used for settlements and crop cultivation, as a result scattered settlement patterns are observed.The mean elevation (m above sea level) ranges from 257m above sea level, to 1,135m above sea level and the town of Nongoma is situated on a ridge approximately 750 meters above sea level slightly west of the Centre of the Municipality. The varying topography reduces the developable envelope and accessible land, however, may increase the number of possible catchments and water bodies within the areas.

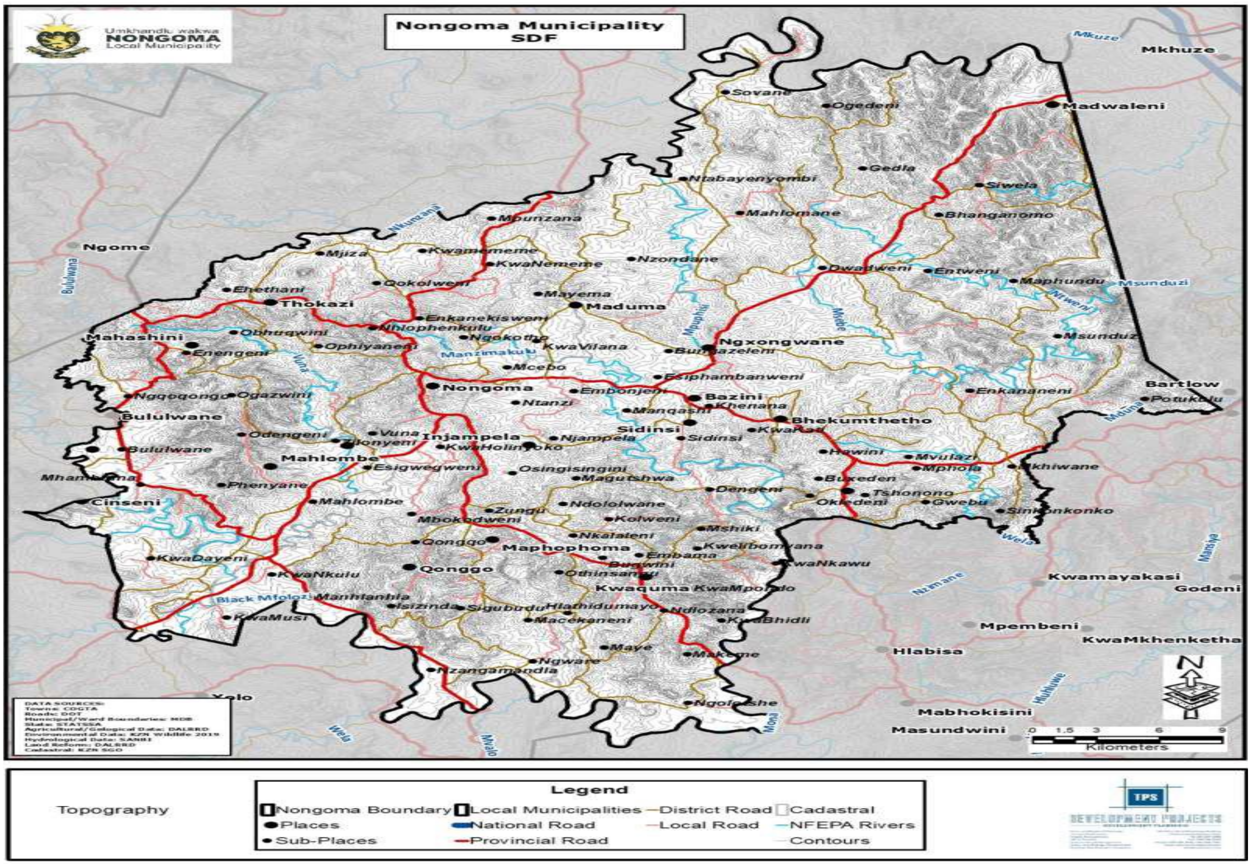
The table below depicts the slope analysis in Nongoma LM. It also details the spatial development challenges and opportunities associated with the slope gradient ratio.

Table 50: Slope Analysis

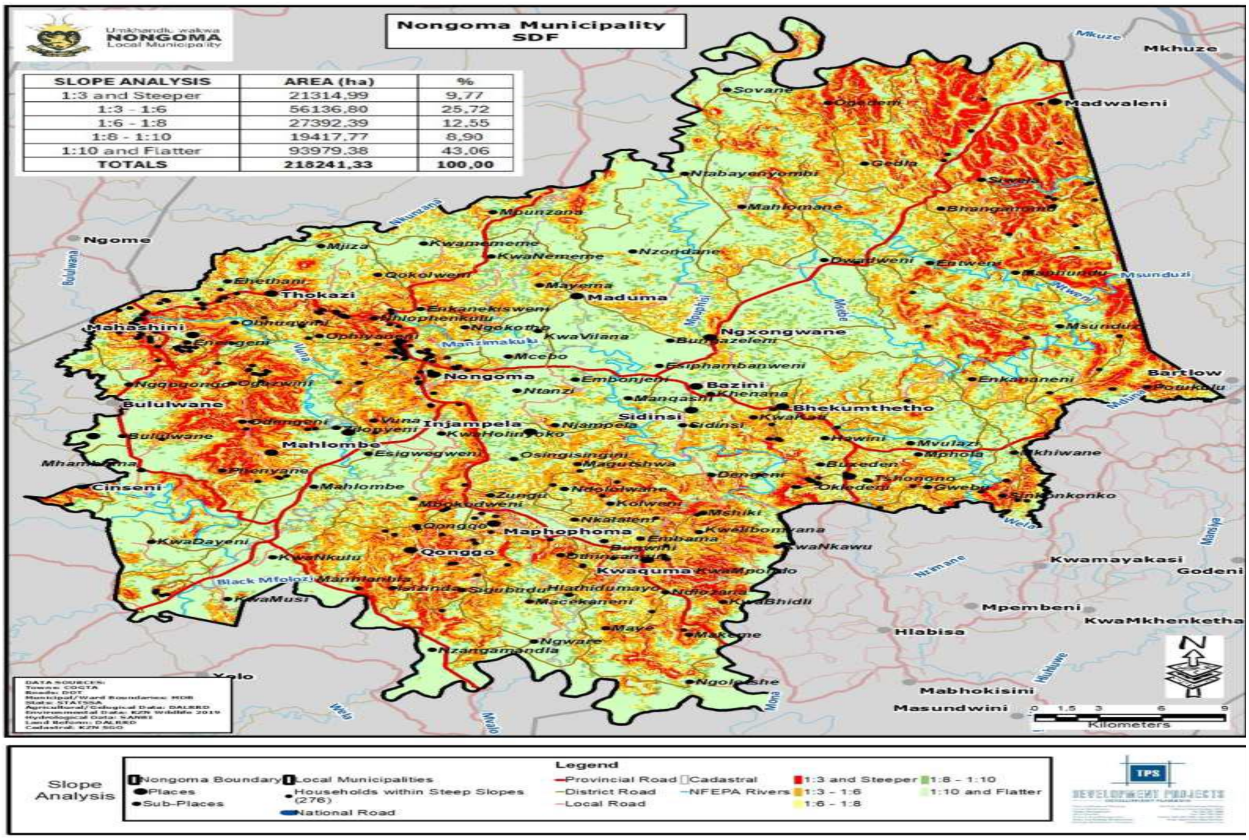
SLOPE	AREA (HA)	PERCENTAGE (%)	AFFECTED AREA	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	HOUSEHOLDS IN STEEP SLOPES
1:3 and Steeper	21 314.99	9.77	Ogedeni, Madwaleni, Siwela, Gedla, Potukulu, Sinkonkonko, Thokazi, Mahashini, Ogazwini, Odengeni, Phenyane, Zungu, Isizinda, KwaMpondo, KwaBhidli	- Areas characterized by steeper slopes, measuring at a ratio of 1:3 or steeper, present constraints for basic service delivery and infrastructure development. • The steeper terrains in Ogedeni, Madwaleni, Siwela, Gedla, Potukulu, Sinkonkonko, Thokazi, Mahashini, Ogazwini, Odengeni, Phenyane, Zungu, Isizinda, KwaMpondo, and KwaBhidla have limited arable land suitable for agriculture.	• Most of the land area in the municipality features relatively flat slopes (1:10 or flatter), offering easy accessibility to basic services. • Flat surfaces facilitate infrastructure development due to their ease of access. • Flatter terrains present potential for various developments. • Relatively flat surfaces are less susceptible to natural disasters suchas erosion and landslides. • Flatter terrains, such as Sovane, Ntabayenyombi, Ogedeni, Gedla	There are 276 households found in steep slopes. Below are challenges experienced by households located in steep slopes: - Steep slopes restrict the usable land area for housing and agricultural activities. - Susceptible to erosion and land slides - There is limited or difficult access, making transportation of goods, emergency services, and even daily commutes challenging. - Building homes on steep slopes requires specialized engineering techniques and materials to ensure structural stability.
1:3-1:6	56 136.80	25.72	Cinseni, Phenyane, Odengeni, Ogazwini, Mahlombe, Mahashini, Ophiyayeni, Thokazi, Vuna, Mbokodweni, Gongqo, Isizinda, Othinsangu, Hlathidumayo, Makeme, Maye, KwaBhidli, Kwaquma, Mshiki, Okledeni, Gwebu, Bekumthethom Potukulu, Entweni Bhanganomo, Siwela, Gedla			
1:6-1:8	27 392.39	12.55	Gedla, Ogedeni, Madwaleni, Siwela, Bhanganomo, Mahlomane, Entweni, Maphundu, Enkananeni, Hawini, Mshiki, Kwelibomvana, Embama, Osingisini, Esigwegweni, Mahlombe, Ngqoqongo, Obhuqwini, Mjiza, Mpunzana			
1:8-1:10	19 417.77	8.90	Ngqoqongo, Zilonyeni, Mahlombe, KwaNkulu, Kolweni, Ndololwane, Osingisini, Bhekumthetho, Sidinsi,			

SLOPE	AREA (HA)	PERCENTAGE (%)	AFFECTED AREA	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	HOUSEHOLDS IN STEEP SLOPES
			Msunduzi, Madwaleni, Sovane, Mpunzana, Kwamememe			
1:10 and Flatter	93 979.38	43.06	Ntabayenyombi, Ogedeni, Gedla, Bhanganomo, Mahlomane, Dwadweni, Nzondane,			

Map 4: Nongoma Topography (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)



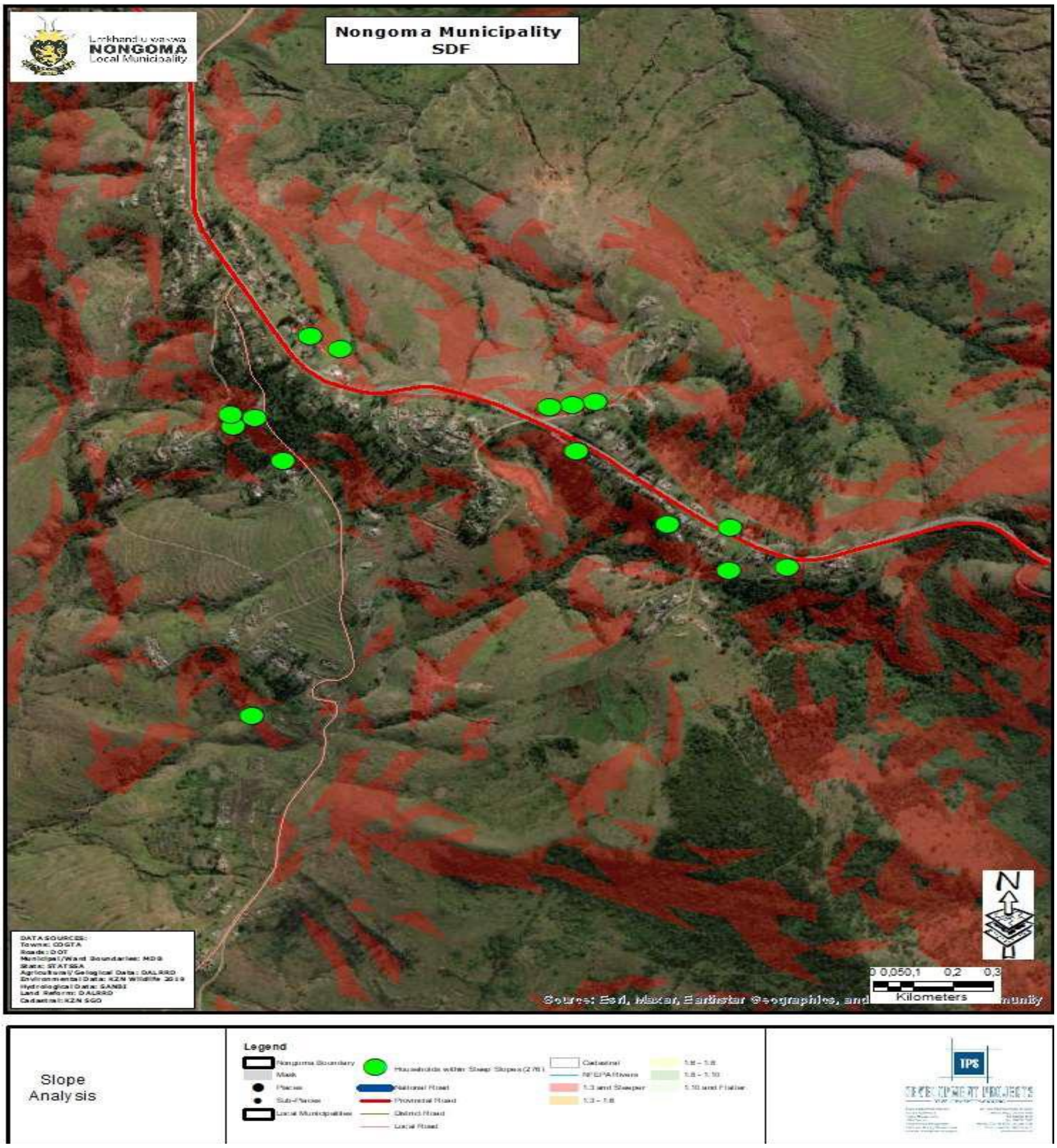
Map 5: Nongoma Topography, NLM Draft SDF-2024



3. NATURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The Nongoma municipality fluctuates in terms of topography and ridges are distinctively identifiable along the landscape; this landscape is characterised by rural pockets of settlements and individual residential and agricultural plots. However large parts of the landscape is covered by natural features such as aloes, vegetation and bush; all these add to the natural scenery. The combination of the rivers, valleys and topography variation around Maphophoma and Kwadayeni areas, create scenic views which have a potential for tourism routes that showcase the beauty of nature. Dry and rocky dongas are also found south of Enyonkeni Royal Palace, provides an unusual yet pleasing and fascinating visual.

Map 6: Nongoma Topography, NLM Draft SDF-2024



4. CLIMATE CHANGE

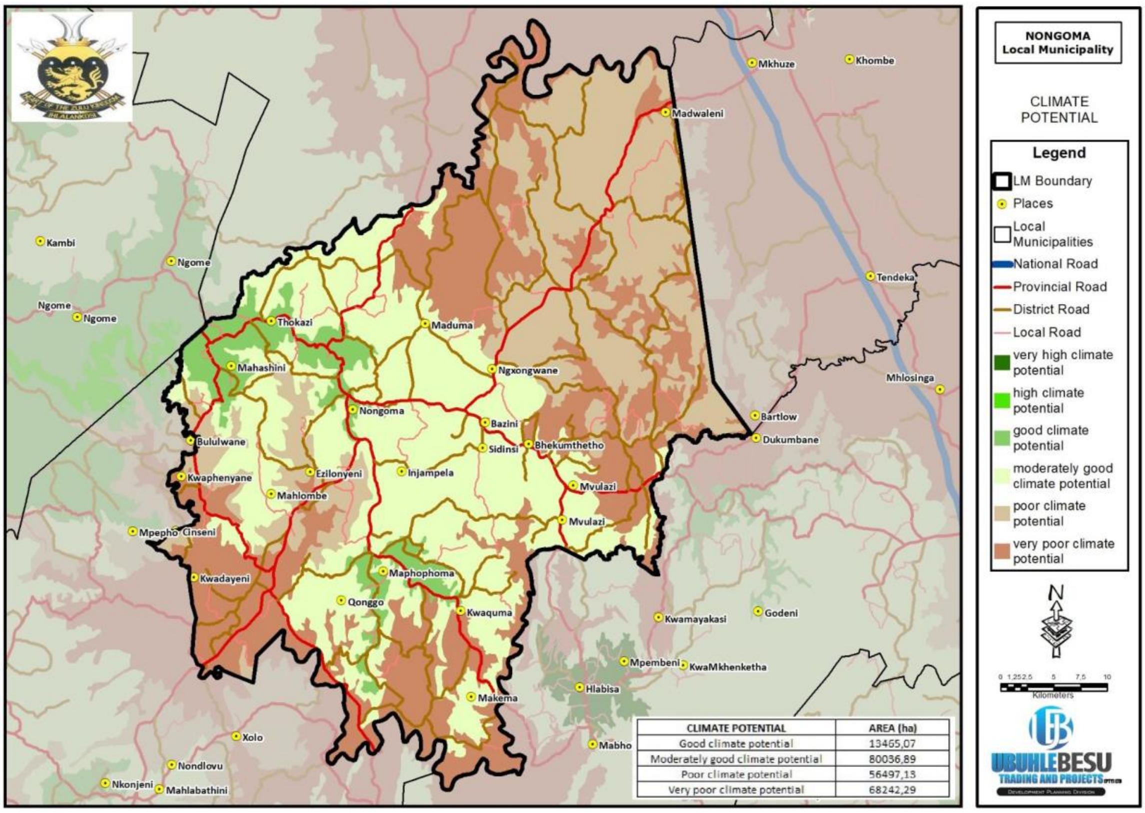
Nongoma normally receives about 775mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occurring mainly during mid-summer. The average rainfall varies for Nongoma per month and it receives the lowest rainfall (8mm) in July and the highest (124mm) in December. The monthly distribution of average daily maximum temperatures shows that the average midday temperatures for Nongoma range from 21.9°C in June to 29°C in January. The region is the coldest during June when the mercury drops to 7.4°C on average during the night.

The table below shows the climate potential as experienced in the various parts of the municipality, such potential is a result of favourable conditions for optimal use of land as far as arable land is concerned. Table 3 and Map 6below, show this distribution of climate potential spatially, depicting the areas that can be potentially pursued for different projects and programmes.

Table 5: Table depicting Climate Potential in Nongoma

CLIMATE POTENTIAL	AREA (HA)	% OF MUNICIPAL AREA
Good climate potential	13465,07	6,2
Moderately good	80036,89	36,7
Poor climate potential	56497,13	25,9
Very poor climate	68242,29	31,3

Map 7: Nongoma Climate Map



4.1. CLIMATE CHANGE: IMPACTS AND PRIORITIES

Climate change is already having severe impacts on both rural and urban areas in the Zululand in the form of extreme weather events (drought and heat waves) as cited in the Zululand Vulnerability Studies Report. Poor communities are especially vulnerable to climate change, variability, and climate extremes. This is due to their limited access to resources, secure housing, proper infrastructure, insurance, technology, and information. These are the situations that occur in Zululand where communities rely on rain-fed subsistence agriculture. Nongoma Municipality needs to quantify its vulnerability to climate shocks, empower and capacitate its people on how to respond to climate change stressors.

One of the tools of managing the impacts of climate change is the Climate Change Response Strategy and Plan. Nongoma municipality has such a plan in place, and the climate change-related torrential rains which has led to floods in most parts of KZN has lead the municipality into prioritizing issues pertaining to climate change. The development of the Climate Change Response Plan allowed the municipality to mainstream climate change issues and responses into the IDP.

The municipality has gone a step further to ensure integration of climate change strategic objectives and strategies. This has encouraged introduction of climate-smart projects and activities. As such, projects such as installation of solar-powered streetlights and installation of drainage system in Nongoma town have been introduced.

5. BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) defines biodiversity as: "The variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and also includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems."

5.1. ECOSYSTEMS

It is essential that biodiversity features remain intact and functional in order to maintain the ecological infrastructure which supplies the ecosystem services upon which all life and industry depend. Ecosystem services are direct and indirect benefits, and include:

- Maintenance of clean water and air.
- Regulation and control of climate, streamflow, erosion, disease, floodwaters and carbon storage (limiting global warming).
- Food, fuel and fibre and genetic resources.
- Spiritual, recreational, aesthetic, inspirational, educational, and community.

Biodiversity is crucial for social and economic growth and development by providing the biophysical landscape and ecological processes essential for human socio-economic well-being, such as commercial and subsistence agriculture (food security), industrial materials, fishing, tourism, recreation and both commercial and indigenous medicinal use and development (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2015).

Loss of biodiversity therefore puts the economy and our quality of life at risk, especially for those who are already living under adverse socio-economic conditions and depend on the environment for daily subsistence. The loss of biodiversity also reduces the range of possibilities for future generations to overcome socio-economic challenges (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2015).

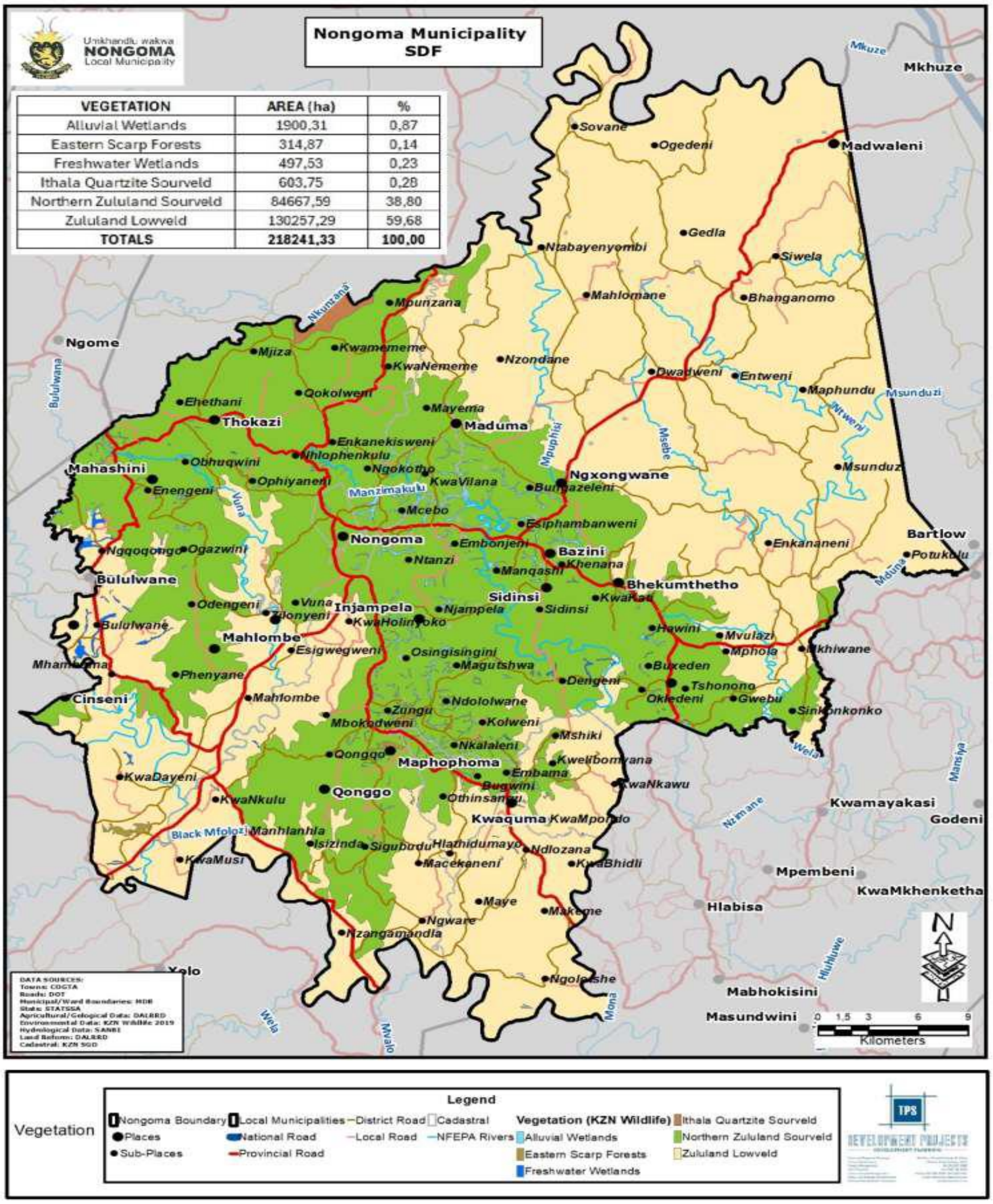
5.2. VEGETATION

Vegetation refers to the plant life covering an area, including natural and cultivated vegetation. It's critical for land use decisions, biodiversity, and environmental quality. Spatial plans aim to balance human development with conservation efforts to preserve and sustainably manage vegetation, promoting ecosystem integrity and sustainable land use practices. The presence of endangered (Alluvial wetlands) or vulnerable (Zululand lowveld) vegetation types in the municipality highlights significant threats such as habitat destruction, pollution, and land use changes. Agriculture, and development pressures pose ongoing risks to in these vegetation types. The table below indicate the different types of vegetation.

Table 6: Table depicting Vegetation variety in Nongoma

VEGETATION TYPE	AREA SIZE	AREA OF OCCURANCE		KZN CONSERVATION STATUS	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT	RECOMMENDATIONS
FRESHWATER WETLANDS	497.53 Ha (0.23%)	• Bululwane • Kwaphenyane • Ngqoqongo • KwaDayeni • Dengeni • Magutshwa		Least threatened	Prioritize conservation and sustainable development practices to maintain the delicate balance of the ecosystem.	Precautionary measures are necessary to maintain the balance of the ecosystem.
ITHALA QUARTZILE SOURVELD	603.75 Ha (0.28%)	• Mpunzana		Least threatened	Prioritize conservation and sustainable development practices to maintain the delicate balance of the ecosystem.	Precautionary measures are necessary to maintain the balance of the ecosystem.
NORTHERN ZULULAND SOURVELD	84 667.59 Ha (38.80%)	• Mpunzana • Kwameme me • Mjiza • Qokolweni • Ethethani • Thokazi • Obhuqwini • Mahashini • Enengini • Ongazwini • Odengeni • Mahlombe • Phenyane •	• Cinseni • Ophiyayeni • Vuna • Nhlophenkulu • Qokolweni • Enkanekiswe ni • Ngokotho • Mcebo • KwaVilana • Mayema • Maduma • Bungazeleni • Esiphambanw eni • Ngxongwane	Least threatened	Prioritize conservation and sustainable development practices to maintain the delicate balance of theecosystem.	Precautionary measures are necessary to maintain the balance of the ecosystem.
ZULULAND LOWVELD	130 257.29 Ha (59.68%)	• Nzondane • Ntabayeny ombi • Mahlome • Dwadweni • Gedla • Entweni • Bhangano mo • Siwela • Ogedeni • Madwaleni	• Maphundu • Msunduzi • Enkananeni • Mvulazi • Mphola • Mkhwane • Potukulu •	Vulnerable	The species is approaching extinction but there are still a number of subpopulations in existence. It is recommended that there is no further loss of habitat as this will increase the extinction risk of the species.	Conservation must be prioritized in areas where species conservation status is vulnerable.

Map 8: Vegetation Map for Nongoma



5.3. THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS

The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) published a list of threatened terrestrial ecosystems (DEA 2011), which classifies all threatened or protected ecosystems in South Africa into four categories: C*ritically Endangered* (CR), *Endangered* (EN), *Vulnerable* (VU), or P*rotected*. The purpose of categorising these ecosystems was to prioritise conservation areas, to reduce the rates of ecosystem and species extinction, as well as to prevent further degradation and loss of structure, function and composition of these ecosystems. In NLM only Zululand Lowveld is threatened and is categorised as vulnerable. Northern Zululand Sourveld and Ithala Quartzite Sourveld are considered least threatened (Table 7).

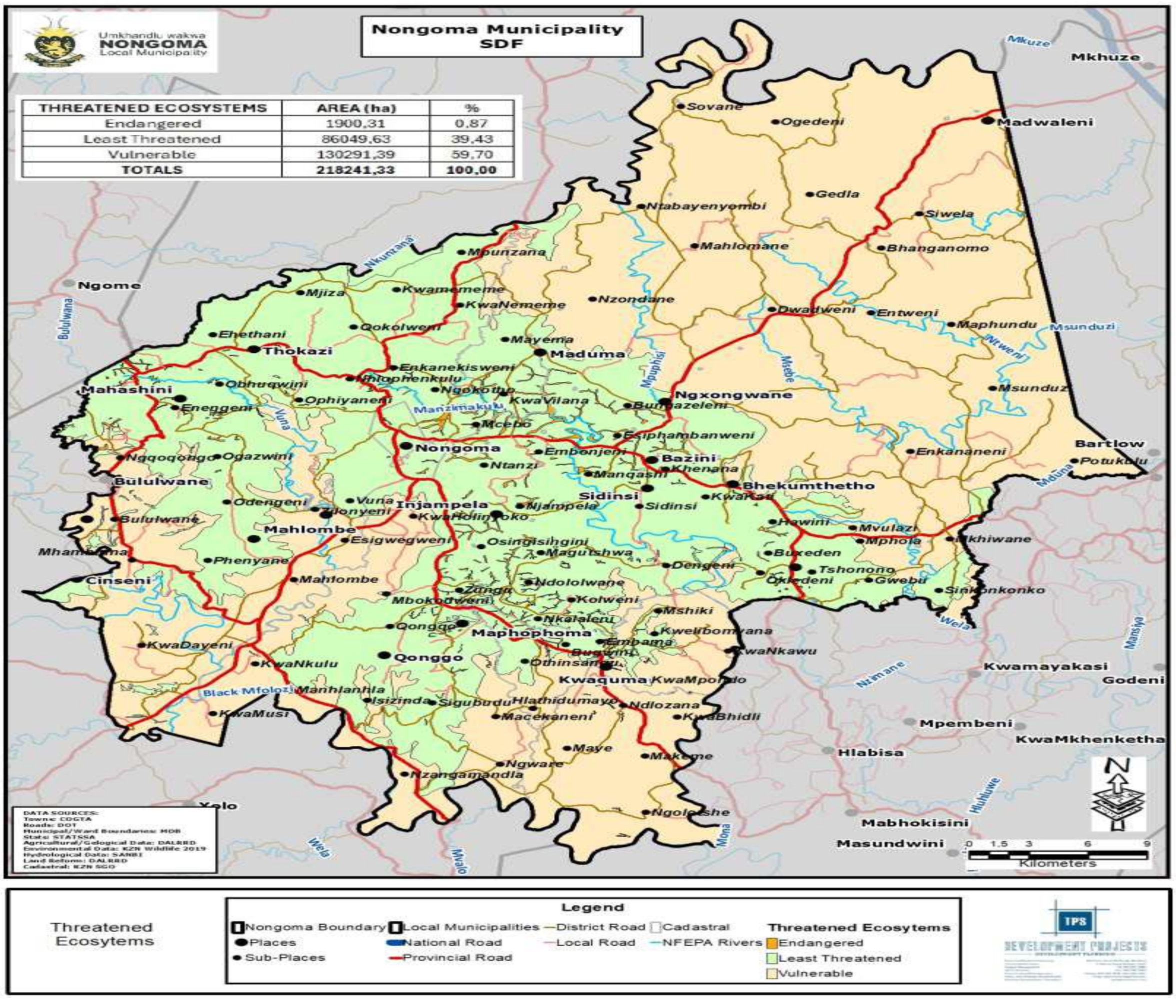
Table 7: Threatened Vegetation

Vegetation type	Threatened status	Area (ha)	Land owners with specific duty of care in respect of meeting national biodiversity targets
Zululand Lowveld	Vulnerable	130,257	Ingonyama Trust land
Northern Zululand Sourveld	Least threatened	84,668	Ingonyama Trust land
Ithala Quartzite Sourveld	Least threatened	604	Ingonyama Trust land

5.4. THREATENED SPECIES

In the Zululand District, while many conservation-important species are not well conserved in existing Protected Areas, the majority of Red Data plant and animal species are recorded within these areas, as well as special interest areas and private game reserves. This could be due to sampling bias, with fewer recordings in Traditional Authority Areas, likely due to lower sampling levels. Topographical constraints in these areas offer protection and biodiversity resilience, ensuring biodiversity persistence, although larger mammals and birds may be vulnerable to hunting pressures. Similarly, inaccessible areas like the Pongola River valleys may face similar challenges.

Map 5: Vegetation Map for Nongoma



5.4. FLORA AND FAUNA

Several plant species protected in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Conservation Ordinance and other Red Data species occur within the Zululand District, including at least 11 Endangered, 28 Vulnerable, and 95 Lower Risk and Data Deficient species. The majority of these species are grassland and open savanna species, which are vegetation types at most risk of degradation. It is obvious that some of these Red Data species occur in NLM.

Many of the animal species require a large area for foraging of an individual animal, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining large, connected areas of natural habitat for ensuring their viability. The protection and management of the remaining intact habitat within the municipality is critical to ensuring the viability of conservation important faunal species listed above.

In addition, Zululand District is an avifaunal hotspot, comprising more than 400 birds. There are at least 2 Critically Endangered species, 4 endangered species, 35 Vulnerable species, and 50 Near Threatened species. The African Skimmer (*Rynchops flavirostris*) is classified as Regionally Extinct. Five important fish species, 19 mammals, 3 reptiles, and 6 invertebrates have been identified as important. Here again, some of these Red Data species would occur in NLM.

6. PROTECTED AREAS AND CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS

Protected Areas are terrestrial, aquatic or marine areas that are formally protected by law and managed for the purpose of biodiversity conservation. Formal Protected Areas are gazetted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003. NEMPAA distinguishes between several categories of Protected Areas: Special Nature Reserves, National Parks, Nature Reserves, and Protected Environments.

It also recognises World Heritage Sites declared in terms of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999); and other related legislation. Nongoma Municipality has two areas that are protected by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (1) south of the municipality in Mandlakazi which lies at the boundary with Hlabisa Municipality and forms part of the Hluhluwe-Mfolozi Park. (2) North of the municipality along the boundary with uPhongola Municipality which forms park of the Somkhande Game Reserve.

Conservation Areas are those areas of land not formally protected by law, but where primary land use is conservation. These areas are typically informally protected by the current owners and users and managed at least partly for biodiversity conservation. As Conservation Areas are not gazetted in terms of NEMPAA, they are not considered to be Protected Areas. They could include areas covered by the Biodiversity Agreements in terms of the NEM: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004) (NEMBA), Community Conservation Areas, Municipal Reserves, Commercial Game Parks, as well as non-declared Private Nature Reserves and conservancies (agreements for co-operation among neighbouring landowners and require no legal long-term commitment).

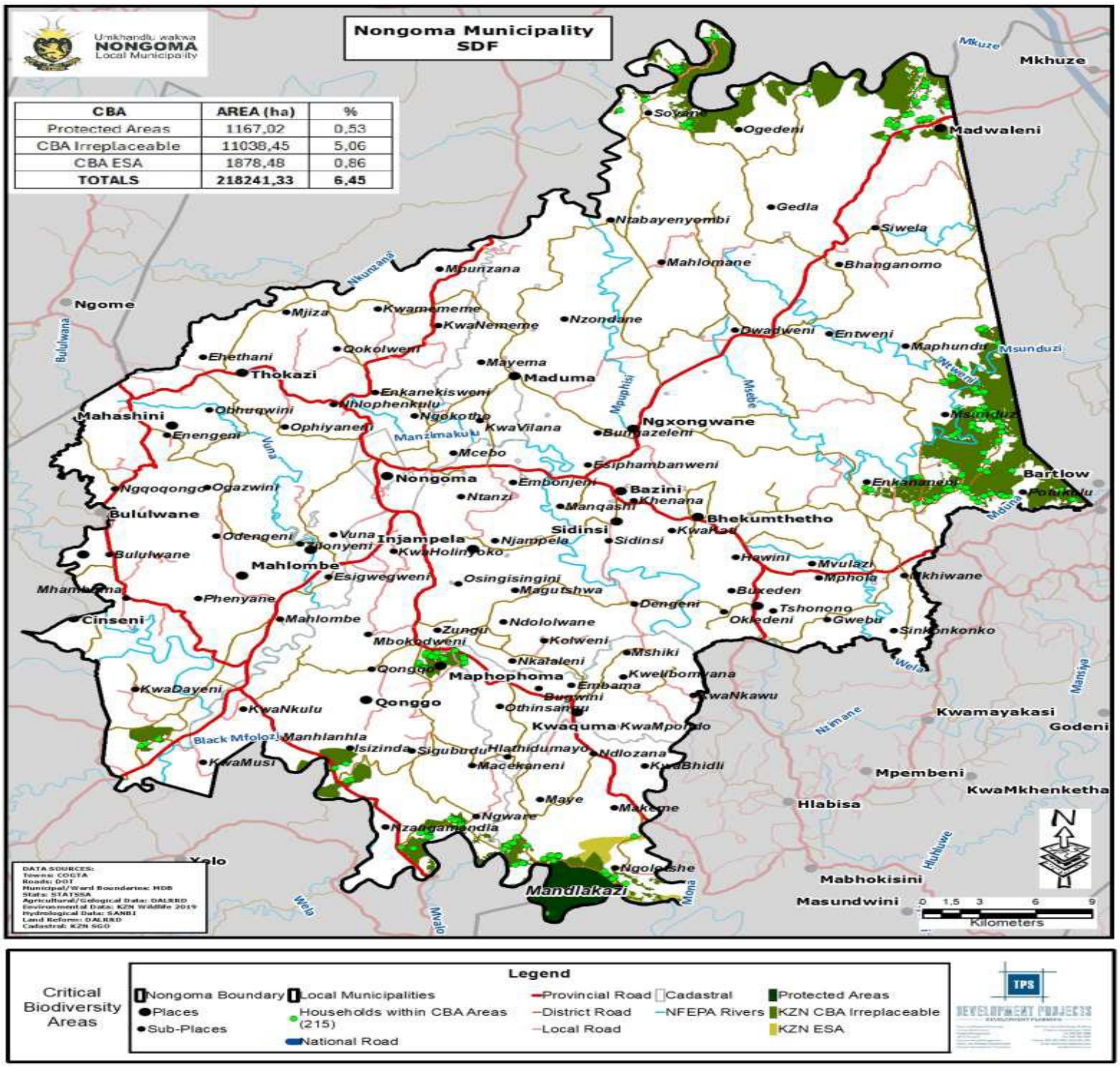
Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA)are natural or near natural landscapes that are considered critical for meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds, and which safeguard areas required for the persistence of viable populations of species and the functionality of ecosystems. There are few areas within the municipality that have been identified by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife as KZN CBA Irreplaceable and are located along the north-eastern municipal boundary, along the western boundary bordering the Zululand Rhino Reserve, and in the area of Maphophoma.

The identification of these areas with environmentally sensitive areas aims to ensure that they are well protected and necessary considerations are made as far as development proposals are concerned. The municipality along with traditional leadership have the responsibility to ensure that these areas are protected by the community and that suitable land uses, economic activities and tourism opportunities are realised in and around these areas.

Table 5: Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)(Nongoma Draft SDF 2024)

CATEGORY	AFFECTED AREAS	GENERAL GUIDELINES	SPECIFIC GUIDELINE FOR MEETING MINIMUM REQUIREMENT
CBA IRREPLACEABLE: Areas that are required to meet biodiversity conservation targets and where no alternative sites are available. (Category is driven by species and feature presence).	CBA Irreplaceable occupies 11 038.45 hectares of the study area. The areas comprising CBA Irreplaceable are: • Madwaleni • Ogedeni • Sovane • Msunduzi • Potukulu • Maphophoma • Isizinda • Ngolotshe	• Open space • Low-impact tourism • Recreation • Pre-existing settlements Permitted. • Discourage additional Settlements. • Sustainably managed • rangelands	Maintain in a natural state with limited to no biodiversity loss
CBA OPTIMAL: Areas that are the most optimal solution to meet the required biodiversity conservation targets while avoiding high-cost areas as much as possible.	There are no CBA optimal located within the study area.	• Open space • Low-impact tourism • Recreation • Pre-existing settlements Permitted. • Discourage additional Settlements. • Sustainably managed • rangelands	Maintain in a natural state with limited to no biodiversity loss.
CBA OPTIMAL: Areas that are the most optimal solution to meet the required biodiversity conservation targets while avoiding high-cost areas as much as possible.	ESA occupies 1 878.48 hectares of the study area. It is found in the following areas: • Ngolotshe	• Low-impact ecotourism or recreation • Sustainably managed rangelands • Certain forms of low-density housing	Further intensification of land use is discouraged. Influencing land-use management that is not only derived based on biodiversity priorities alone but also addresses other legislation/agreements which the biodiversity sector is mandated to address, e.g., WHS Convention, triggers for EIA Regulations, etc.

Map 9: Critical Biodiversity Areas (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)

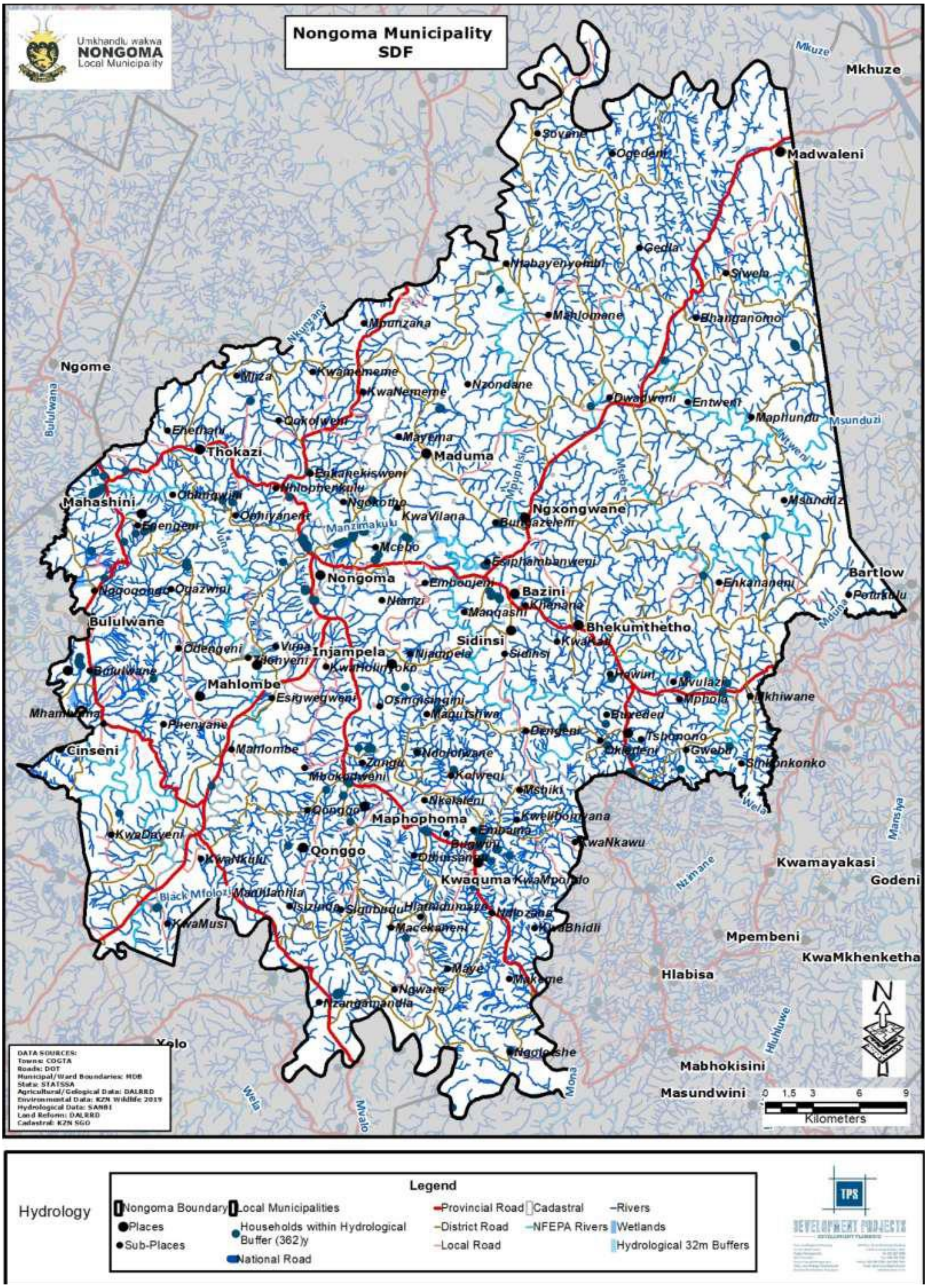


7. DRAINAGE AND SURFACE WATER FEATURES

Nongoma Municipality is characterized by diverse catchment areas, with 11 quaternary catchments indicating significant topographical changes. Three major rivers—Mkuze, Bululwane, and Black Umfolozi—shape the drainage patterns within the municipality. The Mkuze River, in the northern part, drops from 300m to 150m and forms part of the district's boundary. The western region is drained by the Bululwane River, merging with the Black Umfolozi River to the south. The Mona and Vuna Rivers centrally flow eastward and westward, respectively.

The Black Mfolozi catchments, mainly Traditional Council land, are predominantly used for cattle farming, with some commercial forestry and alien vegetation. While irrigation is limited, water resources are underutilized, with irrigation and rural water supply being the primary users. Nongoma receives water from the Vuna River, but there's a deficit in the lower Black Mfolozi during winter due to irrigation and abstractions for transfer to other catchments. The confluence of the Black and White Mfolozi Rivers occurs in the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park.

Map 10: Nongoma Hydrology Map



It is therefore necessary to consider the impact that settlements have on the quality of water, the environment and where sanitation services are critically needed to prevent waterborne diseases. The use of pesticides on large scale for agricultural use must be limited as commercial farming can have a negative impact on the quality of water. The spatial development framework must therefore highlight the critical aspects which need to be addressed as a matter of urgency and ensure that no land use is proposed in an area, where the specific land use can have detrimental effects on the environment.

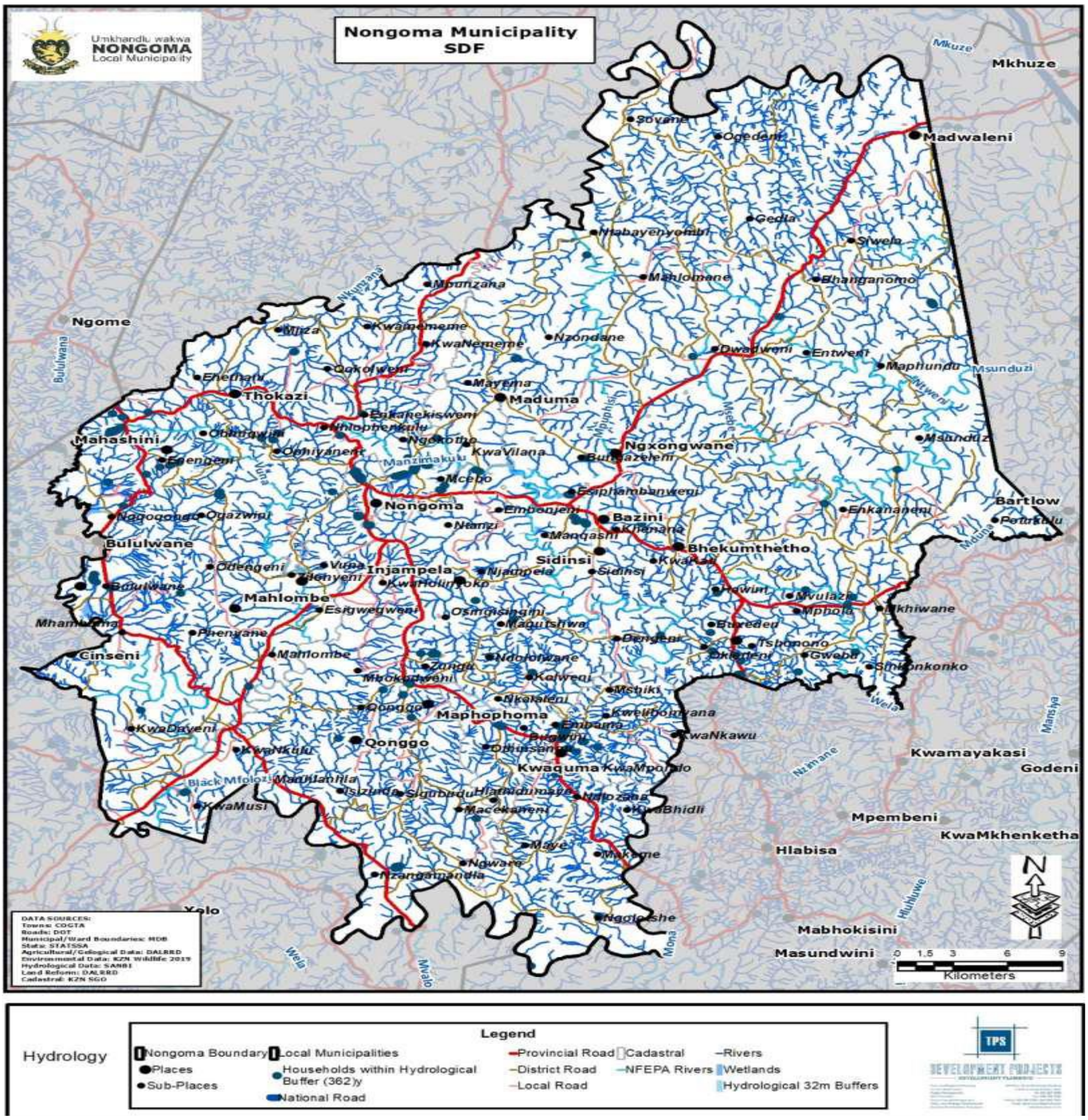
The table below depicts National Freshwater Priority Areas (NFEPA) within Nongoma local municipality. There are 20 NFEPA rivers that are found with Nongoma municipality.

Table 6: National Freshwater Priority Areas

RIVER NAME	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED STATE
Black Mfolozi	The Black Mfolozi River is situated in the southern regions of the municipality. It flows through the study area, passing through KwaDayeni, Manhlanhla, Nzangamandla, and Ngolotshe. Designated as a Class A river according to NFEPA standards, it remains unmodified and retains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Bululwana River	The Bululwana River is situated in the western margins of the municipality, running through Bululwane. Classified as a Class B NFEPA river, it predominantly retains its natural characteristics.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
KwaSekane River	The KwaSekane River is situated in the northeastern margins of the Nongoma municipality, flowing through Siwela. Classified as a Class B NFEPA river, it maintains predominantly natural attributes.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable.River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Manzimakulu River	The Manzimakulu River is situated in the central regions of the study area, traversing through Nhlophenkulu and Ngokotho. Classified as a Class B NFEPA river, it is primarily characterized by its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mapopoma RIver	The Mapopoma River is located in the eastern margins of the Nongoma Local Municipality, passing through Nkaleni, Embama, and Mshiki within the study area. It is classified as a Class B NFEPA river, predominantly maintaining its natural characteristics.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mbhekamuzi River	The Mbhemukazi River is situated along the south western boundary of the study area, flowing through Nongoma via KwaMusi. This NFEPA river is classified as a Class A, denoting its unmodified, natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mduma River	Mduna river is located in the eastern margins of the study area. It traverses Nongoma municipality through Potukulu. It categorised as Class A; unmodified, natural NFEPA river.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mkuze River	The Mkuze River is situated along the northern boundary of the municipality, running through Sovane and Ogedeni within the study area. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it remains unmodified and retains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mona River	The Mona River stands as one of the longest NFEPA rivers within the municipality, coursing through Embonjeni, Manqashi, Sidinsi, Dengeni, and Mshiki within the study area. It holds a	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should

RIVER NAME	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED STATE
	classification of Class B, indicating that it remains largely in its natural state according to NFEPA standards.	remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mpuphisi River	The Mpuphisi River traverses the study area from the northern to central regions of the municipality, flowing through Nongoma via Ntabayenyombi, Mahlomane, Nzondane, and Ngxongwane. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it remains unmodified and retains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Msebe River	The Msebe River is located in the eastern regions of the study area, coursing through Nongoma via Dwadweni, Enkananeni, and Msunduzi. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it maintains its unmodified, natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Msunduzi River	The Msunduzi River is situated along the eastern boundary of the study area, flowing through Nongoma via Msunduzi. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it remains unmodified and retains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable.River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Mvalo River	The Mvalo River is situated in the southern regions of the study area, traversing through Nzangamandla. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it retains its unmodified, natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Nkunzana River	The Nkunzana River is situated along the northern boundary of the study area, flowing through the Nongoma municipality via Ntabayenyombi, Mpunzana, and Kwamememe. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it remains unmodified and maintains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Ntweni River	The Ntweni River is located in the northeastern regions of the study area, flowing through the Nongoma municipality via Mahlomane, Entweni, and Maphundu. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it remains unmodified and retains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Nzimane River	Only a small section of the Nzimane River is situated within the municipality, specifically in the southeastern margins of the study area. Classified as a Class B NFEPA river, it predominantly maintains its natural characteristics.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).
Sikwebezi River	The Sikwebezi River is situated in the western regions of the study area, flowing through the Nongoma municipality via Kwapheyane and Mhambuma. Classified as a Class A NFEPA river, it remains unmodified and maintains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deteriorationin the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological C ategory).
Vuna River	The Mvuna River is situated in the western regions of the Nongoma municipality, passing through Mahashini, Obhuqwini,Ezilonyeni, and KwaNkulu within the study area. It is classified as a Class C NFEPA river, indicating it has been moderately modified.	
Wela River	The Wela River is located in the eastern regions of Nongoma, flowing through the municipality via Hawini, Mvulazi, and Sinkonkonko. Classified as a Class B NFEPA river, it predominantly maintains its natural state.	Land-use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a river FEPA are not acceptable. River FEPAs should remain in good condition (A or B ecological category).

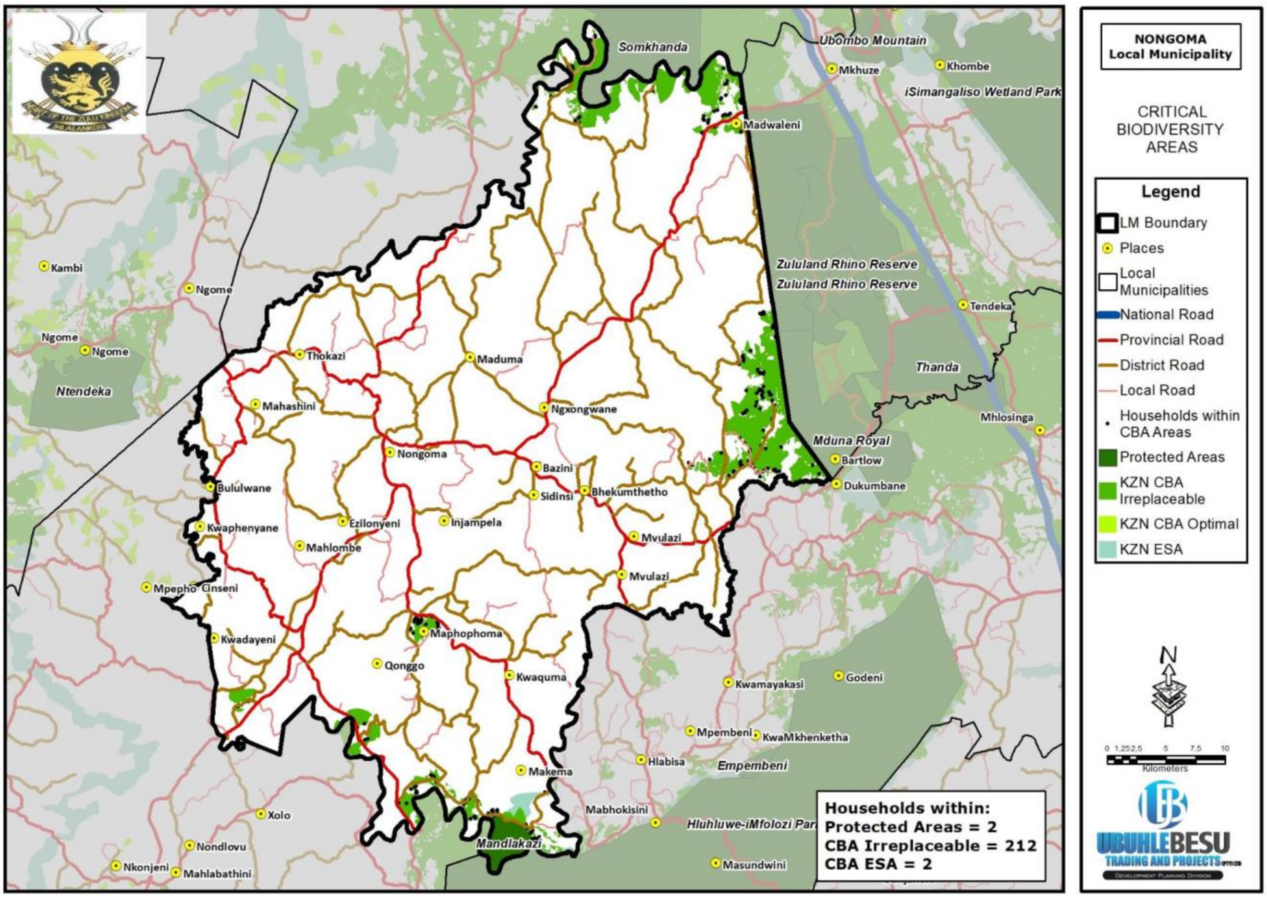
Map 11: Hydrology



8. AIR QUALITY

The quality of the air in NLM is good, as expected in rural areas. This can be ascribed to the rural nature of the area, with low densities of motor vehicles and no heavy industries that can contribute to a marked decrease in air quality. Air pollution is most likely to be associated with the burning of sugar cane, fuel wood and fugitive dust emissions generated from unpaved roads. Household related burning of wood is high in rural settlements however usually has a low impact to the air quality of the municipality.

Map 12: Nongoma Critical Biodiversity Areas



9. AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS

According to the Zululand Biodiversity Sector Plan (2015) Nongoma Municipality is predominantly covered with Secondary and Mixed Agricultural Land. The extent of high agricultural potential land and arable land in the Nongoma Municipality is approximately less than 25 percent of the total land area of the Nongoma Municipality (Draft Nongoma Agricultural Strategy, 2019). Wards 1, 2, 3 and 18 have the largest land of high agricultural potential relative to the total area of the Wards.

Thus, should primary agriculture be contemplated as a vehicle for economic development these are the key wards to focus on; wards 5, 12, 15, 16, and 17. Furthermore, ward 21 does have pockets of high productive land however most of their land area is for secondary and mixed agriculture. This proposed land use zone in the latter wards consists of “Category D Agricultural Land” which is seen as land with Moderate Potential. It will require high input costs to make small portions of land economically viable.

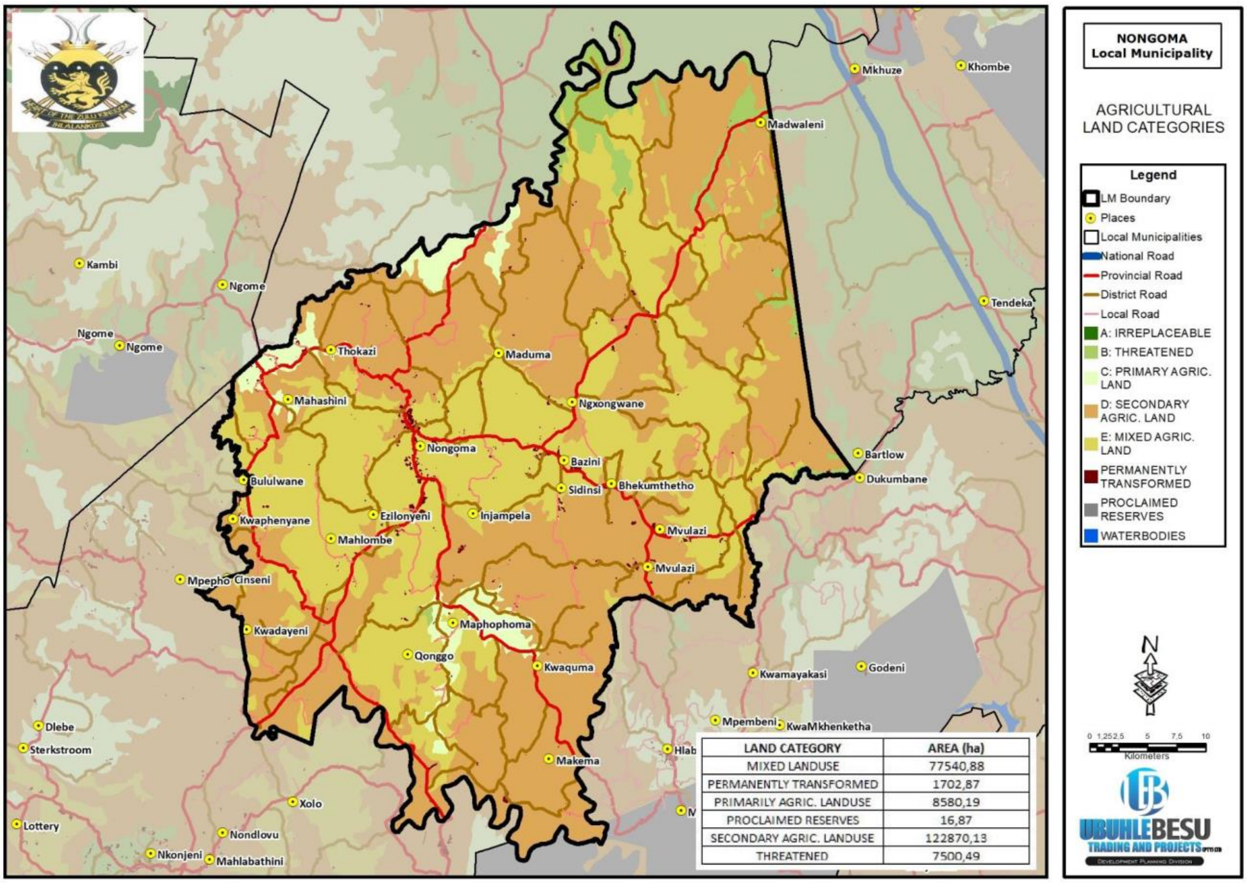
The land with the highest potential is situated on the Northern boundary with uPhongolo Local Municipality, and centrally in the Maphophoma area and surrounding. The lowest category seems to follow the movement routes of the R66 and R618, and was transformed due to human activity along these routes. The current cultivation pattern does not correspond to the potential of the land and is more linked to the settlement pattern as the settlements are dependent on agriculture and subsistence farming for survival. This might have to affect that some of the farms are not as productive as the areas closer to the higher agricultural potential land.

The land use map depicts a much larger spread of subsistence farming than the land cover plan. It also depicts only a small portion of the high agricultural land being used for Commercial farming activities. This provides an opportunity for the expansion of commercial farming within the municipality.

As the Municipality is not well served by roads, the potential of farmers in the area to grow fresh produce such as fruits and vegetables for the larger markets is limited. The municipality should consider the possibility of providing access roads to agricultural potential areas to catalyse agricultural activities that could address poverty and promote economic growth of the municipality.

The PSEDS identifies the R66 between Nongoma and Pongola Town as an agricultural Corridor. This route is identified by the PSEDS as a secondary Provincial Corridor. The agricultural production areas are situated partly on the boundary between Nongoma LM and uPhongolo, but the main arable production area is situated on the northern boundary of Nongoma. The agricultural corridor does not only refer to processing of arable agricultural product, as a large portion of the land is suitable for livestock grazing.

Map 13: Agricultural Land Categories in Nongoma



LAND CATEGORY	AREA (ha)
MIXED LANDUSE	77540,88
PERMANENTLY TRANSFORMED	1702,87
PRIMARILY AGRIC. LANDUSE	8580,19
PROCLAIMED RESERVES	16,87
SECONDARY AGRIC. LANDUSE	122870,13
THREATENED	7500,49

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) has divided the province into 590 agro-ecological zones called Bio resource Units (BRUs). An agro-ecological unit (AEU) is a demarcated area of land, throughout which there are recurring patterns of topography, soils, vegetation and climate. Climatic factors, primarily rainfall and temperature, are the main criteria used in the delineation of the AEUs. Nongoma Local Municipality falls within 21 different AEUs namely Xb2,Ub6b, Ub8a/b, Ua1, Ub7, Vb2, Tub3a, Wb1, Ta1, Vb4, Tb1a/b/c, Tvb4, RSa1a/c/d, STa2a, Sa1, Ub9, STa1, Ta4, Wb8a/b, Va3a and Ua8 (Table and Figure 12).

Table 8: Nongoma Agro-Ecological Units (Nongoma Local Municipality Agricultural Strategy, 2019)

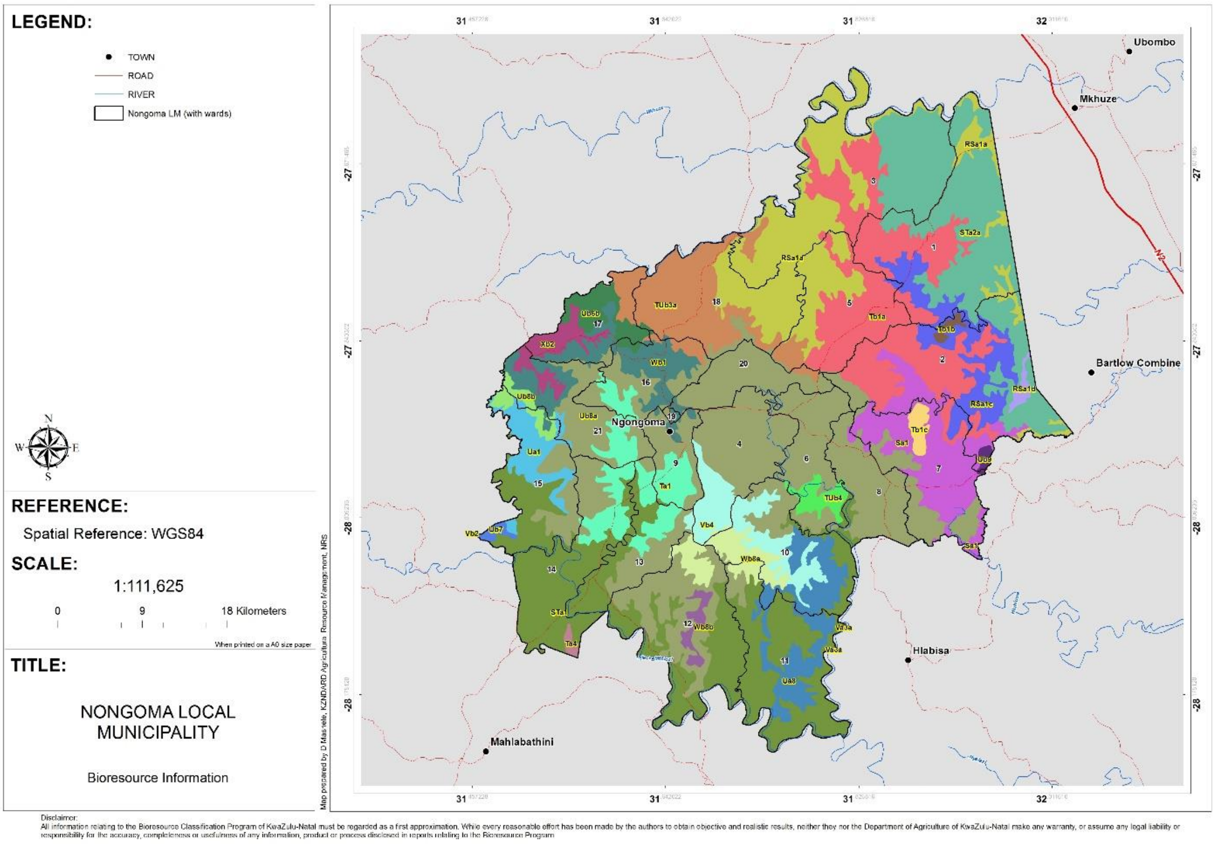
Code	BRG	Mean Rainfall (mm)	Soil Summary	Agricultural Suitability
Xb2	Moist Lowland Tall Grassveld (15)	877	80.9% of soils are arable, 78.20% are good, well drained soils and 16.50% are poorly drained young soils.	The land has a good potential and intensive and semi-intensive farming could be practiced due to the limited risk (5.4) soil erosion hazard
Ub6b	Dry Lowland Tall Grassveld (16)	738	17.1% of soil ecotopes are arable and high potential soils. Young, poorly developed, alluvial and duplex soils make up 82.9%.	The land has a moderate potential due to the very high risk (3.9) soil erosion hazard. Semi intensive practices can be applied.
Ub8a, Ub8b	Dry Lowland Tall Grassveld (16)	735	7.40% of this AEU is arable and well-drained soils. The rest is duplex, young, alluvial and soils ecotopes of poor drainage.	The soil erosion risk of this AEU is very high risk (3.6), it is of Restricted potential and is mainly suitable for semi- extensive farming.
Ua1	Lowveld (22)	727	9% of soil ecotopes are arable, high potential soils make up 4.20% & young, poorly developed and duplex soils make up 91.00%	The land has restricted potential due to the very high (3.8) soil erosion hazard. Extensive farming systems are recommended.
Ub7	Dry Lowland Tall Grassveld (16)	722	4.5% of this AEU is arable, 1.4% is high potential land. The rest is soil ecotopes of poor drainage, young, black and duplex.	The soil erosion risk of this AEU is high risk (4.5), it is of low potential and is mainly suitable for extensive farming.
Vb2	Dry Lowland Tall Grassveld (16)	777	4.9% of soils are arable and 55.10% are poorly drained Young and duplex soils	The land has a low potential and extensive farming systems are suitable for this AEUs. There is a high soil erosion hazard(4.4).
Tub3a	Dry Zululand Thornveld (20)	716	High potential soils make up 2.80% and well drained soils are 17.00% of the AEU. The rest of the soils are alluvial, young and poorly drained soils.	The land has restricted potential and semi-extensive practices need to be applied. The area has a very high risk soil erosion hazard (3.9).
Wb1	Moist Lowland Tall Grassveld (15)	849	47.30% of the soils are arable and the rest are composed of young, alluvial	The land has a restricted potential due to high risk soil erosion potential (4.8) hence a semi-extensive

Code	BRG	Mean Rainfall (mm)	Soil Summary	Agricultural Suitability
			and poorly drained soils.	farming system is recommended.
Ta1	Lowveld (22)	675	Only 3.50% of the soils are arable. The majority of the soils are duplex. The rest is young, black and poorly drained soils.	The land potential is restricted due to very high risk soil erosion hazard (2.8). A semi-extensive system must applied.
Vb4	Dry Lowland Tall Grassveld (16)	787	27.60% of the soils are arable and out of this only 19.7 are high potential.	The land has a good potential and an intensive system should be carefully applied. The soil erosion hazard is limited risk (5.4)
Tb1a, Tb1b & Tb1c	Lowveld (22)	673	Arable and well drained soils constitutes 6.00% of the BRU. The rest is black, young, alluvial and poorly drained soils.	The BRU has a low potential due to very high risk soil erosion hazard (3.7). An extensive farming system is considerable.
Tub4	Dry Zululand Thornveld (20)	719	Only 9.40% of soils are arable. 7.40% are of high potential.	The BRU has a moderate potential and a semi-extensive farming system is recommended. The soil erosion hazard is very high risk (2.8).
RSa1a, RSa1c & RSa1d	Lowveld (22)	605	31.10% of the soils are arable; amongst these only 6.70% are high potential soils. The majority are black, young and duplex soils.	The BRU has a restricted potential due to high risk soil erosion hazard (4.2). An extensive farming practice is recommended.
STa2a	Lowveld (22)	661	Arable and well drained soils are 14.30% of the AEU. The majority are young and duplex soils (71.70%)	The area a low potential due to high risk of erosion potential (4.1). An extensive farming system is recommended.
Sa1	Lowveld (22)	624	10.60% of soils are arable. Only 2.80% are high potential soils. The rest is black, young, duplex and poorly drained soils.	There is very high risk of soils erosion (3.5) making the BRU very restricted hence an extensive system is recommended.
Ub9	Dry Lowland Tall Grassveld (16)	717	16.00% of the soils are arable. Only 5.30% of high potential quality. The majority is young and duplex soils.	The soil erosion risk is very high (3.6). The BRU has a moderate potential and a semi-extensive farming system is recommended.
STa1	Lowveld (22)	650	18.90% are arable soils and only 3.70% are of high potential. 62.40% are young and duplex soils.	The BRU has a very restricted potential and an extensive system is recommended. The soil erosion risk is very high risk (3.8).
Ta4	Lowveld (22)	684	Only 3.10% of the soils are arable. The rest is made up of young, black, duplex and poorly drained soils.	The BRU has a very restricted potential due to very high risk of soil erosion. An extensive farming system is recommended.
Wb8a & Wb8b	Moist Lowland Tall Grassveld (15)	837	Above 50.00% of the soils are well drained. 10.80% are high potential soils. The rest of the soils are composed of young, black, duplex and poorly drained soils.	The AEU has a limited soil erodibility risk (5.1) and a good agricultural potential. A semi-intensive farming system is applied.
Va3a	Dry Zululand Thornveld (20)	783	11.30% of the soils are arable and well drained. 1.70% of the soils are of	The area has a restricted potential hence a semi extensive farming system. There is a high risk of soil

Code	BRG	Mean Rainfall (mm)	Soil Summary	Agricultural Suitability
			high potential. The majority of the soils are young, duplex and black.	erosion (4.1)
Ua8	Lowveld (22)	742	Arable soils constitute 8.70%. Only 1.20% are high potential soils. Young and duplex soils are the majority.	There is a high risk of soil erosion (4.1) across the BRU making it a very low potential area. An extensive farming system is preferable.

The incidence of low frost and relatively high rainfall creates an environment favourable for crop production. However, the land has a very restricted potential and extensive farming systems are recommended due to high soil erosion risk. Any farming system would require intensive land-care practices.

Map 14: Nongoma Bio-Resource Units (Nongoma Municipality Agricultural Strategy, 2019)



3.2.2. AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
− Climate: good climatic weather that favours most agricultural crops − Rainfall average of more than 600mm p.a. − Existing of high potential agricultural land in some wards − Community involvement and commitment from Amakhosi towards agricultural development − Availability of Co-operatives involved in agriculture − Organized agriculture (Farmers' Associations and Cooperatives) − Existence of the road network linking Nongoma to other LMs (R66 corridor)	− Inadequate financial resources for agricultural development − Land ownership not favouring traditional financial lending − Undulating topography limiting agricultural development − Youth involvement in agricultural development − High level of illiteracy among citizens − High levels of poverty and underdevelopment − Limited market access for agricultural produce − Equipment to practice farming are not sufficient
Opportunities:	**Threats:**
− Roads R66, R69, P 700 (linking Nongoma with Richards Bay, Durban, Vryheid and Pongola). − KZN Growth Fund to expand public and private investment in local job creation opportunities − Extension services from the DARD − Funding opportunities from DARD, DRDLR, EDTEA,ADA and other funders − Diversification of agricultural activities − Poverty reduction agricultural projects and agri-processing projects − Government Programmes i.e. RASET (Operation Vula), Agri-parks and the National Schools Nutrition Programme	− Inadequate funding for agricultural projects − High level of illiteracy among farmers − Poor road networks to transport goods − Shortage of infrastructure such as roads, sanitation, water, electricity − Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation − Availability of alien invasive plants − Climate change (drought patterns)

3.2.3. Key Agricultural and Environmental Challenges

- ***Undulating topography limiting agricultural development***: The topography in Nongoma renders most areas unsuitable for agriculture, and also prone to soil erosion especially during heavy rains
- ***Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation*****:** Linked to the above, farming practices that does not take into cognisance then topography results in soil erosion, deterioration and degradation of veld.
- ***Widespread alien invasive plants***: Absence of Alien Invasive Eradication plan in the municipality, compounded by lack or inability to eradicate and curb the spread of alien invasive species leads to degradation of arable lands.
- ***Poor road networks to transport goods***: Road networks linking the areas of agricultural potential are in an atrocious state, thus making it difficult and costly for farm produce movement into market, and even for aspiring customers to access the produced goods.

3.2.4. DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

3.2.4.1. MUNICIPAL LEGISLATIVE MANDATE (DM & FIRE SERVICES)

The following legislation impact on the integrated Disaster Management Planning effort and provide the basis for operation by the relevant stakeholders.

1. **The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996**

The Constitution redefined local government as a sphere of government that is distinctive from, yet interdependent and inter-related district, provincial and national government. Importantly, the Constitution conferred developmental issues to local government.

2. **Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000**

The Act introduces changes towards the manner in which municipalities are organized internally, the way they plan and utilize resources, monitor and measure their performance, delegate authority, deliver services and manage their finances and revenue. Critically, the Act formalizes a range of alternative service delivery mechanisms that could be used to complement traditional service delivery mechanisms / arrangements used by municipalities.

3. **Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 (As amended in 1999 and 2000)**

The Act defined new institutional arrangements and systems for local government. Importantly, the Act laid a foundation for local government performance management and ward committee systems.

4. **Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015**

The Act streamlines and unifies disaster management and promotes a risk reduction approach particularly at municipal and provincial levels. It eliminates the confusion around disaster declaration and addresses current legislative gaps.

5. **National Disaster Management Framework (Notice 654 of 2005)**

The framework provides guidelines for the development of the provincial and municipal disaster management frameworks. This also provides the key performance areas and enablers required for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act.

6. **Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in the Province of Kwa-Zulu Natal (Provincial Gazette 545 of 4 February 2011 as amended by Provincial Gazette 372 of 22 January 2010).**

The framework provides guidelines for the development of the municipal disaster management frameworks. This also provides the key performance areas and enablers required for the implementation of the Disaster Management Act.

7. **Fire Brigade Services Act No 99 of 1987**

This Act forms an integral part of disaster risk management, and response to risks and disasters.

8. **National Veld and Forest Fires Act No. 101 of 1998**

This Act emphasizes the formation of Fire Protection Associations for the purpose of predicting, preventing, managing and extinguishing veld fires.

9. **The National Environmental Management Act of 1999**

This Act provides for environmental management strategies so as to prevent and mitigate environmental disasters.

3.2.4.2. STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

1. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Centre

The Nongoma Municipality Council has not yet resolved to establish its own Disaster Management Centre however a business plan is in place. In terms of Section 43(4) of Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002, as amended, it is optional for the local municipality to establish its own Centre. It currently not cost effective to establish such centre with requirements.

In terms of Section 43(2), the District Municipality must establish Disaster Management Centre after consultation with local municipalities within its area; and may operate such Centre in partnership with those local municipalities. The Zululand District Municipality, our parent municipality, has established the District Management Centre in 2006 which serves the whole district area. The municipality needs to formalize the agreement to operate a ZDMC in partnership.

The municipality has a Manager: Disaster Management who is expected to manage the MDCM once completed. This would be in line with Section 45(1) of the Act, the Municipal Council must appoint a suitably qualified person as Head of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC).

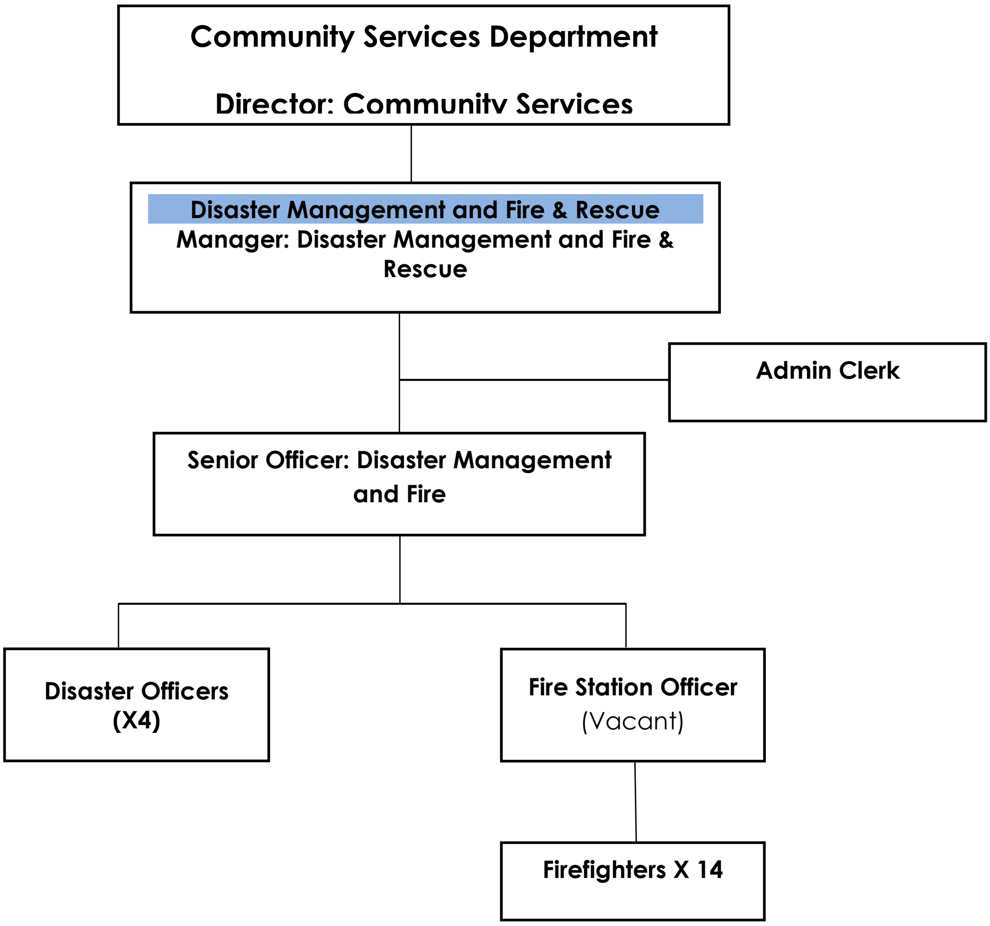
The following are capacity requirements for Nongoma Disaster Management Centre:

- Infrastructure to perform disaster management and fire & rescue services
- Additional personnel
- A Disaster management information system
- Adequate fleet
- Appropriate funding

2. Nongoma Municipal Disaster Management and Fire & Rescue Services

The Nongoma Municipal Disaster Management incorporating Fire & Rescue Services falls within Community Services Department. The unit is the primary functional unit for disaster management in the municipal area, and a lead agent towards the implementation of disaster management policies and legislation. The unit also drives the integration and coordination of municipal disaster management activities and priorities in order to ensure that national and provincial objectives are achieved.

The institutional arrangement for the Unit is herein depicted:



3.2.4.3. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

Nongoma Local Municipality is within the Zululand District Municipality. In terms of Section 42(1) of the Disaster Management Act of 2002 (1) 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 (2) A district municipality must establish its disaster management framework after consultation with the local municipalities in its area. Zululand District Municipality has a Disaster Management Plan in place that was August 2022

3.2.4.4. Status of Municipal Disaster Management Plan

The Nongoma Local Municipality's Disaster Management Plan was adopted by the council on the 22 of May 2024. The Nongoma Local Municipality's Disaster management plan is vital in optimizing operational efficiency and assist in addressing the following:

- Identify and assess risks, allowing proactive measures to reduce vulnerabilities.
- Coordinate emergency responses efficiently, minimizing chaos during crises.
- Prioritize protecting lives, property, and critical infrastructure.
- Engage communities through awareness-raising initiatives, enhancing resilience.
- Optimize resource allocation and utilization for effective response efforts.
- Support post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation, facilitating community resilience.

3.2.4.5. Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee

The Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002, as amended (DM Act) requires municipal disaster risk management centres to promote a coordinated, integrated and uniform approach to disaster risk management, including the development and implementation of appropriate disaster risk reduction methodologies, emergency preparedness and rapid and effective disaster response and recovery, in their municipalities.

To achieve these objectives and to promote interdepartmental liaison, arrangements must be put in place to enable all the key internal role players in the administration of a municipality to participate in disaster risk management activities and to coordinate their disaster risk management responsibilities. To achieve this objective, a Municipal Interdepartmental Disaster Risk Management Committee (MIDMC) must be established.

The Nongoma Local Municipality has a Municipal Interdepartmental Disaster Risk Management Committee that was established by the Municipal Manager. The Manager: Disaster Risk Management is responsible for the strategic direction and execution of the requirements of the DM Act and must therefore chair the MIDMC.

The committee is as follows:

- Municipal Manager
- Director: Community Services
- Director: Technical Services
- Director: Corporate Services
- Chief Financial Officer
- Director: Planning and Economic Development
- Manager: Disaster Risk Management
- Manager: IDP
- Manager: Communications

The composition of MIDMC does not preclude the co -option of additional staff nor does preclude the ad hoc co-option of specialised expertise for specific purpose.

The MIDMC in the municipality must facilitate integrated and coordinated planning by providing a forum for the development and implementation of programmes and projects aimed at disaster risk reduction and other relevant disaster risk management activities in the municipality. In this respect, the responsibilities and powers of municipal councils and municipal disaster risk management centres are prescribed in sections 47, 48, 52 and 53 of the DM Act.

The MIDMC must support the disaster risk management centre and assist with supervising the preparation, coordination, monitoring and review of disaster risk management plans and their integration into other developmental processes. For the purpose of implementing sections 47 and 48 and any other relevant imperatives of the DM Act, the responsibilities of the MIDMC need to include:

In respect of disaster risk reduction:

- monitoring, assessing and coordinating departmental disaster risk management planning and implementation, with a particular focus on disaster risk reduction policies, practices and strategies;
- coordinating, monitoring progress and facilitating collaboration on joint projects and programmes and ensuring their integration into other developmental programmes;
- annually reviewing the disaster management plan of the Nongoma Local Municipality and ensure compliance with latest Zululand District Municipality Disaster Management Framework
- promoting joint standards of practice within and between municipal departments and
- monitoring progress made with the implementation of priority projects aimed at disaster risk reduction;
- participating in biannual desk-top exercises to remain current with regard to roles and responsibilities in the activation and operation of the disaster operations centre and to ensure rapid and efficient response and recovery in the event of a local disaster occurring or threatening to occur; and
- making recommendations to the Zululand Municipality disaster risk management centre regarding disaster risk management policy and related disaster risk management matters.

In respect of response and recovery operations:

- on receipt of an activation alert from the Manager: Disaster Management (or someone designated by the head), immediately reporting to the disaster operations centre when a disaster classified by the head of the Zululand Disaster Management Centre as a local disaster occurs or is threatening to occur;
- conducting initial and specialist post-disaster assessments for the functional area of the relevant department or entity;
- ensuring rapid departmental response to disasters;
- ensuring efficient and coordinated disaster response and recovery operations;
- monitoring progress of technical teams tasked with post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation projects;
- ensuring that reports on progress with disaster recovery are regularly submitted to the disaster risk management centre of the Zululand District Municipality; and

- ensuring that all documentation and records relating to the disaster are retained and placed in safe keeping for the purpose of a post-disaster investigation, inquiry or review.

The committee meet at least quarterly. Depending on prevailing circumstances, it may meet more or less frequently.

1. Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

Nongoma municipality has a MDMAF established as per Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act. The forum is responsible for coordination of strategic issues related to disaster management such as risk assessments and to approve and/or review the disaster management plan for the municipality before it is submitted to Council.

Disaster Management Disaster Centre

The Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 states that each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish in its administration a disaster management centre for its municipal area. Zululand District Municipality Disaster Management Centre was established in 2006 and is fully operational. It is located at Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport in Ulundi, operating for 24hrs seven days a week. The Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 states that each district (a) must establish its disaster management centre after consultation with the local municipalities within its area; and (b) may operate such centre in partnership with those local municipalities. Nongoma Local Municipality and Zululand District Municipality are in talks in developing a Service level agreement.

3.2.4.6. Disaster Management & Fire Services Swot Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
– Disaster Management Advisory Forum is in place – Reviewed Disaster Sector Plan – Disaster Management Awareness Campaigns conducted quarterly. – Fire drills conducted quarterly as well. – Seven dedicated personal and two skid unit for firefighting and incident assessment – Trained fire and disaster experts – Establishment of Municipal Interdepartmental Disaster Management Plan with clear roles and responsibilities – Equipment i.e. Jaws of Life and Fire Trucks	– Lack of resources – Lack of staff and equipment – Lack of Emergency / Disaster Management Centre – Insufficient funds allocated to Disaster Management Section. – Lack of disaster Management bylaws – Dysfunctional of Disaster Management Advisory Forum – Lack of documented Contingency plans for identified risks – Unscientifically ranking of top 10 disaster risks – Poor mapping of identified hazards – Poor coordination between stakeholders i.e. other government departments
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
– Construction of Disaster Management Centre – Working on fire. – Number of NGO's dealing with disasters	– The settlement of communities in disaster high risk lead to chronic disaster vulnerability threats that range from floods to repeated informal settlement fires. – Unexpected weather changes – Drowning of community members – Structural and veld fires – The Nongoma Municipality is prone to lighting

3.2.4.7. Challenges for Disaster Management and Fire Services as per SWOT Analysis

– **Insufficient funds allocated for Disaster Management function and relief:** Disaster Management functions are inappropriately funded. There are also no funds available as reserves that could be utilised in case there is a disaster. This challenge is linked to the 1st one in that the municipality is even incapable of converging during a disaster occurrence, to source fund from various votes to respond to a disaster.
– **Poor Land Use Management**: 98% of the land at Nongoma Local municipality is administered by Ingonyama Trust Board as a result Izinduna and Amakhosi are responsible for allocating people. Poor Land Use Management has resulted in people being located disaster prone areas such as flood plains, wind, and lightning prone areas. The reality of Climate Change conditions such as torrential rains, thunderstorms render most of the settlements within Nongoma vulnerable and at risk from floods.

3.2.4.8. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

1. List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

The Municipality current disaster risk profile is based on a detailed disaster risk assessment process. The disaster risk profile for the municipality is based on the data received from the consultations with communities and community development workers.

Disaster management aims to reduce or avoid potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster, and achieve rapid and effective recovery. The Nongoma Municipality is prone to different types of disaster hazards ranging from natural to human induced. The risk prioritization for the Nongoma Municipality is shown below:

Table 55: Municipal Disaster Risk Assessment

PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS	DESCRIPTION
FLOODING	The Greenbook (CSIR 2019), identified Nongoma municipality to have medium to high risk of experiencing flood hazard incidents
FIRE	In Nongoma municipality in areas such Nongoma town and White City have a possibility of experience fire outbreak.
DROUGHT	The municipality has in the past years experienced drought, and they are more frequent in the southern part of the municipal area
STRONG WINDS	According to the Greenbook (CSIR 2019), the municipality is more likely to experience strong winds
LIGHTNING	Lighting incidents in municipality are more frequent during summer season and they experience high risk ratings

Figure 11: Nongoma Flood Risk Hazard (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)

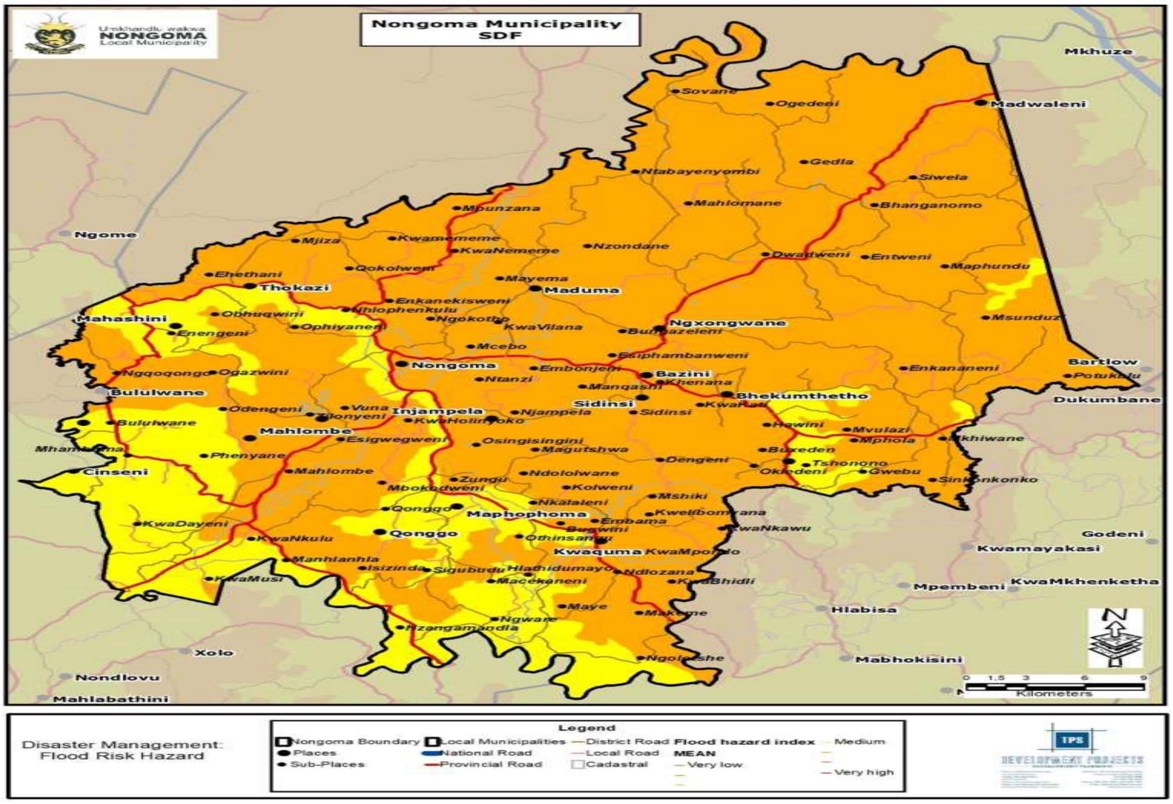


Figure 12: Settlement Drought Risk (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)

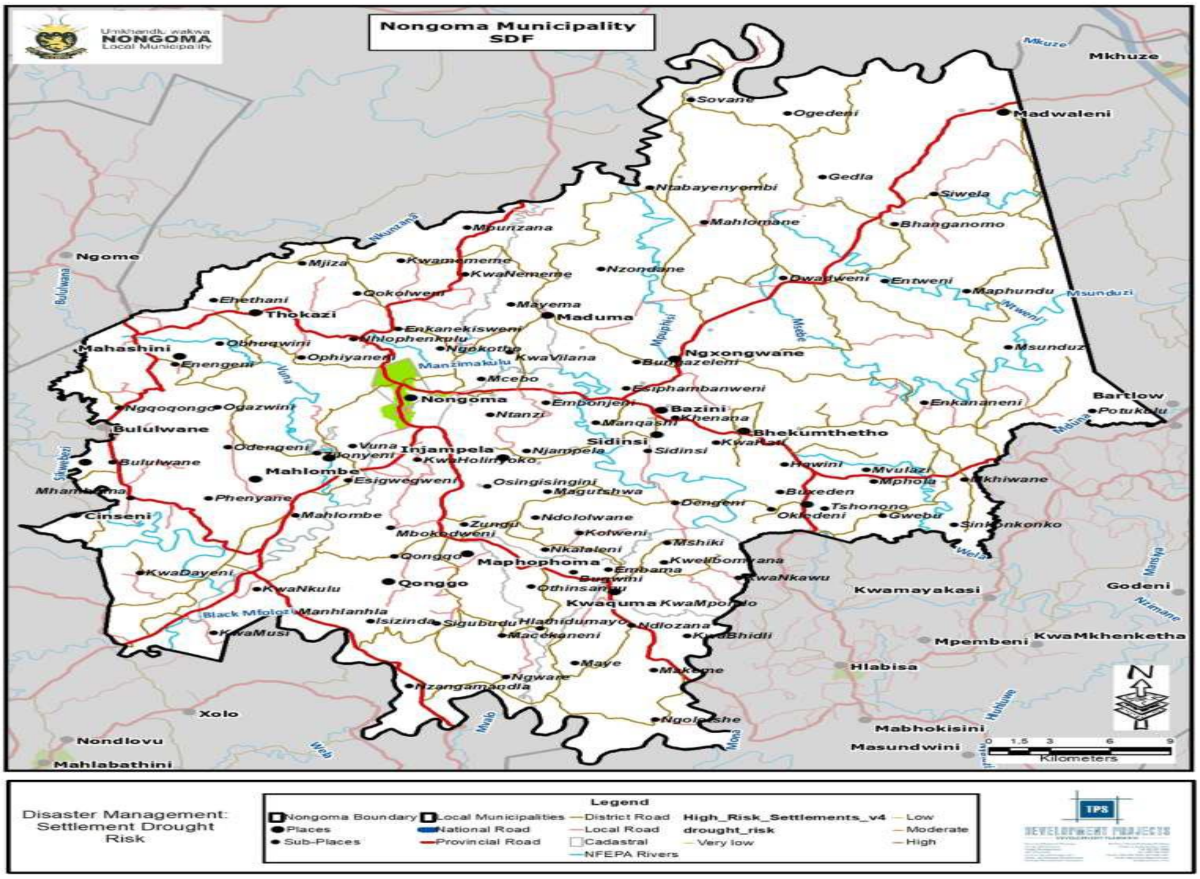


Figure 13: Nongoma Risk Prioritization

Hazard type	Risk prioritization
Drought	
Lightning	
Strong winds	
Heavy rainfall	
Animal diseases	
Structural fires	
Veld fires	
Plant disease	
Floods	
Hailstorm	
Hazardous material- Hazmat: Spill/Release	
Drownings	

Figure 14: Nongoma Fire Danger (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)

Figure 15: Strong Winds (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)

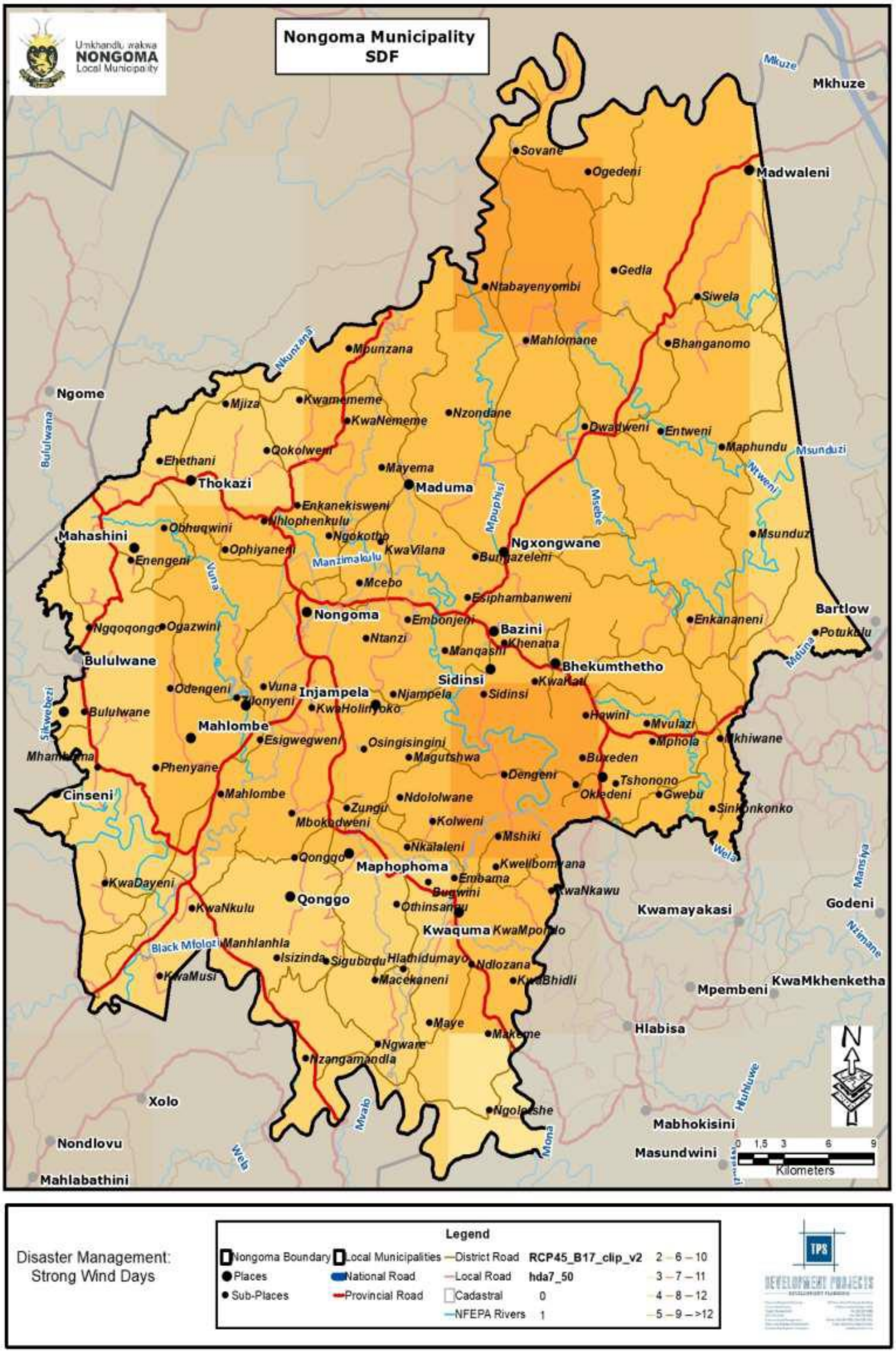
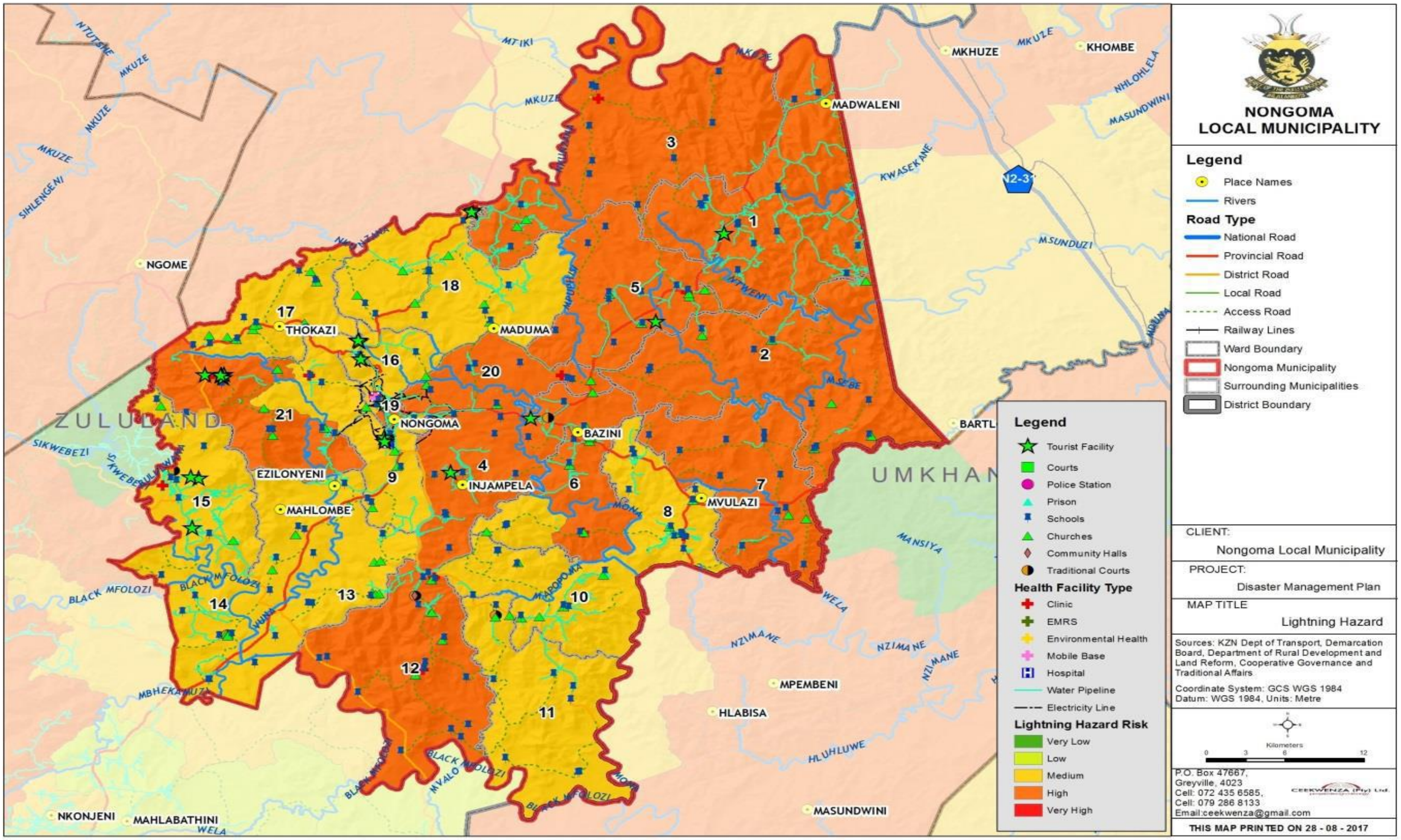


Figure 16: Disaster Management Rainfall (NLM Draft SDF, 2024)

Map 15: Areas prone to Lightning in Nongoma LM, NLM Disaster Management Plan



3.2.4.8. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

In order for the municipality to provide rapid an effective response to disasters which are a result of climate change and further ensure that our communities live in a sustainable and resilient environment, it is imperative that mechanisms are put in place to curb such eventuality.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for Nongoma Local municipality involves:

- Assessing and understanding specific hazards and vulnerabilities.
- Engaging rural communities in awareness-building and capacity-building.
- Implementing land use planning measures and infrastructure improvements.
- Establishing early warning systems tailored to rural contexts.
- Promoting sustainable natural resource management and livelihood diversification.
- Ensuring access to basic services critical for disaster preparedness and response.
- Fostering partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders for effective DRR implementation.

3.2.4.9. Disaster Management and Climate Change

In summary, the impacts of climate change on disaster management include:

1. Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.
2. Exacerbation of existing vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable communities and regions.
3. Damage or disruption to critical infrastructure, leading to failures during extreme weather events.
4. Far-reaching socio-economic impacts, including loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, displacement, and increased poverty.
5. Interconnected nature of risks, with climate change interacting with other drivers of risk such as population growth, urbanization, and socio-economic inequalities.
6. The need for climate adaptation and mitigation measures integrated into disaster management efforts to build resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3.2.4.10. Climate change Adaptation programmes

Climate change adaptation programs that are proposed in addressing veld fires, drought, lightning, strong winds, and floods in Nongoma Local Municipality include:

1. Early Warning Systems: Implementing early warning systems tailored to local climate risks, including alerts for veld fires, drought conditions, lightning strikes, strong winds, and floods. These systems would provide timely information to communities and authorities, enabling proactive measures to mitigate the impacts of these hazards.

2. Community Education and Awareness: Conducting educational campaigns and community workshops to raise awareness about the risks posed by veld fires, drought, lightning, strong winds, and floods. Providing information on prevention strategies, emergency response procedures, and evacuation routes empowers residents to take proactive measures to protect themselves.

3. Fire Management and Prevention: Implementing fire management and prevention programs to reduce the risk of veld fires. This may include controlled burning, creating firebreaks, enforcing fire safety regulations, and providing training for firefighters and community members on fire suppression techniques.

4. Water Conservation and Management: Implementing water conservation measures and sustainable water management practices to address drought conditions. This may involve promoting rainwater harvesting, implementing water-saving technologies, and improving irrigation efficiency to ensure water availability during periods of water scarcity.
5. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: Implementing ecosystem-based adaptation strategies to enhance the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate impacts. This may include restoring degraded landscapes, protecting wetlands and forests, and implementing sustainable land management practices to reduce soil erosion and mitigate the impacts of drought and floods.
6. Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction: Engaging communities in participatory planning processes to develop and implement community-based disaster risk reduction strategies. This could involve establishing community emergency response teams, conducting vulnerability assessments, and developing community action plans to address specific climate risks.
7. Capacity Building and Institutional Support: Providing capacity building and technical support to local authorities, emergency responders, and community organizations to enhance their capacity to prepare for and respond to climate-related hazards. This may include training programs, workshops, and the provision of technical resources and equipment.

By implementing these climate adaptation programs, Nongoma local municipality will be able to enhance its resilience to veld fires, drought, lightning, strong winds, and floods, and better protect the lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure of its residents.

3.2.4.9. DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

1. Municipal Capacity in terms of Response and Recovery

There should be a specific organ of state responsible for contingency plans for the known risks. The NDMF illustrates it with the following example: flood response and recovery would involve the combined efforts of many stakeholders, but the primary responsibility must be allocated to a specific organ of state with the other stakeholders assuming secondary responsibilities.

In the case of floods, for example, the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) could bear primary responsibility. In the case of drought, the DWS and Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (DARD) could be the primary agencies and in the case of extreme weather events, the Municipal Disaster Management and Emergency Services could assume primary responsibility.

The municipal Disaster Management and Fire & Rescue Unit is in a process of developing mechanisms to facilitate, guide, coordinate and monitor the integrated response to disasters. These can include:

- The allocation of responsibilities for the development of contingency plans for specific known hazards to specific organs of state;
- The identification and allocation of primary responsibilities to specific response and resource agencies for each of the various activities associated with disaster response and recovery efforts such as evacuation, search and rescue, fire-fighting, emergency medical services, shelter and humanitarian relief; and
- The inclusion of mechanisms for the activation and mobilization of resources, including the deployment of volunteers.

3.2.4.10. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Information Management and Communication system

According to the NDMF, there should be a comprehensive information management and communication system supporting disaster risk management in South Africa. This should include the establishment of integrated communication links with all disaster risk management role- players.

Nongoma Local municipality does not have an Information Management and Communication System. As such there is no communication links, which should enable the receipt, transmission and dissemination of information between the disaster management unit and those likely to be affected by disaster risks as well as other role players and stakeholders involved in disaster risk management.

The municipality does not have a hotline through all disasters are reported and information disseminated.

2. Early Warning Strategy

Early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. It prevents loss of life and reduces the economic and material impact of disasters. To be effective, early warning systems need to actively involve the communities at risk, facilitate public education and awareness of risks, effectively disseminate messages and warnings and ensure there is constant state of preparedness.

Nongoma municipality utilizes the following mechanisms as part of early warning for possible disasters:

- Weather Services Alert
- Emergency Collaboration group
- Bulk SMS system
- Local News Paper
- Local community radio stations and television
- Whatsapp group for councillors and committee members

3.2.4.11. EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

1. Planned Capacity Building Programmes

During the 2024/2025 FY, the municipality had the following programme:

- 3 Disaster Management Capacity Building and Awareness campaign Programme conducted in Traditional Authorities
- 4 quarterly Fire Safety Inspections Drive conducted in public and business institution
- 20 school Disaster Management Awareness Campaigns conducted
- Mainstreaming of Disaster Management through Warrooms

The municipality intend intensifying its capacity building programmes in the next financial year. As such, the following programmes have been planned for the next financial year:
Training is planned for the following groups:

- Training of 3 traditional council where their roles and significance will be clearly defined in line with the DM Act

- Training of Disaster Management Advisory Forums
- Training of the new municipal councillors
- Training of new ward committee members
- Disaster Management Capacity Building and Awareness campaign Programme to be conducted in 3 Traditional Authorities
- Quarterly Fire Safety Inspections Drive to be conducted in public and business institution
- 50 school Disaster Management Awareness Campaigns to be conducted
- Mainstreaming of Disaster Management through Warrooms

2. Planned Public Awareness Campaigns

The following public awareness campaigns have been planned for the 2024/2025 FY:

- 3 Disaster Management Capacity Building and Awareness campaign Programme conducted in Traditional Authorities
- 4 quarterly Fire Safety Inspections Drive conducted in public and business institution
- 50 school Disaster Management Awareness Campaigns to be conducted
- 23 Warrooms awareness campaigns to be conducted

3. Funding Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management

The municipality relies mainly on the equitable share for financing of disaster risk management issues. A budget of R1000 000.00 has been put aside for Disaster Relief, which include procurement of the following:

- Blankets
- Sponges
- Plastic sheets
- Box B
- Food parcels
- Building material

3.2.5. **Summarized Challenges: Cross -Cutting Interventions**

- **Contestation of Authority over ERF 5000**: Various land legal issues exist in Nongoma municipality, particularly within Nongoma Town which exists within Erf 5000 Nongoma. It is recommended for the municipality to undertake a land audit. In Nongoma Town, this can include, inter alia, undertaking a comprehensive analysis of each property, verifying the ownership and land use of each property and the occupants / users of the property and the rights they have to the land. Thus sorting out the long standing issue around title deeds. This could also have far reaching consequences in terms of rates collection, since municipality is currently struggling to bill households who claim to have no title deeds for their properties.

- **Undulating topography limiting agricultural development**: The topography in Nongoma renders most areas unsuitable for agriculture, and also prone to soil erosion especially during heavy rains

- **Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation:** Linked to the above, farming practices that does not take into cognisance then topography results in soil erosion, deterioration and degradation of veld.

– **Widespread alien invasive plants**: Absence of Alien Invasive Eradication plan in the municipality, compounded by lack or inability to eradicate and curb the spread of alien invasive species leads to degradation of arable lands.

– **Poor road networks to transport goods**: Road networks linking the areas of agricultural potential are in an atrocious state, thus making it difficult and costly for farm produce movement into market, and even for aspiring customers to access the produced goods.

– **Absence of a Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee:** The outbreak of Covid-19 and the April Floods that hit most part of KwaZulu-Natal, including Nongoma municipality exposed the municipality in terms of readiness and its ability to swiftly respond to disasters. The absence of the municipal inter-Departmental Committee aggravated poor coordination from within the institution.

– **Insufficient funds allocated for Disaster Management function and relief:** Disaster Management functions are inappropriately funded. There are also no funds available as reserves that could be utilised in case there is a disaster. This challenge is linked to the 1st one in that the municipality is even incapable of converging during a disaster occurrence, to source fund from various votes so as to respond to a disaster.

– **Allocation of land that create vulnerable settlements**: The settlement of communities in disaster high risk lead to chronic disaster vulnerability threats that range from floods to repeated informal settlement fires. The reality of Climate Change conditions such as torrential rains, thunderstorms renders most of the settlements within Nongoma vulnerable and at risk from floods.

– **Inability to find suitable land for a land disposal site**: The current waste disposal site has been licenced for closure and is due to close in the next 4 years. While the municipality has commenced with the rehabilitation in some part of the site; there is still no land for the establishment of the new waste disposal site.

– **Dysfunctional Municipal Waste Management Forum**: The dysfunctionality of the waste forum stems from the distorted institutional arrangements. Such arrangements have since been dealt with subsequent to the establishment of an Environmental/Waste Management unit. The next step is therefore for the manager responsible to resuscitate the waste management forum.

– **Absence of By-Laws:** In order to promote standards for community as well as safety, health and welfare of Nongoma communities; the municipality must develop by-laws in relation to Schedule 4B and Schedule 5B of the constitution. Nongoma municipality only has a handful of by-laws have been developed, and of those, only one has been promulgate

– **Inability to develop and gazzette by-laws:** Some by-law have been developed as early as 2016, however they have never been gazzetted. Perhaps this is because gazetting of by-laws is left to the department responsible for monitoring and implementation of a particular by-law.

– **Inability to service other areas (outside of Nongoma town and its adjacent areas) in terms of waste collection services:** There is a myriad of issues contributing to the municipality's inability to provide waste collection services beyond the Nongoma town and its adjacent settlement (namely white city, Deline and Redhill). This includes inadequate equipment and the costs associated with providing the service vs the return on investment in terms of households having to pay for the service rendered.

3.3. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal transformation and institutional development relate to a fundamental and significant change in the way the municipalities perform their functions and the calibre of human resources used in the delivery of quality services to the communities served. Service delivery planning has changed from municipal-centered approach to community participatory approach. The purpose of conducting an institutional analysis is to ensure that the municipal development strategies take existing institutional capacities into consideration and that institutional shortcomings are addressed.

Nongoma Municipality was established in terms of the Constitution Act, no 108 1996, the Demarcation act 27 of 1998 and Section 12 Notice issued in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998. The municipality is organized into political and administrative structures.

3.3.1. POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Subsequent to Local Government Elections of 02 November 2021, Nongoma Municipality inaugurated a new Council in its meeting held on 22 November 2021 in terms of Section 29(2) of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), as amended.

Council of Nongoma is composed of 45 Councillors made up of 23 Ward Councillors and 22 PR Councillors as follows:

- IFP: 18 Ward Councillors and 01 PR Councillor
- NFP: 04 Ward Councillors and 10 PR Councillors
- ANC: 08 PR Councillors
- EFF: 02 PR Councillors
- NAPF: 01 PR Councillor

Due to the postponement of the Ward 11 by-election, ward 11 is still without a councillor, which has left the Council with a Vacancy. The municipality is led by a coalition comprises of the NFP, ANC and the EFF.

Three (3) of the 45 Councillors are full time Office Bearers that include the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Speaker. Council of Nongoma is fully functional. It is chaired by the Speaker and its meetings sit at least once a quarter as per the approved annual schedule. Special Meetings are coordinated as and when necessary.

Three (3) Traditional Leaders partake in Council Meetings in terms of section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act, namely:

- Ematheni Traditional Council,
- OSuthu Traditional Council, and
- Mandlakazi Traditional Council.

3.3.2. MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996, precisely Schedule 4, Part B, read together with Section 152 thereof, and containing the objects of local government, vests the powers and functions of the Municipality. Meanwhile, municipal transformation and institutional development relates to a fundamental and significant change relating to the way the municipalities perform their functions, how resources are deployed and the institutional strategies which are implemented with a view to ensuring optimum results in service delivery to the community. It is envisaged that transformation and institutional development shall be seen to take place when the following is addressed as part of the Municipality's strategic planning and direction.

Municipal powers and functions are articulated in table below. The highlighted functions are those that the Nongoma local municipality is currently performing.

Table 9: Municipal Powers and Functions

Zululand District Municipality and Local Municipalities		
DISTRICT MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	SHARED FUNCTIONS DISTRICT AND LOCAL	LOCAL MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS
Potable Water Supply	Fire Fighting services	Air Pollution
Sanitation Services	Local Tourism	Building regulations (National Building Regulations)
Electricity Reticulation	Municipal Airports	Child Care Facilities
Municipal Health Services	Municipal Planning	Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers and Harbours
Regional Airport	Municipal Public Transport	Storm Water Management System In Built up areas
	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	Trading regulations
	Markets	Beaches and Amusement Facilities
	Municipal Abattoirs	Billboards and the Display of advertisement in Public places
	Municipal Roads	Cleansing
	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste	Control of Public Nuisances
		Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals
		Fencing and Fences
		Licensing of Dogs
		Local amenities
		Local Sport Facilities
		Municipal Parks and Recreation
		Noise Pollution
		Pounds
		Public Places
		Street Trading
		Street Lighting
		Traffic and Parking

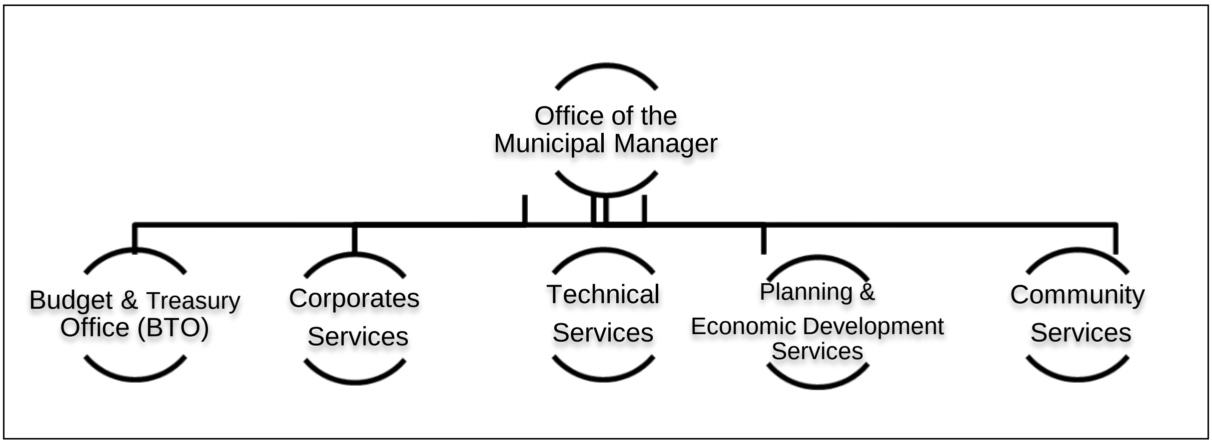
3.3.3. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The municipal organizational structure is headed by the municipal manager who is supported by directors. The administrative structure consists of the following 5 departments and Units:

- Corporate Services
- Finance Department
- Community Services
- Technical Services
- Planning and Economic Development

Top Management Structure

Figure 17: Top Management Structure



The municipal organogram was tabled and approved by the Council meeting on the 27th of October 2023. Such a review of the organogram was necessary to align the aspiration of the new political dispensation as per the new political leadership of the municipality. The reviewed organogram was mainly focused on the establishment of a new department, Planning & Economic Development (PED) Services and a stand-alone Technical services department. The organogram also depicts a distinct political structure that comprised of Council Support Unit and Public Participation Unit.

The approved municipal organogram comprises of the following departments:

1. **Office of the Municipal Manager**

The Office of the Manager is headed by the accounting officer, i.e. the Municipal Manager. The Office has 4 Units:

- Risk Management & Compliance Unit
- PMS Unit
- Legal Services
- Internal Audit Unit (Outsourced)

2. Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Department is the portal of entry and exit in the municipality. It provide support to all the departments within the municipality in the sense that it drives the organogram development, creation of posts and review, champion the recruitment process, conduct induction to new recruits, advise on employee placement, drives skills development programmes so that an employee is able to perform to his/her level best, provide advice to management on disciplinary processes, administer employee benefits and when all is done, issue an instruction to Finance to terminate an employee from the system.

The Department has 4 Units, which are:

- Human Resource Management Unit
- Human Resource Development
- Information Communication Technology (ICT)
- Administration & Auxiliary Services Unit

The functions under Corporate Services are as follows:

ASPECTS	FUNCTIONS
Human Resources Management	- Recruitment, induction, placement; - Skills Development and capacity building both internal and external; - Cllrs and Employee benefits administration; - Leave administration; - Labour relations; - Employment Equity
Labour relations	- LLF Matters - Labour issues
Health and Wellness	- Occupational Health and Safety - Employee Assistance Programme
Information Communication Technology	- Electronic Records Management - Server Backup - IT Infrastructure Management - IT Support.
Administration and Auxiliary Services	- Records Management - Switchboard
Policies and Procedures	- Policy Administration - Policy Implementation - Legislative Compliance

3. Budget & Treasury Office/Finance Department

The BTO Department renders the following services through our Finance Department, to both our internal and external customers:

- Municipal expenditures
- Procurement of goods and services
- Revenue collection

The department has the following units:

- Supply Chain Management & Expenditure Control Unit
- Revenue Management
- Assets & Fleet Management

- Budget and Financial Planning Unit

4. Community Services Department

The Community Services Department is responsible for ensuring provision of an acceptable standard of Social Services, Emergency Services, and Environmental Management (inclusive of Waste, Open Space management, cemeteries) Services, Pound Management, Community Safety and Road Traffic Management as well as Sports, Arts and Cultural Services to the communities.

The Department's main responsibilities include the following:

- Provision of efficient and coordinated firefighting services
- Prevent or reduce the risk of disasters, mitigate the severity of disasters, cultivate emergency preparedness within the communities, and to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters and to promote post disaster recovery.
- Ensure access to waste collection service, and implementing the Waste Management plan.
- Protection and maintenance of sensitive, vulnerable areas and cultural heritage sites to sustainable levels;
- Proper management of Municipal community facilities including, sportfields and community halls;
- Public spaces and recreation centres, parks and facilities.
- Provision of Safety and Security in municipal area.
- Manages and monitors the implementation of crime prevention strategies thereby improving safety and security in communities;

The department has the following units:

- Community Safety and Security Services Unit
- Disaster Management and Fire & Rescue
- Waste Management Unit
- Social Services Unit

5. Planning & Economic Development Services

On the 27 October 2023, NLM Council adopted a revised municipal organogram. The revised organogram disintegrated Planning & Infrastructure Development Services into new departments, i.e. Technical Services and Planning & Economic Development (PED) Services. PED Services is therefore one of the 5 departments of the municipality.

- Core Functions:
  - Integrated Development Planning (IDP)
  - Ward-Based Planning
  - Strategic Planning: IDP Coordination

- Development Planning Services
  - Spatial Planning
  - Land use Management Administration & Control
  - Sectoral and Precinct Planning
  - Building Plans Approval
  - Building Inspectorate & Control
  - Development Enforcement

- Environmental Planning Services
  - Municipal Environmental Tools development
  - Project screening for EIA purpose

- Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Services

- LED/Tourism Development
  - LED Planning & Development
  - Tourism Development & Marketing
  - Trade & Investment Promotion
  - Business development & support (i.e. Business licensing & regulations)
  - Informal economy development & support

6. Technical Services

The department renders the following services:

- Project Management
- Housing
- Operations & Maintenance
- Roads and Storm Water Drainage Services

3.3.4. VACANCY RATE

In terms of the current approved organogram, the vacancy rate is at 18%. The percentage is likely to decrease by the end of the current financial year given the number of posts that would be filled. One of the principles informing the revised organogram is that to reduce vacancy rate by reviewing job descriptions and thus ensuring that the municipality eliminates unnecessary posts. It has been realized that, for some vacant posts, the respective functions in terms of the job descriptions, could be performed by some existing posts.

3.3.5. STATUS OF CRITICAL VACANT POSTS

All critical vacant post as identified in Outcome 9, i.e. MM and Section 56 posts have been filled. These are:

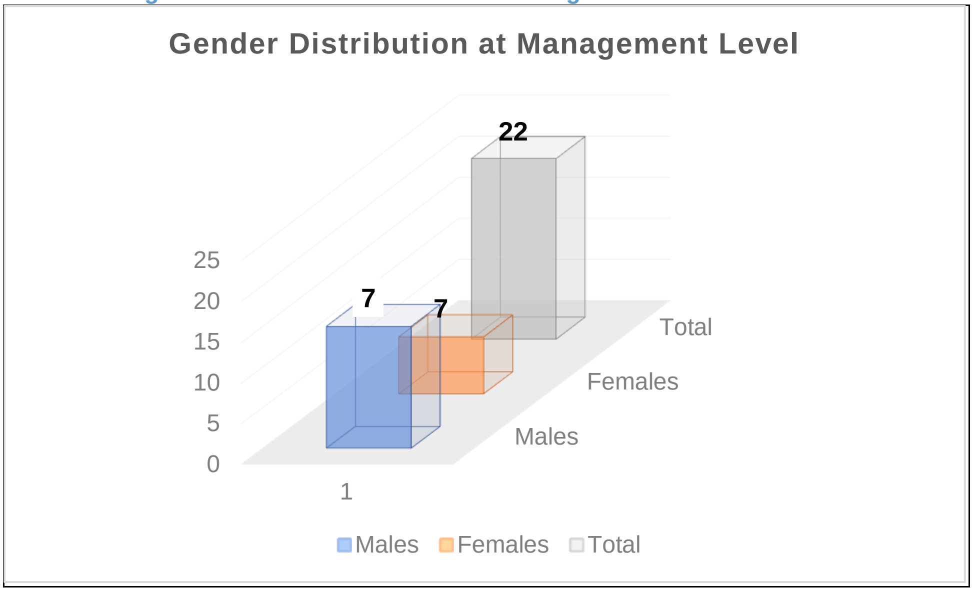
- Municipal Manager: Filled at the beginning of the 2022/2023 FY (July 2022)
- HOD: Community Services: September 2022
- Chief Financial Officer: November 2022
- Technical Services: April 2023
- Corporate Services: March 2021
- Planning & Economic Development Services: March 2024.

3.3.6. EMPLOYEE GENDER DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

The overall gender distribution of employees in Nongoma municipality indicates an even distribution in terms of gender. Overall, females account for 49% of the total number of employees, whereas males account for 51%.

The disparities in terms of Employment Equity are clearly noticeable when one zoom into gender distribution in terms of various categories as depicted in table 11. At a management level (including senior managers), males constitute 68% and female are just below half of that, i.e. 32% (refer to figure 23).

Figure 18: Gender Distribution at Management Level



3.3.7. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The municipality has a Human Resource Strategy in place. The strategy was adopted on the 22nd of May 2024. Annually, the HR Implementation Plan will be reviewed concurrent with the IDP review process. Human Resource strategy is herein attached as annexure 5.

Human Resources Strategy forms an integral part of the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to proper assess HRM capacity, identifying gaps and forecasting future demand and supply of the workforce.HR Strategy enables municipality to strategically review and develop human capital management value chains that will appropriately fit into organisational culture in consideration of environmental changing forces.

The purpose of this HRM Strategy and Implementation Plan is to outline key interventions to be undertaken by the Municipality in ensuring that it has the right number of staff (staff component), with the right composition and with the right competencies in the right places to enable it to deliver on the mandates and achieve its strategic goals and objectives. HR strategic planning is about determining the demand and supply of staff that are critical to achieving strategic objectives, analysing the gap between the demand and supply, and developing a plan that seeks to close the gap.

In order to ensure that the Municipality makes the best possible use of its human resources to attain its commitments and programme objectives set out in the IDP, BUDGET and SDBIPs, the Municipality must have a concrete HRM Strategy in place together with HRM &D Implementation Plan matrix.

3.7.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR NONGOMA LM HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

- Provide a roadmap on how HR should run and develop the specific set of actions
- Assist to identify gaps that need to be addressed by ensuring that the Municipality has the right number and composition of employees with the right competencies, in the right places, to deliver on the Municipality's mandate and achieve its strategic goals and objectives.
- Draw HR Plan and action plan on how will address issues by ensuring that the Municipality makes optimum use of human resources and anticipates surpluses and shortages of staff.
- Attract and retain highly capable workforce including critical and scarce skills individuals in line with Employment Equity Plan targets.
- Maintain a safe and healthy working environment by ensuring that municipality provides adequate resources to municipal staff and value skills and competencies in delivering sustainable solutions, advice and capacity building.

The following were key initiatives/projects in terms of Human Resource strategy. The status is herein indicated:

Activity	**Description**	**Timeline**	**Output**	**Progress**
HR Policy Review	Annual Reviewal of HRM Policy	Annually	Signed off policies and council resolution	In progress
Annual update of personal files	Verification of employee personal files to update records	Annually	Updated files	In progress
Succession Plan	Developing Policy	1 July 2024	Signed off policy and council resolution	In progress
Verification of Qualifications of all new appointments	Implementation of risk management recommended action	As and when required	SAQA report	In progress
Employee headcount	Conduct annual headcount of staff	Annually	Headcount report	Achieved
Policy Workshop for staff	Conduct workshop of all HRM approved policies	30 September 2023	Schedule and attendance registers	Achieved

3.3.8. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN

In accordance with the Employment Equity Act (55 of 1998) the municipality has developed and implemented an Employment Equity Plan (EEP). The update Employment Equity report was submitted to Department of Employment and Labour on the 14th of January 2024.

The main objective of the Employment Equity Plan is mainly on achieving transformation and equality in the workplace by promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment in the employment through the elimination of unfair discrimination.

Even though all critical posts are filled, the Municipality has been trying to meet its employment equity target at a senior management level, however, it hasn't been successful in attracting female incumbents.

The municipality intends to achieve the legislated targets of 2% in terms of representation of people living with disabilities. Currently, the municipality is sitting at 1.4% representation of people living with disabilities. All department have since been directed to indicate at least one post with respective departments that would be earmarked for people living with disabilities.

The municipality has adopted among other HR policies, an Employment Equity Policy. The policy was adopted by the council on the 22nd of May 2024.The purpose of the policy is:

- To provide the municipality with guiding principles, the institutional framework and basic strategies for the development and implementation of its Employment Equity Programme.
- To enhance the mix of racial, gender and disabled groups across functions and at different levels where imbalances exist through –
    i. Equalizing opportunities by providing additional training and development for employees who have historically been marginalised; and
    ii. Pro-actively recruiting and advancing designated groups to make the municipality representative of the demographic composition of Kwa-Zulu Natal and South Africa.
- To ensure progress by developing and monitoring Employment Equity targets in consultation with employee representatives. This target shall be set out in the Employment Equity Plan and based on economically active population, geographical demographics, and operational requirements.
- To provide the guidance to the employer on how to deal with gender based sexual harassment in the workplace for the purpose of protecting employees who may happen to be victims.
- To ensure that the Employment Equity Plan represents the critical link between the current workforce profile and possible barriers in employment policies and procedures, and the implementation of remedial steps to ultimately results in Employment Equity in the workplace.

The following table summarizes the demographic profile of employees.

Table 10: Municipal workforce profile – Occupational levels/ EE

OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION	AFRICAN		COLOURED		WHITE	INDIAN	TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
Top Management	1						1
Senior Management	5						5
Middle Management/ Profess	11	15					26
Skilled Tech./Junior	35	30					65
Semi-skilled	45	38	1	1			86
Unskilled	26	40					66
Total Perm	118	123	1	1			254
Total Non-perm		4					4
TOTAL	**118**	**127**	**1**	**1**			**258**

3.3.9. WORKPLACE SKILLS PLAN

In accordance of Skills Development Act 97 of 1998 and regulations, every legislative organization i.e employer with 50 plus members is obligated to prepare Workplace Skills Plan and submit to relevant SETA as the compliance for the purpose of training and development of workforce.

Nongoma Local Municipality is established under chapter 7 of the RSA Constitution, therefore it also has obligation to submit WSP to LGSETA every 30th of April, provided that WSP consultation has been conducted within the municipality, and it entails skills development programs that support the IDP objectives.

The consultation process was conducted through WSP profoma, requesting managers to interact with employees in populating training needs and the information was uploaded into LGSETA system (which is Remote Net) designed to develop and submit WSP online. It entails workforce demographic profile, individual employee and councilor's profile, proposed training needs links to beneficiaries, budget and grants section,

The WSP was submitted on the 30th of April 2024. The WSP was submitted with proof of consultation, i.e. HRD Committee meeting agenda, minutes and signed Stakeholder Authorization form generated from the system.

Most of the councillors have been undergoing through training on management, leaderships, etc. The municipal employees have continuously attended trainings that which are meant to improve their skills in their workplaces. However, limitation of resources makes it difficult to implement the Workplace Skills Plan hence the there is a very high demand of the skills development for implement the Workplace Skills Plan hence the there is a very high demand of the skills development for the Politicians and officials.

As per requirement the Municipality is implementing the Employment Equity and Work Skills Plans, and all reports are accordingly submitted to the Department of Labour.

The following highlights the implementation of the Workplace skills plan in the 2023/2024 financial year:

LEARNING PROGRAMME	TARGET BENEFIARY	DUARATION	NO. OF BENEFICIATIES	SERVICE PROVIDER
Municipal Finance Management Programme	Employed	12 Months	20	Pioneer Business consulting
Leadership Development	Councillors	12Months	19	Pioneer Business consulting
Payday	Employed	5 Days	3	Payday
Registry Management	Employed	4 Days	4	Department of Art and Culture
Health and Safety	Employed	3 Days	13	Inkabanhle Consulting
Code of Conduct	Councillors	1 Day	All	Cogta
Rules and Orders	Councillors	1 Day	All	Cogta
Biannual Seminar	Employed	2 Days	3	PayDay
Biannual Semianr	Employed	2 Days	3	Pay Day
MFMP	Employed	12 Months	4	Fachs
Business Management	Unemployed	12 Months	15	Ubuntu Fasset
Registry Management	Employed	4 days	1	Department of Art and Culture
Records Management	Employed	4 days	3	Department of Art and Culture
Proficiency Training	Employed	22	30	Iskhumasengwe security Training
Municipal Staff regulations	Councillors	3 Days	2	Cogta
Municipal staff regulations	Employed	3 Days	1	Cogta
Sewing Programme	Unemployed	12 Months	15	Isibani Consulting

3.3.10. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION STRATEGY

Nongoma municipality has in place, the Recruitment & Selection Strategy that was adopted by the council on the 22nd of May 2024. The policy is fundamentally aimed at matching the human resources to the strategic and operational needs of the municipality. It is designed to promote sound and fair recruitment procedures and practices which underpin the principles of equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.

The objectives of the policy are as follows:

- To promote equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.
- To inject uniform, transparent, fair and sound recruitment and selection procedures.
- To guide in a regulatory mechanism for filling an approved vacant post.
- To provide measures for a fair and just selection process for candidates to be interviewed.

3.3.11. ATTRACTION AND RETENTION POLICY

Nongoma Local Municipality has an Attraction and Retention policy in place that was adopted by Council on the 22nd of May 2024. The aim of an Attraction and Retention Policy is to effectively attract and retain talented individuals within an organization. It focuses on attracting skilled individuals by showcasing the organization's values and career opportunities while retaining existing employees through positive work environments, development opportunities, and engagement initiatives.

The policy also emphasizes talent development, employee well-being, succession planning, compliance, and fairness to ensure sustained organizational success. Overall, it aims to create a supportive culture that fosters employee satisfaction, growth, and long-term commitment to the organisation.

Strategies for attraction and retention of employees include:

- **Career Management:** Nongoma LM commits itself to providing guidance and advice on career paths. It also commits itself to introducing systematic procedures for identifying potential.
- **Training and development**: By providing quality on job training at zero costs mentoring and coaching; and also providing compliance programs to staff, where such programs are required.
- **Bursary allocation**: Municipality to provide formal (first degree, honours, masters, etc.) tertiary training to staff irrespective of salary levels through distance learning.
- **Incentive / Rewards**: The municipality is committed to rewarding certain staff that performed well during the year. The rewards may include any of the following awards, time off, overtime, cash bonuses, long term service bonuses, ordinary bonus (13th cheque), etc, depending on the availability of funds and adoption by management.
- **Rental Housing**: The municipality provides 24-hour security rental flats as staff accommodation to senior managers for efficiency and convenience purpose. Occupants are responsible only for 25% of rental payment per month.
- **Market Premium**: The municipality finds it difficult to attract and retail suitably qualified and competent candidates to fill positions of senior managers due to geographical location and unattractive remuneration packages. Municipality shall provide market premium allowance to attract and retain critical occupations at senior management level only. The market premium is defined as a separate item in the remuneration package.

3.3.12. LIST OF HR POLICIES

Nongoma municipality reviewed its HR policies as determined by issues encountered during their implementation. Seventeen (17) HR policies were reviewed and approved by the council on the 22nd of May 2024. Effective implementation of policies has contributed to the improved effectiveness and efficiency of the municipal corporate services systems. The policies in question are highlighted in a table below:

POLICY/STRATEGY	DATE OF ADOPTION
Employment Equity Policy	22 May 2024
Human Resource Strategy	22 May 2024
Induction and Orientation Policy	22 May 2024
Remuneration Policy	22 May 2024
Standby Policy	22 May 2024
Acting Policy	22 May 2024
Rental Housing Policy for Sec 56/57	22 May 2024
Car Allowance Policy	22 May 2024
Individual Performance Management System (IPMS) Policy	22 May 2024
Recruitment and Selection	22 May 2024
Attraction & Retention Strategy	22 May 2024
Occupational Health & Safety Policy	22 May 2024
Leave Policy	22 May 2024
Training & Development Policy	22 May 2024
Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) policy	22 May 2024
Succession Planning	22 May 2024
Exit Management	22 May 2024

3.3.13. INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF POLICIES

Corporate Services has made it a norm that policies are internalized and institutionalized. While annual workshop drive is conducted for staff on all corporate service policies; all new employees are provided with policies upon the assumption of their duties.

3.3.14. INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The Corporate Governance of ICT is an integral part of the governance system in municipalities. It involves evaluating, directing and monitoring the alignment of the municipal ICT strategy with the municipal IDP's and related strategies. The Corporate Governance of ICT also involves the monitoring of ICT service delivery to ensure a culture of continuous ICT service improvements exist in the municipality; it includes determining ICT strategic goals and plans for ICT service delivery as determined by the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) objectives of the municipality.

3.3.14.1. INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY VISION

The ICT vision statement of the municipality is to promote the efficient and cost effective use of information and communication technology, providing a speedy service delivery to the municipality's consumers, sharing of information within and with the stakeholders in promotion of co-operative and responsive government.

To achieve this vision, the municipality will:

- Improve provision and accessibility of municipal services to its communities through information technology.
- Bring services to the customer's doorsteps or to their vicinity.
- Create political presence using social media
- Make information easily and broadly available.
- Promote intergovernmental relations within the three spheres of government
- Promote community participation and active involvement.
- Play a leadership role in utilising technology to enable service delivery.
- Leverage investments to improve quality of service.

For the municipality to succeed in its goals and mission a **variety of challenges** must be addressed in the next few years:

- Poor network connectivity
- Shortage of computer skills within the municipal area of operation
- Keeping pace with the changes in technology is always critical to maintain a secure and stable computing environment.
- Limited budget
- Illiteracy of its community regarding the use of information Technology
- Ongoing and improved remote support to municipal employees from service providers or ICT consultants.

3.3.14.2. ICT GOVERNANACE FRMEWORK

ICT governance framework was approved on the 31st of August 2022 which its aim is to institutionalize the ICT governance as an integral part of corporate governance within the Municipality in a uniform and coordinated manner

The ICT Policies and procedures are being reviewed to set forth rules and guidelines for use of municipal computers, systems and access to the email and internet systems by the computer users. There is ICT disaster recovery and continuity plans in place to provide guidance to municipality's Information and Communication Technology function in recovering the ICT infrastructure and systems in the event of a disaster..

3.3.14.3. STATUS OF THE ICT STEERING COMMITTEE

Nongoma municipality has in place an ICT Steering Committee, which exists to represent the municipality's ICT interests and provides feedback in relation to the performance of the ICT and associated support services. The committee meets at least quarterly and comprises one representative from Finance, one representative from Community Services, HOD Corporate Services, two councillors, ICT Manager and ICT Officers. It is chaired by the HOD (Corporate Services). The municipality ensured that all meetings were held accordingly in the 2022/2023 FY.

ICT governance is a standing item on Audit Committee meeting's agenda. ICT Risks are continuously identified and dealt as part of municipal, risk management process. The progress towards dealing with the identified ICT-related risks is regularly presented at the Risk Management meetings which are heald quarterly.

3.3.14.4. ICT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN MATRIX [2023-2025]

The municipality has to ensure that it has viable ICT strategies to meet both goals and challenges faced by the municipality to conduct its business effectively and efficiently. These strategies may be classified as short-term, medium-term and long term to ensure continuity. This simple means the municipality has to list possible projects that will support the day- to-day activities of the municipality for the betterment of the municipal service delivery. It is essential that the ICT strategies are directly linked to the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality and are reviewed after two years or annually if needed.

For the municipality to gain a competitive advantage in the use of Information and Communication Technology, it has to ensure that the following are implemented as medium-term projects:

Table 11: ICT Implementation Plan Matrix (2023 - 2025)

Outcome	Activity / Methods	Time frame
Strategy 1: Network Connectivity		
Upgraded and constant Connectivity.	Upgrade UPS battery	2023/2024
	Implement Internet Backup(preferably LTE)	2023/2024
	Additional Servers to separate municipal systems	2023/2024
	Installation of internet and telephone connection for community services park homes.	2023/2024
	Installation of physical Firewall in server room	2023/2024
	Upgrade to cloud computing	2024/2025
	Installation of Wi-Fi connectivity at Nongoma taxi rank	2024/2025
Strategy 2: Review the Financial Management Systems		
Sage Evolution Systems in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)	Review the functionality and usage of existing systems	2024/2025
	Provide key systems user training for ICT team	2024/2025
	Increase business process support from existing systems	2024/2025
Payday system that is fully integrated to the HR system	Review the functionality and usage of existing systems	2024/2025
	Provide for key systems user training for ICT team	2024/2025
	Increase business process support from existing systems	2024/2025
Strategy 3: Website Functionality		
Updated and fully operational municipal website.	Regularly update website	2023/2024
	Upload documents on time	
	Ensure that the website is linked to the relevant website that will promote local economic development.	
	Ensure that website is fully compliant with MFMA Section 75	
	Link website with Facebook page to include notices and events	2024/2025
	Roll-out intranet	
Strategy 4: Hardware and Software		
Standardized licensed hardware	Establish the existing hardware and software within the municipality.	
	Establish if all software and hardware is licensed.	
	License those that are not licensed.	2023/2024

Outcome	Activity / Methods	Time frame
	Evaluate the benefit of having the standardized hardware and software within the municipality.	
	Procure relevant hardware and software for the users.	
	Servers replacement and setup	
Strategy 5: Implementation of Document Management Systems		
Fully operational electronic document management system	Draft the specifications of the Electronic document management system.	2024/2025
	Roll out Electronic document management system	
	Conduct training to system operators	
Strategy 6: Implementation of ICT Governance Framework		
Institutionalized ICT governance	Implementation of ICT Governance Framework	
Strategy 7: E-mail Facility		
In-housed email facility	Procurement of MS exchange server 2016 software	2024/2025
	Configuration and setup of MS exchange server	2024/2025

3.3.15. SWOT ANALYSIS MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strength	Weaknesses
- Approved policies - Information system (Payday) - Commitments towards team members - Willingness of the team - Top management support structure - Strong partnership between HRM and Payroll section. - Less use of consultants - Tailor made policies and SOP's - Young blood team with expertise of technology - Sound working principles	- Budgetary constraints - Non provision of staff bursary - Inadequate records safe keeping - Non electronic files - Non implementation of HR policies by the departments - Labour relations matters are dealt with by legal section - Inappropriate communication channels - Inadequate training of permanently employed staff due to lack of funds - Non-existent succession planning and organisational growth. - Talent management strategy. - Inability to meet the Employment Equity targets.
Opportunities	**Threats**
- Advancing of technology (4th IR) - Capacity building - On the job training - Promotion within - Communication improvement - Social media page - Engagement of private sector - Capacity to grow	- Staff turnover - Aging workforce - HR team shortage - Covid-19 pandemic - Political dynamics - Less opportunity for innovation -

3.3.16. KEY CHALLENGES RELATING TO MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- **High staff turn-over**: Nongoma municipality salaries are skewed, with line managers earning higher than Heads of Departments in some cases some HODs earn higher than the Accounting Officer. To a lesser instance the situation is similar at levels below line management, where there are employees earning different salaries but holding similar positions. All this leads to dissatisfaction and low morale, thus resulting in high staff turn-over
- **Non-existent planning and organisational growth:** Succession planning and organisational growth is hampered by salary disparities between what the line managers and Heads of departments earn. Most line managers are comfortable with what they are earning, and would not want to grow and move up the organisational ladder, because such a move would me a regress in terms of salary, yet a growth in terms of the position.
- **Inability to meet the employment equity targets:** The municipality could not meet its target of ensuring that a female candidate is employed in one of the vacant critical posts. The municipality did all it could to ensure gender balance in terms of the outstanding appointment at top management level (Planning & Infrastructure development). The municipality has also failed to employed the required percentage of people living with disabilities.

  This also affects the growth of officials below the line managers. Line managers' comfortability becomes a stumbling block for officers below, because they cannot move up the organisational ladder, not unless the manager above resigns (which is unlikely) or passes on (which has not happened for the past 5 years).
- **Non implementation of HR policies by the departments:** HR policies are mostly implemented at a departmental level. In most cases, departments are the culprits when it comes to non-implementation of HR policies. Heads of Departments and Managers alike, process and approve leaves, standby and overtime without taking into consideration the related policies.
- **Inadequate training of permanently employed staff due to lack of funds:** There are not enough funds available for training of staff. This inability of the municipality to invest in its human capital is one of the main causes of staff turnover and low morale. WSP is compiled as required and employees indicate through the WSP, their required training interventions, but funds limitation derails the process of adequately responding to the employees' training needs.
- **Labour relations matters are dealt with by legal section:** There is no stand-alone labour relations office. Labour relations matters are dealt with by Legal. This skewed institutional arrangement has resulted in the establishment of a unit called "Legal & Labour Relations unit headed by a manager whose qualifications are of legal nature,
- **Active suspension taking longer than 3 months:** Labour disputes drag on for more than 3 months, resulting in suspensions for a period over 3 consecutive months. This put pressure on the already stretched employee salary bill because the municipality finds itself having to pay an acting allowance to an acting official who is on suspension and earning a full salary.

3.4. GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

3.4.1. GOOD GOVERNANCE

In line with the development of the new 5-year strategic agenda and the 2024/2025 IDP; Nongoma municipality is currently reviewing its Service Delivery Charter & Standards (SDC&S) and Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP). These documents will be adopted by the council together with the IDP in May 2024. The municipality seeks, as part of ensuring the institutionalization of "Batho Pele" principles; to ensure that through the SDIP and SDC&S), the implementation of Batho Pele is attained. The Service Delivery Charter & Standards and the Service Delivery Improvement Plan is attached as annexure 11 and 12 respectively).

3.4.1.1. BATHO PELE POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

The Batho Pele Policy & Procedure Manual is based on the following Batho Pele principles:

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

1) **Consultation:** Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public services they receive and, wherever possible, should be given a choice regarding the services offered;
2) **Service Standards:** Citizens should be told what level and quality of public service they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect;
3) **Access:** All citizens have equal access to the services to which they are entitled;
4) **Courtesy:** Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration;
5) **Information:** Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services to which they are entitled;
6) **Openness and transparency:** Citizens should be told how national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge;
7) **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;
8) **Value for money:** Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money;
9) **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. ***This has seen the process of cascading Performance management to Managers below Section 54/56 Managers introduced as of the 1st of January 2019. While the municipality has set aside a budget portion for rewarding staff that performed exceptionally; rewarding of good and exceptional performance will only commence once performance management system has been cascaded to all municipal employees***
10) **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 Nongoma Municipality.
11) **Leadership and Strategic Direction:** It is envisaged that Municipal leaders shall create an atmosphere that conducive for creativity by staff within the Municipality.

3.4.1.2. SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (SDIP)

The Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) is a tool to enhance the Municipality's daily operations to achieve better service delivery to its communities. The SDIP as a tool, as with any other rigorous reporting instrument would contribute towards measuring the improvement of the service delivery of Nongoma municipality, for it would point out the municipality's shortcomings and weaknesses.

In the 2023/2024 FY, Nongoma municipality had identified 3 planned standards as area of improvement. Those planned standards were:

1) **Planned Standard #1: Working towards Clean Audit:** Subsequent to the attainment of unqualified audit opinions for audit opinions for 5 consecutive financial years (2018/2019 FY to 2022/2023 FY the municipality still aims on attaining a clean audit in the audit for the 2023/2024 FY;
2) **Planned Standard #2: 100% spending of Capital Budget:** The municipality is still committed into ensuring that 100% spending on Capital Budget spending is maintained.
3) **Planned Standard #3: All critical vacant post filled within 3 months of the closing date of the advert:** The municipality has ensured and will continue to ensure that critical vacant posts are filled within 3 months of the closing date of the advert. While there were initially no critical posts, the post for HOD: Planning & Economic Development became vacant after the establishment of the new department on the 27th of October 2023. In this case the municipality only managed to fill in the vacant post in March 2024, i.e 5 months after the post had become vacant.

3.4.1.3. SERVICE DELIVERY CHARTER AND STANDARDS

The municipality has revised its Service Delivery Charter and Standards in line with the recent configuration of the organizational structure. Through the Service Charter the municipality articulates the level and quality of services to be provided. As the municipality improves in its effort to provide services to the communities; any introduction of new services will be communicated and articulated in the Service Delivery Charter and Standard document.

As a tool of implementing the principles of Batho Pele; the main purpose of Nongoma Service Delivery Charter and Standards is to improve awareness of the availability and quality of the services offered by the municipality. It also provides guidance to service beneficiaries to claim their existing rights. This is in line with the principle that citizens have the right to expect high quality public services which meet their needs.

3.4.1.4. OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE

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 community, stakeholders and government.

Operation Sukuma Sakhe is a continuous interaction between Government and the community to come together to achieve the 12 National Outcomes. It encourages social mobilization where communities have a role, as well as delivery of government services in a more integrated way.

Government has structured programs which need to get as deep as to the level of the people we are serving. The Nongoma Sukuma Sakhe comprises of the following departments:

- Department of Health.
- Department of Works.
- Department Social Development.
- Department of Agriculture.
- Department of Home Affairs.
- Department Transport.
- COGTA (Through CDW's)
- Department of Sport and Recreation;
- Department of Social Development;
- Non-Profit Organizations;
- South African Police Services (SAPS);and
- Nongoma Local Municipality

Monthly meetings are held in an endeavor to ensure the constant functionality of the programme and to address the challenges that are facing communities in each ward and devise multi-sectoral responses to assist members of the community. The programme assists in aligning government projects and efforts and in the reduction of wastage of resources.

Nongoma Local Municipality OSS Leadership:

Nongoma Local Task Team EXCO Members				
SURNAME & INITIALS	POSITION	DEPARTMENT	CONTACT NO.	E-MAIL ADRESS / FAX NUMBER
Vacant subsequent to the resignation from the municipality of the then Chairperson	Chairperson			
Mrs Dube R.Z	Deputy 1st Chairperson–	Department Of Health -Benedictine Hospital	0824371897	Renneth.Dube@kznhealth.gov.za rzinto@gmail.com
Ms Buthelezi S	2nd Deputy Chairperson	Department of Home Affairs – Nongoma Office	0727231022	Sinelisiwe.Buthelezi@dha.gov.za
Mrs Nhlebela L	Secretary	DSD – Nongoma Office	0715246514	Lizert.Nhlebela@kznsocdev.gov.za lizertznhlebela@gmail.com
Ms Khumalo S	1st Deputy Secretary	Nongoma Local Municipality	082 6696395	khumalosebeh@gmail.com
Miss Xulu S	2nd Deputy Secretary	TBHIV CARE	079 4705574	Nosipho1xulu@gmail.com

The war rooms complement ward committees, thus enhancing public participation. Issues deliberated in the war rooms and ward committee were incorporated in the ward-based plans for each and every ward, which were subsequently integrated into the municipal IDP.

The war rooms operationalize Operation Sukuma Sakhe, and issues get elevated into the District OSS, which has gained momentum through the introduction of the District Development Model. At a District level, OSS finds space in the District Development model.

The following is the depiction of Operation Sukuma Sakhe Deployment and sitting schedule of War Rooms for Nongoma Local Municipality

Ward	Ward Councillor/ Champion	Municipal Official/Deployee		Sitting Frequency	Functionality
		Name & Surname	Designation		
1	Cllr FM Shongwe	Mr MS Ntanzi	Officer: Public Participation	Twice a month	Functional
2	Cllr GN Mthiyane	Mr S Mngomezulu	Officer: Sports	Every week	Functional
3	Cllr BG Ndwandwe	Mr M Buthelezi	Senior Officer: GIS	Twice a month	Functional
4	Cllr MN Manqele	Ms PN Zulu	Manager: Environ/Waste	Twice a month	Functional
		Ms N Ntuli	Manager: Mayoral Support	Twice a month	Functional
5	Cllr SL Mbongwa	Mrs SB Khumalo	Manager: Municipal Amenities	Twice a month	Functional
6	Cllr SA Mhlongo	Mr M Nxumalo	Youth Officer	Twice a month	Functional
7	Cllr DJ Mtshali	Ms S Zuma	IDP Specialist	Twice a month	Functional
8	Cllr MP Nxumalo	Mr ME Mondise	HOD: Corporate Services	Twice a month	Functional
9	Cllr SSZ Dlamini	Mr PZ Ziqubu	LED Officer	Twice a month	Functional
10	Cllr TJ Ntsele	Mr H Ntombela	Manager: Legal Services	Twice a month	Functional
11	Cllr NS Ntshangase	Mr K Manqele	Acting SCM Manager	Every week	Functional
12	Cllr TM Ndwandwe	Mr LB Mhlungu	Manager: Risk & Compliance	Twice a month	Functional
13	Cllr MA Mtshali	Mr SB Zulu	Manager: LED/Tourism	Twice a month	Functional
14	Cllr SSP Mbatha	Mr IS Ndlela	Manager: Disaster Management	Every week	Functional
15	Cllr BW Zulu	Ms L Maema	Manager: Fleet & Assest	Every week	Functional
		Mrs GNZ Maphisa	Manager: Public Participation	Every week	Functional
16	Cllr ZH Zungu	Mrs S Ngema	Senior Officer:: Council Support	Every week	Functional
17	Cllr B Mbatha	Ms F Majola	Mayoral Support Clerk	Twice a month	Functional
18	Cllr JT Nkosi	Mr MG Ngobese	Manager Council Support	Twice a month	Functional
19	Cllr NP Ndebele	Mr S Qwabe	Officer: Public Participation	Every week	Functional
20	Cllr N Msomi	Mr SEL Ndwandwe	Senior Officer: Disaster Management	Every week	Functional
21	Cllr BI Buthelezi	Prince P Zulu	Manager: Safety & Security	Every week	Functional
22	Cllr MH Zulu	Mr N Nxumalo	Public Participation	Every week	Functional
23	Cllr VP Mpanza	Ms FO Ntshangase	Manager: Human Resource	Every week	Functional

3.4.1.5. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

CDW progranmme is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the state to enable it to improve delivery and quality public services; to build partnerships with society for equitable development and to strengthen democratic institutions; and to promote a culture of transparent, honest and compassionate public service.

The Nongoma Municipality has 18 CDWs (Community Development Workers). These workers help with the dissemination of information to the poor about benefits and services to which all citizens are entitled; assist the poor to access and benefit from the services that could materially improve their lives; and provide an interface or bridge between Nongoma municipality and communities to enhance and improve the level of participation of the communities.

Through this programme the OSS Structure has managed to launched offices called the War Rooms where officials or fieldworkers from various departments work from e.g. Premier Youth Ambassadors, Youth friendly service (Health), NARYSEC (National Rural Youth Service Corps), Community Care Givers from Health Departments as well as Community Development Workers (COGTA).

Ward Councillors are champions in all these offices and the communities submit cases or issues to the war room and the OSS structure respond accordingly on a case by case basis. Through the OSS structure, department make a commitment in ensuring that the reported issues/cases are promptly dealt with. The impact of the OSS programme in Nongoma has been experienced especially in cases of disasters, wherein departments such as the provincial department of Human Settlement, promptly respond in replacing and building houses damaged by storms. The Department of Human Settlement reports regularly on the quarterly Housing Forum meetings on the progress of implementation of its Sukuma Sakhe programe within Nongoma municipality.

Community Development Workers are coordinators of the war room in all 23 wards. While not all 21 Wards has Community Development Workers; these workers manage to cover all wards through the assistance of field workers. Each ward has a War Room Task Team, and part of the task team is Traditional Councils and Izinduna within a particular ward.

A Nongoma Local Task Team meeting sits twice a month on the first and third week of each month, and War rooms meetings sits differently some take place on different days of the week which means war rooms meet once every week.

Ward Councillors, Ward committees, Youth Ambassadors, Youth Friendly, Community Care Givers, Extension Officers, Community Development, Traditional council and community members participate in these meetings to discuss issues raised in the office bearers during the week.

3.4.1.6. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR)

1. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) in South African context concern the interaction of the different spheres of government. The Constitution declares that government is comprised of National, Provincial and Local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act, No.108 of 1996, Section 41 (2), an Act of Parliament must establish or provide structures and institutions to promote and facilitate Intergovernmental Relations and provide for appropriate mechanisms and procedures to facilitate settlement of Intergovernmental disputes.

a) Establishment of a fully functional and operational IGR structure;
b) Development of a business engagement model which will encourage all stake holder involvement towards economic viability within the district;
c) Capacitation of Mayors on IGR; and
d) Development of a monitoring mechanism which will be used to track and report on IGR progress.

2. STATUS & FUNCTIONALITY OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES (IGR)

The District Development Model (DDM) has introduced new IGR planning, budgeting and implementation paradigm and discipline (spatial targeting and budgeting towards common long-term outcomes). Its introduction has resulted in all the traditional municipal IGR structures dying a natural death.

The DDM is an operational model for improving cooperative governance aimed at building a capable, ethical developmental state. The key overarching objective is to narrow the distance between people and government by focusing on the District Municipality as a center of joint planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery initiatives by all 3 spheres of government.

As the case with other district municipalities, Zululand DM as the main driver of the District Development model within the Zululand District established various DDM structures. The clusters were functional and were only derailed by the local government elections. However, as soon as new councils were inaugurated, the sitting of the DDM clusters were back on track.

The ZDM DDM structures are arranged as follows:

- **DISTRICT POLITICAL HUB:** The District Political Hub is chaired by the District Mayor, Ministerial Champion and MEC Champion. It comprises of Local Mayors, Speakers, Chair of District House of Traditional Leaders, and Support Teams of the Ministerial Champion, District Mayor and MEC Champion. The purpose of the Political Hub is to oversee the approval, monitoring of the ONE PLAN & ONE BUDGET, promote greater accountability of government, ensure inclusion of community needs and account to province for the DDM functionality and impact.

- **DISTRICT TECHNICAL HUB**: Chaired by the District Municipal Manager and the Provincial HOD Champion, the structure sees representation from Local Municipalities and the Senior Managers, National/Provincial Sector Departments, District Cluster Chairs and other support structures. The purpose of the Technical Hub is to oversee the development and recommendation of the ONE PLAN and ONE BUDGET, ensure all 3 spheres of government are accountable & participating, ensure streamlined IGR structures, co-ordinate shared services and report to the Political Hub.

- **THE CLUSTER HUBS:** Following the DDM Political Hub meeting that was held on the 22 June 2022, it was resolved that all LM Municipal Mangers be appointed as Convenors and Co-Chairpersons of the DDM Clusters. The respective Mayors from the local municipalities were appointed a chairperson of the cluster hubs. Representation includes Local House of Traditional Leader Portfolio Convenors, Sector Departments Representatives, OSS Chairs, Municipal and Departmental Entities. The purpose of the Cluster Hubs is to provide a platform for sector specific coordinated joint planning & oversight of approved DDM plans and sector advisory role to the DDM technical hub. The Cluster Hubs are arranged as follows:

  - Governance State Capacity Institutional Development and Communication (GSCID): The cluster is chaired by the oPhongolo and eDumbe LM Mayors, convened by oPhongolo and eDumbe Municipal Managers (also a Co-chairs).
  - Economic Sector and Infrastructure Development (ESID): The cluster is chaired by the uLundi LM Mayor, convened by uLundi Municipal Manager (also a Co-chair).

- Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS): The cluster is chaired by the AbaQulusi LM Mayor, convened by AbaQulusi Municipal Manager (also a Co-chair).
- Social Protection Community and Human Development (SPCHD)): The cluster is chaired by the Nongoma LM Mayor, convened by Nongoma Municipal Manager (also a Co-chair).

In ensuring optimum participation, the Nongoma municipality allocated its officials (at a TOP management level) to different District Cluster Hubs. These officials report back to MANCO on their participation on the respective Hubs. The allocation of the Nongoma municipal officials in the Cluster Hubs is as follows:

CLUSTER HUB	MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL	POSITION
Governance State Capacity Institutional Development and Communication (GSCID)	Mr. M.E Sithole	HOD: Corporate Service
Economic Sector and Infrastructure Development (ESID)	Mr B Khumalo	HOD: Technical Services
	Mr GA Ndaba	HOD: Planning & Economic Development
Social Protection Community and Human Development (SPCHD)):	Mr H.K Zulu	HOD: Community Services
Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS)	Mr H.K Zulu	HOD: Community Services

Central to the success of the DDM is the full participation of the District family of municipalities. Recent reports suggested there had been poor participation by local municipalities at the cluster meetings. In light of the absence of any reports having been submitted to the office of the MM regarding participation to these meetings; it is therefore safe to say that Nongoma officials have not been fully participating as expected.

To ameliorate the situation, all the above-listed officials were served with a reminder memo of their responsibilities to participate and have meaningful contribution to the DDM, and that as appointed officials, they are expected to submit a report to the Acting Municipal Manager and make a presentation to MANCO regarding all their engagements in the above-indicated clusters.

2.1. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE ABOVE-INDICATED IGR STRUCTURES

Based on the District report, all DDM structures are functional. As alluded above, local municipalities are responsible for the coordination and chairing of the Cliuster Hubs, while the District is responsible for coordination and chairing of the both the Technical and Political Hub. In casw of Nongoma municipality which is responsible for coordination of Social

Protection Community and Human Development (SPCHD), all meetings were conducted according to the schedule. The Hub's agenda informed by the District One Plan. A decision matrix to monitor discussions and implementation is accordingly compiled, and the reports and the deliberations of the functionality of the DDM structures are regulary tabled to council.

2.2. IGR STRUCTURE PERTAINING TO LANDUSE MANAGEMENT

Nongoma municipality is part of a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal. Other members of the tribunal include Pongola municipality, eDumbe municipality and Zululand District municipality. The JPMT is however semi-functional as it does not sit accordingly. Non-functionality of the JMPT affects land use planning applications process; resulting in unnecessary delays in terms of getting projects off the ground.

To ensure compliance with SPLUMA Regulation 14, the municipality has a functional planning Unit within Planning & Economic Development Department. The unit s headed by a Manager who is also a nominated member of the JMPT representing Nongoma municipality. The indicated official is an appointed Municipal Planning Authorized Officer.

Through the indicated unit; the municipality has been able to determine the manner and the format in which development and land use applications must be submitted, and such a unit is the central area (place) where all land use applications must be submitted by the applicants.

3. COUNCIL COMMITTEES

As promulgated in section 79 and 80 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), a municipal council may establish one or more committees necessary for the effective and efficient performance of its functions or the exercise of any of its powers. Section 79 committee reports directly to Council while a section 80 committee reports to the Executive Committee.

Nongoma Municipality has the following Council Committees that are functional: Executive Committee (EXCO), Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC), Audit and Performance Committee and Portfolio Committees.

The portfolio committees for Nongoma municipality are arranged as follows:

Portfolio Committee	Chairperson of the Committee
Corporate Services	Cllr MN Sokhela
Finance Department (BTO)	Cllr CM Ndabandaba
Community Services	Cllr. KM Dladla
Technical Services	Cllr. NM Mthembu
Planning & Economic Development	Cllr GS Nkosi

All portfolio committees are deemed functional. While in terms of the schedule the Council sits quarterly; ad hoc meetings are arranged when a need arise. Extended MANCO of the municipality participates in the Council meetings.

- **Executive Committee (EXCO)**: The EXCO of Nongoma is functional because it quorate despite pending court case regarding reduction from 9 to 7 members. It holds its meetings monthly in terms of an approved schedule and makes recommendations to Council. The accountability of EXCO to Council stands as a cardinal principle of good governance.

- **Troika:** The TROIKA is a meeting whose purpose is to ensure effective political management of the institution. The TROIKA is chaired by the Mayor. Members of the TOILKA include the Deputy Mayor, the Speaker and the Municipal Manager. The function of TROIKA includes:
  - Consider Council agenda;
  - Ensure items brought to Council are competent;
  - Facilitate for the political management of the Council meeting;
  - Ensure smooth running of the council; and
  - Facilitate a common understanding amongst the political offices on items before council.

  Nongoma LM Troika sits fortnightly. Discussions and agenda for Troika is determined by discussions at Extended Manco.

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC): The MPAC is a committee of the municipal council, appointed in accordance with section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998. The main purpose of the MPAC is to exercise oversight over the executive functionaries of council and to ensure good governance in the municipality. MPAC operates in terms of approved Terms of Reference and its meetings of the MPAC sit once a quarter. The following are the members of the committee:

- Chairperson: Cllr SC Ndwandwe
- Member: Cllr TM Ndwandwe
- Member: Cllr MA Mtshali
- Member: Cllr NA Manqele
- Member: Cllr ME Ndwandwe
- Member: Cllr BA Mncwango

Audit/Performance Committee (APC): The municipality has a new 4-member Audit/Performance Committee. This after the end of the term for the previous Audit Committee members. All but one member returned. The former chairperson had served a maximum two terms and as such was ineligible to serve again. Returning as member is Mr. T.I Nzimakwe, who was also once a member and a chairperson of the Audit committee around 2018/2019 FY.

All senior managers participate in the audit/performance committee. While other line managers would only attend upon invitation; PMS Manager and Risk & Compliance Manager are expected to participate in the audit/performance committee. The following are the members of the committee:

- Mr Ukho B Botshiwe - Chairperson
- Mr Thokozani Ian Nzimakwe - Member
- Mr. PDJ Dzanibe - Member
- Ms. SP Dlungwane - Member

The objective of the committee is to assist the Executive Committee with its responsibility of safeguarding, maintaining effective and efficient internal controls, reviewing financial information and overseeing the preparation of the annual financial statements.

The committee operates in accordance with terms of reference authorized by the Council and the auditors have unrestricted access to the committee members. All Senior Managers attend APC Meetings. In addition, the Mayor, the Chairperson of Risk Management Committee, Internal Audit Team, MPAC Chair, COGTA Official and AG Official are standing invitees to APC Meetings. The Audit Committee tables 2 reports in a financial year at Council.

Internal audit: Internal Audit function has been outsourced. The service provider, as value add function, has prepared a risk-based internal audit plan and determine whether controls in place are adequate and effective to mitigate any risks that may threatened achievement of strategic and operational objectives. It has also review adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls.

It also ensures monitoring of compliance by means of checklist and report to any issues of non-compliance to the governance structures on the regular basis. i.e monthly to Manco and quarterly to Audit Committee.

The internal audit covered the following:

- Loss Control – Follow Up Review
- Receipting and Banking – Follow Up Review
- Human Resources and Payroll – Follow Up Review
- Asset Management – Follow Up Review
- Review of Revenue
- Review of Purchases and Payables
- Review of Division of Revenue Act (DoRA)
- Review of Tenders and Contracts

APC oversight on Internal Audit: APC oversees the performance of the internal audit. Nongoma Municipality has an outsourced internal audit function whose responsibility is to assess the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes and to provide insight and recommendations that can enhance these processes, particularly relating to effectiveness of operations, reliability of financial management and reporting; and compliance with laws and regulations. There is one municipal official, an Internal Auditor, whose duties are to coordinate the activities of both the internal audit and the APC.

Internal Audit operates in terms of the approved Internal Audit Charter and the approved Risk-Based Internal Audit Plan which composes of various reviews that include ITGCR, Credit Control and Debt Collection Review, Supply Chain Management Review, Budget Management, Bi-Annual Risk Management Review, IA Follow-up, AG Follow-up, Quarterly Review of Performance Information, Revised SDBIP Review and Annual Financial Statements Review.

4. PARTICIPATION OF AMAKHOSI IN COUNCIL MEETINGS

Nongoma LM is made up of three (3) Traditional Councils that consistently participate not only in council meetings, but in the affairs of the municipality. These TCs are as follows:

- Ematheni Traditional Council,
- oSuthu Traditional Council, and
- Mandlakazi Traditional Council.

Based on the C.88 report, the traditional authorities have been full participating in all council meetings via their respective representatives. The commitment to ensure full participation of the Amakhosi in the affairs of the municipality is further articulated in Section 4.1.2. below, wherein the Mayor visited all Traditional Council to present the IDP/Budget for the municipality.

3.4.1.8. FUNCTIONALITY OF MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

There are 2 main Management structures in the municipality, i.e:

- Management Committee (MANCO) which comprises of the Heads of Departments, and also the IDP/PMS Manager and Internal Audit Manager. The committee is functional and sits every week on a Monday. The Committee is chaired by the Municipal Manager.
- Extended Management Committee (MANCO) which comprises of the Heads of Departments and all line Managers (including Assistant Managers) sits every Monday or Wednesday. This Committee is also chaired by the Municipal Manager.

1. IDP STEERING COMMITTEE

Central to the development of the IDP is the IDP Process Plan, which provides a framework upon which an IDP review process would happen. The process of developing the IDP was driven in-house. In line with Section 30 of the Municipal Systems Act which allows the Mayor of a municipality to assign the responsibility of IDP drafting process to the Municipal Manager; The IDP/PMS Unit in the office of the municipal Manager has been responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the IDP drafting process.

As a requirement towards the development of the IDP; an IDP Steering Committee must be formulated. The municipality formulated its Steering Committee just after the adoption by the council of the IDP Process plan. Membership of the Nongoma IDP Steering Committee is as follows:

- The Chairperson: Municipal Manager: Mr SB Nkosi (Acting Municipal Manager)
- The Acting Chief Financial Officer: Mr B Menyuka
- HOD: Corporate Services, Mr. ME Sithole
- HOD: Technical Services: Mr BT Khumalo
- HOD: Community Services. Mr KH Zulu
- IDP Manager/ Acting HOD: Planning & Economic Development: Mr. G.A Ndaba.
- Risk & Compliance Manager: Mr. S. Dlamini
- PMS Manager: Mrs N. Sokhela

The functionality and summarized deliberation of the IDP Steering Committee have already been articulated in Section 1.3. of this document.

2. BID COMMITTEES

The work of the Bid Committees is influenced by the procurement plan. The municipal 2023/2024 Procurement plan is in place and for it to be implemented, the bid committees must be functional.

- Bid Specification Committee: The committee is functional and is composed of the following members:
  - Manager Revenue
  - Accountant SCM – Chairperson
  - Assistance Manager Skills Development
  - Technician
  - Manager Council Support
- Bid Evaluation Committee: The committee is functional and is made up of the following members:
  - Manager Expenditure- Chairperson
  - SCM Officer
  - Manager Waste Management

- Manager Budget
- PMU Manager
- Asset Accountant

- Bid Adjudication Committee: The committee is functional and is made up of the following members:
  - SCM Manager
  - CFO- Chairperson
  - SM: Technical Services
  - SM: Corporate Services
  - Community Services Manager
  - SM: Community Services

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is a management tool which is as much about identifying opportunities as avoiding or mitigating losses. It is a logical and systematic process of establishing the context, identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and communicating risks associated with any activity, function or process, in a way that enables an organization to minimize losses and maximize opportunities.

3.1. Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) was established by the Nongoma Local Municipality in terms of section 62(1)(d) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) to assist the Municipal Manager to fulfil his duties on risk management and control responsibilities in accordance with prescribed legislation and corporate governance principles. It is our policy that the Enterprise Risk Management Committee also serves as Fraud Prevention Committee. ERMC membership is composed of an external Chairperson who is a Chartered Accountant and Senior Management. Officials from Internal Audit, Legal Services, Operational Health & Safety and ICT also sit in quarterly meetings of the ERMC as standing invitees.

3.2. Risk Governance

Nongoma ERMC is functional; it monitors the implementation of Risk Management Framework of the Municipality including Fraud Risk and report quarterly to Audit and Performance Committee. As part of its operations, ERMC has reviewed and recommended to Council the approval of the following key documents:

- ✓ RMC Charter (Terms of Reference)
- ✓ Risk Management Policy
- ✓ Risk Management Strategy
- ✓ Risk Management Implementation Plan
- ✓ Fraud Prevention Policy
- ✓ Fraud Prevention Strategy and Plan
- ✓ Policy on the Acceptance of Grants, Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships
- ✓ Whistle Blowing Policy
- ✓ Conflict of Interest Policy

A dedicated Unit, Risk & Compliance Unit has been established within the office of the Municipal Manager to coordinate risk and compliance matters. At a departmental level, Risk Champions from each department have been designated. These designated officials also sit in the ERMC Meetings on quarterly basis. Risk Champions act as change agents in the enterprise risk management process. A key part of the Risk Champion's responsibility involve escalating instances where the risk management efforts are stifled, such as when individuals try to block enterprise risk management initiatives.

3.3. Implementation of Risk Management Process and Compliance with Municipal Regulations

The Operational Risk Assessment was conducted on 12-13 July 2022. The organizational Risk Register was communicated to Internal Auditors for the development of the Risk-Based IA Plan. Departmental Risk Registers accompanied by monitoring tools (in excel format) were communicated to HODs and Risk Champions for implementation of Action Plans.

Risk Maturity Assessment was conducted on 15 September 2022. Nongoma Municipality was rated at Risk Maturity Level 3, which implies that risk is integrated within existing management groups at each organisational level. However, more formal mechanisms are needed and more structured or formal management of risk approaches must be put in place. In the quest to ensure effective compliance with legislation, a Compliance Checklist was developed; and has been monitored on quarterly basis.

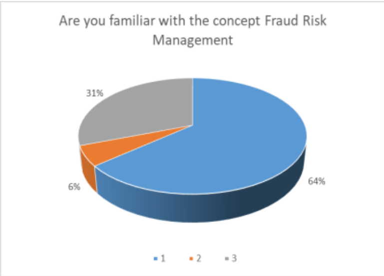
In terms of Risk Management, the municipality has the following strategies and policies:

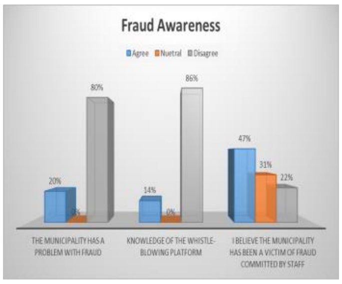
- Fraud Prevention Strategy
- Fraud Prevention Policy
- Whistle-Blowing Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy

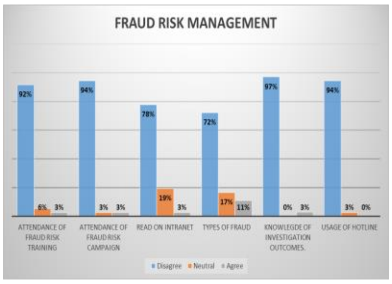
3.4. Fraud Risk Survey

On annual basis, Nongoma Municipality conducts the fraud risk assessment aimed at identifying fraud risks and then developing mitigating strategies. This assessment is preceded by the fraud risk survey which is conducted with a purpose of assessing the Municipality's exposure to fraud risks according to the municipality's employees, assessing the municipal employees' awareness of fraud and fraud risks and to allow for recommendations on fraud prevention by other (non-management) employees of the municipality.

A fraud risk awareness survey was last conducted during the months of August and September 2022. The purpose was to assess Nongoma's Local Municipality's exposure to fraud risks according to the municipality's employees, to assess the municipal employees' awareness of fraud and fraud risks and to allow for recommendations on fraud prevention by other (non-management) employees of the municipality. The outcome of the survey was as follows:







3.5. Fraud Awareness

The analysis of the survey results conducted by KZN Provincial Treasury indicated, among other things, that some of the employees are not familiar with the concept of fraud risk management and types of fraud, have no knowledge of the Municipal Whistle Blowing Policy and do not know the reporting processes.

This prompted the Municipality to conduct the fraud awareness through a digital flyer that was communicated to all employees and further uploaded on the municipal website. In addition, the Whistle Blowing Policy was workshopped and a statement of the Mayor on fraud and corruption was issued, containing the Mayor's slogan on fraud and corruption which says "**I serve with honesty and good faith**", highlighting that the municipality has zero tolerance to fraud and also advising of the employees' and Councillors' responsibility to report allegations of fraud and corruption using reporting processes articulated in the Municipal Whistle Blowing Policy.

3.6. Risk Management Implementation Challenges

No	CHALLENGES	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
1.	Limitation of Scope on IA Risk Management Review	HODs to attend to internal audit findings and provide comments
2.	Action plans not implemented	HODs to monitor the implementation of action plans timeously
3.	Emerging risks not reported	HODs to use the emerging risks template to report emerging risks in every sitting of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee

4. MUNICIPAL BUDGET STEETING COMMITTEE

The Mayor of Nongoma municipality has in terms of Section 4 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, established a budget steering committee. This committee's role is to provide technical assistance to the mayor in discharging his or her responsibilities set out in section 53 of the MFMA. These include providing political guidance to the IDP and budget processes and the priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget, ensuring the budget is approved by the council.

Membership of the Nongoma IDP Steering Committee is as follows:

- The Chairperson (The Mayor)
- The Municipal Manager
- The Chief Financial Officer
- HOD: Corporate Services
- HOD: Technical Services
- HOD: Community Services
- HOD: Planning & Economic Development
- Manager: IDP
- Manager: Budget & financial Planning

5. LOSS CONTROL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Loss Control Management Committee was established in the 2019/2020 FY. It comprises of the following members:

- CFO (Chairperson)
- HOD: Corporate Services (Deputy Chair)
- Manager: Expenditure
- Manager: Traffic & Protection Services
- Manager: Legal and Fleet
- Manager at the Office of the Municipal Manager

The committee considers and settles or repudiates claims for damages caused to the property of members of public arising against the municipality from time to time as well as consider and settle internal loss control issues as they arise.

6. MUNICIPAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD

Council of Nongoma appointed a Disciplinary Board as per the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings. The Board is composed of external members that include Members of the Audit Committee, the Internal Auditor and an Attorney from the appointed panel of legal service providers. It was provided with orientation workshop and operates in terms of the approved Terms of Reference.

3.4.1.9. COUNCIL-ADOPTED PLANS/STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

Name of the Policy	Status	Date of Adoption
Employment Equity Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Human Resource Strategy	Available	22 May 2024
Induction and Orientation Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Remuneration Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Standby Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Acting Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Rental Housing Policy for Sec 56/57	Available	22 May 2024
Car Allowance Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Individual Performance Management System (IPMS) Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Recruitment and Selection	Available	22 May 2024
Attraction & Retention Strategy	Available	22 May 2024
Occupational Health & Safety Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Leave Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Training & Development Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) policy	Available	22 May 2024
Succession Planning	Available	22 May 2024
Exit Management	Available	22 May 2024
Fleet Management Policy	Available	25 March 2020
ICT Account Management Policy	Available	30 August 2019
ICT Policy	Available	30 August 2019
ICT Security Policy	Available	30 August 2019

ICT Governance Policy	Available	30 August 2019
ICT Business Continuity Plan	Available	30 August 2019
Patch Management Policy	Available	30 August 2019
Change management Policy	Available	30 August 2019
Records Management Policy	Available	26 May 2022
Cash and bank policy	Available	22 May 2024
Property rates policy	Available	22 May 2024
Tariff policy	Available	22 May 2024
Credit control policy	Available	22 May 2024
Indigent support policy	Available	22 May 2024
Budget policy	Available	22 May 2024
Virement Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Asset Management policy	Available	22 May 2024
Petty Cash Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Expenditure Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Banking and Investment Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Fixed Assets Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Writing Off -Irrecoverable Debts Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Payroll Policy	Available	22 May 2024
SCM Policy, procedure, Delegations	Available	22 May 2024
UIFW Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Cost Containment Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Use of Consultants Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Indigent Pauper Burial Policy	Available	27 June 2019
Nongoma Informal Trading Policy	Available	27 June 2019
Outdoor Advertising Policy	Available	27 June 2019
Communication Policy	Available	22 October 2020
Special Programmes Policy	Available	22 October 2020
COVID 19 Work plan and policy	Available	12 December 2020
Risk Management Policy	Available	12 December 2020
Fraud Prevention Policy	Available	12 December 2020

3.4.1.10. STATUS OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS

During 2022/23 FY, Nongoma municipality embarked on a process of developing/reviewing its by-laws. This was to enhance the municipality's inability to promote standards for community as well as protect the safety, health and welfare of its residents. Consequently, a total of 5 by-laws were developed. All by-laws have gone through public consultation process and have been adopted by the council.

The status of the Nongoma municipal by-laws is herein articulated:

Name of the By-law	**STATUS**		
	Date of Adoption	**Gazetting Date**	**Challenges?**
Waste Management By-Law	December 2022	No	Municipal Public Facility Bylaws
Fire Services Bylaws	December 2022	–	–
Lease of Municipal Halls By-Law	–	–	–
Outdoor Advertising By-Law	May 2021		Recently been adopted. Will be gazetted in 2023
Unsightly and Neglected Buildings and Premises By-Law	–	–	–
Traffic By-Laws	May 2018	No	No budget
Nongoma Informal Economy By-laws	27 June 2019	17/12/2020	–
Open Spaces By-Laws	–	–	–
Municipal Cemeteries By-Law	July 2016	No	–

Events Safety By-Law	December 2022	No	The challenge was budgtery constraints. However, R500 000.00 has beeb budgeted for thegazetting of these six (6) by-laws in the 2024/25FY.
Municipal Facilities By-Law	December 2022	No	
Waste Management Plan By-Law	December 2022	No	
Nuisance By-Law	December 2022	No	
Community Facilities By-Law	December 2022	No	
Animal Pound By-Law	December 2022	No	

3.4.2. PUBLIC PARTICPATION

3.4.2.1. COMMUNICATION/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY

The municipality has in place both the Public Participation Strategy and Communication Strategy. In line with the public participation strategy, the municipality has utilised various avenues of engaging communities and ensuring that they participate in the affairs of the municipality. Platforms such as ward-based meeting (monthly held), IDP-RF (Quarterly-held), IDP consultative meetings held in November, and IDP Road Shows conducted in Late April and beginning May 2024; thus providing an opportunity for the municipality to engage the community it serves.

1. ENHANCING PUBLIC PARTICTAION THROUGH WARD-BASED PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The municipality has embarked on the ward-based development process, as such, 23 ward-based plans were developed. These ward-based plans had been updated throughout the IDP development process, and they formed the basis for the IDP review process.

3.4.2.2. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT IN THE IDP PROCESS

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000 section 16 (1) municipality must develop a culture of community participation in the preparation, implementation and review of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Subsection (c) stipulates that a municipality should use its resources and allocate budget for the purposes of implementing all provisions stipulated in section 16, which includes the IDP.

Community participation is enhanced through the IDP Representative Forums which sits quarterly. In the forum, communities are represented by their respective ward committee members. The IDP-RF becomes a platform within which ward issues are elevated into a municipal level among others, hence a link between the IDP-RF and Ward Committee meetings.

1. IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

The Nongoma LM Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Representative Forum (hereafter referred to as the Rep forum) was established in terms of Section 15 of the *Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations (No. 796, 24 August 2001)*.

The Rep forum is thus a consultative body made of various role-players having stake in the developmental imperatives of the municipality. The forum functions on a basis of broad consensus among its constituent membership.

The Rep forums were held as follows:

Quarter	Date	Venue
Q1	08 August 2023	NLM Council Chambers
Q2	17 October 2023	NLM Council Chambers
Q3	None	N/A
Q4	09 May 2024	NML Council Chambers

2. IDP CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENTS FOR 20242025 IDP

One of the mandates for Local Government is to give priority to the needs of the community. Communities are therefore given an opportunity to participate in the process of prioritizing their needs. Municipalities through the IDP/Budget process register the needs of its community and also set up programmes that would address these needs. Resources are then allocated to address needs that have been identified.

The IDP Consultative meetings were conducted between the 10th November – 15th December 2023. All wards were visited during the consultative meetings. The deliberations for the consultative meetings formed the basis for the ward-based plan review process, and also the strategic planning session held in February 2024.

During the meeting communities were alerted to their respective ward-based plans, and councilors were advised to conduct community meetings and present the updated ward-based plans. The mayor also sensitized communities on the importance of understanding prioritization, in that issues raised would not be addressed all at once, but would go through a prioritization process and be planned taking into consideration budget availability.

The IDP Consultative meeting was a demonstration that during the IDP process, participation is implemented during the assessment and planning phase to help gather relevant data to define development challenges and to identify vulnerable groups.

The Municipality through the ward-based plan development and community consultative meeting, undergone community needs analysis or assessment. This exercise was done to ensures that a participatory process was followed when reviewing the IDP, which will further ensure a sense of ownership on the communities' side as they would be part of the decision-making process when it comes service delivery.

3. IDP/BUDGET ROADSHOWS

The IDP/Budget Roadshows were conducted in April and early May 2024. They were conducted as follows:

- 18 April: eMatheni Traditional Council
- 03 May: Mandlakazi Traditional Council
- 08 May: uSuthu Traditional Council

The roadshows were taken back to the Traditional Councils as a way of ensuring and recognizing the role played by the three Nongoma Traditional councils.

4. INVOLVEMENT OF AMAKHOSI IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Nongoma LM is made up of three (3) Traditional Councils of Nongoma are represented and participate in the Council:

- Ematheni Traditional Council,
- oSuthu Traditional Council, and
- Mandlakazi Traditional Council.

An indicator, derived from the C88/Back-to-Basics reporting, was added on the Organizational SDBIP. The indicator required regular engagements between the municipality and the 3 traditional authorities within Nongoma municipality. This then enhanced the participation of the traditional authorities into the affairs of the municipality, whose participation had previously been limited to their attendance to council meetings.

There has been an improved interest and participation by the Traditional councils in the affairs of the municipality, so much so that, in the last IDP-RF meeting, the inkosi yaeseMatheni attended the meeting himself, and all traditional councils were represented.

5. ENGAGING THE AMAKHOSI ON THE IDP REVIEW PROCESS

The municipality has made it a norm to involve its three traditional councils in the IDP development process. In the strategic planning held in February, the recognition of Amakhosi was on the top of the agenda. It was resolved that Amakhosi would be provided an office within the municipal building. A municipal official would be responsible for the management of the office. Public participation would also led regular engagements with Amakhosi, not only on IDP matters, but municipal matters as well.

As articulated above, the IDP/Budget Roadshows were hosted within the 3 Traditional Councils.

5. WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The inauguration of the new council subsequent to the 2021 Local Government election inevitable led to establishment of ward committees throughout the municipality. Nongoma ward committees have been established as per section 73 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 in all 23 wards of the municipality,

The election of ward committee members was a month long extensive, yet free and fair process that was conducted through the office of the speaker. The process begun from the 2nd of February and was completed on the 22nd of February 2022. The sectors represented in each Ward Committee structure are as follows:

- Disability group
- Women
- Youth
- Infrastructure
- Local Economic Development (LED)
- Sports & Recreation
- Water
- Traditional
- Transport.

While the previous ward committees were deemed functional, the functionality of the current ward committees is yet to be fully determined since they have just been constituted. Despite that, so far, there is an indication that the ward committees are functional, for all ward committee meetings have been conducted in all 23 wards.

The meetings of Ward Committees are chaired by Ward Councillors where sector reports by each ward committee are submitted to ensure functionality. Nongoma Municipality has been receiving 100% in its functionality

3.4.2.3. WARD-BASED PLANNING

Ward-Based Planning establishes a participatory process for mobilizing communities and planning around ward development issues and how they can relate to the broader municipal planning perspective. Linking WBP and IDP creates the opportunity for further grounding the IDP in the local context and gives greater meaning to the participatory requirements of the Municipal Systems Act.

The municipality through its Public participation Unit has embarked on ward-based plan development process to review its 23 ward-based plans. Through the ward-based planning process, the following prioritized ward-based developmental needs were identified:

1. PRIORITIZED WARD-BASED DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS

WARD	THREE PRIORITIZED NEEDS	WARD	THREE PRIORITIZED NEEDS	WARD	THREE PRIORITIZED NEEDS
1	Creche at Engwedleni Area	9	Refurbishment of Access Roads in Lindizwe Area	17	Causeway in Bhuqwini(Dambula)
	Community Hall		Electricity infills		Refurbishment of Dlovuna and Thokazi road
	Construction of Road in KwaMntengazi Area		RDP Houses at Ntabeniyecala		Makhula Creche
2	Causeway in the kwaNdema Area	10	Causeway at Klolweni	18	Electricity infills at Emaye
	Access road from Gagwini to QwaQwa		Renovation of Ovukeni Sports Field		RDP Houses at Mzweni
	Refurbishment of Emagonsini Sports Field		Electrification of Kwelibomvu and Dindela Area		Road at Mshanelo Area
3	Mduda causeway	11	RDP Houses at Ngolotsha Area	19	Fencing of Dutch Graveyard
	Fencing of Graceyard		Emcibilindini Creche		Fencing along the River to assist in Crime Prevention
	Bhaqalwesizwe RDP Houses & Community Hall		Satelite Police Station		Refurbishment of road behind boxer, build it and old post office
4	Refurbishment of Nqokotho to Zinkanekisweni road	12	Electricity in Nzama Area	20	Community Hall at Magedlane
	Ezingadini causeway		Road from Ndlanzini to main Road		Refurbishment of Magomba road
	RDP Houses		Ngwabi Community Hall		Refurbishment of Access Roads at Manzimakhulu
5	Electricity for recently built houses	13	Community Hall	21	Mangamhlophe Community Hall
	Water Dams		Renovation of Eqonqo SportsField		Electricity infills
	Shelter for Community Meetings		Roofing of Creche		Holoba Causeway
6	Creche in KwaCwayisa Area	14	KwaDayeni Tar Road	22	RDP Houses Meyama
	Electricity infills at		kwaMmusi Sports Field		Electricity Infills Kombuzi

	Bazini Area				
	Repair of Water Pump at Emjika		Water Pump		Acess road from KwaQondile to Kwamaduma
7	Community Hall in Emphola Area	15	RDP houses should be finalised (phase 1 and 2)	23	Access Roads Holinyoka
	Fencing of Water Well in Emagangeni		Phenyane Community Hall		RDP Houses Denge
	Causeway in Msunduze		Renovation of Kohlokolo to Makhalathini road		Road from Ibhunge to Ezinhlabeni
8	Ncemaneni Sports Ground	16	Electricity infills at Maqhamsele opposite community Hall		
	Ntshonono Creche		Refurbishment of Zinkanekisweni Road		
	Buxdene to Ezimpisini Road		RDP Houses		

3.4.3. BACK-TO-BASICS PROGRAMME

Circular 88 reporting integrates the Back-to-Basics reporting and its integration into municipal management system (PMS) would intensify service delivery. Circular 88 reporting is still based on similar pillars as the Back-to-Basics, those are:

- Building Capable Local Government Institutions;
- Putting people first
- Improve basic service delivery and infrastructure development;
- Good Governance and;
- Sound Financial Management; and

Nongoma municipality has already begun integrating some elements of the Circular 88 reporting, wherein the Back-to-basic principles have formed the basis for the development of the strategic objectives and strategies to address matters identified in the analysis section of the IDP document. Most Back-to-basics indicators form part and have been integrated into the municipal SDBIPs (Organizational and Departmental).

3.4.4. Back to Basics principles linked to the municipal goals

- **In Building a Capable Local Government Institution**, Nongoma LM seeks to ***improve its institutional efficiency and effectiveness***
- **Delivering Basic Services is central to the municipality**, hence it seeks to ***improve basic service delivery and infrastructure development***
- To ensure **Good Governance** and the municipality **puts people first**, Nongoma LM wants to be a ***responsive, transparent, participatory and accountable municipality***.
- To ensure a **Sound Financial Management**, the municipality seeks to ***improve its financial viability and management***

3.4.5. SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

Nongoma municipality relies on various sector departmental involvements in order to realize its strategic agenda as articulated in this document. Hence it is a prerequisite that the municipality must align itself with the provincial and national strategic agendas. Various sector departments have been and continue to involve themselves in the affairs of the municipality. One such department has been the Provincial department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (KZN-**COGTA**). Various directorates with KZN COGTA have been assisting the municipality on various aspects. Such aspects include Integrated Development Planning and Performance Management.

Through vigorous efforts by the department, Nongoma LM's IDP has immensely improved for the past 3 financial years; an improvement from being one of the worse municipalities (2017/2018 FY) to being among the best (top 10) in the 2021/2022FY. The department has been central in ensuring the Nongoma LM's Performance Management System (PMS) remains function. This has also seen the integration of Back-to-basics principles and its Key performance indicators (KPIs) into the municipal strategic objectives and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

The participation of other sector departments is herein articulated:

SECTOR DEPARTMENT.ENTITY	INVOLVEMENT
Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE)	Through its Local Government Support programme, the department has an LGS official based in the District assisting municipalities on environmental management issues. The official also serves as a link between the municipalities. The department is also implementing various environmental programmes within the municipality. These include Green Deed that is implemented through the Zululand District, and has employed 21 youths. The other programme implemented by the department is the YCOP programme, wherein one official is based within the municipality and is hosted within community services department.
KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA)	To ensure that it is closer to the municipalities, the department has District offices, and Nongoma municipality has access to all services provided for by the department via its district offices. The department plays a crucial role in ensuring that LED/Tourism forum is functional. Through its tourism directorate, the department had provided over the years, the municipality with a much needed capacity through its internship programme. The department's waste section has been assisting the municipality in dealing with the management of the waste disposal site, and has since extended the license for closure of the site to allow the municipality time to explore alternatives including finding land for a new waste disposal site. The planning team from the department has been assisting the municipality in the articulation of the environmental information in the IDP.
KZN Department of Education (DoE)	The department is accessible and has provided the municipality with information for IDP integration purposes. Hence the project section also covers projects by the department.
KZN Department of Transport (DoT)	A not so accessible department. The department work in silo, wherein they implement projects without engaging the municipality. Most issues in Nongoma are matters pertaining to roads, most of which a provincial roads. The departments could not respond to roads-related matters elevated to it by the municipality. The department could not share its projects for Nongoma municipal area, this despite numerous efforts from the municipality. As a result, there is no reflection of the department's projects in the IDP.
Department of Energy (ESKOM)	A visible government entity, ESKOM has been regularly engaging the municipality and has been accessible. The entity has provided the municipality with the information including its proposed projects (infills) within Nongoma municipality.

Department of Social Development	The department is central in ensuring that Nongoma municipality has operational Sukuma Sakhe, and has been playing a crucial role in ensuring Warrooms are operational.

3.4.6. SWOT ANALYSIS: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICPATION

STRENGHTS	WEAKNESSES
– Effective community engagements with Traditional leaders – Functional municipal Council and all council committees – Functional Ward committees – Active Public Participation processes – Implementation of Audit Action Plan	– Poor internal communication – Ungazetted By-laws – Follow up on Community complaints in time – Delayed policy reviewal processes
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
– The Council has established a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that seeks to evaluate the efficiency and functionality of all Stakeholders to ensure Good Governance and sound Service Delivery – Clean Audit outcome – Active involvement of all Stakeholders	– Implementation of un-gazetted by-laws. – IGR and Good Governance in general are dependent on the support from various institutions and organs of state to ensure success. – Political instability. – Low staff morale

3.4.7. KEY CHALLENGES

1. Inability to mainstream and integrate special programs for vulnerable groups:
   - Challenge: Failure to address the needs of marginalized communities.
   - Implication: Exacerbation of existing inequalities and diminished trust in municipal authorities.
   - Recommendation: Prioritize mainstreaming programs, conduct needs assessments, allocate resources, and collaborate with stakeholders.

2. Poor internal communication, resulting in uncoordinated engagements with key stakeholders:
   - Challenge: Hindered collaboration and inefficiencies in service delivery.
   - Implication: Slow decision-making, missed opportunities, and loss of trust.
   - Recommendation: Improve communication channels, establish protocols, promote transparency, invest in staff training whereby staff members will better understand Strategies such as Communication strategy.

3. Ungazetted By-laws:
   - Challenge: inability to enforce due to ungazetted by-laws.
   - Implication: Undermined rule of law weakened enforcement, and legal disputes.

- Recommendation: Ensure proper gazetting and compliance, follow established procedures, consult stakeholders, and prioritize monitoring and enforcement.

4. Capacity Building:
   - Challenge: Lack of good governance practices and mechanisms that are meant to encourage public participation necessitates which are meant to enhance the capacity within the municipality. This includes providing training for staff and educating citizens on their roles and responsibilities.
   - Implication: Without sufficient capacity building efforts, the municipality may encounter difficulties in effectively implementing governance practices and involving the public. This can lead to inefficiencies and dissatisfaction among stakeholders.
   - Recommendation: It is recommended to prioritize training programs aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of municipal staff.

5. Resource Constraints:
   - Challenge: Limited financial and human resources that hinders the municipality's ability to implement good governance practices and engage the public effectively.
   - Implication: Inadequate staffing levels and funding for public outreach initiatives leading to decreased transparency, accountability, and overall effectiveness of municipal governance.
   - Recommendation: Explore alternative funding sources and seek partnerships with external organizations to supplement limited resources.

3.5 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1. INTRODUCTION

Water and Sanitation is provided to the Nongoma Local Municipality by the Zululand District Municipality as the area's Water Services Authority. Zululand District Municipality is also responsible for water quality testing. Nongoma Local Municipality also has a role in ensuring that the implementation of the Water & Sanitation Development Plan (WSDP) is prepared and implemented by playing a facilitation role, by making sure that the Municipality is always represented on all engagements concerning water.

The ZDM's WSDP was last reviewed in 2017/2018 FY. It is now due for a review. Information on water issues, i.e status needs, backlogs, sources regarding Nongoma municipality is contained in the District WSDP website link:

http://www.zululand.org.za/media/6650/00.%20WSDP%202020%20Combined.pdf

3.5.2. WATER AND SANITATION

Zululand District Municipality has compiled a Water Services Policy, cccfand this is available from the ZDM website at www.zululand.org.za. In line with the 2017 National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Supply Services, the following levels of service for water and sanitation are available from the municipality:

Domestic Water Supply				
Service Level Number	**Level of Service**	**Definition**	**Applicable Tariff Structure**	**Norms and Standards**
DW1	Full pressure conventional house connection	Full pressure unrestricted individual erf/yard connection	Stepped block tariff	Design specifications
DW2	Yard tank (RDP standard)	Restricted (to 200l per day) individual erf connection with tank in yard	No charge	Design specifications
DW3	Communal street taps (RDP standards)	Unrestricted full pressure standpipe not further than 200m from dwellings (shared by a number of consumers)	No charge	Design specifications
DW4	Rudimentary	Formalised supply: – Borehole equipped with hand pump – Protected spring – Communal standpipe within 800m from dwellings	No charge	Design specifications

Sanitation Supply				
Service Level Number	**Level of Service**	**Definition**	**Applicable Tariff Structure**	**Norms and Standards**
DS1	Water borne	Unrestricted connection to municipal sewerage system	Water consumption based tariff structure included in water tariff	Design specifications
DS2	Conservancy tank	Localised temporary sewage storage facility	Rate per load disposed by municipality	Design specifications
DS3	Septic tanks	On-site disposal (self-treatment)	No charge	Design specifications
DS4	Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	Dry pit with sufficient capacity on-site disposal based on set standards	No charge	Design specifications

3.5.2.1. MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM: PROVISION OF POTABLE DRINKING WATER

A municipal water system is a water supply network that includes a municipal water treatment plant, storage facilities like water tanks, towers, and reservoirs, and a water pipe network for distribution of treated water to residential and commercial customers.

The Nongoma Municipality falls within the Mfolozi (W2) and Mkuze (W3) secondary catchments of the Usuthu/Mhlathuze Water Management Area (WMA). In terms of supply zones, the municipality falls under the Mandlakazi Regional bulk water supply scheme, which covers the eastern areas and the Osuthu Regional bulk water supply scheme situated on the western areas of the municipality.

The Vuna dam supplies raw water to the treatment plant, but is silted up and it is estimated to have lost 75% of its storage capacity. The bulk raw water supply is thus very vulnerable to the seasonal rainfall and ongoing high maintenance and repair costs to the plant and the bulk and reticulation network. A second dam, the Vokwana dam, was constructed with the intention to augment the supply to the treatment works and to redress the siltation problem and is situated at Mbili.

There are two (2) regional water schemes; i.e. uSuthu Regional Water Scheme and Mandlakazi regional water scheme utilizing black umfolozi and Pongolaport dam as the respective sources of raw water.

There are nine (9) Water Treatment Works, 853 boreholes, 152 springs, 13 spring protection facilities and 5 windmills within Nongoma Municipality. In Nongoma rural areas, water is generally sourced through boreholes. The nine Water Treatment works are as follows:

- Osingisingini WTW,
- Ceza WTW,
- Khangela Palace WTW,
- Enyokeni Palace WTW,
- Mandlakazi WTW,
- Sidinsi WTW, Kombusi WTW,
- Embile WTW,
- Nkonjeni Hospital WTW, and
- Vuna WTW.

Raw water is supplied from Pongolaport dam, black umfolozi river, Vuna and Vokwama dams into the 2 regional water schemes where it goes through what could be termed “primary treatment”. At this stage, the treatment aims to remove physical contaminants from water. Water is then piped into the WTW, where a secondary treatment is applied. The secondary treatment includes removal of fine solids and contaminants by coagulation, filtration and other techniques. Secondary treatment introduces chemical procedures and microorganisms. In the final stage, or tertiary treatment, also at the water treatment plant, pH adjustment, disinfection, and carbon treatments are applied.

Clean potable drinking water is then supplied to residents and commercial customers through pipe networks. In areas that do not have access to piped water system, potable drinking water is supplies by means of water tankers. It should be stated that 58.51% of the population still do not have access to a safe drinking water supply service; an indication of the prevailing water backlog in Nongoma LM.

1. WATER SCHEMES UNDER NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

a. Usuthu Regional Scheme

The Usuthu Regional Scheme is the largest water supply scheme in the district and also represents the biggest portion of the total backlogs. The scheme required the development of a new water source from the Black Mfolozi river and expensive bulk infrastructure to be rolled out over vast distances to scattered rural communities.

•Key Issues and Interventions

The biggest challenge with this scheme is the funding of the enormous capital investment for bulk services that is required. ZDM has aquired additional DWA funding to fast-track the implementation of bulk services for this scheme via RBIG funding.

The huge capital investment required eradicating the backlogs through the regional scheme infrastructure and the resulting slow progress with the roll-out of services requires an intermediate solution to be developed to alleviate immediate water supply needs. The existing rudimentary supply programme, whereby local groundwater sources are developed within 800m walking distance from households, was hampered in Usuthu area due to difficulty in finding reliable and good quality water sources close to communities. ZDM has initiated intermediate, stand-alone water schemes to address the delay in providing reticulation to communities. These intermediate schemes are developed from production boreholes where available, and are designed in such a way that they can easily be integrated into the bulk services network in future.

The sustainability of the main water source of Nongoma town is under severe strain and not sustainable during drought periods. The installation of a bulk pipeline from the Black Mfolozi river to Nongoma has been completed to address this issue. The internal bulks for Nongoma town have also been upgraded to augment the existing water supply.

Nongoma town frequently experiences intermittent water supply to consumers and businesses, even outside of drought periods. Excessive water usage by unmetered consumers and high water losses contribute to the problem. A water loss study conducted in 2003 indicated that unaccounted water supply in Nongoma was in excess of 41%. A waterloss and water demand strategy is in progress as part of the Usuthu Regional Scheme planning.

•External Support

Funding is provided by MIG as well as RBIG (Bulks).

b. Mandlakazi Regional Water Scheme

The Mandlakhazi Regional Scheme represents the second largest supply area in the district and also the second biggest portion of the total backlogs of the municipality. There are no towns in the supply area and the communities are sparsely scattered and vast distances apart. The provision of water services to all communities are therefore extremely expensive and will take a long time to conclude.

Water supply problems in the neighbouring Hlabisa area has resulted in a change of priorities and the construction of a bulk supply pipeline to supply the eastern side of Mandlakazi and eventually reach the Hlabisa communities.

The scheme is supplied with raw water from a privately-owned dam outside of the Zululand municipal area. The dam is supplied by the owner from the Pongolapoort Dam, which is a very reliable water source. Bulk water supply agreements are in place with the owner and the supply is secured. ZDM has however obtained an individual allocation and raw water abstraction permit from DWA for abstraction from the Pongolapoort Dam for long-term sustainability. Funding from RBIG was obtained to fast-track the implementation.

- **Key Issues and Interventions**

  The Mandlakazi area is also in need of an intermediate solution to accelerate the provision of services to households until the regional scheme bulk infrastructure can eventually reach all the communities. Drought problems are frequent in the area and the rudimentary programme has limited success in finding sustainable and potable local sources. However, success has been achieved in some areas for good production boreholes and this will be developed as intermediate stand-alone schemes which will be integrated into the regional scheme in future.

- **External Support**

  The regional scheme is funded by MIG as well as an allocation from RBIG to accelerate the implementation of the bulk services.

Rudimentary Water Supply

In areas where settlements cannot be served in the near future by the Regional Schemes or Intermediate Schemes, local water sources will be used to provide a survival level of water on a rudimentary level. Implementation is done according to the ZDM Prioritisation Model for water services. Through the rudimentary programme production boreholes are also identified for possible implementation of stand-alone schemes.

The following map depicts the rollouts of the rudimentary programme:

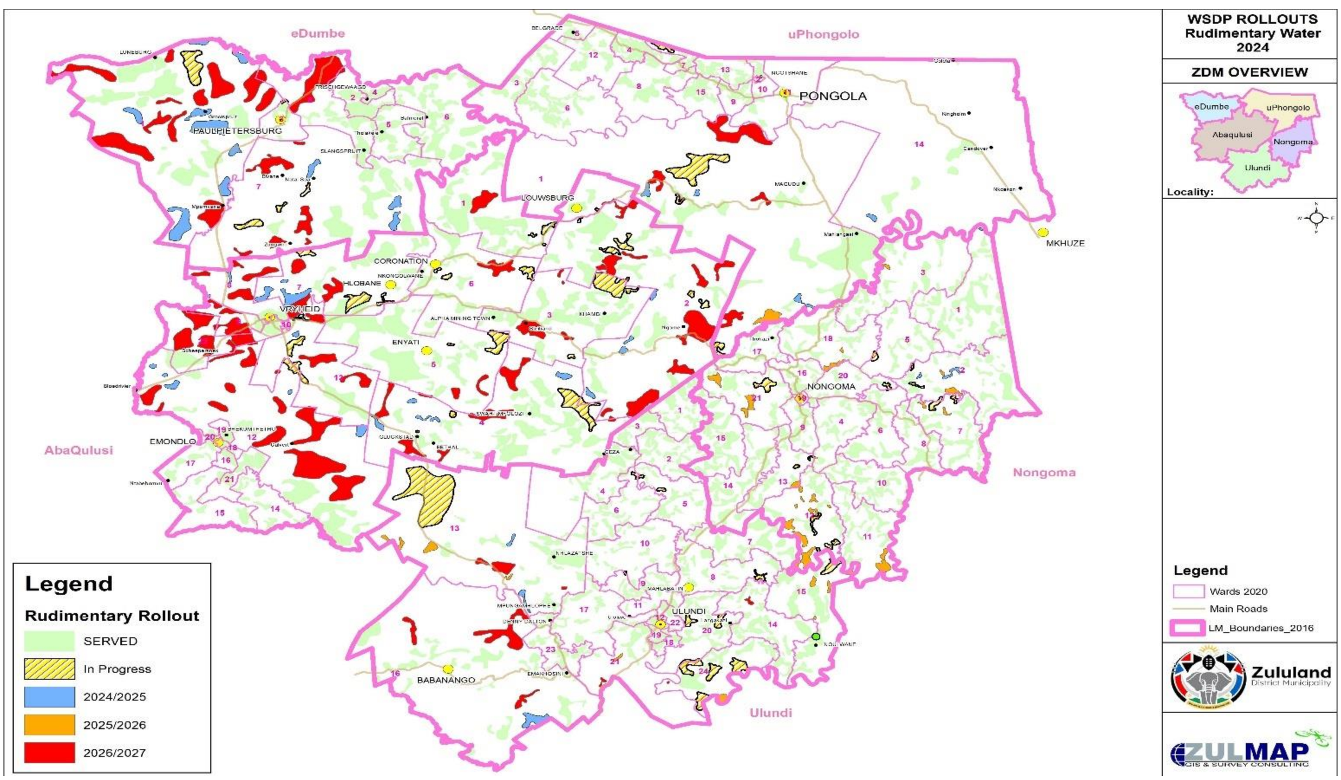
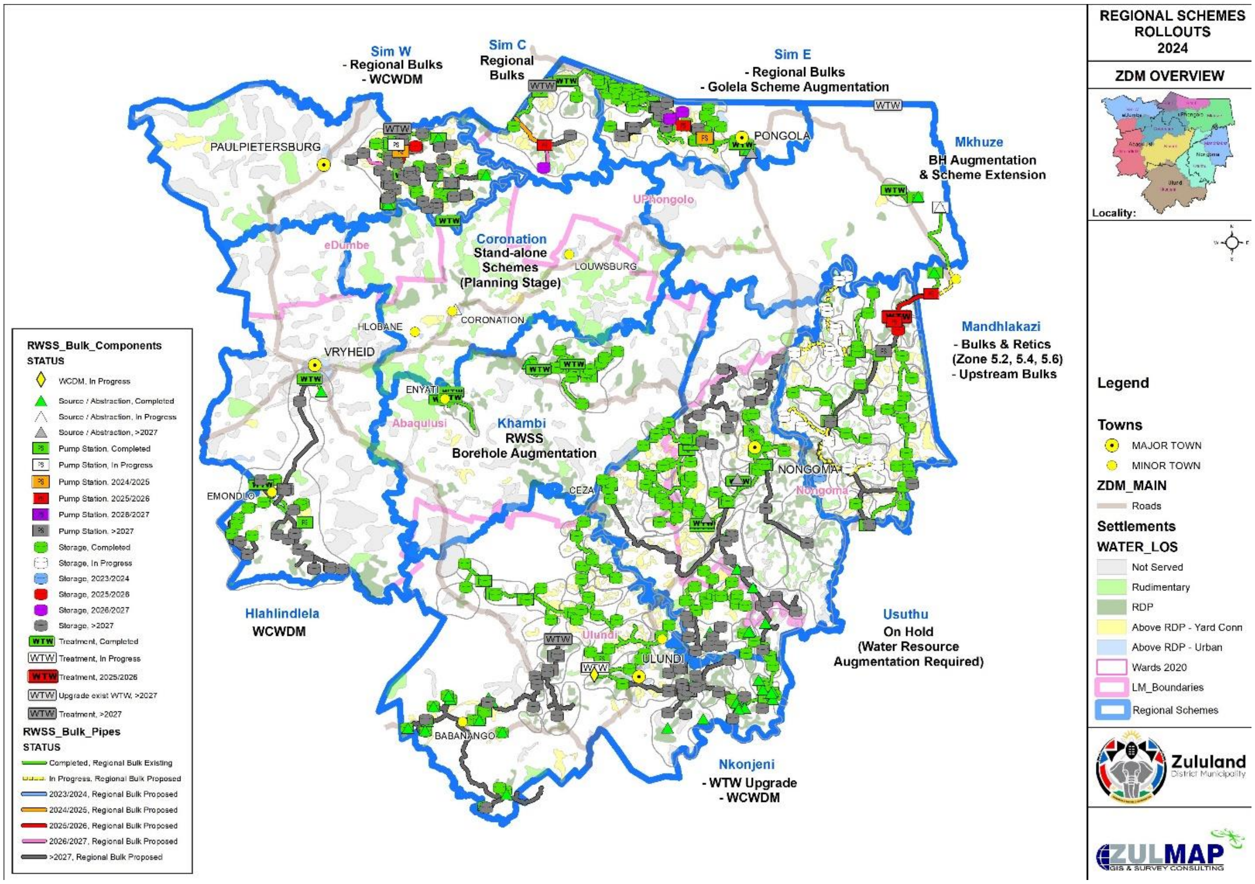


Figure 19: Regional Water Supply Schemes



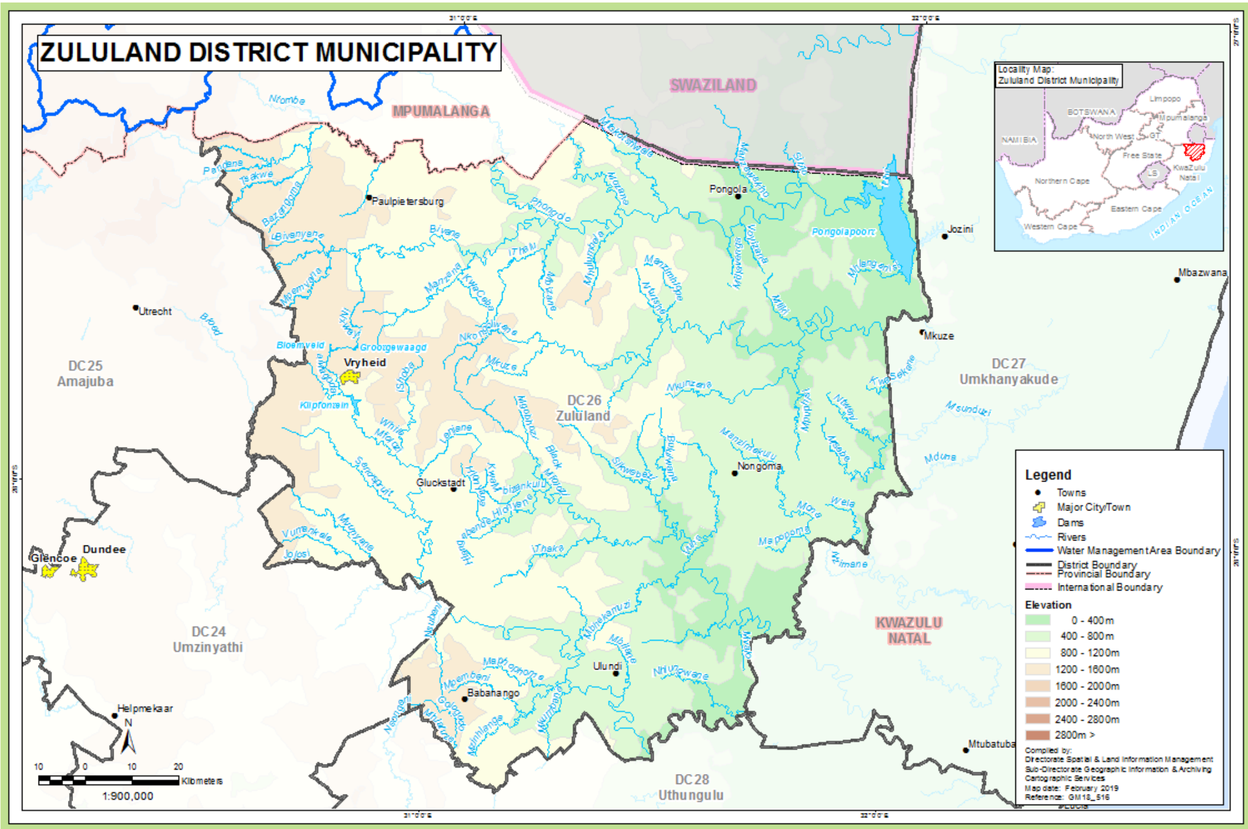
The quality of water in these rivers/streams and springs is generally poor and is not suitable for human consumption. These statistics therefore suggest that almost halve of the Nongoma household's risks being infected by waterborne diseases such as cholera. This is due to that in most cases stagnant water become breeding ground for various waterborne diseases.

SOURCES OF WATER

According to the current Water Management Areas (WMAs) delineation, Nongoma has only one Water Management Areas (WMA) and one wetland covering 3246.9 ha which 1.5% of Nongoma surface area. The Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation is however proposing to re-demarcate the WMAs and the process is underway. Figure 6 below shows the location of the municipality within the WMAs. The WMA include the following:

- Riverine Areas with buffer of 50m
- All river and stream areas, Wetlands & Dams in excess of 1 Ha with a 30m buffer around the boundary.
- Riverine buffer areas. A conceptual buffer of 30m from centreline was utilised.

Map 16: Location of Nongoma LM in relation to Water Management Areas (Nongoma Municipality Agricultural Strategy, 2019)



The steep terrain limits irrigation potential in some area within the municipality even though there are rivers that can potentially be used for irrigated agriculture. There is a long list of rivers recorded as perennial rivers however due to global warming and drought to be specific many rivers have gone dry. There is also a list of annual rivers which most have never flown in the recent past. In addition to the above rivers, there are many boreholes in the municipality. This is the main and economically viable source of water due to topographic challenges in using piped water. There are no registered dams within the municipality.

EMERGENCY INTERVENTION PROJECTS

Emergency Intervention Projects are projects which require immediate intervention, such as during disaster management. Two such projects have been implemented over the past few years in ZDM, namely Some of the interventions within Nongoma municipality include the following.

- **Drought Relief**

Emergency drought relief funding was provided to ZDM in 2016. An amount of R37 493 000 was made available in 2016 for drought relief interventions, and a planned 7 880 households were to benefit from this funding allocation.

- **COVID-19**

Emergency interventions were immediately put in place in ZDM during the COVID pandemic. Two task teams were deployed to plan, manage, and oversee emergency interventions. More details can be reviewed at the end of this section.

ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS FOR 2024-2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

MIS Form ID (The 6-digit number)	Prov Project Registration Number (as on the registration letter)	Project Title	EPWP Y/N	MIG Category (B,P or E)	Project Type (Water, Sanitation, Roads, Sportsfields Community Halls, Creches,Public Lighting, Other)	Total Project Cost
DC26 PMU	DC26 PMU	DC26 PMU Topslice	N/A	PMU	N/A	R7 313 016,65
186237	2010MIGFDC28186237	Usuthu Regional Water Supply Scheme Phase 5	N	B	Water	R463 237 000,00
197351	2010MIGFDC28197351	Zululand Rudimentary Water Supply Programme - Phase 4 (AFA) MIS 371574	N	B	Water	R218 998 225,52
197374	2010MIGFDC28197374	Mandlakazi Regional Water Supply - Phase 5	N	B	Water	R447 768 410,25
199310	2011MIGFDC28199310	Zululand Small Water Supply Scheme	N	B	Water	R12 818 000,00
202386	2011MIGFDC28202386	Zululand Rudimentary Water Supply Programme - Phase 5	Y	B	Water	R159 694 096,80
510617		Zululand Rural Sanitation : Phase 3	N	B	Sanitation	R180 749 935,00
510995		Stand- Alone Water Supply Scheme Intervention Programme	Y	B	Water	R150 000 000,00
510619		Zululand Operations and Maintenance Programme	N	B	Water	R5 710 903,00

Source: ZDM MIG 2024-2025 Implementation Plan

1. ASSESSMENT OF ACCESS TO POTABLE DRINKING WATER

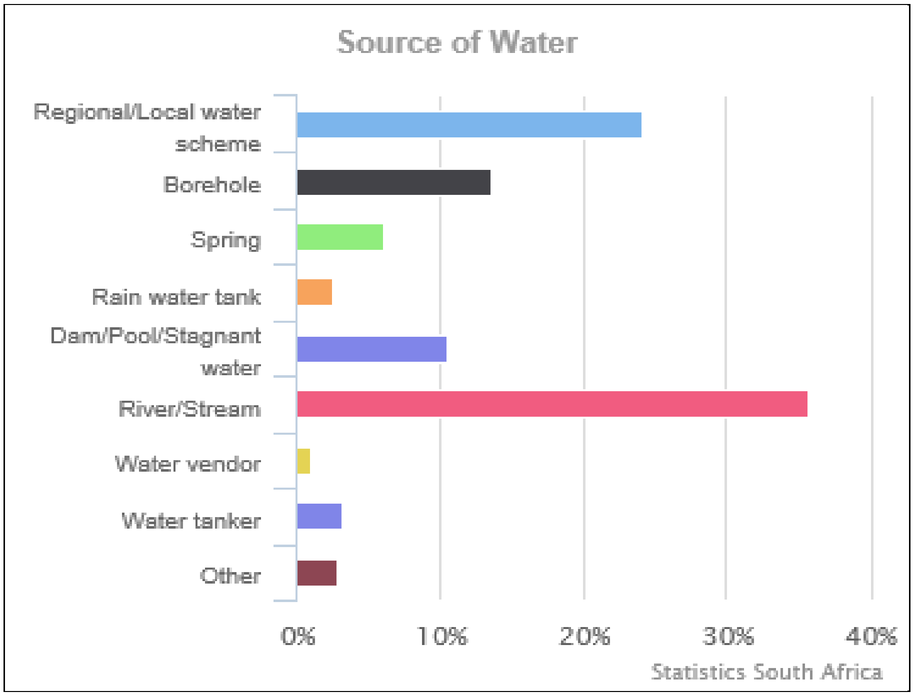
The table below indicates that about 58.51% of the population of Nongoma municipality still do not have access to a safe drinking water supply service. This provides an indication of the prevailing water backlog in Nongoma LM. Water access remains the prevalent obstacle to efficient service delivery this is mostly because majority of areas of Nongoma are affected by drought and also the spatial setting of Nongoma.

Table 12: Access to water in Nongoma (StaSa, 2011)

Access to Safe Drinking water Supply	No. of People	% of Population
YES	86 249	40.70%
NO	123 977	58.51%
Don't Know	1356	0.64%
Total	211 892	

Majority of communities within the Municipality do not have access to clean water and there is serious water shortage which is a result of drought issues. The table below shows the main sources of water within Nongoma LM. More than half (54,22%) of the population in the municipality access water from streams or rivers. This poses great health implications and requires the municipality to prioritise the provision of safe drinking water sources.

Figure 20: Water Sources within Nongoma LM (StasSa, 2016)

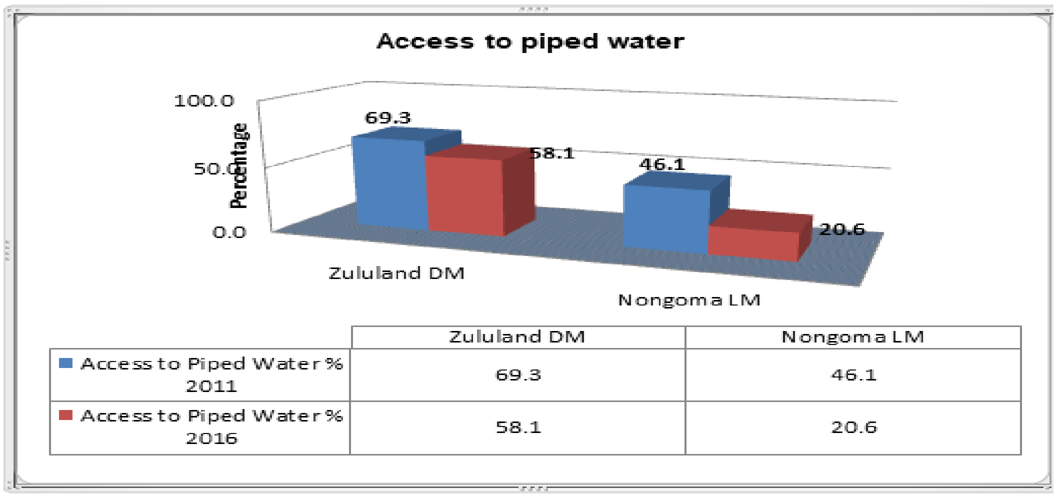


There has been a steady increase and improvement in number of households with piped water inside dwelling. In 2001 the stats sat at 2.6%, and in 2011 it was at 9.6%. However such an improvement becomes tainted when one looks at the fact that most households (35%/rivers &

streams, and 10%/springs) have had to endure reduced access to water due to mainly Climate Change related issues such as drought, e.g. drying out of numerous dams and rivers across Nongoma. It is however difficult to explain the sudden and huge drop in percentage number of households with access to piped water, as illustrated through 19 below.

There is still a lot that needs to be done to reduce the water backlog. The below table indicates that there has been a huge decrease on access to water in Nongoma Local Municipality, between the 2011 Census count and the 2016 Community Survey which may be the evidence of Climate change which can be indicated by drought e.g. drying out of numerous dams, and rivers across Nongoma.

Figure 21: Access to Piped Water (StatSa, 2016)



Water for Household Use	2011	2022
Regional/Local Water Scheme	8,301	10,588
Other Sources	26,040	21,678
Total	34,341	32,266

Source: Statistics SA Census 2011 &2022

Access to water from regional or local water schemes improved, with the number of households using this source increasing from 8,301 to 10,588.

The number of households relying on other sources of water decreased from 26,040 to 21,678, indicating an overall improvement in the water supply infrastructure and service delivery.

3.5.2.2. MUNICIPAL SANITATION SYSTEM: PROVISION OF SANITATION SERVICES

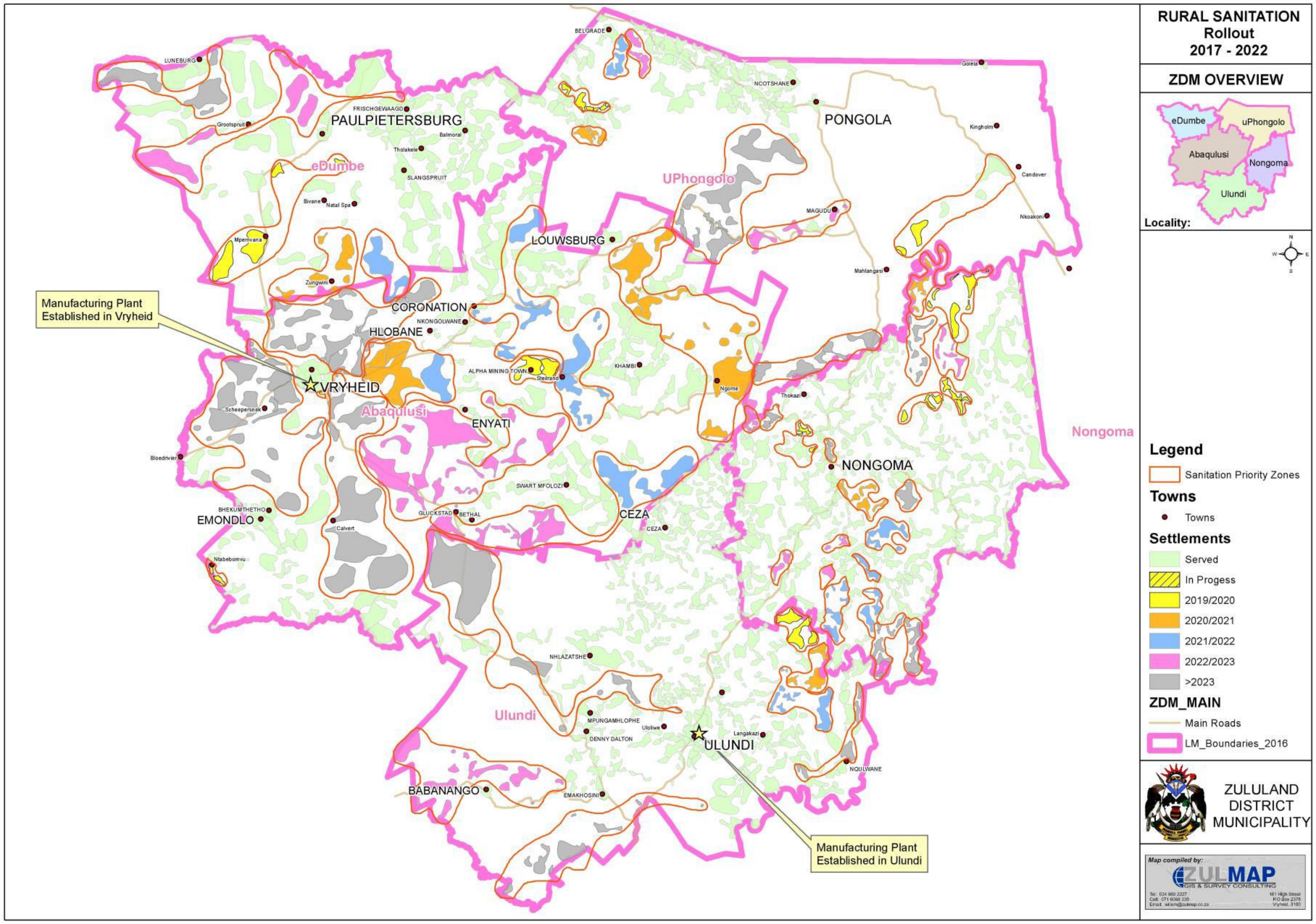
There are three levels of service in terms of sanitation services. There are the formally established urban areas, in the case of the Municipality it would be Nongoma CBD, White city and its surrounding settlements. These areas have a higher level of service with full water borne sewerage networks that discharge into a wastewater treatment works (WWTW). In some cases, households may have on-site septic tanks or alternatively conservancy tanks that are emptied periodically by a vacuum tanker which in turn discharges the wastewater into a WWTW.

A greater part of the rural areas that do not have a sufficiently high level of water supply service rely on on-site VIP, which is defined as a basic level of service. The rural areas that have not yet benefited from a government sponsored sanitation program rely on substandard pit toilets or, worse, “use the bush”. There are currently three Wastewater Treatment works in Nongoma. Those are:

- Benedictine Hospital WWTW,
- Holinyoka/Nongoma WWTW and
- Ceza WWTW.

Water supply and sanitation both form part of the water cycle and are referred to as water services. The installation of waterborne sewerage means that there is a direct link between water supply and sanitation. Therefore, if there are poor and low levels of access to raw water supply in the Nongoma Municipality this will translate into a poor and low level of water borne sewage as well.

Figure 22: Rural Sanitation (New Infrastructure)

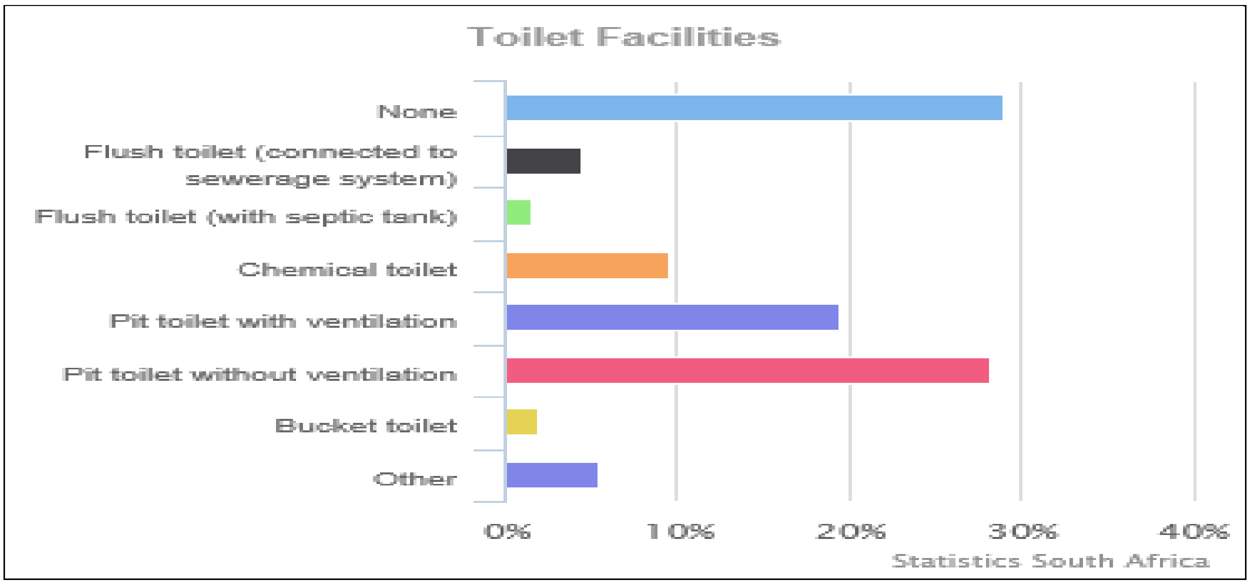


1. ACCESSS TO SANITATION FACILITIES

The most common sanitation facility used in the municipality is the chemical toilet, which is used by 43,46% of the population. The average household size for Nongoma local municipality is 5.5 with 64.6% of the households living in formal dwellings. While about 9.6% of the households have access to piped water inside dwelling, a mere 4.5% had access to a flush toilet connected to sewerage. Spatially, these above statistics cover the Nongoma town area

While 76.5% households have access to sanitation, i.e. some form of toilet facilities; 1.6% households have access to flush toilets with septic tanks, whereas 9.6 have access to chemical toilets. 29.1% households do not have access to sanitation (any form of toilet facilities). 19.5% have access to Pit toilets with ventilation, which are probably provided as through the implementation and provision of low-cost houses throughout the municipality.

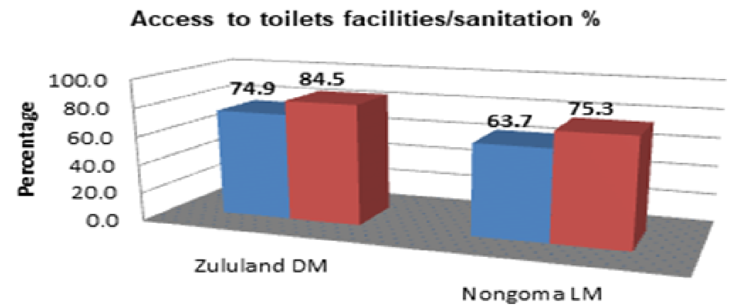
Figure 23: Toilet facilities in Nongoma LM 2016)



Sanitation in the rural areas is being provided in the form of dry-pit VIP toilets and the strategy is to implement these simultaneously with the roll-out of water services. The municipality should also intensify access to sanitation through implementation of low-cost housing projects throughout the municipality.

The table below clearly shows the distribution of access to sanitation facilities across all 23 wards. Wards 9 and 16 have the highest number of households with access to sanitation facilities. This indicates an uneven distribution and concentration on some wards at the expense of others. While population is distributed evenly among most wards, one cannot find an explanation as to the concentration of access to sanitation in Wards 9 and 16 despite them being urban wards. Ward 21 has 89 households with access to sanitation compared to Ward 9 and 16 with 1335 and 1557 households respectively.

Figure 24: Access to toilet facilities/Sanitation (StatSa, 2016)



	Zululand DM	Nongoma LM
Access to Toilet Facilities / Sanitation % 2011	74.9	63.7
Access to Toilet Facilities / Sanitation % 2016	84.5	75.3

Toilet Facilities	2011	2022
Flush Toilet	2,094	5,736
Other Toilets	22,256	23,320
No Toilets	9,992	3,210
Total	34,342	32,266

Source: Statistics SA Census 2011 &2022

The number of households with access to flush toilets more than doubled from 2,094 to 5,736, showing significant progress in sanitation infrastructure.

The number of households with other types of toilets saw a slight increase, from 22,256 to 23,320. Notably, the number of households with no toilet facilities decreased dramatically from 9,992 to 3,210, highlighting considerable improvements in basic sanitation access.

Between 2011 and 2022, Nongoma Local Municipality experienced substantial demographic and infrastructural changes. The reduction in the total number of households and the increase in average household size point towards socio-economic factors influencing living arrangements. Significant improvements were seen in the quality of housing, water supply, and sanitation facilities, indicating successful interventions in these areas. However, the municipality's high dependency on government subsidies for revenue remains a critical issue, suggesting a need for developing sustainable local economic strategies to enhance financial independence and resilience.

3.5.2.3. THE STATUS OF WSA-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS/STRATEGIES

Operation and Maintenance management is split up as follows:

- **Bulk Water and Wastewater Management:** The core function for Water Services Provision Bulk is to ensure that water and wastewater infrastructure is managed properly in order to produce a cost effective and SANS 241 acquiescent quality of water. It is also to Operate and Maintain the Bulk Infrastructure in order to minimize down time).
- **Rural and Urban Reticulation:** The main function of the "Urban and Rural Reticulation Section" division is to operate and maintain the water and sanitation networks in both urban and rural areas within the Local Municipalities.

An Asset Management Plan was compiled in 2016 for ZDM which outlines the following key aspects for O&M:

- Maintenance Strategy
- Compilation of Asset Register
- Budget Analysis
- Skills Assessment, Mentorship & Capacitating

An Infrastructure Management Plan, Infrastructure Programme Management Plan, and Operations Management Plans are in place, and reporting is done on a monthly basis. Of critical importance is the funding of Operations and Maintenance of existing and future schemes as they are being commissioned.

Correct O&M of physical infrastructure is arguably more important than infrastructure construction because unless successful preventative maintenance procedures are instituted schemes will become inoperative. As a large proportion of expenditure relates to staff, competent personnel are required to ensure that the large investments in water services are not negated through dysfunction or dereliction.

The overall status of the WSA-related infrastructure plan and strategies is herein outlined in the table:

PLAN/STRATEGY/REPORT	STATUS	
	IN PLACE/NOT IN PLACE	DATE OF ADOPTION
Infrastructure Asset Management Plan	In place	2016
Infrastructure Procurement Strategy	In place	2016
Infrastructure Programme Management Plan	In place	2016
WSA's Operations Management Plan	In Place	2016
Maintenance Management Plan	In Place	2016
Operations and Maintenance Review Report	In Place, reporting done on a monthly basis	

3.5.2.4. WATER SERVICES PROVIDERS' INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

All Water Services Provider functions were taken over by ZDM in 2003 from the Local Municipalities, except for the urban reticulation services within the AbaQulusi Local Municipality. An agreement between ZDM and AbaQulusi LM (better known as the Natal Spa Agreement) was reached in 2003 where AbaQulusi LM would serve as the WSP for an interim period, ending in June 2006.

The purpose of this agreement was for AbaQulusi LM to assist ZDM in the WSP function for an interim period up until ZDM could function as the WSP. This agreement has however been extended on an annual basis since June 2006, but is currently under review by ZDM.

3.5.3. ENERGY SERVICES LEVELS

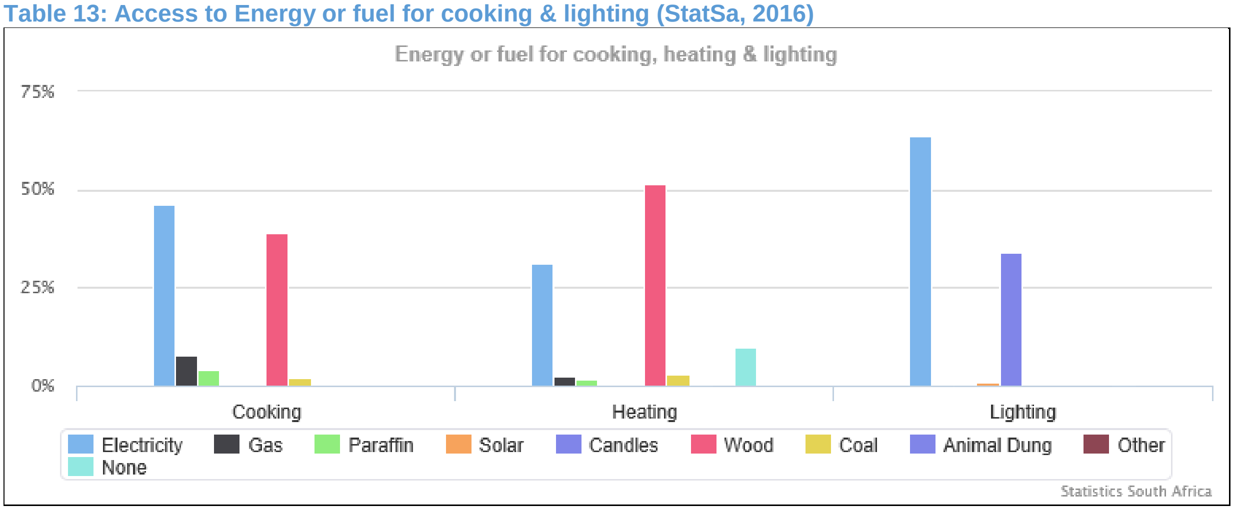
Nongoma Local Municipality is not the electricity / energy provider. However, it plays a facilitation role to ensure that Eskom smoothly provides the services to the communities. Currently all infrastructure is owned by Eskom. Distribution of electricity to all the households that are supplied within the study area follow the distribution network.

According to 2011 statistics; 84.2 households have access to electricity, and it is the main energy source in Nongoma municipality as it is the case with other municipalities.

Electricity is mainly used for cooking (46.3%), heating (31.3%) and Lighting (63.6%). In order to reduce the costs associated with electricity usage, most households especially in the rural parts of the municipality use wood for cooking (39.1%) and heating (51.4%). Candles are used for lighting especially on emergency situations when the electricity is down.

In order to assist communities in reducing their reliant on electricity and the cost associated with its usage the municipality should explore climate change adaptation programmes/projects, such as solar water heating and lighting. This programme could be a stand-alone initiative wherein the municipality embark on a roll-out of the project, and/or could be integrated into the implementation of housing projects throughout the municipality.

Table 13: Access to Energy or fuel for cooking & lighting (StatSa, 2016)



Nongoma local municipality is close to reaching a universal access to electricity. As such the focus should now be and dealing with the outstanding backlog and the infills due to new households. ESKOM highlighted the following as the municipal electricity challenges:

- Integrating IDP with Eskom Plans;
- Lack of Sector Planning from Local Municipality;
- Feedback to Local Municipality’s DORA Section 23
- Updating of Indigent register

Energy for Cooking in Nongoma Local Municipality

The data compares the sources of energy used for cooking in Nongoma Local Municipality between the years 2011 and 2022 Census, highlighting significant changes in the adoption of different energy sources.

Energy sources	2011	2022
Electricity	15,902 households (46.4%)	24,318 households (75.5%)
Gas	2,682 households (7.8%)	4,757 households (14.8%)
Other Sources	15,685 households (45.8%)	3,108 households (9.7%)
Total Households	34,269	32,184

Source: Statistics SA Census 2011 &2022

The number of households using electricity for cooking increased from 15,902 in 2011 to 24,318 in 2022, a significant increase of 53%. The percentage of households using electricity rose from 46.4% to 75.5%, indicating a substantial shift towards electricity as the primary source of cooking energy. This could be attributed to improved electricity infrastructure, increased grid connectivity, and possibly subsidized or reduced electricity costs.

Increase in Use of Gas for Cooking: Households using gas for cooking increased from 2,682 in 2011 to 4,757 in 2022, a 77.4% increase in absolute numbers. The percentage of households using gas increased from 7.8% to 14.8%, showing that more households are adopting gas as a secondary or primary cooking energy source. This trend could be due to the availability of gas, its efficiency, and the reliability of gas supply compared to other traditional sources.

Decrease in Use of Other Sources for Cooking: The number of households using other sources (such as wood, coal, or paraffin) for cooking dropped dramatically from 15,685 in 2011 to 3,108 in 2022, representing an 80.2% reduction.

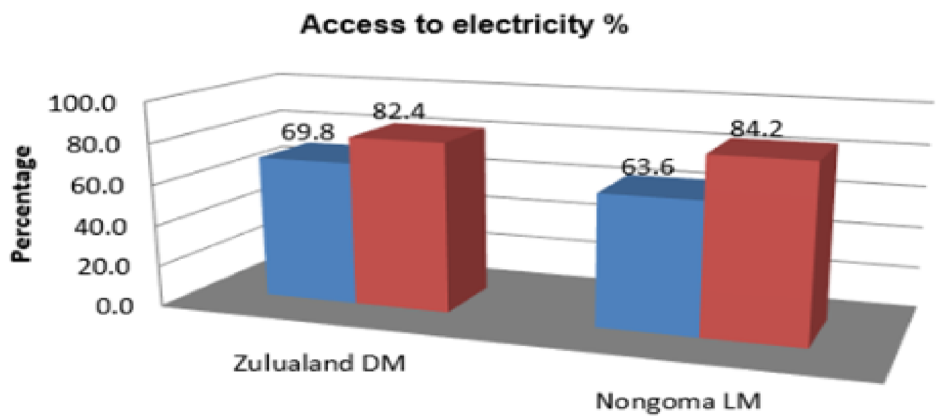
The percentage of households relying on other sources decreased from 45.8% to 9.7%. This significant decline suggests successful efforts in reducing dependency on traditional and less efficient energy sources, due to health and environmental awareness campaigns, government policies promoting cleaner energy, and improved accessibility to electricity and gas.

The ZDM is responsible for the preparation of an ESDP. The purpose of an ESDP is to formulate a rational basis for the extension of grid and non- grid electricity service supply to the population of the district within as short a time as possible, within both the national and provincial electrification guidelines and budget available. Currently the ESDP is being implemented in Nongoma through Integrated National Electrification Programme called schedule 6 (done by the municipality) and Schedule 7 (done through Eskom)

1. ELECTRICFICATION BACKLOG

The municipality has significantly reduced electricity backlog in its area of jurisdiction. The households in Nongoma Local Municipality have experienced a substantial improvement in the use of electricity as the number of households having access to electricity increased from 31% in 2001 to 64.5% in 2011 and in 2016 it sits at 84.2 %

Figure 25: Access to electricity (StatSa, 2016)



	Zululand DM	Nongoma LM
Access to Electricity % 2011	69.8	63.6
Access to Electricity % 2016	82.4	84.2

The graphs dipict a comparison of households that have access to electricity in Nongoma and the district, the graph shows stats in 2011 36.6% household have access to electricity and in 2016 the household have increased to 84.2 % which is a colossal increase.

Nongoma municipality is nearing the universal access in terms of electrification provision. However, achieving the universal access is derailed by regular increase in number of new households; thus, resulting in new emerging electrification needs. The new emerging needs are just infills as a result of new households within the already connected settlements.

2. ESKOM PROPOSED PROJECTS

Project Name	**Ward Number**	**Project Type**	Estimated Connections	**Timeframe**
Nongoma NB4 KwaNememe Ward 18 infills	Ward 18	Household	114	2023/24FY
Hlabisa NB29 Nongoma Ward 7 Infills -Ndongande, Emanqomfini, Wela, Sinkonkonko, Zagazendlala, Mphola	**Ward 7**	Household	60	2023/2024FY

Map 27: Nongoma Bulk Electrical Infrastructure Map, Nongoma LM SDF: Status Quo report, 2019

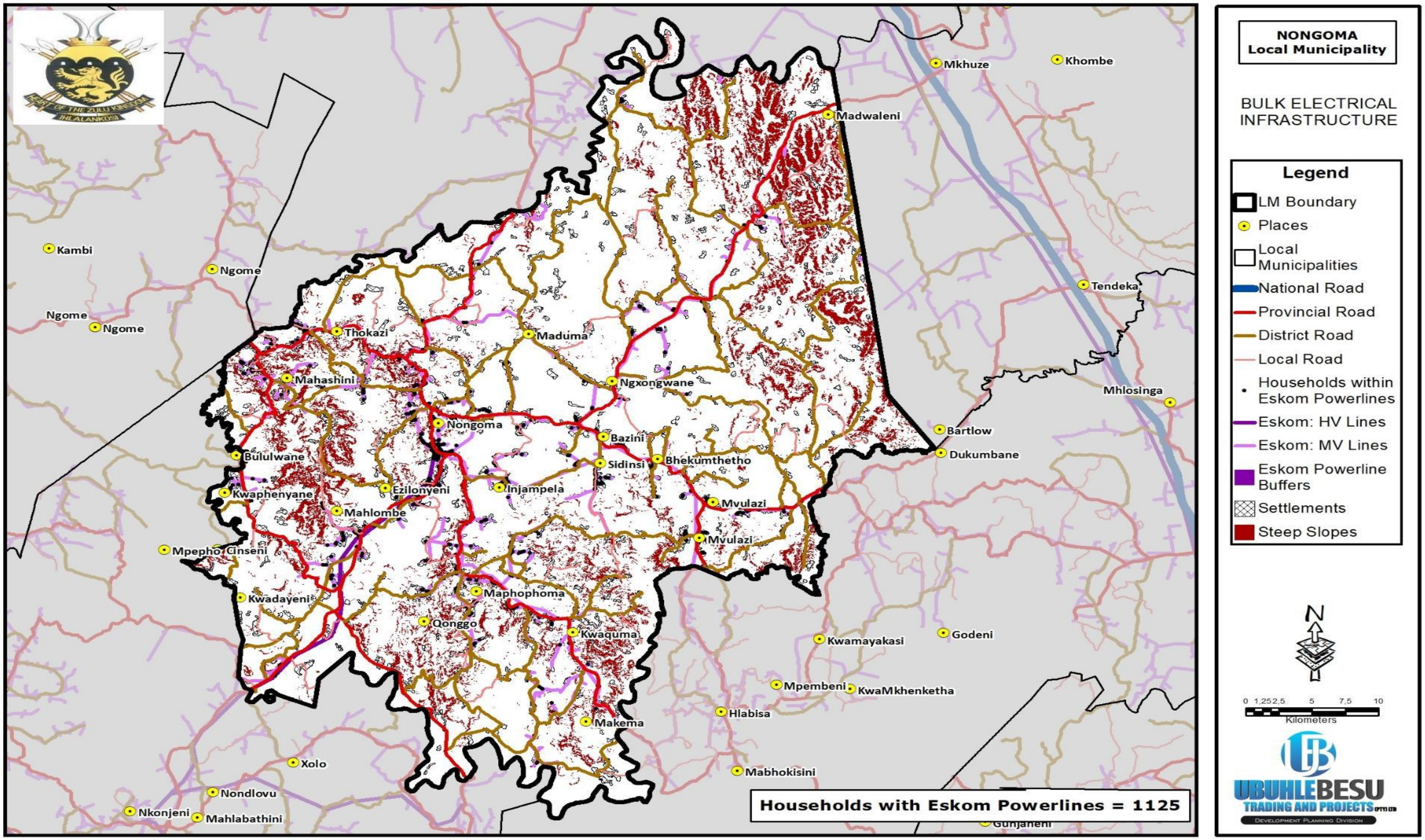


Figure 26: Zululand Existing network, Eskom 2019

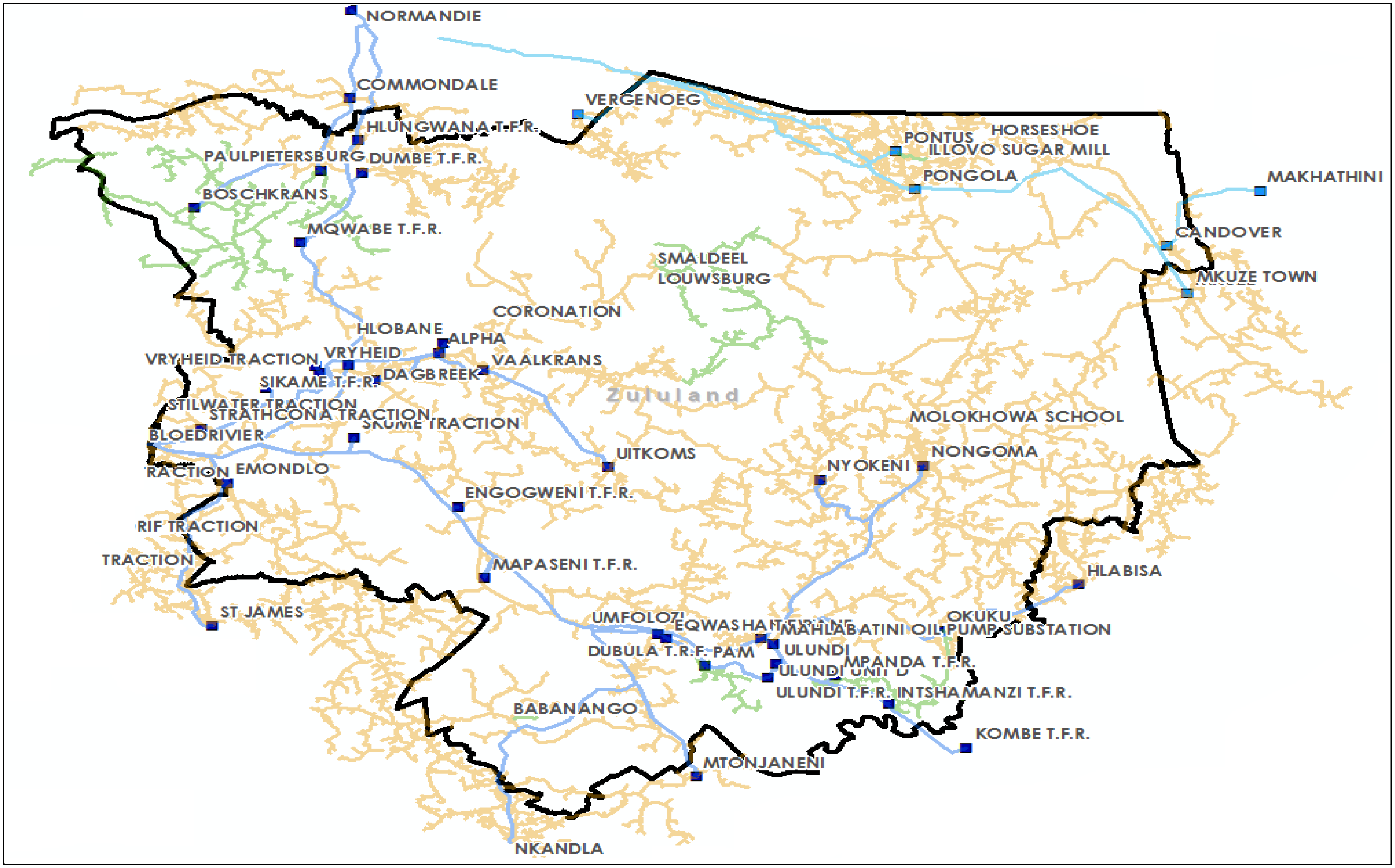
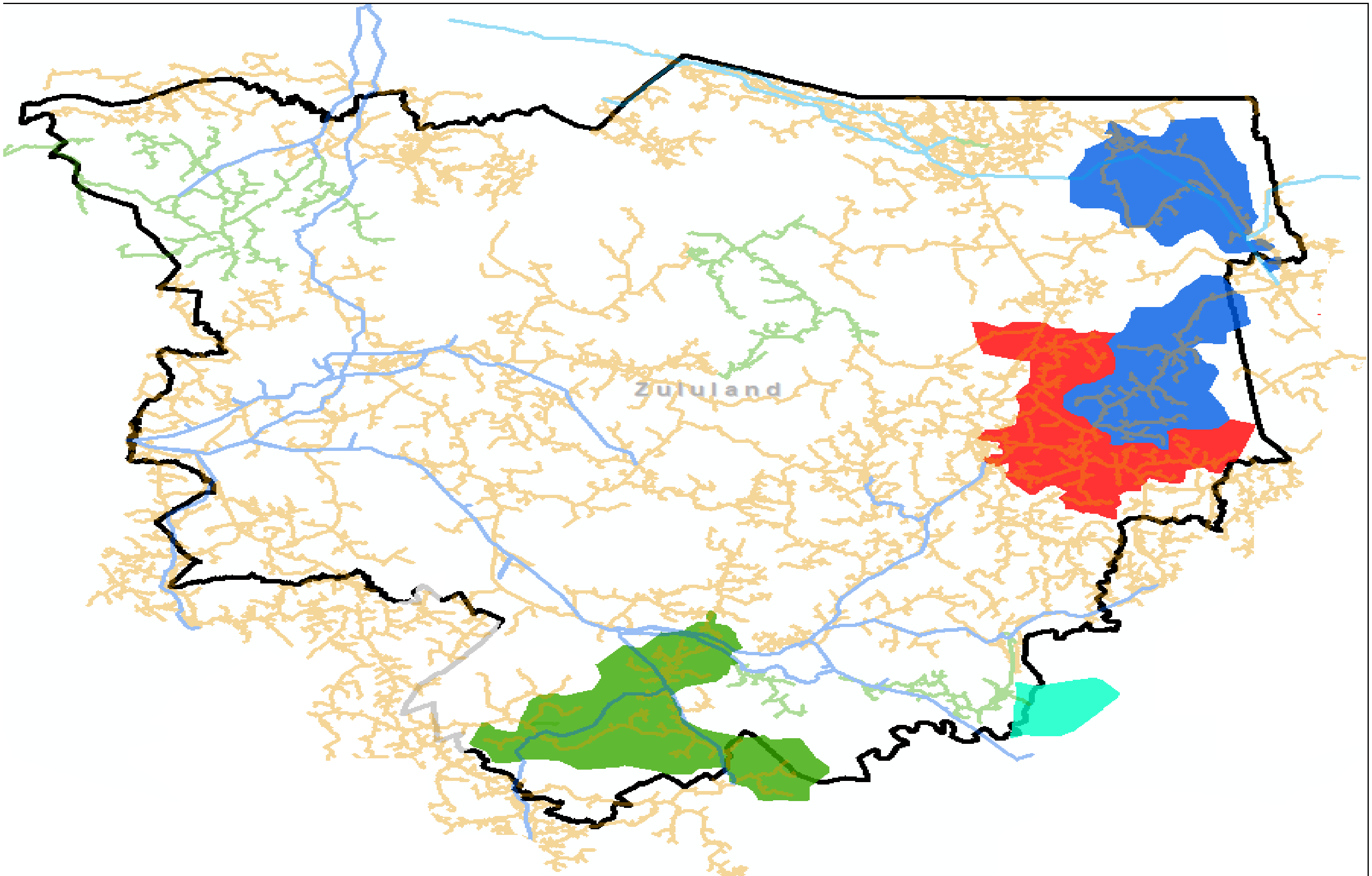


Figure 27: Zululand District Infrastructure Plan, Eskom 2019

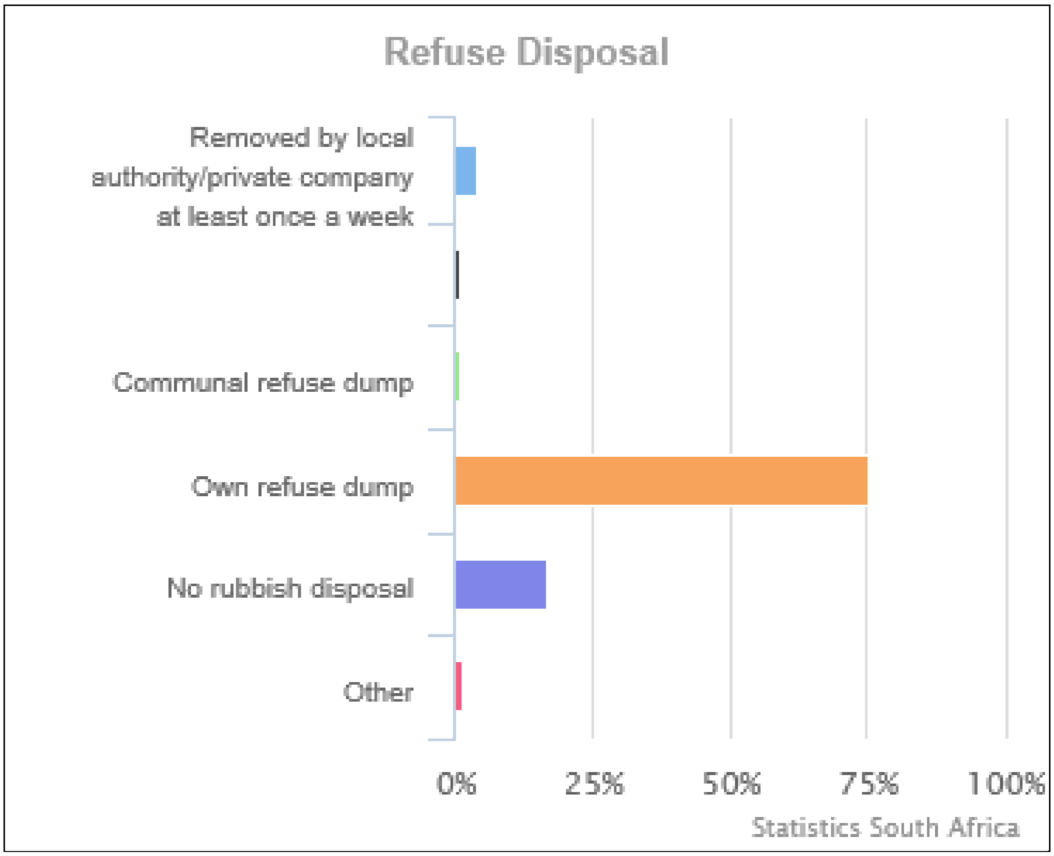


3.4.4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Nongoma Local municipality has an Integrated Waste Management Plan in place (**Annexure 7**). Most households in the NLM, use own communal dumps for waste disposal. Households that receive collection from the municipality are only 1732 and the rest of the households have no access to rubbish removal services or must use other means of removing their refuse.

About 4.3% of the households have their waste removed by the municipality at least once a week, whereas about 75.3% households use their own refuse dumps. Lack of access to refuse removal could contribute to indiscriminate dumping of waste and eruption of dumping spots especially in those neglected spots.

Figure 28: Refuse Disposal in Nongoma LM



The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 provides the foundation for environmental regulation and policy in South Africa. The right to environmental protection and to live in an environment that is not harmful to health or well-being is set out in the Bill of Rights (section 24 of Chapter 2). This fundamental right underpins environmental policy and law, in particular the framework environmental legislation established by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

1. ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES

Two townships, White City and Delini with the total of 195 and 415 respectively, are not on the billing system because of title deeds issues. Nongoma Local Municipality is servicing 1200 households in total, this include Suburbs, Nongoma Town, White City, Hospital and Delini. Nongoma Local Municipality is also conducting waste collection service to Public and Private Institutions, Business premises, CBD, formal and two township areas.

The frequency of collection to these areas is Three (3) times a week, except White City where collection is two (2) times a week. The Nongoma Local Municipality through Waste Management Section is collecting waste in all urban areas, including CBD. Some residents from the suburbs around town are appearing on the Municipal Billing system with the total of 590. The Municipality purchased refuse collector truck, which is now operational. In addition, tractors with tipper trailer augment this service at least three times a week. The refuse bins have been obtained for the CBD area during however they are not enough due to high volumes in the CBD.

The results of the 2011 Census indicate that there has been an overall reduction in the number of households without waste disposal from 9417 in 1996to 5852 in 2011. It is possible that the above is the result of an increase in the use of communal or own refuse disposal dump sites. There has also been a steady increase in the number of households that benefit from local authority or private company refuse removal. The latter could be as a result of the increased number of households in the Nongoma town. The Integrated Waste Management Plan has been adopted by council and is ready for implementation.

Table 14: Access to Waste removal, StatSa Community Survey, 2016

REFUSE REMOVAL	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDES	%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	1222	0.58%
Communal refuse dump	496	5.41%
Communal container/central collection point	101	0.05%
Own refuse dump	163019	76.93%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	33247	15.69%
Others	2351	1.11%
Total	211892	

2. **WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**

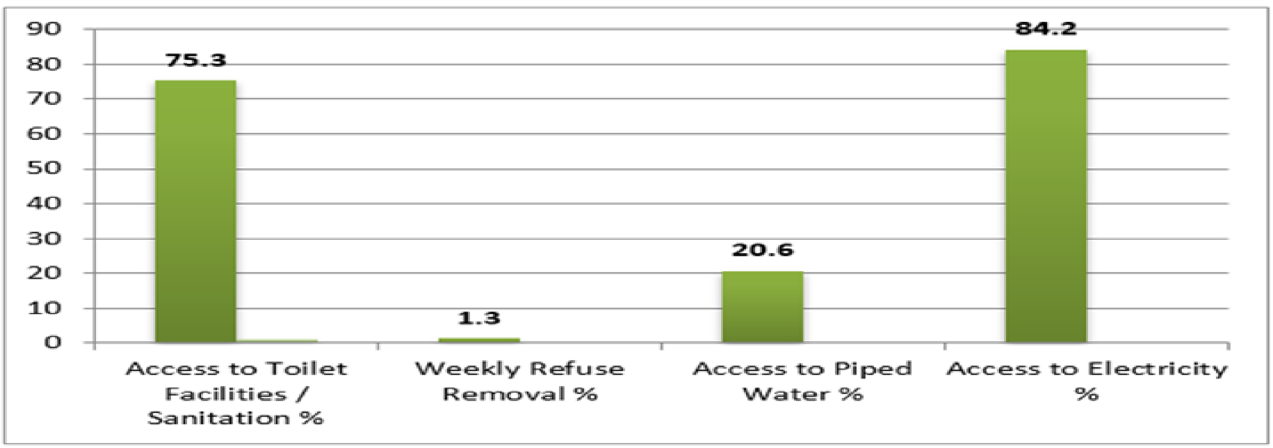
The municipality owns a waste disposal site. The site is located adjacent to Nongoma town, its 4 KM (estimated distance) from the Nongoma town. The municipality is in a process of rehabilitating its current waste disposal site, since the extended usage period in term of the license requires that the site should be closed in the next 5 years. The municipality is exploring the possibility of establishing a recycling centre on the rehabilitated waste disposal site.

3.5.5. SUMMATIVE ANALYSIS TO BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The summative analysis of the levels of the 4 main basic service delivery issues within Nongoma municipality indicates that the municipality has done well in electrification of its area of jurisdiction, which sits at 84% and seeks to achieve universal access to electricity. Also in terms of sanitation (provision of toilet facilities) the municipality has around 75% of its households covered. The municipality however needs to elevate to the District, the need to provide portable water to its communities.

Currently around 20% the households have access to piped water. In terms of waste collection services, the municipality should consider extending its service to other areas outside of the main centre, Nongoma town.

Figure 29: Summative Analysis to Basic Service Delivery



3.5.6. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The roads hierarchy within the municipal area can be divided in three categories, i.e. Provincial roads; District and Local roads. The primary routes include the national routes that exist within the area and few strategic provincial routes. The secondary and tertiary routes are mainly the provincial and district roads that exist within the area. The road networks provides an important social and economic infrastructure crucial for the flow of goods and services and therefore to the general development of the Municipality.

1. ROAD NETWORK

A radial network of roads converges in Nongoma Local Municipality. The main routes for Nongoma municipality are:

- R66 (P52) which stretches through Nongoma and links Ulundi to Pongola. This road is only partly surfaced which results in most travellers choosing not to use this route. The tarring of the road between Pongola and Nongoma (R66) remains a priority for the local and the district municipality.

- R618 linking Nongoma to Vryheid (west);
- R618 linking Nongoma to Hlabisa and the N2 (South- east); and
- Nongoma- Mkhuze and N2 (North- east). That needs to be upgraded to blacktop standard.

It is important to note that the N2 is links the Richards bay and Durban which are both national ports. It further links KwaZulu-Natal with Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Eastern Cape provinces. While the municipality has embarked on gravelling and re-gravelling of rural roads; these roads are generally in poor condition and are often inaccessible during the rainy season. The poor state of roads impedes communities from accessing community facilities such as clinics.

The Department of transport has injected funds to build and maintain access roads within the municipality and other major routes. Nongoma Local Municipality is currently depended on the Comprehensive Rural and Urban Road Master Plan and Maintenance Plan of Zululand District Municipality.

The Municipality has very poor road networks which results to the overall poor accessibility of the Nongoma Town and its linkages with the rest of the municipality areas, the entire district and the province. The drainage and storm water in Nongoma town needs maintenance, rehabilitation, and upgrading.

1.1. PRIMARY ROAD NETWORK

A number of other provincial roads run through the municipal area connecting different parts of Nongoma Municipality. The major challenge is to capitalise on the opportunities presented by these routes and optimise their benefits for the area. These main routes traversing Nongoma Municipality at a local level are as follows:

- P540 links Nongoma to the Jozini Municipality and to the Tendeka settlement, and also is direct link to the N2
- P736 connects from the R66 (P52-2) allowing access to the areas of Bululwane/Phenyane,and Enyokeni Palace and futher to the Mahashini settlement. The P736 further connects to the P49-2(R618) linking the areas Bululwane/Phenyane,and Enyokeni Palace to the Nongoma CBD.
- D1859 connects the Maduma settlement to the P23-2(R66) south bound. And to the north the D1859 connect to the D1891 which links to the P52-3 (R66).
- D1812 connects two major rural settlement nodes.
- D1855 connects two major rural settlement nodes.

Further to the roads indicated above, there are various other district Roads, which connect different settlements and provide access to public facilities as well as local access Roads, which provide access within each settlement and to each household. While provincial roads are generally in a good condition, the quality of some district and local access roads is poor and in need of upgrading. The poor state of these roads negatively affects intra and inter-settlement access e.g P234 to Mkuze. It also contributes to the poor public transport system in these areas.

1.2. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

There are four main transport routes that are of priority and of strategic importance to the Municipality. These routes should receive priority as far as the Municipality is concerned.

- The R66 route linking Nongoma to Ulundi to uPhongola. A section of this road between Nongoma and uPhongola (about 35km) need to be upgraded to blacktop.
- The R618 route linking Nongoma to Vryheid and Hlabisa. This route has to be monitored and maintained in good condition.
- The P234 route linking Nongoma to Mkuze and subsequently Jozini.

The P736 route links the R66 (from Ulundi) to the R618 (towards Vryheid), while by passing two key Municipal nodes. The P736 should be identified as a tourism route as it passes the Enyokeni Palace.

1.3. PUBLIC TRANSPORT RANKS

There are two formal taxi ranks located in Nongoma Town and there is one informal bus rank. The main mode of transport used by the residents of Nongoma is public transport in the form of taxis, buses and bakkies although public transport in the form of buses is scarce due to the poor condition of roads within the Municipality, which isolates the population of Nongoma even further from economic opportunities. Most rivers have low-lying bridges or no bridges at all. This suggests that during the summer months there are many areas that become inaccessible.

1.4. RAIL NETWORK

Nongoma Municipality has no existing railway infrastructure that traverses its area. The closest railway line to Nongoma CBD that could be accessed for social or economic reasons is located in Ulundi approximately 50km away and the other potential link is located 50km away in Mkuze.

1.5. INTEGRATED LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN

Nongoma Local Municipality does not have an Integrated Transport plan in place due to lack of capacity and budget constraints to appoint a service provider to develop a credible Integrated transport Plan. The Municipality is current using the Zululand District Municipality's Public Transport Plan.

2. MAINTANANCE OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

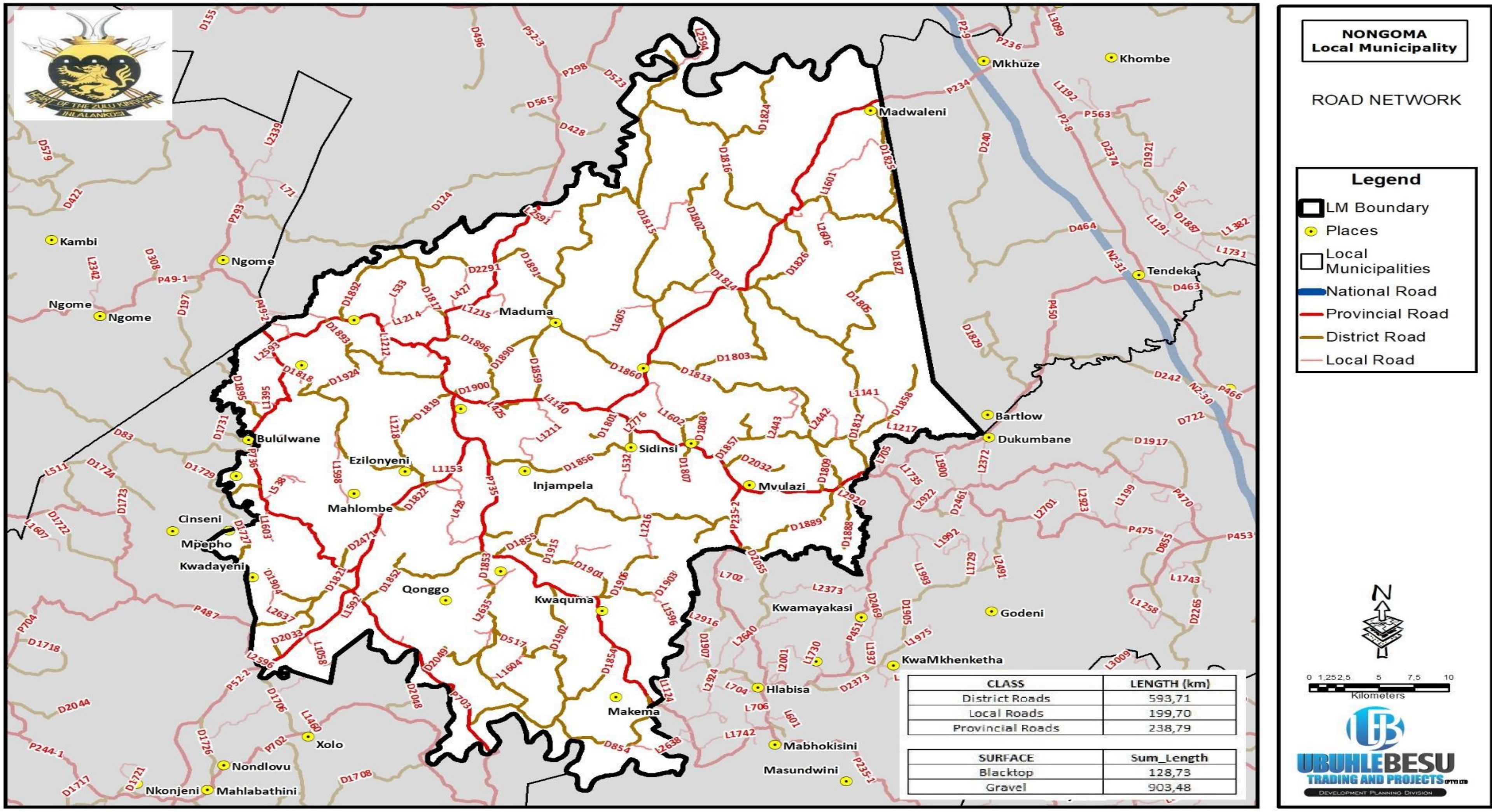
2.1. FLOODS IMPACT ON ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

South Africa, especially provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, has been experiencing floods on a regular basis in recent years. The floods have been so severe such that road infrastructure including watercourse and low-lying bridges have been washed away. Nongoma municipality has not been spared of the flood related disasters. The situation has been compounded by the stringent budget the municipality is operating under. Absence of Operations and Maintenance plan, the municipality lacks a direction as to how to go about maintaining its road infrastructure. However, the municipality has a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The Plan will be tabled to council in June 2024.

2.2. STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSYEM MANEGEMENT

The Municipality recently rehabilitated the Nongoma Towns Storm water drainage system. The town is the only area where planned storm water infrastructure is found. There is no storm water drainage infrastructure in the municipality's remaining rural areas. Surface run-off enters existing valley lines, streams, and rivers through the natural relief. Due to pollution and other factors, these could potentially be hazardous to riverine systems. In order to support any new developments, it is necessary to build storm water drainage infrastructure alongside all roads within the Municipality. It will be crucial for the Municipality to use storm water management and infrastructure in the event of any new road development to minimize any potential detrimental consequences.

Map 17: Road network within Nongoma municipality, Nongoma SDF: Status Quo report, 2019



3.5.7. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES

3.5.7.1. EDUCATION

As indicated on the Map below, there are hundred and forty-three (143) schools within Nongoma Municipality (98 Primary schools, 45 Secondary and 2 combined Schools). There is currently Mthashana FET College in Nongoma, providing tertiary education to the Municipal area. The closest university is Zululand University found in Richardsbay which is located in the King Cetshawayo district region. It is approximately 184 km away.

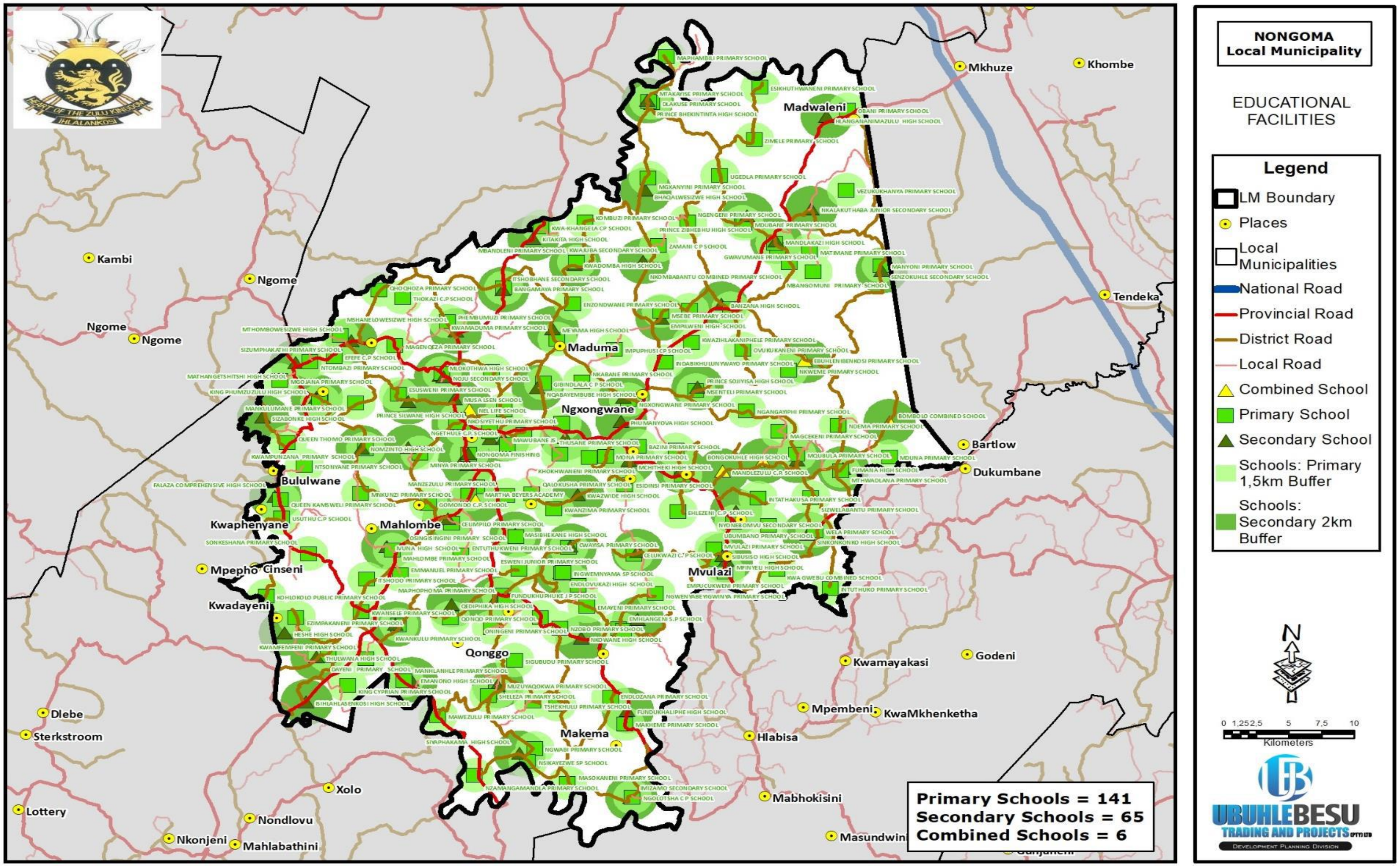
- To establish a Primary School, an estimated minimum population of 3 000 - 4 000 people is required. With a maximum travel time: 20 minutes, whether by foot, bicycle or by vehicle and a maximum walking distance1,5 km.
- To establish a High School an estimated minimum population: 6 000 - 10 000 people is required. With a maximum travel time: 30 minutes and a walking distance 2, 25 km.

Tertiary facilities are considered to be regional scale facility meaning that it would be planned for in terms of a development framework and not when designing specific living environments.

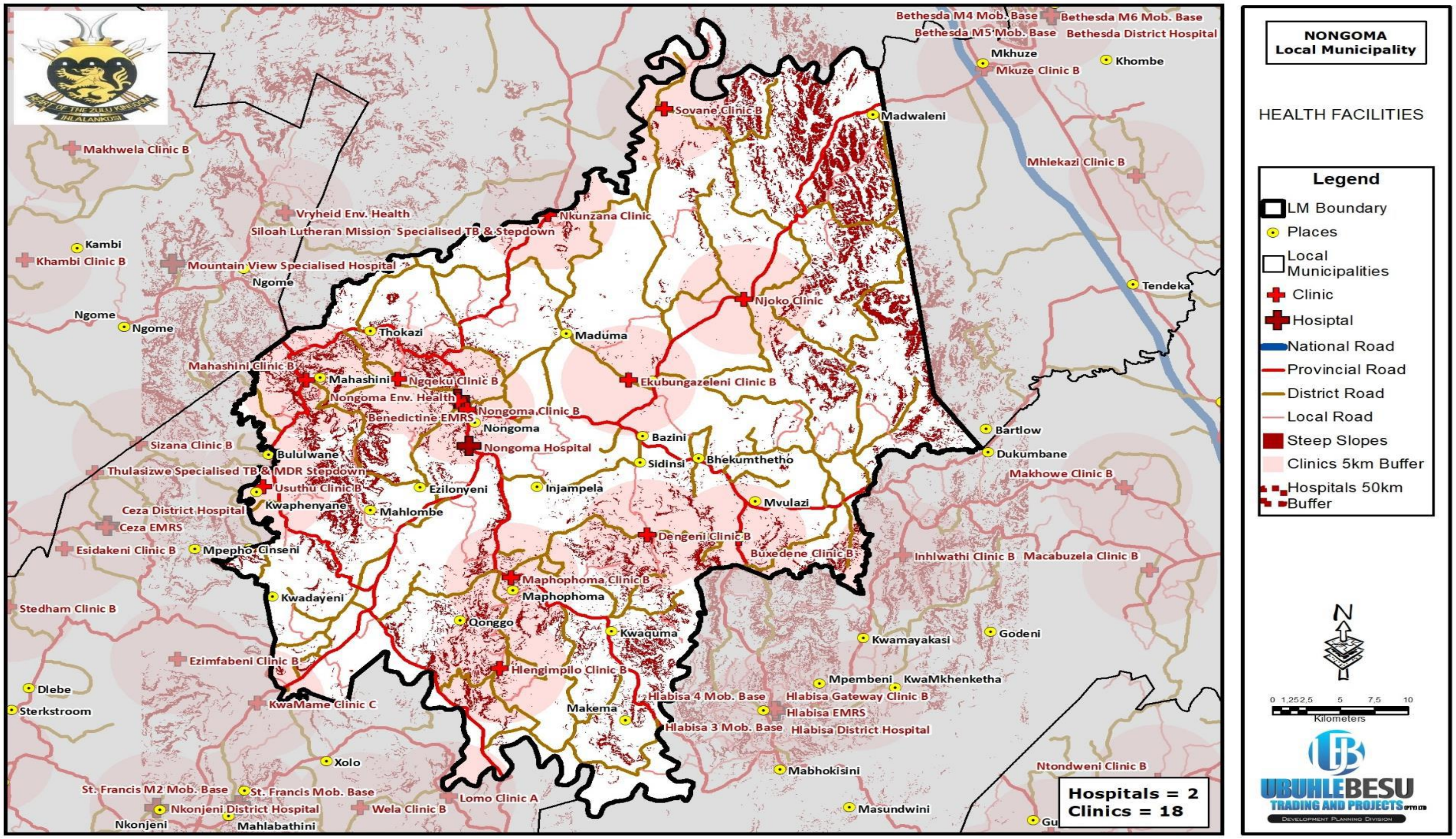
All electrification projects provide the school in the project with a point of supply and ESKOM includes the schools already provided with point of supply into their school's electrification program. As a result of this all schools in already electrified areas have electricity. All schools in areas to be electrified in future will provided with a point of supply and the information about the schools will be forwarded to the Eskom schools electrification program.

Regarding Early Childhood Development provision, the municipality has taken a model of constructing community halls that will include creches so that there will be proper facilities for Early Childhood Development. The Department of Social development plays a significant role towards the provision of Early Childhood Development facilities within Nongoma municipality.

Map 18: Education facilities within Nongoma LM, (NLM SDF, 2020)



Map 19: Health facilities within Nongoma LM, (NLM SDF, 2020)



3.5.7.2. HEALTH FACILITIES

Nongoma Local Municipality has fifteen (15) fixed clinics and seven (7) Mobile clinics which visit 100 mobile clinic points that are visited monthly and there is one private clinic which is Njani Clinic. All public Clinics are administered by the Department of Health. There are two (2) Hospitals Benedictine hospital which is a public hospital and Philani private hospital within the jurisdiction, which provides primary health care. Planning standards for health services in the area requires one clinic for every 6000 households or one clinic within a 5km radius. Considering the above, the Nongoma municipality area is well provided with clinics and health facilities. To establish a clinic within an area; an estimated minimum of 5 000 people is required.

Maximum walking distance: 2 km. Where it is not possible for the facility to be placed within walking distance, it must be easily reached via public transport, with a maximum walk of 5 minutes from the public transport stop to the facility and maximum travel time of 30 minutes to reach the facility from its surrounding settlements. In terms of the health sector, the Nongoma area is characterized by inadequate provision of social and physical infrastructure.

The highest levels of infrastructural development are centered in Nongoma Town wherein both the hospitals Benedictine Hospital and Philani Privately owned Hospital) are located.

As part of the backlog determination exercise by the ZDM, a distance further than 5km from a clinic was considered as a backlog while the standards of 1 hospital for every 100 000 people was used as a standard for determining backlogs.

The table below outlines the location of existing health facilities:

Table 15: Location of Health facilities in Nongoma LM

Ward	Type of Health Service	Name of Health Service
Ward 16	Hospital	Benedictine
Ward 19	Clinic	Queen Nolonolo clinic
Ward 13	Mobile clinic (monthly)	Ekubuseni
Ward 14	Mobile clinic (monthly)	Evuna
Ward 9	Mobile clinic (monthly)	Holinyoka
Ward 18	Clinic	Nkunzana Clinic
Ward 16	Clinic	Mangumhlophe / Nqeku Clinic
Ward 21	Clinic	Mahhashini Clinic
Ward 15	Clinic	Usuthu Clinic
Ward 12	Clinic	Hlengimpilo Clinic (Maphophoma)
Ward 10	Clinic	Nhlekiseni Clinic
Ward 08	Clinic	Buxedene Clinic
Ward 6	Clinic	Dengeni Clinic
Ward 3	Clinic	Sovane Clinic

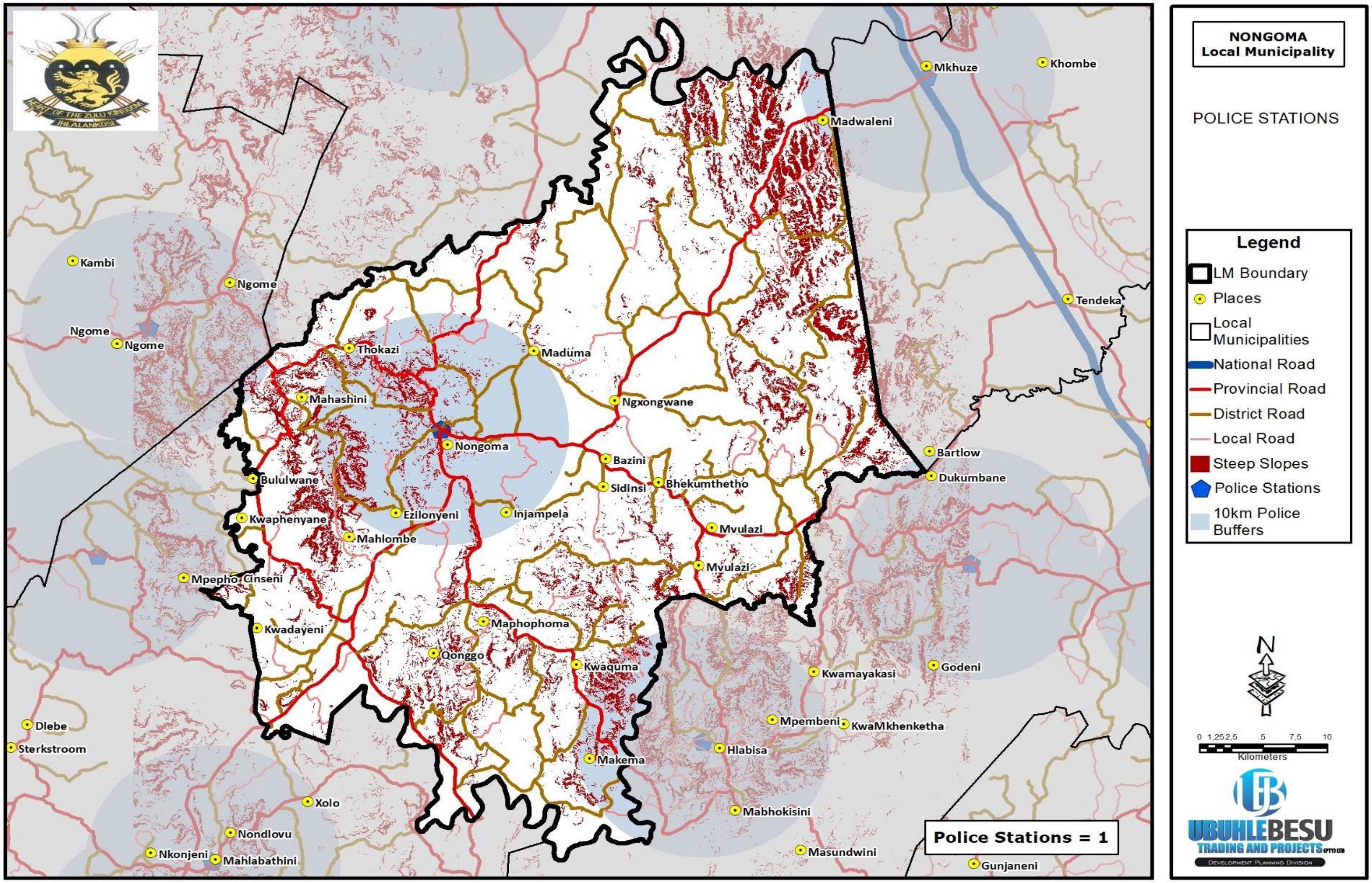
Ward	Type of Health Service	Name of Health Service
Ward 5	Clinic	Njoko Clinic
Ward 20	Clinic	Ekubungazeleni Clinic
Ward 13 (KwaMinya)	Clinic	Ekuseni Clinic
Ward 21 (KwaMpunzana)	Clinic	KwaMpunzana Clinic
Ward 19	Hospital	Philani Private Hospital

3.5.7.3. PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES (POLICE STATIONS)

CSIR planning standards provide an indication that Nongoma Municipality requires 8 police stations. There are two police stations which are Nongoma police station which is situated in Nongoma town and oSuthu police station which is situated kwaDhabasi and was officially opened by Minister of Police Honourable Bheki Cele in March 2024

It should be noted that the larger the size and capacity of the police station, the larger the population threshold it can service KwaDabhasi area near Maphophoma and Kwaquma, within the Osuthu Traditional Council area. The standard that was applied to identify areas of need relates to households further than a distance of 20km from a police station. A typical catchment of a police station is such a facility with every 25000 cumulative people. The municipality is serviced by one police station and that there is a need for satellite service station to cover the municipality.

Map 20: Location of Public Safety facilities in Nongoma, (NLM SDF, 2020)



3.5.7.1. SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Nongoma local Municipality currently has twelve (12) sports fields, Mona Sports complex is the biggest sport facility that is within the Municipality, which has change rooms and a public entertainment area with adequate catering, medical, technical and club house facilities. Sports and recreation is seen as a special focus in promoting social cohesion however there is a need for more sports, recreational and cultural facilities. There are no suitable recreation facilities the current existing recreational facility only has an outdoor gym equipment.

3.5.7.2. LIBRARIES

Nongoma is currently serviced by 3 libraries; the central one being the Nongoma town Library situated at 103 Main Street, opposite the Telkom offices in Nongoma. The others are modular libraries, oSuthu library and the recently-constructed KwaKhetha library. There is however a need for additional libraries to be strategically placed throughout the municipality.

Access to library is skewed, in that all three libraries are located within one traditional council, ie uSuthu TC. Library users especially the learners struggle to access the main library since it closes at 16H00. By then a leaner coming from as far as Mandlakazi high school for an example, would have to navigate the scarce transport, having come out of school at about 14H00. By the time the learner reaches Nongoma town, the library is already closed..

3.5.7.3. COMMUNITY HALL/FACILITIES

The municipality has 45 existing community halls located within all wards except, 14, and 19 that have a multipurpose centre. According to the planning standards to community halls that requires one hall for 10 000 people; the municipal area requires 10 community halls, inclusive of those currently existing. Catering for at least 10 000 – 15 000 population within 15km distance.

There is a need for the municipality to construct Thusong Service Centres. Which are one-stop centres where local, provincial and national government, as well as other sector service-providers, offer services and development information to local communities. The centres work within a framework of Batho Pele principles and values, meaning that communities around the centre(s) identify services offered by the centre based on their needs.

3.5.7.4. BURIAL FACILITIES

Burial arrangements are closely bound with cultural and religious traditions. In most cases burial sites are needed in relatively close proximity to settlements. According to the Zululand Cemeteries Master Plan, approximately 700 ha of land will be required in the Zululand District Municipality by the year 2020 to accommodate approximately 800 000 cumulative deaths at that time. The Municipality is still seeking land for cemeteries.

The table below shows the breakdown of the land requirements per Municipality for cemetery requirements:

Table 16: Estimated Cemetery Land Requirements by 2020

Municipality	Projected Population	Cumulative Deaths up to 2020	Recommended Land Required (ha)
EDumbe (KZ 261)	67 583	52 723	46
UPhongolo (KZ 262)	113 149	88 274	78
Abaqulusi (KZ 263)	230 191	179 558	156
Nongoma (KZ 265)	253 114	197 479	171
Ulundi (KZ 266)	366 677	286 044	249
ZDM	**1 030 714**	**804 078**	**700**

Nongoma municipality is in a need of a new cemetery to service Nongoma town and its adjacent settlements a burial site. This is in light of the reality that the current cemetery is full and has reached its capacity with all available spaces already reserved. The municipality has established a Task team to engage with Traditional Councils with a view of acquiring cemeteries for future burials.

The municipality does not have cemeteries and crematoria policy, There is cemetery policy in place which was adopted in December 2023. There is a cemetery by-law which was adopted by the council in July 2023 and will be gazetted during the 2024-2025 financial year.

The municipality has embarked on a process of identifying and mapping all cemeteries throughout the municipality. The aim is to provide fencing for those cemeteries and to register them, so they could be properly managed.

3.5.7.5. ANIMAL POUND MANAGEMENT

Pound management is responsible for administration and operation of pound facilities where stray or abandoned animals are housed, cared for. The Municipality has a Service level agreement with Jikelele VHD Pty Ltd which is based in Vryheid to provide Animal pound facility because the Municipality does not have a Pound Management facility. However, the municipality has put aside R2.5000 000.00 for the construction of an animal pound. There are currently 15 Pound rangers that are responsible for the following:

- Patrol all public and municipal spaces within a prescribed radius.
- Gather stray, lost or trespassing animals to be collected by the appointed service provider
- Mark all animals upon delivery to the pound. The rangers shall ensure that the markings envisaged in this section are done in a safe and non-harmful manner.

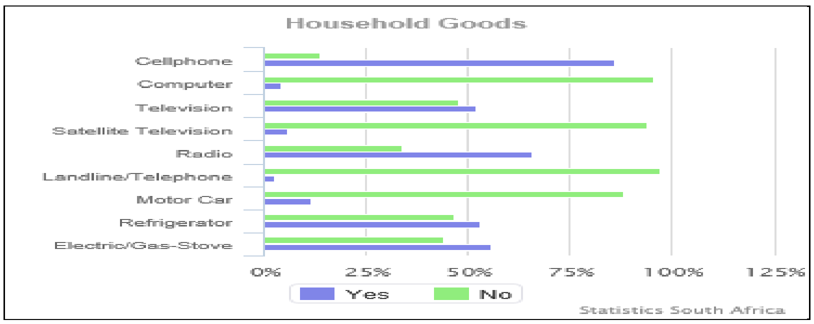
- Remove all dead or injured animals, provided that injured animals shall only be removed upon consultation with a veterinary surgeon, from roads, public spaces and the pound.

5.8. TELECOMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication is considered by StatSa as one of the households' commodities. Whilst communications are in most cases not considered as part of the primary bundle of development services; in most rural areas it is argued that they still provide the ever-required access to information, employment opportunities, and education and health facilities. These aspects have an immense role to play in the productivity and social networks, which in turn influence the ability of individuals and households to participate productively in the economic sphere.

The following information has been extracted from the 2011 census results in respect of Telecommunications in the Nongoma Municipality.

Figure 30: Nongoma LM Households Goods, StatsSa, 2011



There has been an improvement in the access to all surveys telecommunication media in the Nongoma Municipality between the 2001 and 2011 census years. A very significant increase is noted in the cellphone, satiate television and internet accessibility. The increase in access to satellite television can be linked to an increase in access to electricity. Easy access to cellphone communication reduces the need for households to install landline telephone communication.

About 69.2% have no access to internet. While there has been a significant increase in terms of access to cellphone; only 22.7% of the cellphone users access internet via cellphones.

3.5.9. HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Nongoma municipality has been classified as a housing developer for Human Settlement. The municipality plays a role in housing delivery at the local level, since housing delivery is identified as being one of the municipalities' mandates. The core role of local municipalities as outlined in the Constitution, 1996 is to take all reasonable and necessary steps, within the framework of national and provincial legislation and policy, to ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing.

1. THE HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

The Municipality has a Housing Sector Plan in place that was adopted in the 2020-2021 financial year (Refer to annexure 9). The Housing Sector Plan (HSP) is a policy framework that undertakes a strategic analysis of housing issues and introduces several objectives, strategies and programmes to facilitate the development of sustainable human settlements. It is meant to guide the municipality in performing its functions and implementing its role as articulated in the National Housing Act, No. 107 of 1998 and in Section 1.4 below. The current housing sector plan will be reviewed in the 2024/24 FY. The purpose and objectives of the HSP are:

- To ensure that there is a definite focus on human settlements in the IDP and provide for a link between integrated development planning and the practical delivery of housing
- To facilitate the reduction of the housing backlog in line with norms and standards in the human settlements sector
- To facilitate the development of sustainable human settlements
- To provide greater spatial linkages between the spatial development framework and the physical implementation of projects on the ground.
- To provide a formal and practical method of prioritizing housing projects.
- To ensure the effective allocation of limited resources (specifically financial and human) to a large pool of potential development interventions
- To facilitate rapid and cost-effective release of land for human settlement development purposes

The HSP will be used by the Department of Human Settlements to assess projects and allocate funds in the short to medium term, as well as monitor progress against national housing targets. In addition, it will inform planning at a strategic level and facilitate alignment between bulk infrastructure development and housing delivery.

2. HOUSING SEGMENTS AND NEEDS

Housing demand within the municipal area is still very high, with 34% of residents living in semi-permanent dwellings (mud houses) or unsafe brick houses that need to be replaced. While Nongoma municipal council in partnership with the Department of Human Settlements are dedicated to addressing the housing backlogs, the settlement patterns within the municipality pose a challenge.

The municipality also faces a challenge of not having municipal initiated rental housing stock. Therefore; the municipality needs to consider the establishment of a Social Housing Programme, which is intended to be an institutional mechanism for rental housing as a public asset for the benefit of various income groups which promotes social integration. The DHS defines Social Housing as:

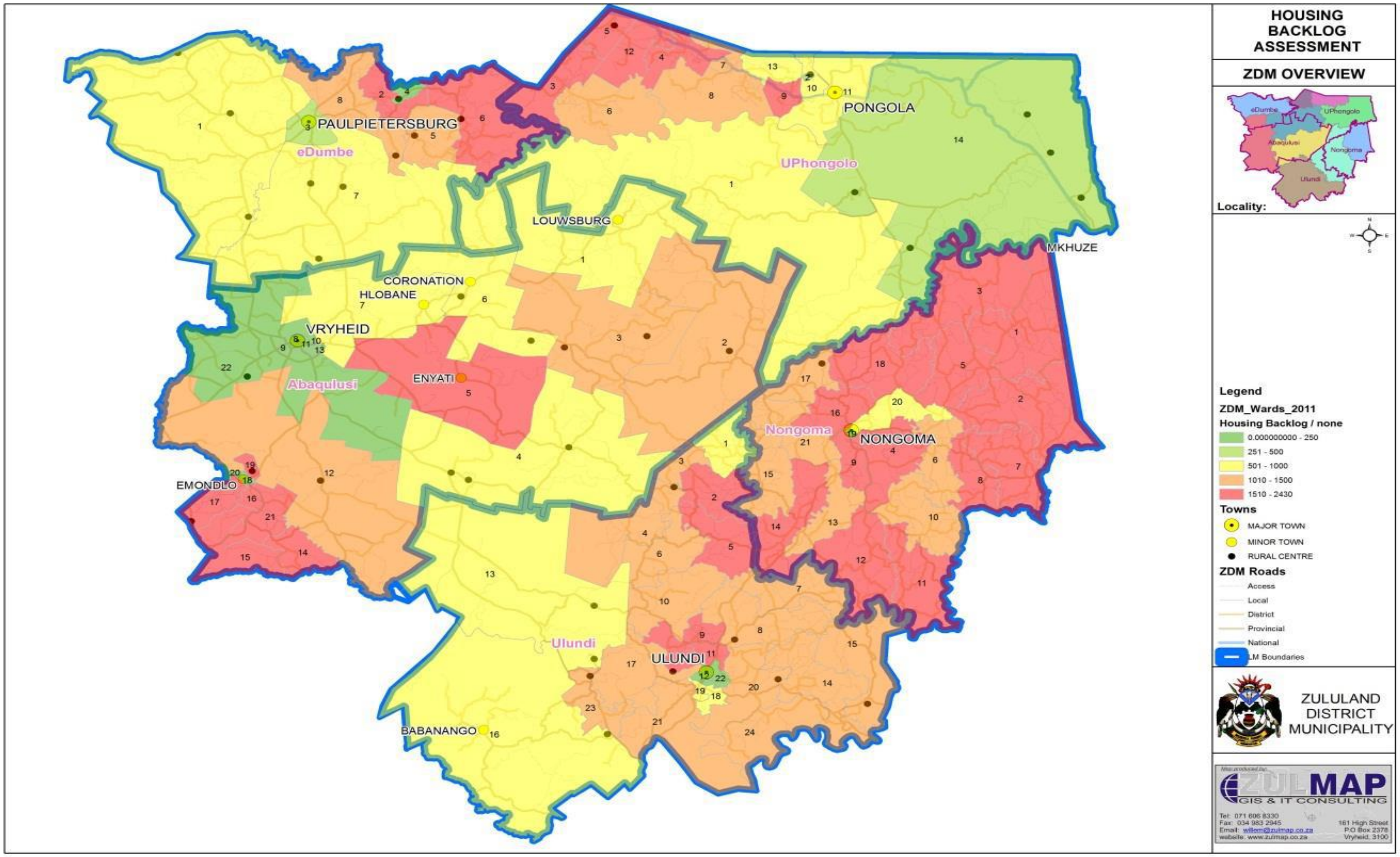
“A rental or co-operative housing option for low income persons at a level of scale and built form which requires institutionalized management and which is provided by accredited social housing institutions or in accredited social housing projects in designated restructuring zones”

It is noted that the private sector also has a role to play in driving the delivery of housing in particular where this relates to the provision of GAP Housing. GAP Housing is intended to bridge the gap in housing delivery for those households which do not qualify for low cost housing, social housing and bank bonded housing due to their income.

The annual household income profile of the population residing within Nongoma LM provides perspective into the extent of housing demand and need in the municipality within each of the programmes available for delivery.

Households eligible for low-income housing are those earning less than R3 500 per month or R42 000 per annum. Approximately 78,79 % households in Nongoma Municipality are eligible for low cost housing.

Map 21: Housing Backlog Assessment of Nongoma LM



The above table indicates the estimated service backlog and housing against the number of households per ward within the Nongoma municipal area: According to Census 2011, the housing need in Nongoma Municipality is estimated to be 13 340. However this backlog may include beneficiaries earmarked for housing in the current housing projects being implemented throughout the municipality area. The above table clearly indicates that the housing backlog is evenly distributed across the 21 wards. However, wards 1; 2; 3; 12; and 14 are experiencing the highest number of housing backlog.

3. DEMAND FOR FUTURE HOUSING IN MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM

The current demand for housing in Nongoma Municipality is estimated at approximately 12 766 units (low income housing). This is made up of households who occupy dwelling units described as informal dwellings, traditional dwelling units and rooms/flatlets located on backyards/larger dwellings and other. Nongoma municipality is a rural municipality dominated by rural settlements, thus the housing demand exists mainly in the rural settlements. However, there is also a need for other rental and affordable type housing instruments in Nongoma Town.

The demand for affordable and rental subsidy programmes such as FLISP, Social Housing, and CRUs is estimated at 12262. The Provincial Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan proposes that Nongoma Town generally be prioritised for the delivery of housing opportunities.

However, the beneficiary qualification criteria as specified by the Department of Human Settlements will apply in identifying the beneficiaries that truly qualify for housing subsidies. NLM needs to implement the National Housing Needs Register to be able to appropriately estimate the demand and plan for future housing requirements and the nature of the requirements thereof.

4. LAND DEMAND / REQUIRED

To meet the future demand of the low-cost housing 12 766 households, the Nongoma Municipality will need to procure or make available approximately 687 hectares of land for green fields' development. This is calculated using the minimum site size of a low-cost housing project which is 250m².

To meet the future demand of the FLISP (GAP) housing 6 901 households, the Municipality will require approximately a further 207 hectares of land for greenfield development. This calculated using the minimum site size of a FLISP housing project which is 300m².

The first step should be to identify, map and assess all appropriately located land that is suitable for housing development. The exercise should be based on the following criteria:

- Ownership of land.
- Current land use
- Existing zoning.
- Size and potential yield for different housing products.
- Restrictive conditions of title and other encumbrances.
- Availability of services.
- Location in relation to employment and other urban opportunities.
- Market value of the land.

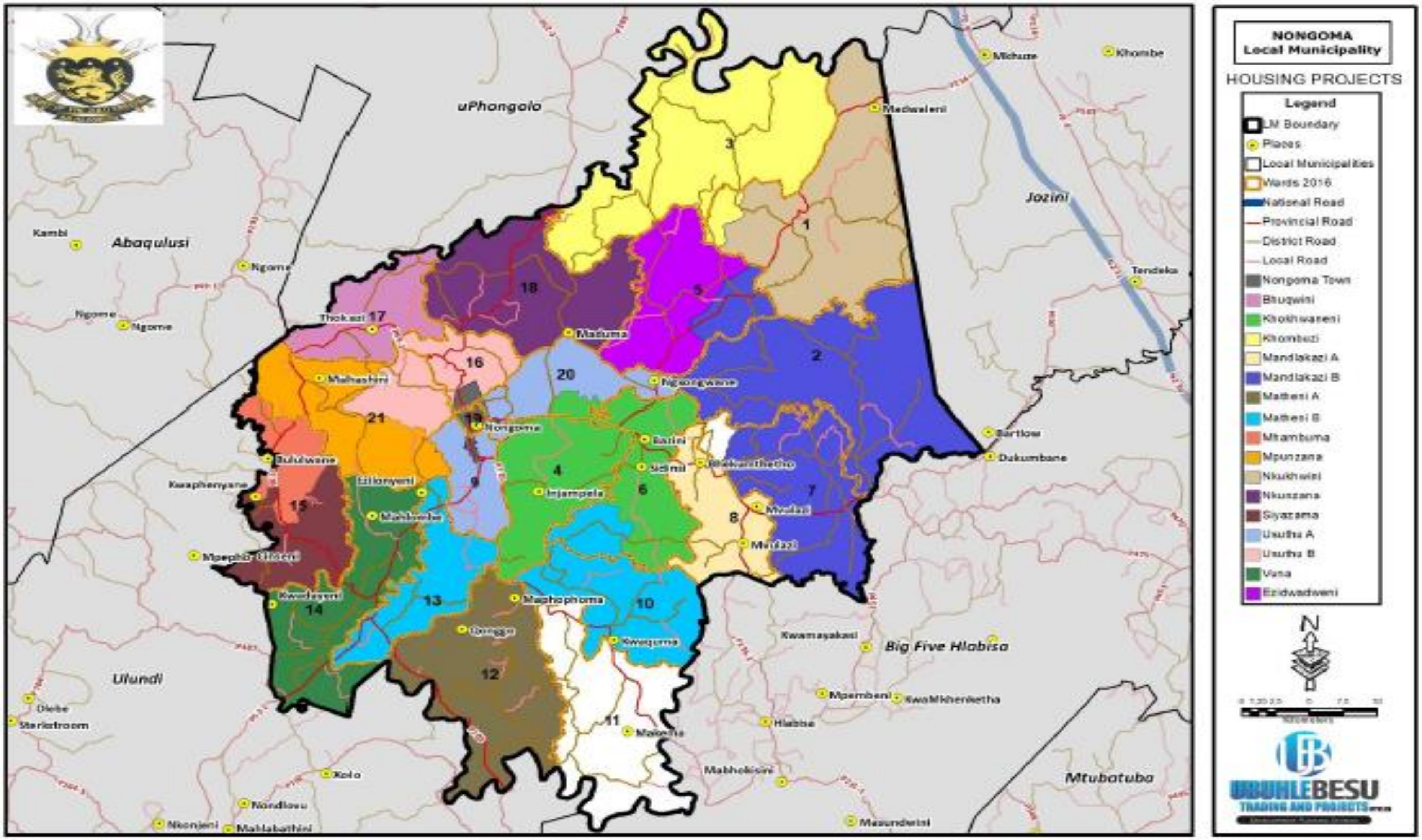
5. PLANNED AND CURRENT HOUSING DELIVERY

Over the years, the municipality has introduced a number of housing projects as part of its housing delivery programme. The table below indicates that the municipality's projects are at various stages, with the majority being at a planning stage. The projects and their location and magnitude thereof are indicated in table below. All the projects are rural housing projects.

Housing projects Nongoma Rural Housing commencements from 2016/2017 financial year to date.

Project Name	Wards	Total Units:
Osuthu A Project	09,14,20	2000
Osuthu B Project	16,17 & 18	2000
Mandlakazi A Project	06,08	2000
Mandlakazi B Project	02,03,05,07	2000
Matheni A Project	12	2000
Matheni B Project	10 & 13	2000
Nkukhwini Project	01	3000
Kombuzi Projects	03	1500
Zidwadweni Project	05	1200
Mpunzana Project	21	1800
Nkunzana Project	18	1800
Vuna Project	14	2000
Khokhwaneni Project	04,06	3100
Mhambuma Project	15	1000
Bhuqwini Project	17	1200
Ndongande Project	07	2000
Nqokotho Project	16	2100
Makhalaneni Project	02	2000
Sigodiphola Project	20	2000
Maduma Project	18	1000
Siyazama Project	15	1000

Map 22: Nongoma Housing projects



6. **MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION OF HOUSING PROJECTS**

Nongoma municipality has a functional Housing Forum. The forum sits quarterly and is chaired by a Municipal Official. Through the forum, the Municipality facilitates a close working relationship between itself, the main funder (Department of Human Settlement) and the implementers. Ward councillors also participate in the Housing Forum.

7. **FUTURE PRIORITY LOCATION OF HOUSING**

The Provincial Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan proposes that Nongoma Town generally be prioritised for the delivery of housing opportunities. The SDF further supports this trajectory. It is proposed that rental and affordable type housing instruments in Nongoma Town such as FLISP, Social Housing, and CRUs be prioritised in the SDF. Although the Town needs to be prioritised, but it is acknowledged that the rural communities of Nongoma are also in need of housing development. Denser rural settlements should be prioritised in this regard.

3.5.10. SWOT ANALYSIS FOR BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Strengths • Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in place • Spending MIG in expected time	**Weaknesses** • Lack of tools of trade (i.e. There is only one grader that is over-utilized and no fleet for other operations) • Inability to use current consultants for engineering issues in town, only focused on MIG • Limited/Insufficient MIG Funding • Lack of skills • Inadequate resources e.g. plant • Un-implementable Organogram (strategic posts are not filled)
Opportunities • Availability of MIG, and other grants through submission of business plans • Handover of certain roads to the Provincial department of transport • Applying for a Buy Back Centre	**Threats** • Majority of the access roads require maintenance • Lack of co-ordination between the ZDM and Local Municipality • Slow SCM processes resulting in poor service delivery • Unavailability of skills development centre • Skewed access to libraries due to poor location • Growing population characterized by high birth rate among the young

3.5.11. SUMMARIZED CHALLENGES FOR BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Youthful economically inactive population**: Nongoma LM is made up of a largely youthful population. Approximately 42,5% of the population comprises of individuals who are less than 15 years old and thus not economically active. Efforts to municipal development should therefore be aimed at investments in education and the creation of employment opportunities.
- **Waste Collection** services in Nongoma LM only cover Nongoma town and parts of adjacent settlements such as White City and Deleni until Benedictine hospital. This amount to only 1.1% of access to waste collection services. As such, just above 90% of the Nongoma households do not have access to waste collection services.
- **Water:** Water remains a challenge for most households in Nongoma. Over 26.6% of the Nongoma households have access to water. This includes 10.5% (piped water inside yard); 8.9% (piped water on community stands) and 6.8% (Rainwater tanks). Over 70% of households do not have access to water services; majority (54%) of which access water from rivers.
- **Electricity:** In terms of access to electricity, Nongoma municipality is moving towards universal electricity access, and is currently standing at 86.4%, and therefore less than 15% is without access to electricity of which the majority is the infills.
- **Roads**: While the municipality has embarked on gravelling and re-gravelling of rural roads; these roads are generally in poor condition and are often inaccessible during the rainy season. The poor state of roads impedes communities from accessing community facilities such as clinics.
- **Human Settlements**: Approximately 27 489 households (78,79%) of households in Nongoma Municipality are eligible for low cost housing subsidies based on income criteria. The indigent status of the majority of households suggests a high need and demand for low-cost houses.
- **Skewed Access to libraries:** All three libraries are located within one traditional council, ie uSuthu TC. Library users especially the learners struggle to access the main library since it closes at 16H00. By then a leaner coming from as far as Mandlakazi high school for an example, would have to navigate the scarce transport, having come out of school at about 14H00. By the time the learner reaches Nongoma town, the library is already closed.
- **Limited Funding to address non-infrastructure and infrastructure projects**: MIG funding which covers almost every infrastructure project that is implemented by the municipality is always not enough to deal with the demand in term s of the needs by the communities. The municipality has not internally-generated revenue to top-up and add to what has been provided through MIG funding.
- **Aged/Aging infrastructure:/Rural road infrastructure deficit:** Majority of access roads are in a dilapidated state and as such, requires maintenance. The situation has been worsened by the April Floods that hit the KZN province.

- **Slow pace of housing delivery:** The pace at which houses are delivered is very slow, and is compounded by the increasing in demand. The municipality has little control over the appointment of services providers for the delivery of housing developments.

3.6. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LED refers to a territory-based economic development strategy, whose project management is local and mainly aimed at increasing the number of jobs, the income mass, and achieves broader economic growth. It is a partnership approach focused on strategic planning and centred on local demand to facilitate job growth, poverty alleviation and improved living conditions through improved economic governance[2].

3.6.1. LED FUNCTIONALITY AND CAPACITY

3.6.1.1. STATUS OF THE NONGOMA LED STRATEGY

Nongoma Local municipality reviewed its LED Strategy through a service provider. The LED strategy together with its implementation plan was adopted by the council in June 2019. The LED strategy is due for a review, and will be reviewed in the next financial year, R200 000.00 has been set aside for the review of the LED Strategy.

Nongoma LED Strategy is envisaged as to be a mechanism of intervention in addressing the economic development challenges within the municipality. It serves as a guide and directs the implementation of development initiatives, which are currently occurring in an ad-hoc manner.

The strategy also takes cognisance and integrates other key sector reports and the existing District LED strategy and other programmes already developed by Zululand District Municipality. It also integrates the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy / Plan, the Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy, the National Development Plan, New Growth Path and the National Framework on LED.

The aim of the LED Strategy is to provide strategic guidance to the municipality, facilitate LED development initiatives, unlock latent local economic development potential of the area, and come up with a number of LED projects to be implemented, encourage private sector investment, and create economic development and sustainable job opportunities for the local urban and rural communities.

3.6.1.2. STATUS OF THE LED FORUM

At a local municipal level, Nongoma municipality is responsible for the facilitation of LED/Tourism Forum. While the LED/Tourism forum is functional and sits quarterly, it has been resolved that there should be a business reengineering in terms of the forum. The terms of reference have since been revised or redeveloped. This is to ensure alignment of the forum with one hand, the sub-committees/sectoral committees such as the yet to be established Local municipal informal economy forum, the Agri-Business forum; and the District LED/Tourism forum, the DDM Economic Cluster on the other. The LED/Tourism forum would play a critical role in the review of the LED Strategy, Tourism Strategy and Agricultural Development Plan.

[2] Gwen Swiburn and François Yatta (2006) Furthering the Local Economic Development Agenda in Africa

1. Alignment with Sector-specific forums

Currently, Nongoma LM has one sector-specific forum that sits regularly is the Nongoma Agri-business forum. The forum coordinates the development of small-scale farmers into co-operatives that would take advantage of transformative commercial opportunities within the district. Through the forum, Small-scale farmers are exposed and take advantage of the opportunities provided by information communication technology for agriculture to grow from being subsistence to commercial farmers. The agri-business forum precedes the LED/Tourism forum and issues deliberated at the forum are elevated and presented at the LED/Tourism forum.

In the 1st quarter of the 2024/25 FY, the municipality will establish a forum for the coordination of informal traders' operation, i.e. the Nongoma informal traders' forum. The forum will operate as a sub-forum within the LED/Tourism forum and will serve as a platform upon which the street traders in the main engage with the municipality on how best to improve the conditions within which they are working under. This would also be a recognition of the informal traders' roles and contributions to the local economy.

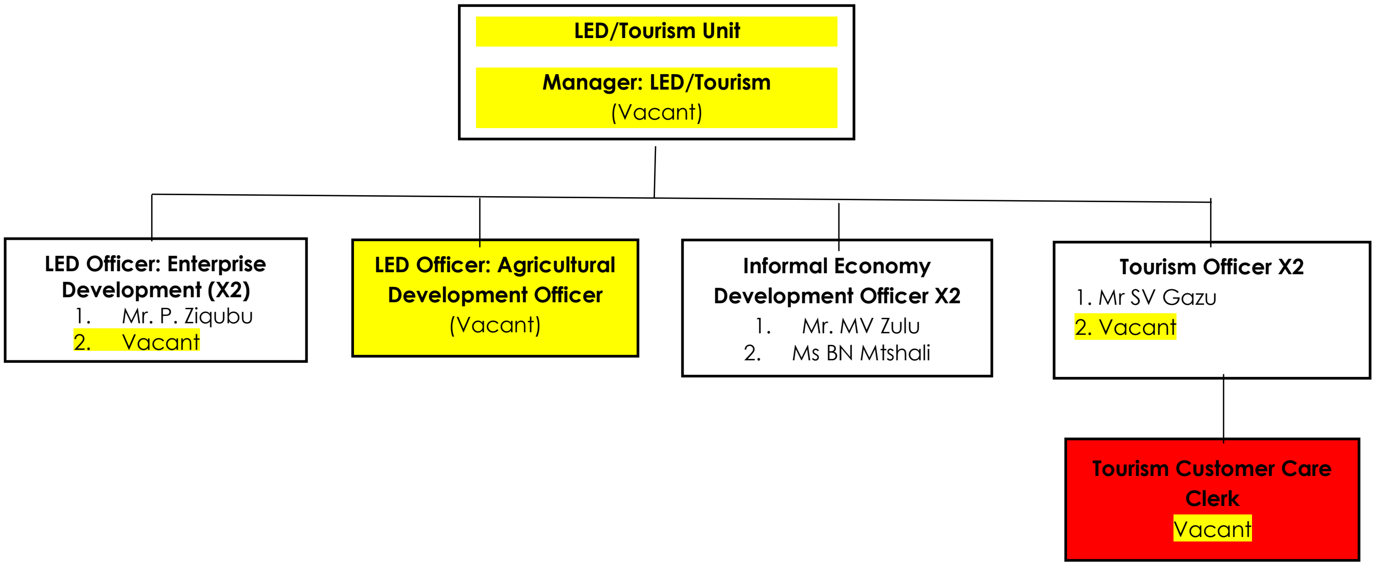
2. Alignment and participation at a District LED Fora

While the municipality participates and make presentations at the Zululand District LED/Tourism Forum; it also participated in a related platform, the DDM's Economic Sector and Infrastructure Development (ESID): The cluster is chaired by the uLundi LM Mayor, convened by uLundi Municipal Manager (also a Co-chair).

The Nongoma LED/Tourism forum precedes the District LED/Tourism forum in terms of sitting. This allows for the elevation of matters from the local setting to the District. The rearrangement of the Nongoma LED/Tourism forum would ensure that the forum is aligned not only to the District LED/Tourism Forum, but also the DDM's ESID Cluster.

3.6.1.3 LED HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

The current organogram for the LED/Tourism is herein outlined:



The current organizational setup depicts a dysfunctional LED/Tourism Unit and indicates that the municipality would be unable to optimally coordinate the implementation of the LED and other related sector plans such as the Tourism strategy and Agricultural development strategy. The post of the Manager: LED/Tourism has been vacant for over a year now.

Other crucial sectors within LED Unit such as the, Agriculture, SMME Development do not have dedicated staff to oversee their coordination operations. The shortage of staff has been augmented by the utilization of interns, e.g. there is an intern that specifically deals with agricultural matters.

1. Filling of vacant posts within the proposed LED/Tourism unit

The filling of the vacant posts within the LED/Tourism Unit has been initiated through the draft 2024/25 FY municipal budget. A total of 4 posts have been funded through the draft budget. This implies that the post for the Manager: LED/Tourism, LED Officer: Enterprise Development, LED: Agricultural Development and Officer: Tourism will be filled as of the 1st of July 2024. The municipal Top Management resolved that all vacant budget posts' recruitment process should commence at the beginning of June, to allow for incumbents to assume their responsibilities by the 1st of July 2024.

The following capacity gaps /constraints are also identified in the LED Strategy:

- **Inadequate skills:** The municipality has a fundamental deficit of skills, considering that there is no tertiary institution in Nongoma, and consequent outmigration of the population. Nongoma is thus considered as a labour 'sending' region. Although labour immigrants from Nongoma do send remittances to relatives in the area, what this also suggests is that the bulk of expenditures by the immigrants take place outside the municipality.

- **Poor Stakeholder Partnerships:** A workshop conducted among LED stakeholders suggests a poor working relationship between the private and the public sector. Informal traders on their part are suspicious of municipal intentions, while Traditional leaders are hardly accessible by the public or the government. What is more, departments within the municipality do not interact meaningfully, except only on formality levels and remotely. As a result, activities and initiatives by one department are hardly visible to another, even when there is a convergence in regard to objectives of the initiatives.

3.6.2. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE LED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Municipalities are required to annually review their LED Strategy Implementation plans. Such reviews are in line with the annual review of the Integrated Development Plan, and they are reliant on not only the changing circumstances, but also the availability of budget in terms of implementing the indicated projects.

The 2024-25 FY marks the end of the implementation of the current LED Strategy that was adopted in 2019. Hence the implementation plan will coincide with the review process of the LED Strategy. The development of the new LED Strategy will commence during the 2024-2025 financial which will align to the Zululand District One plan. A budget provision of R200 000 has been made.

The LED Implementation Plan has been reviewed in compliance with the necessary requirements; and taking into consideration the new dynamics and necessary additions in terms of newly identified programmes or projects. The updated implementation plan was adopted by the council on the 27th of March 2024.

The following table depicts the LED Implementation plan for Nongoma municipality for the 2024/25 FY:

PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	SOURCE OF FUNDS	BUDGET
LED/Tourism Governance system	Coordination of LED/Tourism Forum meetings	4 LED/Tourism Forums conducted by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	Coordination of Agri-Business Forum meetings	4 Agri-Business Forums conducted by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	Coordination of CWP Reference committee meetings	4 CWP Reference Committee meetings conducted by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	Coordination of Community Tourism Organization (CTO) meetings	4 Community Tourism Organization (CTO) meetings conducted by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	LED Strategy Review	LED Strategy reviewed by 31 December 2024	—	R200 000.00
SMME Development (Including Cooperatives)	Mona Market Development	Construction and erection of 12 Mona Entrance Market stalls by 30 June 2025	Equitable Share	R 1000 000.00
	Operationalization of the KwamaJomela Manufacturing and Services Centre	15 KwaMaJomela Market stalls allocated to beneficiaries by 31 December 2024	—	R0.00
	Number of funding applications submitted to support strategic/operational initiatives	2 funding applications submitted to support strategic/operational initiatives by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	Number of reports on SMMEs /Cooperatives mentored tabled to EXCO	4 reports on SMMEs /Cooperatives mentored tabled to EXCO by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	Coordination of Cooperatives Business Management Seminar/Workshop	Cooperatives Business Management Seminar/Workshop conducted by 31 September 2024	Equitable Share	R250 000.00
	Ward-Based Poverty Alleviation projects implementation	Procurement of poverty alleviation implements by 30 June 2025	Equitable Share	R500 000 000.00
Formal & Informal Economy Development	Number of Business License Compliance Inspection conducted	4 Business License Compliance Inspections conducted by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
	Coordination of Mona Market Development engagements (Nongoma/COGTA)	4 Mona Market Development engagements (Nongoma/COGTA) coordinated by 30 June 2025	—	R0.00
Agriculture sector development	Review of Agricultural Strategy	Agricultural strategy reviewed by 31 December 2024	Equitable Share	R200 000.00
	Coordination of Nongoma Farmers'	Nongoma Farmers' Market Day	Equitable Share	R100 000.00

	Market Day	conducted by 31 March 2025		
	Coordination of Nongoma Farmers' Auction Day	2 Farmers Auction Days coordinated by 30 June 2025	Equitable Share	R100 000.00
Tourism development and promotion	Review of Tourism Strategy	Tourism strategy reviewed by 31 December 2024	Equitable Share	R200 000.00
	Coordination of Tourism Exhibitions:	Two (2) Tourism Exhibitions coordinated by 30 June 2025	Equitable Share	R200 000.00
	Coordination of Schools/communities Eco-Tourism Education & Awareness	3 Schools/communities Eco-Tourism Education & Awareness coordinated by 30 June 2025	Equitable Share	R300 000.00
	Coordination of Nongoma Destination Promotion video clip	Nongoma Destination Promotion video clip captured by 30 September 2024	Equitable Share	R100 000.00
	Procurement of Tourism Promotional materials	Tourism Promotional materials procured by 30 September 2024	Equitable Share	R110 000.00
	Coordination of Tourism Flea Market shows	2 Tourism Flea Market shows conducted by 30 June 2025	Equitable Share	R100 000.00
	Financial Support to Nongoma Tourism Organization (CTO)	Municipal Grant Fund transferred to Nongoma Tourism Organization (CTO) by 30 September 2024	Equitable Share	R110 000.00
Human Resource, Skills / Capacity development	Filling of vacant posts within LED/Tourism Unit	4 vacant posts within LED/Tourism Unit filled by 31 December 2024	Equitable Share	R1 200 000.00
	Coordination of Trainings/Workshops for SMMEs/Cooperatives	2 Trainings/Workshops for SMMEs/Cooperatives coordinated by 30 June 2025	—	R -

3.6.3. POLICY/REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT AND ALIGNMENT

3.6.3.1. NATIONAL POLICY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Central to the review of the Nongoma LED Strategy was the Core and Enabling pillars of the National Framework on the LED, i.e.:

- To shift towards a more strategic approach to the development of local economies and overcome challenges and failures in respect of instances where municipalities themselves try to manage litany of non-viable projects or start-ups.
- To support local economies in realising their optimal potentials and making local communities active participants in the economy of the country.
- To elevate the importance and centrality of effectively functioning local economies in growing the national economy.
- To wage the national fight against poverty more effectively through local level debates, strategies and actions.
- To improve community access to economic initiatives, support programmes and information.
- To improve the coordination of economic development planning and implementation across government and between government and non-governmental actors.
- To build greater awareness about the importance and role of localities and regions which globally are playing an increasingly significant role as points of investment facilitated by supportive national policies

These core and enabling pillars have the following implications:

- Analysis of the 52 district and metro municipal economies undertaken and shared understanding across government of the challenges and potentials of these areas developed.
- The comparative advantage and competitiveness of all District and Metro municipalities are identified, incorporated into its LED strategy and exploited.
- All District and Metro municipalities have credible LED programs, which are being effectively implemented by a dedicated local economic development unit or similar entity.
- All Municipalities have LED strategically placed in the organisational structure in order to effectively coordinate inputs that impact and strengthen the local economy
- All Municipalities have LED strategically placed in the organisational structure in order to effectively coordinate inputs that impact and strengthen the local economy discussion and joint economic planning among municipalities and with Provincial and National Government.

3.6.3.2. PROVINCIAL POLICY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following provincial policies, plans and strategies informed the review of the Nongoma LED Framework:

POLICY	LEGISLATIVE / POLICY PROVISIONS / OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS / OBJECTIVES
PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN (PGDS AND PGDP)	– The recently completed PGDS provides a high-level view of key issues, mechanisms and interventions necessary to achieve continued balance growth in the province for the 30-year time horizon. This PGDS provides KwaZulu-Natal with a reasoned strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture, putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments.	– Job Creation; – Human Resource Development; – Human & Community Development; – Strategic Infrastructure; – Environmental Sustainability; – Governance and Policy; – Spatial Equity.
PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS)	– The PSEDS provides a strategic framework, sectoral strategies and programmes aimed at a rapid improvement in the quality of life for the poorest people of the Province. It sets out to address the developmental challenges posed by these socio-economic contexts through a ten-year development plan. The PSEDS specific programmatic interventions are built around the particular nature of inequality and poverty in KZN. The revised PSEDS consists of spatial economic overviews of each district in the province and provides an understanding of the competitive and comparative advantages for each district. This review will inform this strategy through the situational analysis. The successful implementation of the PSEDS is dependent on the implementation at local level.	The PSEDS identifies the top 3 sectors and priority sectors in Zululand including Agriculture, Tourism, and Services and provides an indication of areas of investment into the Municipality with key opportunities. **Agriculture and Land Reform:** ▪ Development of agriculture along Ulundi – Richards Bay corridor ▪ Support land reform beneficiaries – Pongola Port dam (Gumbi claim) ▪ Support for existing and potential land reform cluster projects across Zululand with respect to livestock, maize, biofuels, green beans etc. ▪ Development of livestock and game farming potential on Trust land & land acquired by land reform beneficiaries ▪ Develop Ulundi, Nongoma & Vryheid as agricultural service and agri-processing centres **Services** ▪ Formalise and plan Nongoma & Ulundi to position for investment ▪ Provide adequate affordable housing and related services in towns **Tourism** ▪ Zulu heritage route: expansion of this & improve road links ▪ Emakhosini eco-tourism hub ▪ Ulundi Airport: improve use for charter tourism – link to eco & cultural tourism
KZN EXPORT STRATEGY	A Provincial Export Strategy was undertaken to identify the major challenges facing the province in terms export promotion and present implementable solutions to these challenges. The following are requirements identified by exporters as key to ensuring growth within the export market: – Good communications; – Cost-effective and reliable transport;	In response to this, the Strategy presents five key programmes: ▪ Enhancing the Export Climate and Competitiveness ▪ Improving Market Penetration ▪ Exporter Development ▪ Export Promotion ▪ Export Strategy Performance

	– Certainty that goods will be efficiently delivered across international borders to customers; – Competitive pricing of the goods at destination through assistance with constraints; – Efficient payments to exporters and access to finance for exports; – Minimising of "red tape" associated with exports; – Skilling for exports and training in reducing input costs; – Smart export development, including spatial export development.	Measurement, Management & Review
RADICAL AGRARIAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION (RASET) PROGRAMME	– KwaZulu-Natal's ground-breaking policy programme geared towards addressing the skewed economic make-up of the province through the empowerment of the previously disenfranchised. Operation Vula and its subsidiary known as the Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET) programmes as critical milestones in government's on-going campaign to bring about meaningful and tangible economic freedom which has profound positive implications on the lives of people.	▪ Operation Vula seeks to localise the economy by, initially, exploiting the government buying power to buy from SMMEs and Cooperatives. It targets specific societal groupings, such as blacks, women, youth and people with disabilities, in the province; align and coordinate enterprises regionally and sectorial; and assist targeted enterprises with skilling, funding and markets. ▪ Through the RASET programme, KwaZulu-Natal seeks to improve the participation by small scale farmers from historically underprivileged communities in the lucrative food production value chain. The deliverables of the two programmes are coordinated within the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs

KZN INVESTMENT STRATEGY	– The KZN Investment Strategy was developed as to tool for all stakeholders to assist in attracting and facilitating foreign and domestic investment in KwaZulu-Natal. The objective of the Strategy is to enable all stakeholders in the province to work together in promoting, attracting and facilitating:
	    – Foreign and domestic investment;
	    – Both of a public and private sector nature;
	    – Into productive industries (income and asset creation);
	    – Driven by the comparative advantages of the province;
	    – In order to stimulate job creation and income generation.
		The key areas of focus of the strategy are:
		▪ Improving structures and systems of investment promotion and facilitation, and working together;
		▪ Attracting investment to meet job targets;
		▪ Channelling resources to where they have the greatest impact (i.e.: foreign countries, geographic areas, economic sectors);
		▪ Ensuring that competitive advantages are utilised to the fullest and building on these;
		▪ Alignment and integration with national, provincial and local policies, strategies and programmes (incl. Richards Bay IDZ, DTP);
		▪ Maximisation of job creation and retention through business retention & expansion;
		▪ Gaining optimal benefit from incentives such as DTI sector-based Incentives and service & utility incentives;
		▪ Public sector investment into infrastructure to lead the private sector (incl. rural and small towns).

3.6.3.3. DISTRICT/LOCAL POLICY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following District and Local policies, plans and strategies informed the review of the Nongoma LED Framework:

POLICY	LEGISLATIVE / POLICY PROVISIONS / OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS / OBJECTIVES
NONGOMA SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	– A Spatial Development Framework is thus required which complies with the MSA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, read together with the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001. The required SDF must therefore- – give effect to the principles contained in chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act 1995 (Act no. of 67 1995); – set out objectives that reflect desired- spatial form of the rural municipality; – contain strategies, policies and plans which must- – Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality; – Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality; and – Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality;	– Review current LED strategy with consideration of historical landscape and indigenous knowledge.; – Develop a precinct plan for the town of Nongoma; – To cover whole Municipal boundary as it currently covers the Nongoma town; – Provide clear spatial location of projects (i.e.: place names or GPS co-ordinates); – To spatially reference all capital investment within the municipality; – Municipality is to spatially locate site suitable for refuse to prevent community from disposing domestic waste.
ZULULAND INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN	– The Zululand IDP is a District Level Plan for economic, social and spatial development within the District. This plan is designed to link, integrate and coordinate plans within the District and take into account the development of the region in its entirety. The resources and capacity of the District are designed to be aligned with the implementation of the plan. The District, in alignment with the DGDP, prioritised the following deliveries within the 2018/2019 IDP:	▪ Water; ▪ Sanitation and Sewerage ▪ Environmental Health ▪ Economics, Social or Community, and Skills Development ▪ Poverty Eradication and Food Security ▪ Revenue Enhancement ▪ Spatial Planning and Development ▪ Communication and Information Technology ▪ Good Governance and Clean Administration ▪ The IDP also set out to identify the strategic and competitive advantages of the District
ZULULAND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY STRATEGY (2014 – 2019)	– Zululand Development Agency is a District entity established by Zululand District Municipality for the purposes of promoting economic development, facilitation of private and public investments, identification, facilitation and management of the implementation of sustainable and viable Local Economic Development (LED) projects in the District. The board will give leadership and strategic direction	▪

	to the management and staff of agency.	
DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DGDP):	– The District Municipality development a DGDP. This was done in order to compile a comprehensive and strategic vision and direction for growth in the District until the year 2030. The long-term vision for Zululand District as outlined in the DGDP is simply and clearly	▪ The District DGDP identified the following Strategic Goals for Long Term development within Zululand: ❖ Strategic Goal 1: Job Creation ❖ Strategic Goal 2: Human Resource Development ❖ Strategic Goal 3: Human and Community Development ❖ Strategic Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure ❖ Strategic Goal 5: Environmental Sustainability ❖ Strategic Goal 6: Governance and Policy ❖ Strategic Goal 7: Spatial Equity
INFORMAL ECONOMY LEGISLATION	– Promote co-operation between all spheres of government; between departments within provincial government; between private sector and public sector and between informal economy actors and government officials; – Develop guiding principles that can be applied in supporting and developing the informal economy and – Creating support mechanisms or an enabling environment for the informal economy since the existing legislative framework is mainly geared towards policing, regulation and taxation. There is limited scope for an enabling environment	

3.6.3.4. INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND FACILITATION STRATEGY

Nongoma municipality has developed and adopted its Investment Promotion and Facilitation Strategy. The objectives of the strategy are:

1. To identify the strengths and weaknesses, and comparative advantages of the Nongoma Local municipality;
2. To identify and promote priority sectors within the Nongoma Local Municipality;
3. To develop a comprehensive implementation strategy outlining how investment aimed at maximising resource usage will take place at the local level; and
4. To develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that investment promotion and facilitation efforts are having the desired impact.

3.6.3.5. INFORMAL ECONOMY POLICY

Through its LED Unit (Business Regulations Section), the municipality has developed its Informal Economy Policy. The Policy was adopted by the council in 27 June 2019. The policy is on its fifth year of existence, therefore due for a review. It will be reviewed in the 2024/25 FY.

The Nongoma Municipality through this policy framework hopes to bring informal economy into the economic and social mainstream, thereby reducing their vulnerability and exclusion.

As part of soliciting stakeholders' input into the policy, the policy was presented in the Informal Economy Chamber. It was also presented to competency Units which include Traffic, Peace Officers, Fire Fighters, Planners, Building Inspectorate, and Environmental Health ZDM. An Isizulu version of the policy was compiled through the assistance of Arts and Culture.

The following Informal Economy-related policies and by-laws have been adopted by the council:

- Informal Economy By-laws,
- Penalty Payments Schedule
- Nongoma Informal Trading Policy
- Nongoma Informal Street Trading By-law;
- Lease Agreement for Informal Traders.

3.6.3.4. STATUS OF NONGOMA LM EPWP POLICY

The municipality has an EPWP Policy in place. It was last reviewed in 2022/2023 Financial Year, in line with the EPWP Phase IV. While all EPWP sectors are covered and implemented through the EPWP programme, the most dominant sectors are the infrastructure, and Social sectors. Environment element of the Environment & Culture sector is still lagging in terms of projects that are currently being implemented.

The Municipal Manager has signed the Incentives Agreement with the National Department of Public Works in which the Nongoma Municipality agrees to receive and utilise the EPWP Incentive Grant on the basis of the stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations assigned to the agreement. One such condition is the demographic targets for youth participation, which is set at 55%, while targets for the participation of women and people with disability are set at 60% and 2% respectively. This ensures an increased participation of vulnerable groups in the programme.

It is the policy of the municipality to ascertain that before issuing any tender to a contractor it must first be submitted to Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) technical support for approval to ensure that the municipality considers all the EPWP policy guidelines.

The EPWP Policy is currently under review and will be tabled for adoption in June 2024. The review is in line with the introduction of the EPWP Phase V.

3.6.4. COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC SECTORS IN NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Nongoma Local Municipality, situated in the Zululand District of KwaZulu-Natal, is predominantly rural with a diverse economic base that includes mining, cultural tourism, and agriculture. Understanding the competitive and comparative advantages of these sectors can guide strategic development and investment.

1. Mining Sector

Nongoma has untapped mineral resources that present opportunities for mining activities, particularly for minerals like coal and other valuable deposits, this information is articulated in depth in the *Draft Spatial development framework 2024*.

Competitive Advantages

- **Resource Availability**: Presence of untapped mineral resources offers a potential for economic development and job creation.

- **Labor Force**: A local labor force can be trained and employed in mining operations, reducing unemployment.

Comparative Advantages

- **Economic Diversification**: Mining can diversify the local economy, reducing reliance on agriculture and tourism.
- **Infrastructure Development**: Investments in mining can lead to improved infrastructure, such as roads and utilities, benefiting other sectors.

Challenges

- **Environmental Impact**: Mining activities can lead to environmental degradation, affecting agriculture and tourism.
- **Regulatory Compliance**: Ensuring compliance with environmental and safety regulations can be challenging and costly.

2. Cultural Tourism

Nongoma is the cultural heartland of the Zulu nation, being the seat of the Zulu monarch. This rich cultural heritage presents significant opportunities for cultural tourism.

Competitive Advantages

- **Unique Cultural Heritage**: The presence of the Zulu royal family and traditional ceremonies attract tourists seeking authentic cultural experiences.
- **Established Tourist Attractions**: Events like the annual Reed Dance draw international visitors, enhancing Nongoma's profile as a cultural tourism destination.

Comparative Advantages

- **Cultural Capital**: Leveraging cultural heritage can distinguish Nongoma from other rural municipalities.
- **Economic Multiplier Effect**: Tourism can stimulate local businesses, including hospitality, retail, and crafts, leading to broader economic benefits.

Challenges

- **Infrastructure Deficiencies**: Inadequate infrastructure can hamper tourist access and experience.
- **Seasonal Fluctuations**: Tourism demand can be seasonal, leading to income volatility.

3. Agriculture

Agriculture is a cornerstone of Nongoma’s economy, with both subsistence and commercial farming prevalent.

Competitive Advantages

- **Fertile Land**: The region has fertile soil conducive to various crops, including maize, sugarcane, and vegetables.
- **Traditional Knowledge**: Local farmers possess extensive traditional agricultural knowledge and practices.

Comparative Advantages

- **Food Security**: Enhancing agricultural productivity can improve food security for the local population.
- **Agribusiness Potential**: Opportunities exist for agribusinesses, including processing and value-added agricultural products.

Challenges

- **Climate Vulnerability**: Agriculture is highly susceptible to climatic conditions, including droughts and floods.
- **Market Access**: Farmers often face challenges accessing larger markets due to poor infrastructure and limited transport options.

Strategic Recommendations

1. **Integrated Development Planning**:
    - Develop a comprehensive plan that integrates mining, tourism, and agriculture to ensure balanced growth and sustainability.
2. **Infrastructure Investment**:
    - Prioritize infrastructure improvements, including roads, utilities, and communication networks, to support all economic sectors.
3. **Environmental Management**:
    - Implement stringent environmental management practices in mining to protect agricultural land and natural landscapes that attract tourists.
4. **Tourism Promotion**:
    - Enhance marketing efforts to promote Nongoma's cultural attractions globally, leveraging digital platforms and partnerships with travel agencies.
5. **Agricultural Support**:
    - Provide training and resources to farmers to adopt modern, climate-resilient agricultural practices and improve market access.
6. **Economic Diversification**:
    - Encourage investment in non-traditional agricultural products and services, such as organic farming and agritourism, to diversify income sources.
7. **Capacity Building**:
    - Invest in education and vocational training programs to build local skills in mining, tourism management, and modern agricultural techniques.

Nongoma Local Municipality has significant potential across its key economic sectors. By leveraging its unique cultural heritage, fertile agricultural land, and mineral resources, Nongoma can achieve sustainable economic growth. Strategic investments in infrastructure, environmental management, and human capital are crucial to unlocking this potential and ensuring the benefits are widely shared among the local population.

Illustrated in the figure below, general government employs more people representing (28.9%), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (22.9) and community, social and social personal services (22.5%) are the leading tope sectors contributing to the employment of people in Nongoma LM.

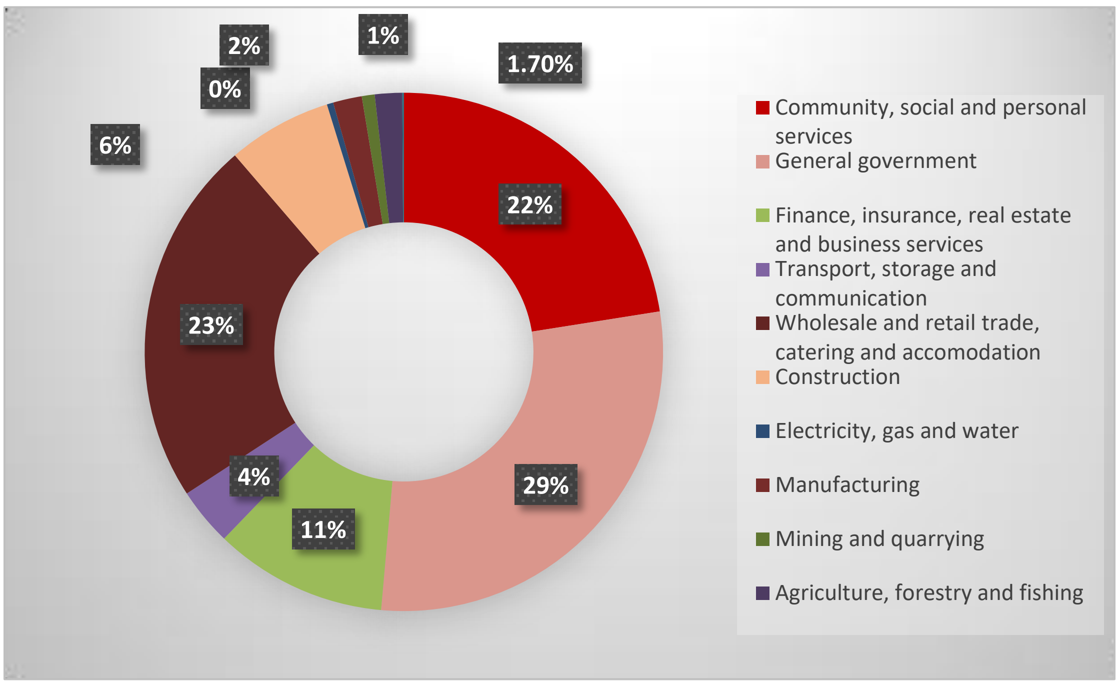


Figure 31: Sectoral contribution to employment, NLM LED Strategy (2019)

1.1. OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- **Maphophoma Irrigation Scheme:** This is an 80-hectare scheme that has been identified by the District in the Nongoma District. It involves the construction of an earth dam of 300 000 cubic metres. The project requires an investment of at around R5 million over a three-year investment period.

- **Beef Processing Unit in Vryheid:** Vryheid has had two abattoirs, the municipal abattoir and an abattoir owned by the Stock Owners Co-operative. The municipal abattoir has been leased to a private company that has now taken over the management of both plants. These facilities represent an opportunity for markets for local emerging farmers.

- **New Irrigation Proposals:** The two Umfolozi river valleys still have a considerable amount of irrigation potential that has not been fully investigated. As a follow-up to the Black Umfolozi Project being undertaken at present; a study of the remaining potential of the irrigation in the district as well as a feasibility study for irrigation development would add considerable value to the assessment of the agricultural potential of the district.

- **ULUMA Africa Cotton project**: This project is to uplift rural communities' standard of living by creating the Cotton growers' enterprises for sustainability across generations (Gen 1 – 4) by putting into practice ULUMA SA Community Economic Road Map 2021 – 2025 and Economic Development Plan 2080. The starting point for ULUMA SA Community Economic Road Map was a comprehensive analysis of the local and broader district and provincial economy.

1.2. EXPLOITING GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME TO DEVELOP SMALL-SCALE FARMERS

1.2.1. Maximising on the National School Nutrition Programme

The National School Nutrition Programme is the government programme that provides one nutritious meal to all learners in poorer primary and secondary schools. The objective is to provide nutritious meals to learners so as to improve their ability to learn. The programme has reached more than 9 million learners in quintile 1, 2 and 3 schools. The programme also teaches learners and parents how to lead a healthy lifestyle, and promotes development of school vegetable gardens.

Food nutrition programme is one of the few examples upon which local small scale farmers could be transformed into co-operatives that would take advantage of transformative commercial opportunities not just within the Nongoma municipality, but also within the district. Small scale farmers are the main suppliers to the food nutrition programme.

2. TOURISM SECTOR

2.1. Nongoma Tourism Corridors

Nongoma Local Municipality is situated in the District municipality acting as the main entrance point into the Province from the Kingdom of Swaziland, and the Mpumalanga Province. There is subsequently a large number of tourist traffic traversing the district on a daily basis. Nongoma unfortunately is not very accessible from the main entrance points to the District, but through development of the R66, and the completion of the tarred surface, a number of tourism development opportunities can be unlocked linked to the increase in tourism traffic through Nongoma.

2.2. Nongoma Tourism Nodes

Nongoma is a potential tourist destination. The town offers the best mix of eco-attractions as a holiday destination with a rich diversity and scenic nature trails, historic heritage and a unique moderate climate. Family members of the Zulu king play an important part in encouraging tourists to visit Nongoma and are often willing to appear at dinners to chat informally to guests about the Zulu Royal House and the traditions of its people. The Nongoma Municipality currently only has one formal tourist destination namely the Zulu Cultural Learning Centre.

The Ntendeka Wilderness Area on the western border of the Municipality (within uPhongola Local Municipality), also might offer some opportunities to exploited, such as day trip tours with overnight facilities within Nongoma. Nongoma is the Royal City of KZN and certain features around traditional Zulu Live can be explored and marketed. Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- Develop an Aggressive Marketing Strategy of tourist attractions in the Municipality
- Marketing and exploitation of the following traditional Zulu activities and daily life in Nongoma LM:
  - Zulu Royal Palace
  - Mona Market
  - Umkhosi woMhlanga
  - Royal Reed Dance
  - Nguni Cattle - opportunity for sales pens & Beneficiation of leather products such as hand bags.
  - Making Nongoma More Accessible to Tourists – Road upgrading and tarring.
  - Co-ordination of a regional marketing effort of the District Tourist Attractions
  - Making Nongoma More Accessible to Tourists – Road upgrading and tarring.

The Nongoma Investment Strategy drafted by Strategic Planning Resources, contains a concept framework for a tourism node development at the Enyokeni Palace. This Tourism Node is situated adjacent to the Kwaphenyane Rural Activity Point. The image below depicts the concept framework.

3.6.4.2. VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS FOR NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

When developing a Local Economic Development strategy for Nongoma Local Municipality, it is crucial to conduct a value chain analysis for the core economic activities—mining, cultural tourism, and agriculture. This analysis will identify potential upstream and downstream opportunities within these sectors.

1. Mining Sector

Core Economic Activities

- Exploration and extraction of mineral resources
- Processing and refining of minerals.
- Transport and logistics for mineral distribution.

Upstream Opportunities

- Equipment Supply: Suppliers of mining equipment and machinery.
- Service Providers: Companies offering geological surveys, mining consultancy, and environmental impact assessments.
- Labor Training: Institutions providing training programs for mining skills and safety.

Downstream Opportunities

- Refining and Smelting: Establishing local facilities for refining minerals.
- Manufacturing: Development of manufacturing industries that use mined minerals as raw materials (e.g., metal fabrication, chemical production).

- Export Services: Companies specializing in the logistics and export of refined minerals.

2. Cultural Tourism

Core Economic Activities

- Management of cultural heritage sites and events
- Hospitality services including accommodations, food, and beverage
- Tour operations and guide services

Upstream Opportunities

- Infrastructure Development: Construction and maintenance of roads, visitor centers, and public amenities.
- Marketing and Promotion: Agencies specializing in tourism marketing, digital advertising, and event promotion.
- Cultural Preservation: Organizations focused on preserving and restoring cultural heritage sites.

Downstream Opportunities

- Local Artisans and Crafts: Production and sale of local crafts, traditional attire, and souvenirs.
- Cultural Performances: Expansion of cultural shows, traditional dances, and music performances as part of the tourist experience.
- Educational Tourism: Development of programs for schools and universities to learn about Zulu culture and heritage.

3. Agriculture

Core Economic Activities

- Crop cultivation and livestock farming.
- Processing of agricultural products
- Distribution and sale of agricultural goods

Upstream Opportunities

- Agricultural Inputs: Supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and farming equipment.
- Extension Services: Providers of agricultural extension services, including training and advisory services for farmers.
- Research and Development: Institutions conducting research on improving crop yields, pest control, and sustainable farming practices

Downstream Opportunities

- Food Processing: Establishment of processing facilities for dairy, meat, fruit, and vegetables to produce value-added products.
- Packaging and Branding: Companies specializing in packaging, branding, and marketing of agricultural products.

- Retail and Export: Development of local markets, retail chains, and export channels for agricultural goods.

3.6.4.3 DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE VALUE CHAIN CATALYTIC PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY FOUND IN NONGOMA

1. Events Connected to the Royal Palace

There is always a buzz around a place where there is a reigning monarch. One needs look no further than the daily throng of tourists to London's Buckingham Palace. Attractions and activities need to be developed around the Royal Palaces; around traditional activities and events like hunting, festivals, rite of passage rituals. With careful planning, the wisdoms and traditions that have value for all people can be depicted in a way that is relevant and meaningful. There a number of these attractions and events which cannot be experienced anywhere else. These are a huge step away from communities who try to interpret themselves by turning their culture into a slick, marketable version of the original.

***2.* Mona Market**

Mona Market is a traditional market which is held in the third week of each month outside Nongoma. It makes no pretences – it is rural African life in the raw. The market attracts thousands of people from all over South Africa. This colourful, vibrant event has huge potential. The Cattle sale takes place on a Thursday every month and from the Monday, locals from all over start setting up market stalls selling everything from thatched grass to venison, fresh veg, arts and crafts, potions, muthi and snake skins. It's a place to meet and mingle and consult the sangoma. The Nguni cattle of the area are an attraction in themselves.

Opportunities: Mona Market is the Africa equivalent of Chinese markets which are a huge attraction in the East. These markets give you an unequivocal, "in your face" slice of the culture and are promoted to tourists as 'must see' attractions. It is doubtful whether there is any other traditional African market like Mona and properly promoted it would draw tourists, particularly from overseas. The good thing about Mona is that it happens every month so there in no uncertainty over whether it will happen or not and it can be included on tour itineraries.

3. UMkhosi woMhlanga – Reed Dance

UMkhosi woMhlanga (sometimes called the Reed Dance) has become a popular cultural heritage and tourism attraction, which lures thousands of tourists both domestic and international. This historically significant event has been revived by the King and is held at the beginning of September at the Kings traditional palace halfway between Ulundi and Nongoma. The Reed Dance (Umkhosi woMhlanga) is essentially a rite of passage for more than 1000 young maidens from all over KwaZulu-Natal. The dance is also a celebration of the Zulu nation and performs the essential role of unifying nation and the king, who presides over the ceremony. In addition to the Reed Dance Ceremony, there is a market atmosphere where communities show off their dancing, singing, crafts and beadwork.

Opportunities: The Reed Dance is an important cultural event which can be used to create awareness of the Royal heritage and vibrant Zulu culture and the traditional Palace of the King of the Zulu could become a key attraction in the region.

4. Potential World Heritage Sites

After many years of isolation South Africa has re-joined the United Nations and therefore qualifies for World Heritage Site Status. These sites are selected and controlled by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation). In South Africa applications for world heritage status are put forward by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Such sites are exactly what the term suggests: areas or specific sites or sights (even single buildings like India's Taj Mahal) which are fundamentally a natural or human cultural heritage of all the worlds people – hence their importance. Most importantly, these sites attract tourists and tourists mean jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities.

All four of South Africa's first listings are, in a way, of both natural and cultural importance:

- uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park – combining exceptional natural beauty with the finest record of
- ancient rock art to be found anywhere in the world
- Sterkfontein Caves and environs – the richest paleoanthropological site in the world
- Greater St Lucia Wetland Park – the most important estuarine wetland system in Africa
- Robben Island – One of the most historically important Political prison sites in the world

Opportunities: eMakhosini Heritage Park - the only combined game reserve and heritage park in Africa has all the criteria for selection as a World Heritage Site. In addition to eMakhosini, Zululand can capitalise on the interest in Lake St Lucia World Heritage Site and link the two sites in marketing approaches.

3.6.4.3**.** ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORT STRUCTURE

Business activities require key infrastructure to run effectively and it's the responsibility of the Local Municipality to provide necessary infrastructure. Key factors that affect business are:[3]

- **Electricity**: There is a raising concern amongst business stakeholders about the rising demand for electricity that the municipality might not be able to keep up with demand. The Local Municipality provides urban areas with electricity while Eskom target rural areas;
- **Water:** The backlog for water services needs to be dealt with to promote business growth throughout the municipality;
- **Waste Management**: Increasing waste in rural and urban areas need innovative plans to deal with waste management. Growing population means growing settlements next to urban areas, if not properly mitigated; this could be an environmental hazard;

[3] *The municipality needs to ensure there is effective service delivery in Nongoma to attract investment in the Local Municipality and to improve socio economic development,*

- **Sanitation:** Urban areas in the Local Municipality are well covered with regards to sanitation, but most rural areas still face backlogs;
- **Roads**: Efforts to improve and maintain roads in the Local Municipality will enhance the economic conditions. Potholes and signage into main towns and tourist sites need to be improved to retain and attract further businesses to local areas;
- **Maintenance and provision of Infrastructure**: This is an important element as maintenance of existing infrastructure (roads, bridges etc.) allows access to the area for tourists.

3.6.5. S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMY

STRENGHTS	WEAKNESS

– Secondary and Tertiary nodes have a good opportunity for growth;
– Have good accessibility to Nongoma;
– Decentralised service delivery points in the form of regional offices;
– Rural settlement has some sort of formalized settlement pattern;
– Nongoma has a dynamic land cover;
– The area is located in close proximity to the Zulu Kingdom which makes it attractive for tourism (local, international;
– The Municipality has a potential for developing the local economic activities through its indigenous wealth in the form of subsistence to commercial farming and ecotourism;
– There are Six Royal Palaces where the King resides;
– Battlefield sites of national and international significance in close proximity;
– Preservation of Zulu culture and rural nature of municipality;
– The area has a rich cultural heritage annual events like Royal Reed Dance Ceremony
– Airstrip at eBukhalini that services the flight needs of the region;
– Proximity to Swaziland, Mozambique and Smangaliso Wetland Park and heritage site;
– Potential to multi-cultural indigenous tourism points;
– Existence of a number of public and private owned game and nature reserves for eco-tourism developments;
– Nongoma being the seat of the Zulu Kingdom;
– Potential culture, crafts and arts opportunities;
– Thriving informal trade in Nongoma town as well as Mona Market;
– Enyokeni cultural hub development;
– Cultural tourism combined with community based, ‘green’ or ecotourism where possible;
– Decent tourism accommodation facilities;
– An opportunity exists to link to surrounding
	– Funding challenges to implement Strategic documents;
	– Strategic land is communally owned by the Ingoyama Trust;
	– Steep river valleys and hilly terrain;
	– Obstacles to accessibility, and limits the extent of agricultural production;
	– Weak roads and communication linkages;
	– Poor public road infrastructure, facilities and pedestrian access to enable service delivery and economic development;
	    – Inadequate provision of essential services (waste collection; etc.)
	    – Lack of library service infrastructure;
	    – Unavailability of skills development centre.
	– Lack of unified marketing strategy which limit tourism development;
	– Lack of supporting infrastructure in areas with latent tourism potential;
	– Limited availability of recreational facilities (parks, reserves, etc.);
	– Lack of compliant and effective tourism information office;
	– Lack of updated information on the key economic sectors within the municipality and the region (for business tourism purposes);
	– Lack of Tourism Marketing communication strategy;
	– Shortage of basic living amenities (water, electricity, etc.);
	– High rate of unemployment and poverty;
	– Slow National GDP growth;
	– Limited flowing rivers throughout the year;;
	– Lack of Access to funding;
	– High Crime Rates e.g. Theft of livestock at rural areas;
	– Rural road infrastructure deficit;
	– No recreational facilities;
	– Shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy;
	– Lack of unified marketing strategy which limit agricultural and tourism development;
	– Lack of an economic hub or development centre to facilitate economic development;
	– Poor involvement and benefits in tourism for the local

municipalities to establish a tourism route/s; – The Municipality has a potential for developing the local economic activities through its indigenous wealth in the form of agricultural farming and tourism; – Thriving informal trade in Nongoma town as well as Mona Market; – Functional municipality structures (IDP structures, Council, Portfolio Committees, etc.; – Nongoma Chamber of Commerce and Industries in place; – Initiatives for revenue enhancement are in place; – Decentralised service delivery points in the form of regional offices; – Thriving Trade and Financial sectors. – Initiatives for revenue enhancement are in place;	communities; – Lack of development of retention strategy; – Lack of scarce skilled employees e.g. Engineers, Technicians, Financial Investment Analysts, Accountants etc.; – Lack of effective revenue enhancement and collection strategy; – Tedious process for land acquisition by potential investors; Unavailability of skills development centre;
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
– Proximity to Swaziland and iSmangaliso Wetland Park and heritage site; – Potential to economic growth through agriculture; – Valuable resource in the form of grazing for livestock; – Nongoma as a whole has a potential for vast growth; – Proximity to Durban Markets; – Potential to leverage multi-cultural indigenous tourism points; – Existence of a number of public and privately owned game and nature reserves for eco-tourism developments; – Availability of government grants for LED related programmes – Nongoma being the seat of the Zulu Kingdom; – Enyokeni cultural hub development; – Bulk water in town being installed; – Many residential settlements which provide opportunities for nodal development; – Untapped Market, Nongoma Local Municipality has not reached its full potential since it has a lot of untapped products and services including mining, agriculture, tourism services etc. – Strategic location of the municipality for export opportunity. – Untapped natural resources potential for exploration requiring application for prospecting rights e.g. coal mining – Big push investment market – Reasonably strong infrastructure linkages with Pongola and Richards bay – Relatively young population – Subsistence farming which could be expanded to commercial	– Distance from major economic nodes in the province; – Global Warming and Climate Change**;** – Limited availability of flowing rivers throughout the year – Limited activities to tap into agricultural potential due to lack of irrigation scheme – Environmental degradation; – Poor investor confidence and lack of investment promotion initiatives – Rural road infrastructure deficit; – Inadequate funding for agricultural , tourism and LED projects; – Slow National GDP growth; – High Unemployment Rates Including youths unemployment rates; – Overdependence on Government Grants – Uncoordinated land use; – High Crime Rates e.g. Theft of livestock at pound; – Congested town centre & lack of parking space; – Poor investor confidence (e.g. failure to get investors for offices); – Youth substance abuse; – Rural road infrastructure deficits; – Geographical location of the Municipality (Deeply rural) – shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy – Limited rainfall and convenient climate

3.6.5.1. KEY CHALLENGES

The Nongoma Situational Perspective Analysis indicates that the municipality space is faced with a number of socio-economic challenges; key among which include the following inter alia:

- Unemployment (including job losses as well as inability to create jobs across the sectors);
- Poverty and wealth inequality;
- General low standard of living conditions;
- Low literacy and educational levels;
- Growing population; and

Addressing these socio-economic challenges requires identification, exploration and exploitation of economic opportunities and initiatives that could highly increase the ability to create jobs. The importance of the next phase is to establish and exhaust all possible values chains that will lead to massive job creation in the foreseeable future. All sectors need to undergo rigorous analysis to establish the extent to which they can be unpacked to contribute at full potential to the local municipality economy.

This is the task of the next phase of the project. In particular, agriculture and manufacturing (which normally have longer upstream, downstream or side stream value chains) do not seem to be performing well especially in the rural-dominant municipality. The performance of agriculture in Nongoma (3% of Nongoma GVA) even dwarfs the performance of agriculture in the other local municipalities

3.6.6. SPATIAL PLANNING/LAND USE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Spatial development planning starts by understanding the movement networks of people, goods, and services which are channelled along specific routes that describe a network of interaction. The level of activity that these networks provide results in “Development Corridors” which are broad areas of relatively higher-intensity development centred on activity and development routes. The spatial element of development corridors involves reinforcing a hierarchy of ‘integrating’ activity routes, which provide access to both municipal wide and local opportunities.

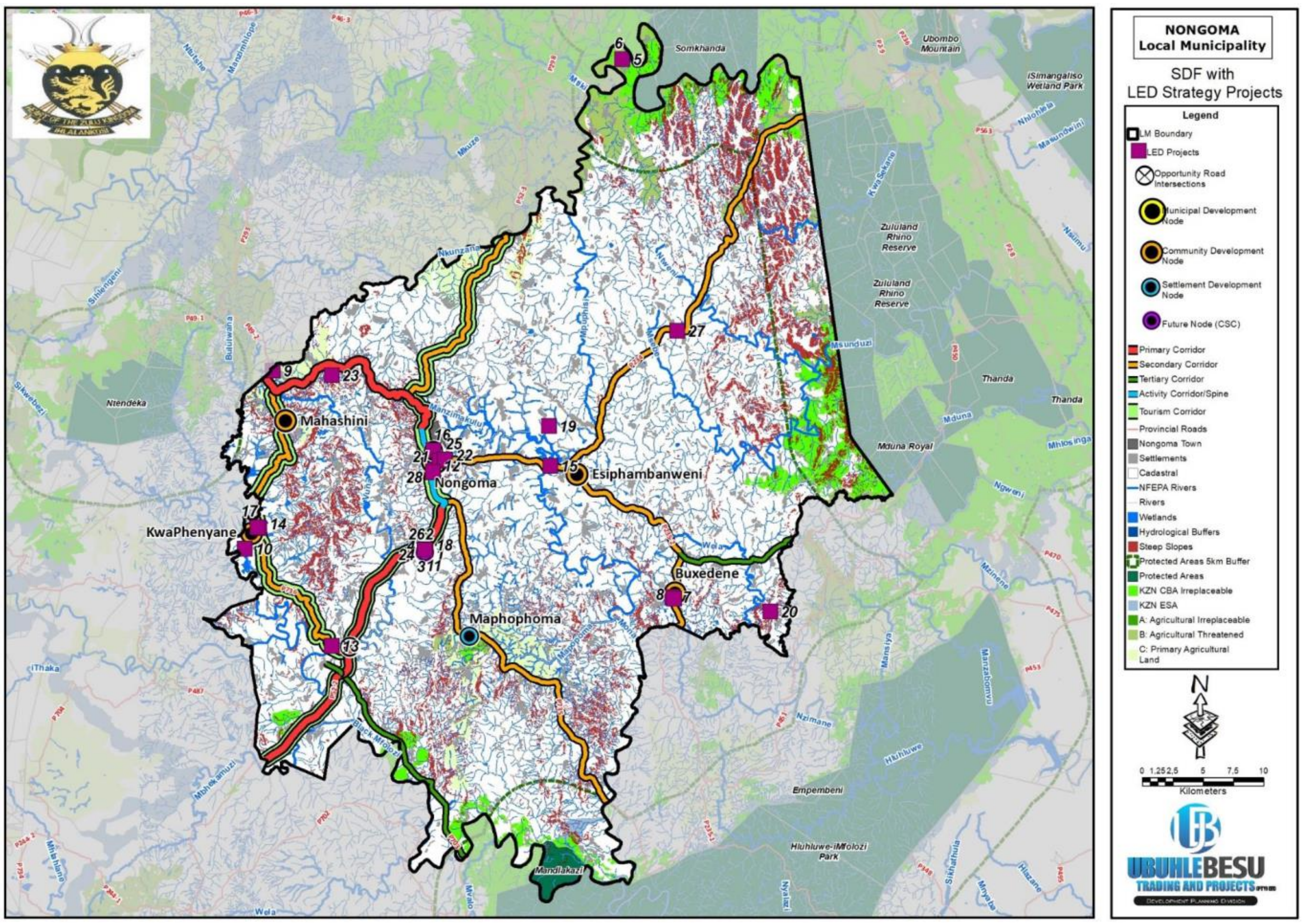
Development corridors in Nongoma Municipality occur at different scales depending on function and categorization of the transportation route that forms the basis of the corridor. They carry the flows of people and trade between two points (origin and destination) and encourage nodal development at strategic points. Corridor development as a spatial structuring element, and a tool for economic growth, seeks to create functional linkages between areas of higher thresholds (levels of support) and economic potential, with those that have insufficient thresholds. This will enable areas that are poorly serviced to be linked to areas of opportunity and benefit with higher thresholds.

One development that is in line with the Nongoma municipality’s development corridor is the proposed low impact Mixed use development, situated on Portion A of Sub 12 on Reserve No. 15832, Local Road 1140, Mandlakazi Traditional Council. The is within **R618 (P235-2)** Corridor-the R618 links Nongoma to Big Five Hlabisa Municipality, Mtubatuba Municipality and also to the N2 to the south and has been identified as a secondary corridor.

The proposed development would consist mainly of a fuel station with three pump islands for light motor vehicles and one pump island for heavy motor vehicles; Car Wash facility; convenience Shop - 380.0 m2; canopy covering the area; parking bays (X20 Vehicles); toilet facilities and ATM.

While the project may be viewed amongst other things as a solution to some of the problems that Nongoma Local municipality is experiencing, i.e. congestion especially in Nongoma town; from an LED perspective, it will serve as a catalyst towards flareup of other LED-related activities adjacent to it.

Map 23: Proposed LED Interventions/Programmes



3.6.7. POVERTY ALLEVIATION INITIATIVE

Nongoma has traditionally encouraged local economic development within the locality through an annual initiative known as “Poverty Alleviation Projects”. This initiative is aimed at empowering local cooperatives through the provision of funding required to purchase the raw materials needed to manufacture / produce the various products and services which these cooperatives then sell on to the local communities and tourists visiting the municipality.

The process is coordinated by ward councillors who provide prospective applicant cooperatives with forms which they fill as part of their application process for funding. The funds are then disbursed, and the applicants are left to fend for themselves in acquiring the raw materials needed and running their businesses.

This process has proved inefficient is the past and findings have shown that cooperatives supported by the municipality through this initiative have been unsustainable for reasons of inadequate local business enterprise skills, lack of business mentorship, limited access to market, lack of a poverty alleviation policy guiding the municipality on implementation thereof and funding qualification criteria, and an implementation and monitoring and evaluation framework to bring the earmarked poverty alleviation projects to fruition.

In his opening remarks during the municipal strategic planning session conducted on February; the Nongoma municipality mayor mentioned that the Provincial Growth & Development Strategy identifies the Nongoma as one of the municipalities with prevalent wards that constitute the most deprived areas in the province. It is therefore important that the municipality aligns itself in terms of having relevant programmes:

- The municipality needed to devise a strategy to produce an accurate indigent register to protect our poorest residents and ensure that they have access to free services.
- The municipality also needed to focus more on poverty alleviation programmes, and other programmes aimed at alleviating poverty in the municipality.

The strategy also identifies Nongoma as Nongoma as a poverty intervention area. The municipality, as per the Mayor's remarks, should therefore engage sector departments through structures such as the DDM to ensure that poverty alleviation programmes are implemented in Nongoma

It further identifies these possible projects for Nongoma municipality:

- Agricultural hub, all-inclusive livestock processing facility,
- Commercial farming development,
- Nongoma Town Regeneration,
- Tourism and Cultural Hub

These possible projects should be reflected on the municipal sector plans such as the LED strategy, Agricultural strategy and Tourism strategy. The municipality should also compile business plans around these possible projects, and for the mere fact that they've been reflected in the PGDS, the likelihood of getting funding is huge.

3.6.7.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THREE PRIORITY WARDS

The following ward constitutes of people that are under the Deprivation Trap:

- Ward 1,
- Ward 3 and
- Ward 5

These wards constitute mostly indigent families and are characterised by poor provision of basic services such as water. These wards are also excluded in terms of road network connections, such that they are characterised by poor access roads. Ward 1 in particular does not have access to a health facility, with the nearest clinic some 24 KM away and a hospital about 65 KM away. Most part of the ward still relies on rivers, wells for source of water.

While the municipality has set aside a budget to the value of R 5 000 000.00 for Ward-Based Poverty Alleviation projects implementation; the bulk of the budget will be targeted towards these wards. Projects will be sourced from the ward-based plans for the respective wards. These include community garden projects, livestock farming among other viable poverty alleviation projects.

3.6.8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS / INITIATIVES

STRATEGIES	STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS / INITIATIVES
Expansion of the agricultural sector	Agricultural development	▪ Encourage the development of agro-processing facilities (esp. beef processing) ▪ Restrict herd sizes or grazing ranges to prevent overgrazing and the over-use of crop lands. ▪ Undertake a pre-feasibility study for hydroponic/aquaponic project. ▪ Initiate the development of a hydroponic/aquaponic project. ▪ Ensure market access. ▪ Coordinate with Zululand District Municipality for the establishment of formal fresh farmers' markets for emerging and small-scale farmers within the district. ▪ Initiate food gardens. ▪ Resuscitation of Buxedene Poultry and Construction of Abattoir ▪ Clustering of projects in order to strengthen machinery acquisition power. ▪ Establishment of sustainable secondary and tertiary cooperatives to deal with value-chain activities (transport, agro-processing, grading, etc). ▪ Form commodity structures to facilitate bulk purchases and delivery to rural areas. ▪ To support the Ngome tea estate redevelopment.
	Institutional Support and Policy	▪ Establish a system for coordinated support to agriculture ▪ Ensure effective inclusion of agricultural development issues in IDP planning ▪ Ensure protection of productive agricultural land ▪ Facilitate the establishment of agro-processing and support services. ▪ Conduct pre-feasibility study for agro-processing opportunities within the municipality. ▪ Implement Agricultural Strategy. ▪ Initiate alien plant species and bush encroachment control project. ▪ Develop a soil, water and veld care project. ▪ Stimulating the development of land care groups. ▪ Identify high potential areas in traditional council areas and raise awareness about reserving for agriculture.
	Supporting emerging and small-scale farmers	▪ Provide small and emerging farmers with necessary technical and logistical support. ▪ Mentorship and training. ▪ Facilitate buy-in and support for small-holder farmers/coops in line with the Zululand Agri-parks programme ▪ Establishing a farmers' production support unit (FPSU) to support all local emerging farmers that will address skills development and capacity building and encouraging the growth of agri-processing industries. ▪ Ensure good relations with the agricultural sector. ▪ Ensure that structures supporting agriculture are in place.

		▪ Develop a skills development programme for agriculture. ▪ Influence perceptions about the role that agriculture as a business opportunity, focusing on the youth. ▪ Ensure agricultural land care management.
Tourism development and support	Expanding tourism attractions and activities	▪ Identify tourism products. ▪ Identification and classification of crafters. ▪ Provide appropriate training and mentorship support programmes for local crafters ▪ and craft cooperatives. ▪ Promoting the development of adventure tourism, agri-tourism and cultural tourism ▪ (through rural tours). ▪ Facilitate and promote the expansion of the hospitality industry and link it with the ▪ available tourism products in the municipality ▪ Facilitate the development of tourist accommodation. ▪ P736 Tourism (Lodge) and Service Station. ▪ Link Nongoma with Emakhosini Eco Tourism Hub and Ulundi Airport (shuttles)
	Tourism information, marketing and promotion	▪ Develop nodal tourism plans. ▪ Establish a one stop shop tourism centre. ▪ Initiate a tourism awareness campaign.
	Tourism infrastructure upgrades	▪ Install signage throughout local area to ensure easy access to tourism attractions, facilities and accommodation facilities. ▪ Upgrade and Marketing of Zulu Heritage Route. ▪ Upgrade and Marketing of Nongoma Wedding and Conference Centre ▪ Encourage sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism developments and operations
	Facilitate training of tour guides	▪ Initiate a skills development programme focussed on service excellence and tourist guide.
Support for the Informal economy and SMME's	Small business support and local procurement	▪ Develop and update SMME Data base. ▪ Establish an SMME electronic tender/business advisory System. ▪ Establish SMME Support Centre (One Stop Shop). ▪ Conduct training workshop and information sessions to SMMEs.
	SMME training and mentorship	▪ Develop skills development programme ▪ Capacity building and training through SETA ▪ Facilitate mentorship programmes for of SMME's
	Value-chain development and innovation	▪ Facilitate the formation of sectoral associations for informal traders. ▪ Facilitate SMMEs, cooperatives and local corporate collaboration for procurement ▪ purposes. ▪ Engage informal trader representatives and associations on proposed and planned ▪ projects for the informal economy.

		▪ Identify and support potential new enterprises.
	Fight against crime in the municipality	▪ Establish community policing forums and business against crime in the municipality.
Growing and Diversifying local industries	Industrial sector strategy and planning	▪ Implement investment promotion and facilitation strategy with a focus on the local industries. ▪ Develop a database of all zoned industrial spaces and all vacant or under-utilised industrial spaces. ▪ Participate in Investment promotion conferences and forums. ▪ Facilitate access of prospecting rights for coal mining, ignite and various commodities. ▪ Establishment of KwaMinya Coal Mine. ▪ Town Formalization & Beautification of Nongoma CBD
	SMME participation within the industrial sector	▪ Encourage industrial development through leveraging of national funds. ▪ Establishment of business incubator where various services can be provided (incl.training, access to funding, water, electricity, transport, business premises, etc.) ▪ Facilitate the establishment of a Beef processing ▪ Facilitate and Promote Small Scale Timber Processing. ▪ Assist small-scale industrialist to form co-operatives ▪ Facilitate access to skills, water and electricity to welders and brick manufacturers. ▪ Facilitate informal traders to access trading permits.
	Land and Infrastructure development	▪ Upgrading existing infrastructure as required. ▪ Provide municipal support in terms of infrastructure development. ▪ Identify and zone suitable land available for industrial development. ▪ Facilitate the development of a small-scale manufacturing and service centre. ▪ Revitalisation of the Kwamjomela Manufacturing and Services Centre. ▪ Construction of Esiphambanweni Mini Shopping Centre. ▪ Construction of Buxedene Mini Shopping Centre ▪ Construction of KwaNjoko Mini Shopping Centre ▪ Revitalisation of the Ehlalankosi Sowing Project.
	Incentive Programme	▪ Develop incentive programme designed to attract investment in in the municipality and increase the rate of investment.
	Business development strategies targeting SMME's	▪ Capacity building and training. ▪ Business support and advice.
Improve the policy Environment for effective economic development	LED stakeholder coordination and communication	▪ Participate in District Intergovernmental forums. ▪ Improve municipal interdepartmental and external governmental communication through the establishment of monthly interdepartmental forums and bi-annual intergovernmental forums. ▪ Formulate a Communication Strategy.
	Funding for LED implementation	▪ Develop a database of all potential funding sources for LED implementation. ▪ Initiate summits bringing together SMME's, investors and banks.

	Business retention and expansion	▪ Commission a Business Retention and Expansion Strategy for the municipality. ▪ Development of a red-tape reduction plan to reduce administrative processing times. ▪ Initiate a municipal wide Business Retention and Expansion programme. ▪ Establish a business visitation programme to identify opportunities and problems along with identifying businesses at risk for closing. ▪ Compile and maintain a database of contact details for businesses in the Local Municipality. ▪ Develop an annual Business Needs Survey that is extended to all private businesses found within the Municipality and identify interventions that can be implemented to address these needs.
	Improving the capacity of Nongoma Economic Development Unit	▪ Develop a monitoring and evaluation systems across the municipality in concurrent with the EDTEA monitoring and evaluation unit. ▪ Extend the LED & Tourism Unit to include a business unit, agriculture unit, LED capacity and special programmes unit.
Develop strategic economic infrastructure	Efficientprovision of bulk infrastructure and services	▪ Improve the provision of water, electricity & sanitation in the municipality. ▪ Creating and/or upgrading of substations and upgrading networks. ▪ Implement Integrated Waste Management Plan
	Transportation infrastructure Capacity and maintenance	▪ Prioritize transport as a value add to the municipal economy by regularly maintaining and upgrading local transport infrastructure linking producers with markets and prioritizing the development and upgrading of road infrastructure in rural areas that ensure links with mainstream economic activities ▪ The bypass road for Nongoma Town ▪ Potential linkages from Nongoma to the south to link with the P700
	Enabling ease of access to land for development	▪ To speed-up the Town rehabilitation. ▪ Building community service centres in rural nodes where necessary. ▪ Fast track the development of shopping complex.
Ensuring effective education, skills and capacity development	Skills training and development	▪ Facilitate training for farmers, SMME and informal businesses. ▪ Provision of financial management skills, marketing and promotion skills and business management skills. ▪ Initiate periodical cooperatives training programmes. ▪ Promote trades as employment opportunities to youth (including plumbing, electricity,hairdressing, etc.) through links with FET colleges.
	Development of industry relations (incl. industries and tertiary & further training institutions)	▪ Initiate a platform for engagement between tertiary institutions and business to ensure programmes are aligned with industry demand. ▪ Provide a platform engaging local business and tertiary institutions to ensure alignment of programmes with industry demand.
	Retention of skilled people within the locality	▪ Development a marketing programme in partnership with local business focussed on ▪ promoting quality of life to retain skilled residents in Nongoma.

3.6.9. LED STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES AROUND KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

3.6.9.1. FUNDING AND ACCESS TO MARKET STRATEGY

Market access strategy is a pressing an important issue for almost all cooperatives and SMMEs within the municipality. A winning access to market strategy is needed for commercial success, as the products must provide benefits to customers, and it must also provide a return on investment to cooperatives and SMMEs providing these products.

To achieve this, cooperatives need to embrace market access strategy as an aim from the beginning, which requires understanding the needs of customers and providing a pragmatic solution. The value story is an important part of the market access strategy. Understanding value and preparing a compelling value story needs an in-depth grasp of the size of the market, existing treatments and cost of offered products, unmet need, and what other cooperatives (SMMEs) have in their product offerings, to truly understand best positioning for a new product not yet on the market.

By understanding the markets and generating the right types of evidence, cooperatives can build a compelling value story to best support price and access negotiations with payers. The municipality will need to support the cooperatives in sourcing additional funding outside of Nongoma as well as access to markets on their behalf to ensure sustainability.

The following projects/programmes are earmark to assist and expand employment opportunities in as far as the key economic sectors in Nongoma are concerned:

KEY ECONOMIC SECTOR	
Agriculture and agri-processing:	– Re-Instate Boer Goat Farming Sustainable Project – Resuscitation of Buxedene Poultry – Refurbishment and starting of Construction of Buxedene Abattoir – The Ngome tea estate redevelopment
Tourism:	– Refurbishment of Mona market – Nongoma Flea Market: Establishment of a Flea market to promote fruit and vegetables SMME development. – Enyokeni Arts & Craft Hub / Fruit & Vegetables Market – Tourism Development in Conservation areas: Identify conservation areas for development
Mining	– Ekubungazeleni Coal mine Prospectus and Concession: Issue Prospectus and Concessions Rights to the private sector and form Public Private Partnerships to benefit the Nongoma Local Municipality and its people. Give first preference of employment to Nongoma Local Communities
Manufacturing	– **KwaMajomela Small Scale Manufacturing And Value Add Services Centre Infrastructure:** This project aims to establish a small-scale manufacturing facility in KwaMajomela. It would also be extended to cater for other sectors of the economy i.e. a general purpose (mixed use) facility that includes value-

	adding services that can benefit all kinds of small enterprises, ▪ Market stalls/stands for fresh vegetables ▪ 10 x Lockable Trading stalls for goods display and sales ▪ 1 x Cold Storage facility ▪ 1 x Training/ meeting place 50 people. ▪ 1 x Shared services centre (computers, fax machines etc.) ▪ 1 x Office centre staff ▪ 5 x Small manufacturing facilities

3.6.9.2. ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN, YOUTH AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In line with National Strategy for the Development & Promotion of Small Businesses in South Africa, Nongoma municipality through its LED Strategy has prioritised integration and support for the vulnerable groups. Hence the municipality is ensuring that at least 30% of appointments of service providers are local SMMEs and that procurement processes are transformed to allow for such appointments.

In the 2023/2024 financial year, 40% of the service providers appointed by the municipality were local and mostly.

Nongoma municipal council took a resolution to integrate SMMEs support into infrastructure development and provision projects. Local SMMEs would be incubated and capacitated while provided with practical experience under the guidance of the main contractors/service providers. A policy to guide such an initiative is currently under development.

3.6.9.3. INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Working in conjunction with the ICT Unit, the LED Unit has successfully proposed the extension of access to internet to some sections of the community. Libraries have been connected with free Wi-Fi, thus allowing not only main library users, but also entrepreneurs, access and opportunity to conduct their businesses at no cost to them.

The municipal ICT Unit has extended access to internet beyond its municipal offices, i.e to Nongoma town especially around the main taxi rank. Public can access free internet when in the municipal offices and its libraries. The municipality will also install network connections in areas such as the taxi rank, which would provide free Wi-Fi connection to communities frequenting town. Areas in the outskirts would also be earmarked. The intention is to extend this service to various centers around the municipal area of jurisdiction; thus, ensuring that aspiring entrepreneurs do not have to travel to the main center (Nongoma town) for access to free internet.

3.6.9.4. UNDERUTILIZED LED INFRASTRUCTURE

Nongoma municipality is characterised by unutilized/underutilized infrastructure which is on one hand, the LED infrastructure investment that has gone to waste due to operational failure from the beneficiaries, and on the other, government buildings, including municipal properties, that have been left unattended.

One of the unutilized buildings within the Nongoma town, the Old Post Office on the main street opposite the Nongoma licencing department, could be reutilised as the Nongoma Tourism Information centre. The municipality does not have an information centre. The Old post Office building is well-located and accessible, therefore appropriate for a Tourism Information centre.

There has been LED investment to Nongoma over the years by various sector departments. It remains a serious concern that none of such investment has bear fruits. LED projects that had over the years, received huge investments, have not been sustainable and have so far crumbled. It should be noted that sustainable and viable LED projects in Nongoma are mostly those that are initiated by individuals (SMMEs) with no assistance from the municipality and other sector departments. The LED strategy that will be reviewed ought to devise a strategy on the resuscitation of these projects.

There are 3 major projects in Nongoma which if were to be made fully operational and functional would have a big impact in the economy of the locality. This includes Buxedene, Indlabathule FPSU and Bululwane FPSU.

1. **Buxedene broiler project**

This broiler production project was implemented through the Department of Trade and Industry (DTi) Cooperative Incentive Scheme (CSI). The project is currently not functional however the infrastructure is there in terms of poultry houses, fencing. Some of the equipment and tools are still there. The causes to failure are as follows:

- There was no proper consultation with all sector players during the initial stages of the project
- The institutional arrangements were not properly conceptualized and contextualized
- Social dynamics within the management structure and amongst cooperatives

2. **Indlabathule FPSU**

Indlabathule FPSU is a multi-year project implemented by DRDLR in Mbonjeni Village in Ward 4. Construction is underway and after completion will host livestock auctions. The Indlabathule Livestock Farming Cooperative will run the FPSU and implement livestock and breeding programmes in both cattle and goats. DRDLR has a fully comprehensive implementation plan for the project. No other similar project will be developed until this project is fully functional.

3. **The Bululwane FPSU**

The Bululwane FPSU is grain project implemented under Osuthu Village in Ward 15 by DRDLR. The FPSU is being operationalized in the current financial year budget. Operationalization includes sourcing of human resources i.e. FPSU Manager, Human Resources, Administration and Security personnel and drivers. There will also be youth under the National Rural Youth Services Corps (NARYSEC) deployed to the project to assist in various project activities.

Project Name	**Location**	**Funder**	**Estimated Value/amount spent**
Buxedene poultry project	Ward 8	DBSA	R 6 000 000.00
Maphophoma Milling	Ward 19	Rural Development & Land Reforms	R12 000 000.00
Bululwane Irrigation Scheme	Ward 15	Agricultural Development Agency	R5 000 000.00
Sonkomose Feedlot	Ward 4	Rural Development & Land Reforms	R1 000 000.00

The financial value of the projects is herein articulated:

There is Also a privately-owned abattoir, which is semi-functional. It is in ward 19 KwaZiphethe. In the absence of a municipal-own abattoir, this abattoir could be utilized and be part of the value chain in the development of livestock farming in Nongoma.

3.6.10. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN NONGOMA

To foster economic growth in Nongoma Local Municipality, integrating an Ease of Doing Business and Red Tape Reduction strategy is essential. This approach focuses on simplifying regulations, leveraging technology, enhancing public-private dialogue, building capacity, and ensuring continuous improvement.

One of the proposed actions in the LED strategy is for the municipality to work closely with the Zululand Chamber of Business. The Chamber has since served as a body that co-ordinate issues and concerns amongst the business sectors. As such regular meetings outside of the LED/Tourism Forum are conducted to entrench communication channels between the municipality and businesses.

Issuing of business licences in Nongoma municipality is very efficient; thus, making it easy for business operators to abide by the legal requirements of operating businesses. There are however some threats and constraints making it difficult for one to open a business in Kwa Nongoma. Since Nongoma municipality has one main economic hub, i.e. Nongoma town, unavailability of land and tedious process for land acquisition is a major stumbling block.

Key Strategic Interventions:

1. **Regulatory Simplification and Streamlining Processes**:

-Review and streamline local business regulations.
-Establish a one-stop-shop for permits and licenses.
-Implement online application systems to reduce administrative burdens.

2. **Digital Transformation**:

-Develop e-government platforms for online submissions and payments.
-Create an online business information portal.
-Provide training for using digital tools.

3. **Public-Private Dialogue and Feedback Mechanisms**:

-Set up sector-specific business advisory councils.
-Organize regular forums and workshops to engage with businesses.
-Implement feedback systems for continuous improvement.

4. **Capacity Building and Training**:

-Train government officials on regulatory best practices and customer service.
-Offer workshops for businesses on regulatory compliance and business planning.
-Facilitate knowledge exchange programs with successful municipalities.

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation**:

-Develop KPIs to measure reform effectiveness.
-Conduct regular audits and evaluations.
-Publish annual reports on progress and impact.

Expected Outcomes:

-Reduced regulatory burdens and costs for businesses.
-Enhanced efficiency and transparency in administrative processes.
-Strengthened collaboration between the public and private sectors.
-Improved skills and knowledge among officials and business owners.
-Continuous improvement and accountability in business environment reforms.

The municipality is currently embarking on a land audit drive in ascertaining the ownership of the pockets of lands within Nongoma town. While this would deter land invasion; it will also allow the municipality to initiate a process of acquiring such pockets of lands for development purposes. Implementing these strategic interventions will create a more business-friendly environment in Nongoma, attracting investment, supporting local enterprises, and driving sustainable economic development.

3.6.10.1. Business Licensing Process

Nongoma municipality is implementing the KZN Automated Business Licensing & Information Management System. The automated business application and information management system is a a game-changer in terms of the business regulatory and information management, for it provides a platform for businesses in Nongoma to apply for business licenses and informal economy permits on-line and to trace the progress in relation to each application. This reduces red tape and cumbersome processes associated with business licensing.

The business licence applications are processed within 21 days, and upon the issuing of the business licences, the record of decision wherein all relevant section (commenting authorities).

The threat and constraints facing businesses in Nongoma are herein outlined:

- Distance from major economic nodes in the province;
- Rural road infrastructure deficit;
- Congested town centre & lack of parking space;
- Geographical location of the Municipality (deeply rural)
- shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy
- Tedious process for land acquisition by potential investors

3.6.11. FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.6.11.1. LED IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING

Nongoma municipality relies heavily on funding from external sources, i.e sector departments, government agencies, non-governmental organisations for the implementation of its LED strategy. The snail pace at which the municipality is implementing its LED strategy could be attributed to the above attribute.

In the current financial year, the municipality had budgeted a mere R2 000 000 on towards LED implementation, a bulk of which, was earmarked for Poverty Alleviation (R1 200 000).

In terms of the 2024/2025 FY draft budget, Nongoma municipality has set aside a budget of R7 000 000 for the implementation of the LED Strategy. This is an improved effort from the previous years, and it is attributed to the establishment of the new department, Planning & Economic Development (PED), within which the LED/Tourism Unit falls.

3.6.11.2. SOCIAL & LABOUR PLAN (SLP) PROJECTS

One of the objectives of the Social & Labour Plan (SLP) is to ensure that holders of mining or production rights contribute towards the socioeconomic development of the areas in which they are operating as well as the areas from which the majority of the workforce is sourced (Section 2 (i) of the MPRDA, and the Charter).

Zululand Anthracite Colliery (uKhukhu Mine) located in the border between Nongoma and uLundi municipalities has been involved in social & labour plan project implementation in the wards within it operates. The following are some of the project that the mine has and is currently implementing within Nongoma municipality:

- Boreholes
- Sanitation Schools
- Sanitation - Households
- Solar Power

Kwethu Quarry operating along the R66 (wards 12, 13 and 14), through Zuke Consultant Services is currently involved in engagements with Nongoma municipality on the identification of possible projects the quarry could implement as part of its SLP projects.

3.6.11.3. EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR LED IMPLEMENTATION

1. EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS

- **Nongoma LM – Nongoma Spar Supermarket**: The municipality has an efficient working link with local businesses such as Spar supermarket. As such, the municipality was able to place its 25 unemployed youth who had just completed a Skills Training programme on Wholesale & Retail operations.
- **Nongoma LM – Nongoma Ithala Centre:** The symbiotic relationship between the municipality and Nongoma iThala centre has benefited 30 street traders. The street traders have been provided with lockable trading shelters within the iThala centre. This provides the traders with a sustainable market for their traders are strategically located adjacent to the iThala taxi rank and the main entrance to the busy Shoprite supermarket.
- **Trade & Investment KwaZulu-Natal (TIKZN):** A view from private sector business reveals the Local Municipality is a poor service provider and this image could negatively impact on future investment in Nongoma. There is a good relationship with TIKZN as a promoting agency for Nongoma Local Municipality.

2. POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS

- **The Usuthu Traditional Council Development Trust**: The Usuthu Traditional Council Development trust has made available a piece of land for nodal development. Part of the development includes identification of a number of LED projects aimed at supporting small businesses and job creation. The bundle of projects to be initiated in the availed land are expected to create at least 3000 jobs, empower farmers, provide food security, as well as mentor cooperatives. All these projects are in line with the LED.
- **Zululand Chamber of Business**: To make the Zululand Chamber of Business be part of the Municipality to serve as a body to co-ordinate issues and concerns amongst the business sector; part of this will be to have regular meetings with the Chamber & local businesses. As such, an MOU with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry will have to be entered into.

3. DISTRICT AND SECTORAL INVOLVEMENT

The human resource capacity gap is momentarily addressed through EDTEA Tourism internship programme. Given the high municipal bill towards employees' salaries, it is unlikely that the vacant posts within the LED/Tourism Unit would be filled anytime soon.

The municipality also relies on the District municipality and its development agency (Zululand Development Agency) for support. In terms of promoting economic development, facilitation of private and public investments, identification, facilitation and management of the implementation of sustainable and viable Local Economic Development projects within its area of jurisdiction. Some of the catalyst projects that have been facilitated through the district municipality and its development agency include:

- KwaMajomela Small Scale Manufacturing And Value Add Services Centre Infrastructure: An EDTEA funded project
- Small business Funding and Mentorship (Senzakwenzeka Cooperative): Also, an EDTEA funded project

The District Development Agency is currently assisting the municipality on its plan to refurbish of Mona market. Mona Market a traditional market which is held in the third week of each month outside Nongoma. It is in Ward 4, and is an economic centre where all local SMME's, traditional leaders and stock keepers come and sell their product once a month. The potential of this node has resulted in some informal traders trading in the area full time. The Development Agency is in a process of acquiring funding for the refurbishment of the Mona market.

The municipality intend enticing the Zululand Chamber of Business be part of the Municipality and to serve as a body to co-ordinate issues and concerns amongst the business sector. Part of this the municipality conduct regular meetings the Chamber & local businesses. The chamber also partakes in the LED forum meetings.

3.6.11.4. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Nongoma municipality has entered into an agreement with the University of Zululand to collaborate on the implementation of the Local Economic Development strategy, as well as Food and Nutrition Security programs and skills development initiatives. The University of Zululand is a public University in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal located at KwaDlangezwa, Empangeni area, within the City of uMhlathuze which has the purpose of pursuing high-quality, and flexible and market-responsive programmes to contribute towards the economic transformation of South Africa.

The parties have a mutual desire to cooperate in the areas of community engagement, research and innovation, capacity building and skills development. They recognise the synergy between them and recognise the importance of the role of universities and municipality in the promotion of national and international collaboration and increased contribution to the development of society. As such, both parties through the MoU, shall jointly:

- Identify and source funding for collaborative community engagement and research projects.
- Jointly set systems for analysing and transforming policy into projects
- Establish a committee to jointly monitor progress on projects.
- Establish stakeholder and community strategies to support the community engagement, research and development activities.

While UNIZULU shall collaborate with Nongoma municipality on projects to address policy implementation, programme development/monitoring/evaluation systems and research needs of the community. It will also design and conduct short courses and training of staff within the municipality as and when required, and also utilise Nongoma community for student training (WIL), and research.

Nongoma municipality shall in turn:

- Collaborate with UNIZULU on projects to address the research needs of Nongoma Municipality;
- Provide funding (whole or in part) for research projects/community engagement projects for the benefit of Nongoma municipality;
- Provide work integrated learning placement opportunities for UNIZULU students;
- Provide scholarships and internship opportunities for UNIZULU students and graduates;
- Collaborate on research, social economic development and knowledge management.

3.6.12. POTENTIAL EMPLOYMENT/JOB CREATION

3.6.12.1. EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)

EPWP was initiated as a socio-economic development and poverty alleviation program, aimed at expanding the current service delivery model of goods and services to ensure shared economic growth and ensure developmental integration across all sectors. The programme thus provides poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out socially useful activities

The main purpose of this programme in the Nongoma Municipality is to improve job creation opportunities and skills levels through existing infrastructure and other projects identified by the Municipality. The programme specifically targets the unemployed in the Nongoma municipal area with the overall outcome of enhancing skills levels and reducing poverty levels. If effectively implemented and reported, the Nongoma Municipality should benefit from an incentives grant that reinforce and reward the Municipality for its labour intensive methods.

In order to ensure proper coordination of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP); for proper coordination, an EPWP Coordination Committee which comprises of departmental coordinators and a champion has been established.

In the 2023/2024 FY, Nongoma municipality had a target of 338 work opportunities. The set target was exceeded since a total of 615 work opportunities were created. Nongoma municipality has been exceeding its yearly set target since the inception of Phase IV Implementation of the EPWP programme.

An amount of R2 217 000 has been allocated for the 2024/2025 FY year for EPWP implementation. That is to be utilized for the 338 work opportunities target set for the Nongoma municipality.

3.6.12.2. COMMUNITY WORKS PROGRAMME

The Community Works Programme (CWP) is an innovative offering from the government to provide a job safety net for unemployed people of working age. It provides a bridging opportunity for unemployed youth and others who are actively looking for employment opportunities. Insika foundation is the implementing agent which was appointed by COGTA. A target of 1000 job opportunities were set, and 1097 job opportunities have been achieved.

3.6.12.3. PRIVITE INVESTMENT TO NONGOMA LM

Private investors have seen an opportunity to invest in Nongoma, and that has resulted in positive spin-off and jobs creation (both short and long-term). There are various developments taking place in and around Nongoma town. These include:

INVESTMENT	BUDGET ALLOCATION	ESTIMATED JOBS	PROJECT TERM
Nongoma Shopping Centre-maintenance	R2,75 million	11	Short-term
Nongoma Shopping Centre-Rebuild	R7,135 million	29	Short-term
Rebuild(unrest) Nongoma shopping centre (programme 2)	R10 860 017	43 temporary and 35 restored post build	Medium- term
Small enterprise Training	R500 000 00	36	Medium-term
Transformation Fund/black industrialist Programme	Operational budget	Internal staff	Medium-term
Thokazi Royal Lodge	R9,825 million	50 temporal jobs during construction	Long- term
Big 5 Service Station	R50 million	15	Long- term

3.6.12.4. GREEN ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES

The following green economic projects have been proposed in the LED projects:

PROPOSED PROJECT	PROPOSED ACTIONS
Establishment of Glass Recycling Plant Recycled Packaging Materials Manufacturing	Establish a community centre where products can be made from recycled plastic, glass and tins
Fertiliser Processing Plant from the Biogas establishment	Feasibility study to be done
Compost Manufacturing from Farm Waste (SMME)	– Establish linkages with local farmers; – Establish site and waste collection operation; – Training; – Build infrastructure
Green Economy - Solar / Biogas Plants/ Wind Biofuel Plant	– It is essential to develop alternative technologies to prevent any further damage health and the environment. Speeding their implementation can benefit our environment and truly protect the planet. Explore the goals of green technology, introducing sustainable living, develop renewable energy and reduce waste. This initiative can create jobs in Nongoma Local Municipality
Recycling Programme	– Provide bins in easily accessible community areas for recycling; – Create a recycling station (s) to sort items;
SOLAR Energy Programme	– Encourage solar energy use; – Obtain solar panels to be installed in new township developments

3.6.13. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

An analysis of the current Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (S.W.O.T.) faced by the Nongoma Local Economic Development Sector is herein presented:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
– The area is located in close proximity to the Zulu Kingdom which makes it attractive for tourism (local, international – Existing Tourism Strategy – Revenue enhancement initiatives are in place – Nongoma Chamber of Commerce and Industries is set up – Preservation of Zulu culture and rural nature of municipality – The area is located in close proximity to the Zulu Kingdom which makes it attractive for tourism (local, international); – The municipality has diversified skilled labour force base to enable growth and development; – Airstrip at eBukhalini that services the flight needs of the region; – Good Climatic weather that favors most agricultural crops; – Existing Tourism Strategy – Revenue enhancement initiatives are in place – Nongoma Chamber of Commerce and Industries is set up – Preservation of Zulu culture and rural nature of municipality – Rainfall average of 1000mm p.a. – The Municipality has a potential for developing the local economic activities through its indigenous wealth in the form of agricultural farming and tourism; – Review of Existing LED Strategy	– Lack of supporting infrastructure in areas with latent tourism potential – Lack of Recreational facilities (parks, reserves, etc.) – Limited funding to finance sector development – Lack of compliant and effective tourism information office – Unavailability of skills development centre – Lack of updated information on the key economic sectors within the municipality and the region (for business tourism purposes) – Lack of Tourism Marketing communication strategy; – Poor involvement and benefits in tourism for the local communities; – Poor public road infrastructure, facilities and pedestrian access to enable service delivery and economic development Inadequate provision of essential services waste collection; – Lack of library service infrastructure; – Unavailability of skills development centre – Lack of unified marketing strategy which limit economic development; – Lack of an economic hub or development centre to facilitate economic development; – Tedious process for land acquisition by potential investors; – Unavailability of skills development centre
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATHS

– Nongoma being the seat of the Zulu Kingdom – Enyokeni cultural hub development – Thriving informal trade in Nongoma town as well as Mona Market – High resilient population; – Proximity to Swaziland, – Mozambique and Kruger National Park; – Potential to multi-cultural indigenous tourism points; – Roads R66,R69 (LINKING Nongoma with Richards Bay, Durban, Vryheid and Pongola – Local Economic Development Agency may be set up to promote social economic development in Nongoma thereby dealing with the scourge of unemployment, poverty, crime, inequality, and encouraging economic participation / inclusion; – Strategic location of the municipality for export opportunity – Good working relations with Traditional leaders – Untapped Market, Nongoma Local Municipality has not reached its full potential since it has a lot of untapped products and services including minerals, agriculture, tourism services etc. – Untapped Minerals which needs exploration application for prospecting Rights in particular Coal.	– Shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy; – High rate of unemployment and poverty – Congested town centre & lack of parking space; – Poor investor confidence and lack of investment promotion initiatives; – Poor participation of youth and women in development programmes; – Lack of reasonably strong infrastructure linking uPhongolo and Richards Bay; – Environment degradation; – Rural road infrastructure deficit; – Prevalence of HIV / AIDS pandemic; – Youth substance abuse; – Inadequate funding for agricultural , tourism projects; – Slow National GDP growth; – Uncoordinated land use; – High Crime Rates e.g. Theft of livestock at pound; – Geographical location of the Municipality (Deeply rural); – No recreational facilities; – Shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy; – Overdependence on Government Grants; – Global Warming and Climate Change; – Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation.

3.6.14. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Nongoma Local Municipality is characterized by a relatively young population, with approximately 70% of residents falling within 0-34 age range. Given the high youth unemployment rates in South Africa, this demographic trend underscores the potential for workforce growth and highlights the urgent need for educational and employment opportunities in Nongoma. The large proportion of young people requires substantial educational infrastructure and youth development programs to meet their needs as well as adequate facilities and programs for early childhood education essential to cater to the youngest age group (0-4 years).

As illustrated in Figure 4 of the demographic analysis, Nongoma shows a notable concentration of children in its population, totaling 81,543 individuals under the age of 15. Additionally, the youth demographic (aged 15-34) comprises 76,135 individuals, while adults (35-69 years) and the elderly (60+ years) stand at 48,723 and 18,878 respectively (StatsSA, 2022). Consequently, Nongoma municipality is characterized for its pronounced prevalence of younger inhabitants, suggesting a considerable birth rate.

So significant is the statistic women in Nongoma constitute 54.6%(StatsSA, 2022)of the total population. The striking revelation that 60,3% of the total households are classified as female-headed households become significant. This is about 10 percent higher than the rate in Zululand (53.83%) and about 25 percent higher than the rate in KwaZulu-Natal: 47.44%.

Most households in Nongoma municipality are indigent. A majority of which are female-headed households and to a certain extent, child-headed households. This therefore suggests that the municipality must update its indigent register so as to ensure that indigent households have access to basic services and are assisted as per the requirements. Three hundred and ninety six (396) households are headed by a person younger than 18 years of age, which is about one-fifth of the figure in Zululand at 2,034; and less than 10 percent of the figure in KwaZulu-Natal at 20,048. This may be attributed to historical male migration due to the migrant labour system, greater male mortality rates due to pandemic diseases, divorces or other social ills.

This form of family structure emphasizes the need for interventions and the direction of resources towards these households since children and females are commonly treated as some of the vulnerable and under resourced groups in society.

While Nongoma is notoriously known for its taxi-related killings; the municipality tops the list of Gender-based violence crimes with reports of women abuse and killings almost every week.

3.6.15. RESPONSES TO THE SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND ILLS

1. NONGOMA YOUTH COUNCIL

Youth unemployment sits at 59.9%, and in order to deal with youth-related matters; Nongoma municipality has established a Youth Council structure. The structure liaises directly with the municipality's special programmes unit, whose main objective is to address issues that are confronted by the vulnerable groups. The municipality has the following programmes for the youth:

- Free Driver's License programme
- Right to learn – CAO/NSFAS application outreach programmes
- NYDA Programmes
- Career exhibition program
- Learnership and Skills Development

2. NONGOMA YOUTH COUNCIL

Nongoma Local Municipality has developed a Children's policy which aims to monitor all programmes' pertaining children. A Children's Forum has been established whereby young people advocate on issues affecting children around Nongoma. Below is a list of some of the initiatives that the Municipality has for children:

- Child headed Families visit
- School Children's Road Traffic Awareness
- Destitute Children's home visit
- Toy Distribution
- Take a girl child to work

3. NONGOMA WOMEN IN COUNCIL

Nongoma municipality has established the Women in Council structure, which is meant to play a pivotal role in advocating for women and dealing with issues that are faced by women in Nongoma. Nongoma has been identified as one of the areas with a high rate of GBV cases as a result the Municipality has had a number of campaigns that aim to address this pandemic. Some of the initiatives that the Municipality has in addressing women's substances are as follows:

- Cancer Awareness Campaign
- One home one garden programme
- Women SMME's Monitoring programme and capacity building
- Programs against Gender Based Violence
- Human Right Awareness

In line with National Strategy for the Development & Promotion of Small Businesses in South Africa, Nongoma municipality through its LED Strategy has prioritised integration and support for the vulnerable groups. Hence the municipality is ensuring that at least 30% of appointments of service providers are local SMMEs and that procurement processes are transformed to allow for such appointments. In the 2021/2022 financial year, 45% of the service providers appointed by the municipality were women and all of them are from Nongoma municipality.

Nongoma municipal council took a resolution to integrate SMMEs support into infrastructure development and provision projects. Local SMMEs would be incubated and capacitated while provided with practical experience under the guidance of the main contractors/service providers. A policy to guide such an initiative is currently under development.

4. PROGRAMME FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY AND THE ELDERLY

The Municipality has developed a Disability policy that was tabled before Council in March 2022. As informed by the policy the Municipality has established a Disability Forum and is also establishing Disability structures in ward level. This is meant to ensure that people leaving with Disabilities are fully represented in all areas. The Municipality has the following programmes that are set for people living with Disabilities:

- Disability Summit
- Disability rights and awareness
- 4.3% of the population in Nongoma is above the age of 65 thus the Municipality has a policy in place that deal with issues distressing the elderly. With the establishment of the Senior Citizens Forum there are programs that are in place that focus on Senior Citizens. Some of the initiatives that are in place for Senior Citizens include working close with Luncheon Clubs, Thanksgiving Day for Senior Citizens.

The reviewed SCM Policy for has made a provision for the disabled to qualify for tenders. Through its Human Resource Development unit, the municipality had solicited support from various role-players towards implementation of learning programmes for the unemployed youth and people living with disabilities.

5. COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

In light of its mandate to respond to the developmental needs of communities and to coordinate the delivery of basic services across municipalities, local government is well positioned to deliver on the basic fundamentals of safety and violence prevention. As a result, local government has been delegated a series of responsibilities in terms of the 2016 White Paper, which include:

- Integrating safety and violence prevention outcomes into local, district and metropolitan IDPs
- Facilitating meaningful participation by communities in safety planning activities and forums
- Aligning budgets and resources to safety and violence prevention objectives and outcomes
- Coordinating safety and violence prevention programmes within the municipalities
- Conducting needs assessments and audits of challenges to community safety at a local level
- Developing community safety plans and local strategies to identify the safety needs of municipalities

Nongoma municipality has a community safety plan in place.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY FORUMS (CSFs)
One element of the implementation plan for the Community Safety would be the establishment of community safety forums through the municipality. It is envisaged that these CSFs would be embedded upon the already existing structures at a ward level, such as ward committee and warrooms.

As the primary structure for bringing government's integrated approach to safety to communities, the community safety forum (CSFs) will well positioned to not only lead the development of community safety plans, but to also coordinate a multi-sectoral approach to building safer communities on a local level. It would provide a structured link between the many community resources that may exist in the local municipality.

7. ENSURING A SAFER NONGOMA TOWN
The municipality has already started implementing projects that seek to ensure a safer Nongoma town. These include installation of 5 high-mast lights in strategic areas around Nongoma town, white City, and Delini. The municipality would be installing solar powered streetlights in town and also along the road from Nongoma hospital to white city.

3.6.16. NATION BUILDING & SOCIAL COHESION

The following activities within the Nongoma Municipal Area contribute towards nation building and social cohesion:

- Sports Activities:
- Local Mayoral Cup
- District Championship

- Local Marathon
- Women's Dialogue
- Youth and Sports Indaba
- Disability Indaba
- Nongoma municipal Prayer Day
- 16 Days of Activism
- World Aids day commemoration
- HIV/ AIDS & TB awareness and campaigns
- Isibaya Samadoda (fight with GBV)

3.6.17. SWOT ANALYSIS FOR LED AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

STRENGHTS	WEAKNESSES
– Secondary and Tertiary nodes have a good opportunity for growth; – Have good accessibility to Nongoma; – Decentralised service delivery points in the form of regional offices; – Rural settlement has some sort of formalized settlement pattern; – Nongoma has a dynamic land cover; – The area is located in close proximity to the Zulu Kingdom which makes it attractive for tourism (local, international; – The Municipality has a potential for developing the local economic activities through its indigenous wealth in the form of subsistence to commercial farming and ecotourism; – There are Six Royal Palaces where the King resides; – Battlefield sites of national and international significance in close proximity; – Preservation of Zulu culture and rural nature of municipality; – The area has a rich cultural heritage annual events like Royal Reed Dance Ceremony – Airstrip at eBukhalini that services the flight needs of the region; – Proximity to Swaziland, Mozambique and Smangaliso Wetland Park and heritage site; – Potential to multi-cultural indigenous tourism points; – Existence of a number of public and private owned game and nature reserves for eco-tourism developments; – Nongoma being the seat of the Zulu Kingdom; – Potential culture, crafts and arts opportunities; – Thriving informal trade in Nongoma town as well as Mona Market;	– Funding challenges to implement Strategic documents; – Strategic land is communally owned by the Ingoyama Trust; – Steep river valleys and hilly terrain; – Obstacles to accessibility, and limits the extent of agricultural production; – Weak roads and communication linkages; – Poor public road infrastructure, facilities and pedestrian access to enable service delivery and economic development; – Inadequate provision of essential services (waste collection; etc.) – Lack of library service infrastructure; – Unavailability of skills development centre. – Lack of unified marketing strategy which limit tourism development; – Lack of supporting infrastructure in areas with latent tourism potential; – Limited availability of recreational facilities (parks, reserves, etc.); – Lack of compliant and effective tourism information office; – Lack of updated information on the key economic sectors within the municipality and the region (for business tourism purposes); – Lack of Tourism Marketing communication strategy; – Shortage of basic living amenities (water, electricity, etc.); – High rate of unemployment and poverty; – Slow National GDP growth; – Limited flowing rivers throughout the year;; – Lack of Access to funding; – High Crime Rates e.g. Theft of livestock at

– Enyokeni cultural hub development; – Cultural tourism combined with community based, ‘green’ or ecotourism where possible; – Decent tourism accommodation facilities; – An opportunity exists to link to surrounding municipalities to establish a tourism route/s; – The Municipality has a potential for developing the local economic activities through its indigenous wealth in the form of agricultural farming and tourism; – Thriving informal trade in Nongoma town as well as Mona Market; – Functional municipality structures (IDP structures, Council, Portfolio Committees, etc.; – Nongoma Chamber of Commerce and Industries in place; – Initiatives for revenue enhancement are in place; – Decentralised service delivery points in the form of regional offices; – Thriving Trade and Financial sectors. – Initiatives for revenue enhancement are in place	rural areas; – Rural road infrastructure deficit; – No recreational facilities; – Shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy; – Lack of unified marketing strategy which limit agricultural and tourism development; – Lack of an economic hub or development centre to facilitate economic development; – Poor involvement and benefits in tourism for the local communities; – Lack of development of retention strategy; – Lack of scarce skilled employees e.g. Engineers, Technicians, Financial Investment Analysts, Accountants etc.; – Lack of effective revenue enhancement and collection strategy; – Tedious process for land acquisition by potential investors;
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
– Proximity to Swaziland and iSmangaliso Wetland Park and heritage site; – Potential to economic growth through agriculture; – Valuable resource in the form of grazing for livestock; – Nongoma as a whole has a potential for vast growth; – Proximity to Durban Markets; – Potential to leverage multi-cultural indigenous tourism points; – Existence of a number of public and privately owned game and nature reserves for eco-tourism developments; – Availability of government grants for LED related programmes – Nongoma being the seat of the Zulu Kingdom; – Enyokeni cultural hub development; – Bulk water in town being installed; – Many residential settlements which provide opportunities for nodal development; – Untapped Market, Nongoma Local Municipality has not reached its full potential since it has a lot of untapped products and services including mining, agriculture, tourism services etc. – Strategic location of the municipality for export opportunity.	– Distance from major economic nodes in the province; – Global Warming and Climate Change; – Limited availability of flowing rivers throughout the year – Limited activities to tap into agricultural potential due to lack of irrigation scheme – Environmental degradation; – Poor investor confidence and lack of investment promotion initiatives – Rural road infrastructure deficit; – Inadequate funding for agricultural, tourism and LED projects; – Slow National GDP growth; – High Unemployment Rates Including youths unemployment rates; – Overdependence on Government Grants – Uncoordinated land use; – High Crime Rates e.g. Theft of livestock at pound; – Congested town centre & lack of parking space; – Poor investor confidence (e.g. failure to get investors for offices); – Youth substance abuse; – Rural road infrastructure deficits;

– Untapped natural resources potential for exploration requiring application for prospecting rights e.g. coal mining – Big push investment market – Reasonably strong infrastructure linkages with Pongola and Richards bay – Relatively young population – Subsistence farming which could be expanded to commercial	– Geographical location of the Municipality (Deeply rural) – shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy – Limited rainfall and convenient climate – Unemployment (including job losses as well as inability to create jobs across the sectors); – Poverty and wealth inequality;

3.6.18. SUMMARISED CHALLENGES FOR LED & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Inadequate skills**: The municipality has a fundamental deficit of skills, considering that there is no tertiary institution in Nongoma, and consequent outmigration of the population. Nongoma is thus considered as a labour 'sending' region. Although labour immigrants from Nongoma do send remittances to relatives in the area, what this also suggests is that the bulk of expenditures by the immigrants take place outside the municipality.
- **Underutilised Livelihood Assets**: Evidently, although Nongoma municipality has numerous assets such as a beautiful topography and expansive land, unfortunately these are underutilised. As already mentioned the ownership of land by the Traditional Authorities sometimes (not always) poses a major development challenge.
- **Sub-Optimal Performance of Real Sectors:** Although the location quotient revealed a comparative advantage of agriculture, finance, trade and community services sectors, all of these sectors have performed sub-optimally. The Real sectors –agriculture and manufacturing play an insignificant role as it concerns the overall municipal economy. Notwithstanding, these sectors are strongly represented in household based economic activities. It is important to commercialise them for improved economic performance of the municipal economy.
- **High Levels of Economic Vulnerability**: In examining Nongoma's Tress Index, this report has already argued that the municipality is heavily reliant on community services, and to a le and finance sector. The municipal Tress Index noted that as at 2012, this vulnerability was highest in a decade. Analysis of various literature sources suggest that the municipality is classified among the most vulnerable municipalities in the country. In the CoGTA's vulnerability context, Nongoma ranks among the bottom ten performers while the Municipal Vulnerability Index which measures the most productive areas or regions to work, live and invest, ranked Nongoma as the worst in 2008. By the Municipal Vulnerability Index classification, Nongoma remains among the least productive municipalities in the country.
- **Poor Stakeholder Partnerships**: A workshop conducted among LED stakeholders suggests a poor working relationship between the private and the public sector. Informal traders on their part are suspicious of municipal intentions, while Traditional leaders are hardly accessible by the public or the government. What is more, departments within the municipality do not interact meaningfully, except only on formality levels and remotely.

As a result, activities and initiatives by one department are hardly visible to another, even when there is a convergence in regard to objectives of the initiatives.

- **Indigent households**: Most households in Nongoma municipality are indigent. A majority of which a female-headed household and to a certain extent, child-headed households. This therefore suggests that the municipality must update its indigent register so as to ensure that indigent households have access to basic services and are assisted as per the requirements.
- **Youthful economically inactive population**: Nongoma LM is made up of a largely youthful population. Approximately 42,5% of the population comprises of individuals who are less than 15 years old and thus not economically active. Efforts to municipal development should therefore be aimed at investments in education and the creation of employment opportunities.
- **High crime rate, especially Gender-based Violence**: While Nongoma is notoriously known for its taxi-related killings; the municipality tops the list of Gender-based violence crimes with reports of women abuse and killings almost every week.

3.7. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

3.7.1. INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Chapter 5, Section 26, prescribes the core components of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Section 26 (h) requires the inclusion of a financial Viability, which should include a budget projection for at least the next three years. The financial viability aims to determine the financial affordability and -sustainability levels of the Municipality over the medium term.

Part 2 of the Municipal Budgeting and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) (budget-related policies) requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that budget-related policies are prepared and submitted to Council. One of these policies relates to the long-term financial planning, which aims to ensure that all long-term financial planning is based on a structured and consistent methodology, thereby ensuring long-term financial affordability and sustainability.

3.7.2. OVERVIEW

3.7.2.1. BACKGROUND

A municipality's financial viability integrates the financial relationships of various revenue and expenditure streams to give effect to the IDP. It provides guidance for the development of current budgets and assesses financial impacts on outer years' budgets by incorporating capital expenditure outcomes, operating expenditure trends, optimal asset management plans and the consequential impact on rates, tariffs and other service charges.

The financial viability aims to determine the appropriate mix of financial parameters and assumptions within which the Municipality should operate to facilitate affordable and sustainable budgets for at least 3 – 5 years. In addition, it identifies the consequential financial impact of planned capital projects on the Municipality's operating budget.

The Financial Viability is reviewed annually to determine the most affordable level at which the Municipality can operate optimally taking the following into account:

- Fiscal overview;
- Economic climate;
- National- and Provincial influences;
- IDP and other legislative imperatives; and
- Internal governance, community consultation and service delivery trends.

3.7.2.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

To ensure that all medium-term financial planning is based on a structured and consistent methodology therefore enabling delivery of Municipality strategies whilst ensuring the Municipality's long term financial sustainability and affordability in order to achieve objectives over the medium- and long term. The guiding principles include:

- Future financial sustainability inclusive of realistic revenue sources;
- Optimal collection of revenue, taking into consideration the socio-economic environment.
- Optimal utilisation of grant funding; and
- Continuous improvement and expansion in service delivery framework.

3.2.3. FINANCIAL STRATEGIES AND NON-FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

3.2.3.1. FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

An intrinsic feature of the financial viability is to give effect to the Municipality's financial strategies. These strategies include:

- Maintaining or improving basic municipal services;
- Maintaining fair, equitable and cost reflective rates and tariff increases;
- Continuous improvement to the financial position;
- Ensuring funding for asset maintenance and renewal;
- Ensuring realistic revenue sources and affordable debt levels to fund the capital budget; and
- Ensuring full cost recovery for the provision of internal services.

3.2.1.4. NON-FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

The financial viability and sustainability is a key component for achieving the goals listed in the IDP and must consider the IDP inclusive of other strategies and frameworks. The following considerations are included:

(a) Fiscal overview considered by reviewing past financial performance and considering strategic and policy direction of the Municipality to ensure sustainability.
(b) The forecasting model requires assumptions on, amongst other, the following internal and external factors:
   i. General inflation outlook and its impact on municipal activities;
   ii. Affordability of municipal rates and tariffs and Timing of revenue collection;
   iii. Interest rates for borrowing and investment of funds;
   iv. Growth/decline in tax base of the municipality;
   v. Average salary increases;
   vi. Ability of the municipality to spend and deliver on the programmes;
   vii. Implications of organisational restructuring and other major events into the future;
   viii. Consideration of the Cost Containment Regulatory measures; and
   ix. Sector Plans and Infrastructure Masterplans.
(c) Intergovernmental fiscal transfers/allocations/subsidies from National- and Provincial government play a pivotal role in the finances of the Municipality. The following

unconditional transfers/allocations must be considered, as a minimum, when projecting the budget:

i. Local Government Equitable Share;
ii. Grants related to the provision of Provincial government functions, for example: Library Services.

The financial strategies mentioned above are underpinned by the sub-strategies in section 3 supported by policy, processes and directives in the Municipality to ensure that the Municipality remains financially sustainable.

3.2.5. FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

3.2.5.1. Revenue raising strategies

The primary revenue sources of a municipality, other than grants and subsidies, are from the following sources:

(a) Property Rates;
(b) Service Charges - Refuse Removal;
(c) Fines;
(d) Licences and Permits;
(e) Rentals; and
(f) Investment Interest

Property Rates and Service Charges is anticipated to make up over 13.2% a 0.69% improvement from the 12.52% (2022/23 financial year) of the Municipality's operating revenue and it is therefore of utmost importance that revenue maximisation is attained with the implementation of various policies and strategies.

The objectives of the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, which covers revenue collection of property rates and refuse removal, are to:

- Focusing on all outstanding debt as raised on the debtor's account;
- Promoting a c ulture of good payment habits amongst debtors and instilling a sense of responsibility towards the payment of accounts and reducing municipal debt; and
- Effectively and efficiently dealing with defaulters in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy.

The Rates Policy is reviewed and adopted annually, and is based on the guiding principles of equity, affordability, financial sustainability and cost efficiency.

7.2.5.1. Projecting revenue parameters

Projections and ensuring realistic revenue pockets from the sources over the short, medium and long term, the following considerations are taken into account:

On Property Rates

- Supplemental Valuations (SV) and General Valuations (GV) applicable to the relevant years of the MTREF;
- Impact of outstanding GV objections and appeals;
- Income foregone provision – council determined rebates and changes to pensioner/social and indigent rebates;
- Comparability to neighbouring municipalities; and
- Collection rates.

On Rental of Facilities

- Asset register of all properties available for hire; and
- The conditional and maintenance status of properties.

3.2.6. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

In general municipalities are faced with ongoing challenges to deliver services in an environment where revenues are constrained. Strategy to balance competing demands is therefore critical to ensure provision of services in a financially sustainable manner. Financial sustainability, is:

- The ability of a municipality to meet its service delivery mandate, and
- to strive for a balanced budget.

This is achieved by taking, inter alia, the following criteria into account:

Affordability

To determines whether the Municipality can afford the current long term financial commitments and the impact of rates and tariffs on the consumer.

Credibility

To determines whether the budget assumptions are credible and whether the budget is funded in accordance with the provision of section 18 of the MFMA.

Sustainability

To determines whether the Municipality is financially sustainable.

The financial sustainability of the Municipality's budget is assessed annually by NT by measuring the Municipality's performance against financial ratios such as:

Cash/Cash equivalent at year-end

A positive cash position over the MTREF would indicate if the Municipality's MTREF (medium term) budget is sustainable. A favourable cash position is also evident of a favourable opening cash balance and operating surpluses in the outer years.

Cash plus investment less application of funds

This ratio tends to understand how the municipality has applied the available cash and investments. A good measure is that the total cash and long term investments should be more than the commitments for each corresponding year of the MTREF. If so, it reflects that the Municipality can afford its commitments over the medium term.

Monthly average payments covered by cash or cash equivalent

This measure outlines the level of financial risk in the event of the municipality being under financial stress i.e. it indicates the number of times average monthly payments are covered.
These annual measurements on sound (current) financial positions are however limited to the short to medium term.

During the annual MTFP process and whilst drafting the MTREF the Municipality assesses the risks impeding financial sustainability and reviews the financial strategies to mitigate such risks. These risks – not unique to the Municipality – can be categorised as requiring a short-, medium- or long terms strategy. Such risks include:

- Grant funding dependency – equitable share.
- Limited revenue raising initiatives;
- Increasing community service demands with limited resources;
- Expenditure exceeds revenue parameters;
- Aging infrastructure - Insufficient investment;
- Lower collection rates – consumer resistance to pay

Mitigating measures relevant to the MTREF are annually reviewed and included in the budget assumptions write-up as part of the MBRR budget documentation inclusions.

3.2.7. CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES

The MTFP aims to determine the appropriate mix of financial parameters and assumptions within which the Municipality should operate to facilitate affordable and sustainable budgets for at least 5 years into the future. At present the financing mix stand at -:

- 10% of own financing
- 10% of External financing (1-3 years), and
- 80% of Grant Financing

This is reviewed annually to determine the most affordable level at which the Municipality can operate optimally. In addition, it identifies the consequential financial impact of planned capital projects on the Municipality's operating budget.

The Municipality borrows in terms of Chapter 6 of the MFMA as well as the Municipality's Borrowing Policy, in terms of which a long-term loan will only be entered into if it is affordable and sustainable. The Municipality primarily borrows against future service and revenue generating assets.

3.2.8. OPERATIONAL FINANCING STRATEGIES

In ensuring maximisation of the Municipality's revenue sources as set out in the revenue raising strategies, the Municipality will strive to secure conditional grant funds from both National and Provincial governments as well as local funders. The Municipality has a system of monitoring compliance to conditions for all grants.

The setting of cost-reflective tariffs is a requirement of Section 74(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, which is meant to ensure that municipalities set tariffs that enable them to recover the full cost of rendering the service. This requirement is reiterated annually in the annual budget circulars provided by National Treasury to ensure municipalities compile a credible budget.

During the MTREF, the Municipality will introduce a costing guidelines document setting out detailed costing principles to ensure that all costs are charged out correctly and tariff-funded services specifically are fully cost reflective.

The current year budgeting approach ensures that cost savings are practised. It involves extensive assessments of previous years' budget outcomes to ensure funding is allocated to give effect to service delivery. In addition, the budgeting approach gives effect to a form of a zero-based budgeting achieved through, amongst other, the application of differentiated parameter increases, budget reductions and the reprioritisation of budgets.

Embedded in the budgeting approach is the special focus on repairs and maintenance, which is viewed as one of the Municipality's essential strategies aimed at preserving and protecting the Municipality's asset base.

The Municipal Cost Containment Regulations and the Municipality's Cost Containment Policy embedded in the Municipality's operations also continue to assist in driving cost down by ensuring the value for money is achieved and resources of the municipality are used effectively and economically.

The impact of unfunded mandates on municipal budgets received traction over the last few years as it places a continuous growing financial burden on the Municipality's finances. To curb the growing expenditure, the Municipality attempts to curb expansion in expenditure on certain unfunded mandates.

3.2.8.1. The key informants over the coming year are:

- 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 Trade Payables Debt Burden;
- Constrained financial sources and increased uncertainty on payments;
- Infrastructure Investment;
- Intergovernmental collaboration – Debt recovery;
- Staff Safety – extension of protection services to senior managers;

- Asset, land and facility protection;
- Local Economic Development – Facilities and Trading licences;
- Containing costs; and
- Increasing technology use on the Contracts, Risk, and Performance management.

3.2.8.2. **The depreciation strategy –** introduces the depreciation charge into cash flow forecasts in order to fund the asset replacement and maintenance reserve fund (ARR). This is based on prior year audited depreciation. The contribution is planned as follows over the MTREF:

- 2024/25 25%
- 2025/26 50%
- 2026/27 50%

3.2.8.3. **Cost-saving strategy –** the initiative aimed at achieving a budget that is realistic, sustainable and credible ensuring the continuation of services and keeping revenue increases at low levels.

3.2.8.4. **Self-Funding Strategy –** Increase external funding against capital initiatives to expand on revenue base thus external funding focuses on revenue generating capital projects. The Municipality has low level of Debt Leverage and has strength to support a stronger debt profile.

3.2.8.5. **Consultant reduction strategy –** The initiative is aimed at reducing the external dependency on technical areas and increasing internal skills. This is achieved through implementing transfer of skills KPA for all consultants appointed. Areas of focus are:

- Financial Statements Preparation;
- Policy developments; and
- Project Administration – Project Management (PMU)

3.2.9. FINANCIAL MODELLING AND KEY PLANNING DRIVERS

The following are the principles applied to the MTREF in determining and maintaining a sustainable financial plan:

3.2.9.1. To cover the **cost-of-living** increase as per the SALGBC agreement, through identifying permanent reductions across the organisation in the 2024/2025 financial year. The focus area is on the following line items:

- Cell phones
- Vehicle / car allowances; and
- Standbys and Overtime.

3.2.9.2. Differentiated expenditure parameters provide for no expenditure growth on certain expenditure elements (other expenditure, contracted services and inventory consumed).

3.2.9.3. Repairs and maintenance growth will be based on the previous year's actual expenditure, service delivery needs and efficiencies identified.

3.2.9.4. On the staff and vacancies intervention will include:

- Salaries and Wages including councillor allowances will be limited to 55% of the total operating budget. The ratio target appears abnormal, but it addresses the cost cutting initiatives; repayment of current trade payables; and the investment to revenue raising capital projects.
- Suspending the payment of standby and overtime with exception of Essential Services (Waste Management and Protection Services)

3.2.9.5. A 100% operating budget implementation rate achieved.

3.2.9.6. A 100% capital expenditure implementation rate achieved.

3.2.9.7. Expenditure programmes must be delivery ready with focus on project preparation for outer years.

3.2.9.8. Credible and realistic collection rates based on current- and projected trends considering the past and current trends (audited results only)

3.2.9.9. National- and Provincial allocations as per the 2023 Division of Revenue Bill (DoRb) and the Provincial Gazette.

3.2.10. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL INFLUENCES

3.2.10.1. National Treasury MFMA Circular No. 123, issued in 3 March 2023.

The purpose of this annual budget circular is to guide municipalities with the compilation of the 2023/24 MTREF. The objectives of the circular are to, inter alia, demonstrate how municipalities should undertake annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget- and financial reform agenda and associated "game changers".

Key focus areas stemming from this circular:

- Macro-economic forecasts to be considered when preparing the 2024/25 MTREF municipal budgets.
- Key focus areas for the 2024/25 budget process including local government conditional grant allocations.
- Pension funding defaults.
- Version 6.7 of the mSCOA chart released with the circular to be utilised for the preparation of the 2024/25 MTREF.
- Other mSCOA-related requirements and recommendations for municipalities to consider.
- Municipalities to set cost reflective tariffs to ensure that recovery of the full cost of rendering the service.

- The local government equitable share formula has been updated to account for projected household growth, inflation and estimated increases in bulk water and electricity costs over the 2024/25 MTEF period.
- All municipalities are reminded of section 8 of the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) on the determination of categories of rateable properties that has been revised through the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Amendment Act, 2014.
- Municipalities are encouraged to maintain tariff increases at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality.
- Municipalities are required to justify all increases in excess of the projected inflation target for 2024/25 in their budget narratives.
- Decisively address unfunded budgets by reducing non-priority spending and improving revenue management processes to enable collection; and
- Criteria for the release of the Local Government Equitable Share to Municipalities.
- Amendments/ updates to the Municipal Borrowing Policy Framework.

3.2.11. REVENUE FRAMEWORK

The CPI inflation is forecasted to be within the lower limit of the 3-6 percent target band; therefore, municipalities are required to justify all increases in excess of the projected inflation target for 2024/2025 in their budget narrative and pay careful attention to tariff increases across all consumer groups.

a. Service Growth

Property rates

No growth is projected for Property Rates for 2024/25 and 2025/26. A 2.5 percent growth is projected for year 3 (2025/26) of the MTREF. This is due to the expected resolution of ERF432 and coming into the new valuation roll.

Refuse removal

Revenue growth of 5% percent growth factor is expected over the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years. This is due to introduction of one house one waste bin strategy.

b. Major tariffs and charges: Rates and Service Charges

National Treasury, in NT Circular 123, continued to encourage municipalities to maintain tariff increases at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The graph below depicts the Municipality’s revenue increases over the 2024/25 MTREF

KZN265 Nongoma - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)							
Description	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue &		
R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue							
Exchange Revenue							
Service charges - Waste Management	1,786	1,924	1,924	1,470	1,916	2,004	2,097
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	254	68	68	20	225	235	246
Interest earned from Receivables	-	-	-	-	1,297	1,357	1,419
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	455	1,237	1,237	415	900	941	984
Rental from Fixed Assets	150	372	372	161	440	460	481
Licence and permits	927	1,420	1,420	659	900	934	976
Operational Revenue	43	701	701	6	1,499	1,568	1,639
Non-Exchange Revenue							
Property rates	30,712	31,116	31,116	26,632	32,217	33,698	35,249
Fines, penalties and forfeits	821	770	770	234	862	901	943
Licences or permits	567	800	800	568	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	208,295	208,295	208,295	159,749	218,550	226,180	236,600
Interest	1,237	1,874	1,874	1,683	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**245,247**	**248,578**	**248,578**	**191,596**	**258,805**	**268,280**	**280,633**

It is evident from the preceding table that the main source of revenue is consistently, Equitable Share followed by Property Rates and Refuse Removal, respectively. In addition, the table shows that the Operating budget is sensitive to a change in grant funding.

Transfers and Subsidies is the largest contributor to the Municipality's revenue and averages 85% of the operating revenue source over the 2024/25 MTREF period.

Property Rates

The revenue parameter for Property Rates for the 2024/25 financial year is projected to be within the inflation target range. The increase of 5.3% will allow for the continuation of providing Rates-funded services, investment in infrastructure, and ongoing investment in repairs and maintenance.

Refuse

Guidance on budgeting for solid waste matters was provided in National Treasury MFMA Circular 99, stating that "Investments in waste collections and treatment infrastructure should be made in tandem with industrial and urban developments to minimise pollution to our land and waters". In this regard, the following revenue increases are projected for Refuse removal and disposal for the 2023/24 MTREF.

Waste Management consists of 2 services of which are tariff-funded. The tariff-funded services consist of Refuse and Disposal.

- Refuse removal revenue is received for the removal of waste from residential and non-residential properties. The average refuse increase is 5.3% over the 2023/24 MTREF period. The average increase will fund, amongst other, the 2024/25 expansion in the service, waste minimization programmes, maintenance programs and the typical day-to-day service operations.

- Disposal revenue is received for the disposal of waste from residential and non-residential properties. The introduction of this revenue is aimed at funding the rehabilitation of landfill infrastructure.

Collection rate for Property Rates and Service charges

NT MFMA Circular 122 indicates that emphasis is on municipalities to comply with Section 18 of the MFMA and ensure that they fund their 2023/24 MTREF budgets from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected. In addition, municipalities are cautioned against assuming collection rates that are unrealistic and unattainable as this is a fundamental reason for municipalities not attaining their desired collection rates.

The overall collection rate is projected at 90% for 2023/24, which shows an improvement to the previous budgeted collection rate target of 80%. The higher projected collection rate is a result of the implementation of various strategies such as continued debt management initiatives, debt outsourcing.

Formula (As per circular 71)	Norm
Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	**The norm is 95%**
December - 2022	85%
November – 2022	85%
October – 2022	80 %
September – 2022	37 %
August – 2022	12%
July – 2022	6%

3.2.12. EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

The municipality endeavours to achieve a 40% ratio on salaries and councillor allowances and a 60% ratio on total other expenditure to total operating expenditure for each year. It is accepted that in its attempt to curtail debt, expenditure appetite will be drastically reduced through reviews on other expenditure and contracted services. Although this strategy will free up cash flow to direct service delivery spending, salaries ratio will dominate above the norm of 40%. In the long run within the MTREF, we will begin to witness the drop on salaries ratio to the target ratio of 40%.

The Municipality's expenditure framework is informed by the following:

- Balanced budget constraint (operating expenditure should not exceed operating revenue) unless there are existing uncommitted cash-backed reserves to fund any deficit,

- Funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA,

- The capital programme is aligned to the asset renewal strategy and backlog eradication plan,

- Operational gains and efficiencies will be directed to funding the capital budget and other core services; and

- Strict adherence to the principle of no procurement plan no budget. If there is no procurement plan no funding allocation can be made. Departments have been given the period between the tabling of the draft budget and finalization of the final budget to submit their procurement plans.

a. Inflation

The CPI projection is within the National Treasury guidance. NT MFMA latest Circular 123, published on 3 March 2023, provides a CPI projection of 5.3% for 2023/24, 4.9% for 2024/25 and 4.7% for 2025/26. Showing an upward adjustment of 0.60%, from4.7% previously published in Circular 122 on 9 December 2022.

The inflation rate had little impact on the Municipality's expenditure budget. The Municipality continued with the differentiated approach to give effect to a zero-based expenditure budget.

Revenue by Source is reflected below:

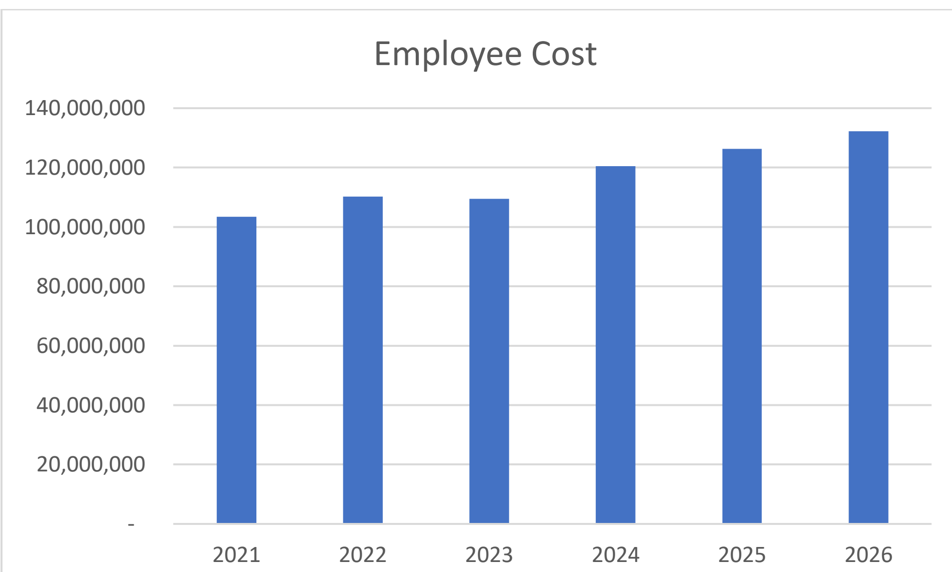
KZN265 Nongoma - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)							
Description	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue &		
R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Expenditure							
Employee related costs	120,539	115,191	115,191	76,900	120,801	126,254	132,041
Remuneration of councillors	18,499	18,901	18,901	12,329	18,088	18,920	19,790
Inventory consumed	3,652	6,276	6,276	6,526	2,809	2,938	3,073
Debt impairment	2,000	1,800	1,800	-	3,000	3,138	3,282
Depreciation and amortisation	15,000	18,000	18,000	15,476	17,000	17,782	18,600
Interest	900	900	900	1,279	944	988	1,033
Contracted services	26,093	42,590	42,590	33,832	29,764	31,039	32,570
Transfers and subsidies	870	3,870	3,870	2,845	200	219	230
Irrecoverable debts written off	-	-	-	223	-	-	-
Operational costs	40,882	34,091	34,091	29,921	30,219	31,159	32,583
Total Expenditure	**228,435**	**241,618**	**241,618**	**179,330**	**222,824**	**232,436**	**243,203**

b. The total employee related costs increases,

In 2021, a new three-year Salary & Wage national collective agreement was entered into at the Bargaining Council. The term of this agreement covers the municipal financial years 2021/22 to 2023/24. In the absence of an agreement for the last year of the Municipality's MTREF, the principle applied for 2023/24 was similarly applied for 2024/25.

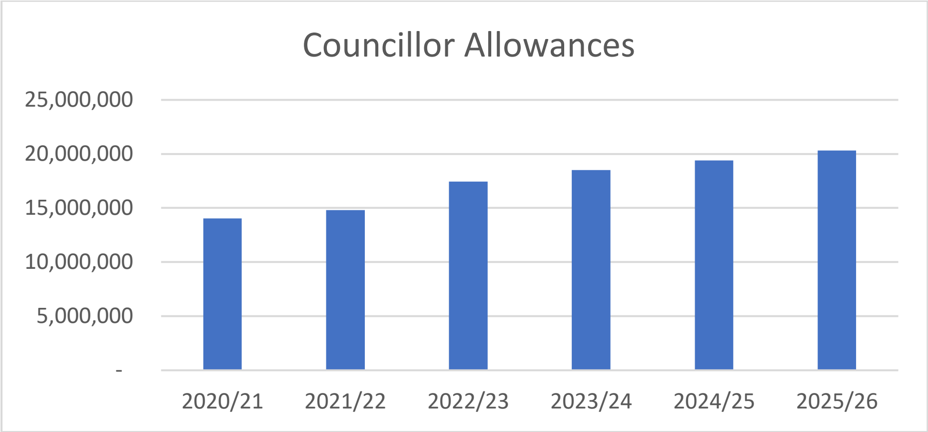
In terms of the agreement, the salary and wage increase per municipal financial year are to be calculated as follows:

- 2024/25: CPI percentage for 2024 as projected by January 2024 MPC. The CPI projected by the January 2023 MPC Statement was 6.9%.



For the 2024/25 financial year the total employee cost as projected is R120.8 million which equites to 52 percent of total operational expenditure. While it should be noted that the municipality is experiencing financial challenges, only critical positions will be prioritized and filled.

c. Remuneration of councillors increase.



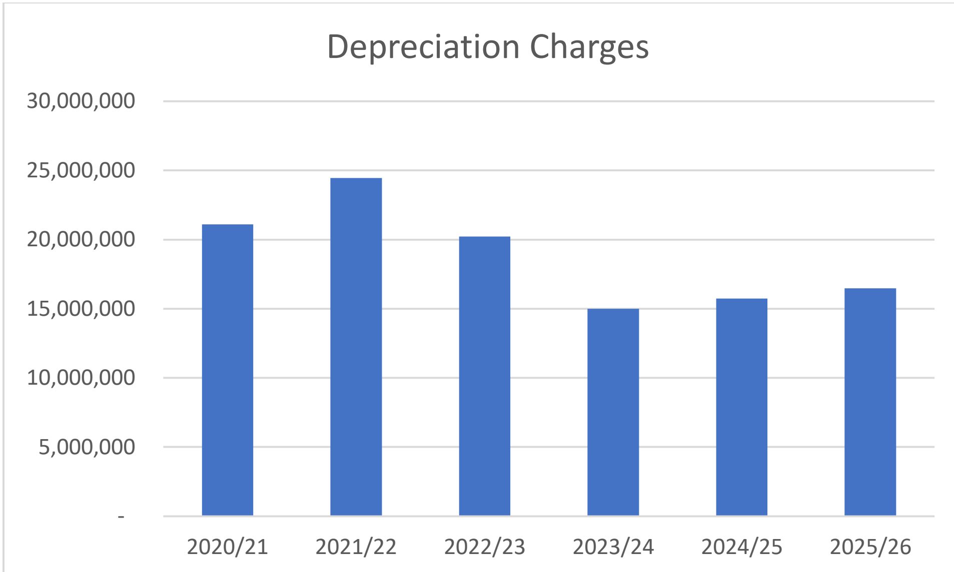
The cost associated with councillor allowances is determined by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998).

The most recent proclamation in this regard has been considered in compiling the municipality's budget. The councillors' remuneration amounts to 8 percent of the total operating expenditure.

d. Provision of debt impairment was determined based on an annual collection rate of 70 per cent together with Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy of the municipality and the policy on provision for doubtful debt was used.

For the 2024/25 financial year this amount equates to R3 million and escalates to R2.084 million by 2024/25 and R3.1 in 2025/26. While this expenditure is a non-cash flow item, it informs the total cost associated with rendering the services of the municipality, as well as the municipality's realistically anticipated revenues.

e. Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Property, plant and Equipment Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate of asset consumption.



Budget appropriations in this regard totals to R17 million for the 2024/25 financial. The 26% decline is informed by management decision to reevaluate infrastructure assets.

f. **Contracted services** have been identified as a major cost driver for the municipality, as the bulk of the operations and maintenance of the buildings and infrastructure is outsourced. As part of the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF this group of expenditure was critically evaluated, and it was proposed at the Management Committee meeting that the municipality needs to acquire and implement a system that will correctly flag any operational inefficiencies that may be there in this contract. In the 2024/25 financial year, the contracted service are projected at R29.7 million, after the review process is final.

g. **Other expenditure** comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved. At the Technical Budget Steering Committee, the agreement was to avoid increasing the expenditure based on CPI increase, rather all contracts and expenditure items needed to be reviewed and be budgeted based on zero based budgeting model.

h. **Basic Social Services Package** comprise of the free basic services to assists households that are poor or face other circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services the households are required to register in terms of the municipality's Indigent Policy. Registration of indigents is an ongoing exercise and the Policy relating to indigents is reviewed on an annual basis and any proposed enhancements are forwarded to Council for approval.

The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act.

Nongoma Municipality's indigent policy has been drafted in accordance with the national guidelines and benchmarked to other municipalities. The policy is reviewed annually and approved by Council.

It is the objective of Council to ensure the provision of basic services to the community in a manner that is sustainable. This fulfilment of this objective shall only be possible within the financial and administrative capacity of the Municipality. The Municipality also recognizes the fact that many of the residents cannot afford the cost of full-service provision and, hence, will endeavours to ensure affordability through:

- Setting of tariffs in terms of the Council's Tariff Policy, which shall balance the availability of continued service delivery; and

- Determining appropriate service levels. The actual indigent policy is annexed hereto for ease of reference (refer to annexure ……..).

The provision of Free Basic Services was made in the last two financial years and the Municipality has made provision for Free Basic Services in the 2024/2025 Draft Budget.

The transfers and grants are comprised of basic services rendered to the indigent community and other households. To this end, free basic electricity is provided to indigent households. The category of indigent support is indicated in Nongoma Municipality Indigent Relief Policy.

Level of Indigent Support:

The Indigent Policy provides that Council shall determine the overall subsidy to be granted to qualifying applicants during the approval of its annual budget. The policy further stipulates what the indigent subsidy may be granted upon namely:

- Property rates (100% rebate or full subsidy);
- Refuse removal (100% rebate);
- Electricity (50 kwh per month in respect of prepaid electricity)
- Burial assistance (total households income must be less than or equal to two (2) state pension grant income per month.

The Municipality has a monitoring mechanism in place (such as SDBIP-Community Services under Special Programmes and Monthly budget statement report), where progress reports on Disability Programmes and its expenditure are reported.

Nongoma municipality has been offering Free basic services to people who qualify to be registered in the municipality's indigent register. The following has been the qualifying criteria for registration the past years. Below has been the threshold household income per month

2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
R3 720 pm	R3 780 pm	R3 960pm	R4 158 pm	R4 158 pm

(A copy of indigent policy is attached as annexure ……)

The number of registered indigent households in the municipality indigent register is **613** households. The register is reviewed on yearly bases.

The municipality is providing free basic electricity to the above-mentioned households on monthly bases through Eskom. The budget allocation to provide such service is as following:

Budget 2019/20	Budget 2020/21	Budget 2021/22	Budget 2022/23	Budget 2022/23
R 2050 000	R 1 250 000	R 1 313 000	R 1 378 000	R 1 400 000

Challenges in implementation of the indigent Policy

Indigent register does not provide true picture of levels of indigent in the municipality jurisdiction. 96% of its population lives in rural areas of the municipality. Of the total population of 194,908 only about 12,838 (6,59%) are employed with the balance characterised by 12,469 ((6.4%) unemplyed; 14,456 (7.4%) discouraged work seeker; and 63,910 (32.8%) not economically active.

Its is now clear from the above that the indigent households accounts for about 50% of the population. The current register is understated by about 99%

The current diagnostic on the understatement, revealed that on successful application, each indigent will benefit from free electricity and water through free basic service allowance. However, potential indigent applicants do not apply as they fear that prior to approval they will be subjected to physical verification and they may be found to be illegally connected to the electricy and water infrastructure.

Register of Indigent households

Year	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/23
Number	450	488	522

Indigent households register is updated annually, before the start of each financial year.

Way Forward on improving levels of beneficiation

- A road show is planned in the 2023/2024 fiancial year to create awareness over illegal usage of municipal and government services.

- Communities will be encouraged to apply for indigent by showing proof of having paid for water and electricity for a period of least 6 months.

i. Repairs and Maintenance of existing assets

NT MFMA Circular 122 states “municipalities must ensure that they render basic services, maintain their assets and clean environment”. It further advises municipalities to refer to annual budget circulars of previous years for guidance on budget preparation not covered in this circular. In this regard, NT MFMA Circular 55 states that municipal councils, mayors, and municipal managers are urged to ensure that allocations to repairs and maintenance, and the renewal of existing infrastructure are prioritized.

Investment in infrastructure is a core component of ensuring economic growth. In addition, asset maintenance is pivotal to prevent breakdown of infrastructure assets and to avoid interruption to service delivery.

To ensure infrastructure assets are maintained adequately, the following repairs and maintenance increases were applied:

- The CPI increase was applied on repairs and maintenance and mainly where the condition of the assets must be secured; and

- NT MFMA Circulars 55 and 70 set the ratio of operational repairs and maintenance to asset value (write down value of the municipality’s property, plant, and equipment (PPE)) at 8%.

- In terms of the above circulars sufficient investment in the operational repairs and maintenance to asset value at 8% is R 28.7 million; R 28 million; and R 26.4 million for the 2020; 2021; and 2022, respectively. In order to meet the annual target ratio of 8%, it would mean the municipality should set aside not less than 12.5% of its cash operating expenditure towards repairs and maintenance, and renewal of assets. For the municipality, the ratio is unattainable in the medium term, due to other competing needs.

- Furthermore, Nongoma municipality is a 100% rural with 91% (R208 million / R228 million) grant dependency and 80% credit collection rate. The 8% target ratio of repairs to asset value is not sustainable.

- The projected maintenance spending for the 2024/25 is at 3% (R10.47 million); 6.65% in 2020/21 and 4.55% in 2021/23 financial years, respectively. The performance on repairs and maintenance in the past three years remained below than the National Treasury norm of 8%.

- The budget to prepare the assets maintenance plan is set aside for the 2024/25. This plan will be ready for implementation in the first quarter of 2023/24 financial year. The plan will inform the 2023/24 adjustment budget. The plan will be reviewed annually to inform the annual budgeting process. The main objective of the plan is to improve the financial investment on asset renewal as well as on repairs and maintenance, and to be able to prepare a sustainable budget compared to the treasury norm of 8%.

j. Operational financing for capital depreciation

Depreciation of existing assets is calculated based on simulated system data which reflect actual values per annum.

k. High level summary of Operating Expenditure Budget aligned to IDP

KZN265 Nongoma - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)				
Functional Classification Description	Current Year 2022/23	2023/24 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Adjusted Budget	Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
Expenditure - Functional				
Governance and administration	**127,544**	**136,718**	**143,359**	**144,077**
Executive and council	40,742	46,616	48,843	51,118
Finance and administration	86,801	90,101	94,516	92,959
Community and public safety	**51,494**	**51,436**	**54,015**	**56,567**
Community and social services	40,615	39,746	41,693	42,669
Public safety	10,879	11,691	12,322	13,898
Economic and environmental services	**25,626**	**26,367**	**27,650**	**28,946**
Planning and development	12,395	8,797	9,228	9,662
Road transport	13,231	17,570	18,421	19,284
Trading services	**16,487**	**7,913**	**8,301**	**8,691**
Waste management	16,487	7,913	8,301	8,691
Other	**3,949**	**6,502**	**6,821**	**7,142**
Total Expenditure - Functional	**225,100**	**228,937**	**240,145**	**245,422**

As shown in the table above, the Municipality is consistently investing less than 50% of the operating expenditure budget on the core function of the municipality, which is basic services. Therefore 60% of the operating budget is placed under non-core services.

l. Supply Chain Management – SCM

Nongoma Municipality houses its Supply Chain Management (SCM) Unit in Budget and Treasury Office (BTO) with the objective of which is to address the demands, acquisitions, logistics, performance risks, and disposals to ensure that the SCM Policy together with the applicable legislations are fully complied with. The SCM unit is further responsible to ensure that procurement plan from each department are monitored and implemented accordingly.

The procurement Plan is prepared annually before the start of the financial year and is reviewed quarterly to ensure alignment to cash reserves.

The 2023/2024 Procurement Plan will be approved, before the start of the budget year (in June 2023). The Procurement Plan is aligned with the approved budget as well as the Score Card and the Departmental Service Delivery Plans (SDBIPs) to ensure that projects are executed as planned.

The SCM Unit is fully functional, and the bid committees meet as regularly (when there are tenders advertised). The SCM unit ensures that all tenders advertised are awarded within 3 months after the advert. During 2022/23 financial, the SCM unit has no major challenges and there are no delays in awarding of tenders.

Challenges in SCM unit

- Delays in the submission of relevant documentation by user department (poor planning)
- Previous year's irregular contracts create irregular expenditure in each reporting period due to contractual obligations.
- Delays in the finalization of tenders due to constitutional court ruling regarding BEEE, forcing the municipality to review/amend its SCM policy. This process has only been completed in March 2023.

Members of the SCM committees are as follows

Table 17: Nongoma SCM Committees

Bid Specification Committee (BSC)	Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC)	Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC)
Manager Reporting (Chairperson)	Manager SCM- Chairperson	SCM Manager
SCM Practitioner	SCM Officer	CFO- Chairperson
Manager HR	Manager Waste Management	SM: Technical Services
Technician	PMU Manager	SM: Corporate Services
		SM: Community Services Manager

Strict controls are in place that ensure that the Municipal Financial Management Act is adhered to and complied with to prevent or avoid the potential of any fraudulent activities from occurring including prohibited transactions.

The Municipality is committed to ensure that no business will be conducted with undertakings owned by individuals that are employed by the state. Annually within the first quarter of the financial year, the Municipality provides bid committees with the necessary technical and regulatory training to ensure that members of bid committees are well acquainted with the changes in legislations related to SCM.

The SCM policy of the municipality make the following provisions in terms of specific goals in replacement of BBBEE Certificate:

Goal 1 – Ownership: Race, Gender, and Disability.

Goal 2 – RDP Goals: Promotion of south African owned enterprises; Promotion of SMMEs; and Promotion of enterprises located in rural areas etc.

3.2.13. DEBTORS/ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE MANAGEMENT

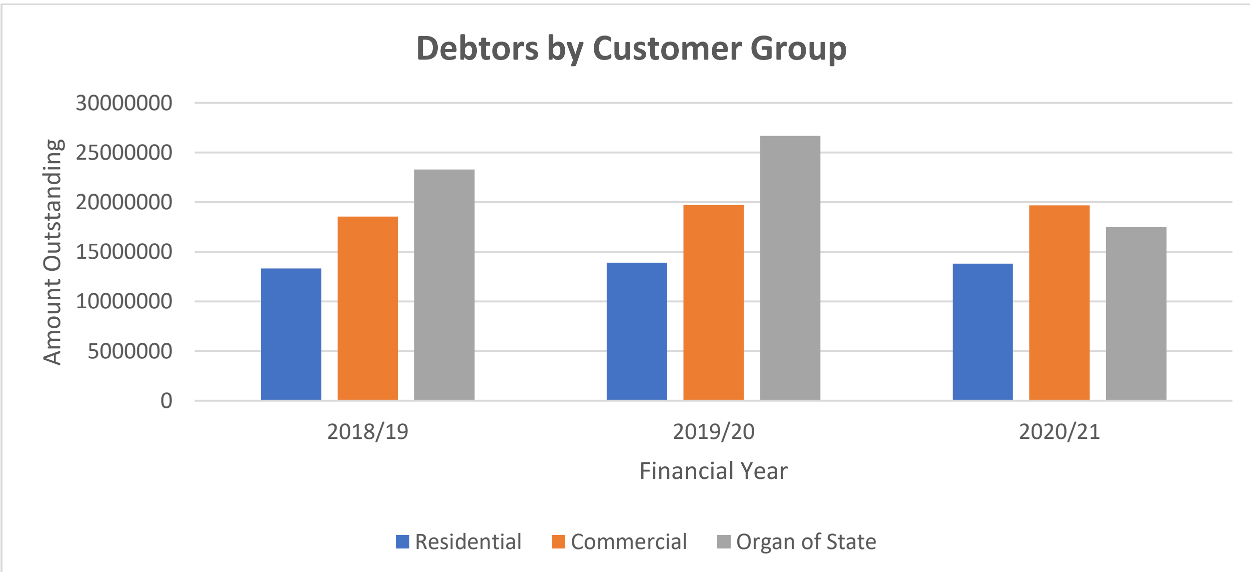
The below table below indicate the debtors outstanding for 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial years as per audited outcome.

Table 18: Debtors Outstanding for 2018/19, 22019/20, 2020/2021 FYs as per audited outcome and as of 30 April 2023

	Current Year-April 2023	2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020
Resident				
Current (0-30 days)	330 456	315 077	329 741	284 365
31-60 days	145 334	156 847	185 621	144 102
61-90 days	129 455	133 030	155 515	143 691
91-120 days	130 433	134 770	173 670	142 501
365 Days	13 966 470	13 079 250	13 076 161	12 607 803
Total	**14 702 148**	**13 818 974**	**13 920 708**	**13 322 462**
Industrial/ Commercial				
Current (0-30 days)	1 324 400	1 427 365	936 016	1 088 934
31-60 days	160 022	155 845	798 437	258 413
61-90 days	295 434	287 429	299 534	248 401
91-120 days	310 234	318 670	309 480	292 524
365 Days	19 874 069	17 503 920	17 365 584	16 657 126
Total	**21 964 159**	**19 693 229**	**19 709 051**	**18 545 398**
National and Provincial government				
Current (0-30 days)	289 456	365 924	272 786	366 306
31-60 days	164 200	170 551	614 590	240 252
61-90 days	111 340	108 362	228 629	228 375
91-120 days	184 560	174 154	355 974	248 122
365 Days	22 808 199	16 675 215	25 216 209	22 213 005
Total	**23 557 755**	**17 494 206**	**26 688 188**	**23 296 060**
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBTORS				
Current (0-30 days)	1 944 312	2 246 859	2 285 317	1 739 604

31-60 days	469 556	536 460	989 303	642 767
61-90 days	536 229	572 975	723 085	620 468
91-120 days	625 227	677 920	884 097	683 147
365 Days	56 648 738	50 237 555	58 295 630	51 477 935
Total Outstanding Debtors	**60 224 062**	**54 271 769**	**63 177 432**	**55 163 921**

Figure 32: Debtors Outstanding per customer group



The above table/ chart indicates the amount owed to municipality by different costomers being residential, commercial and government. The data is from 2018/19 to 2020/21 finaincal year. As indicate above, government has been the highest customer with the higher outstanding amount. The department of Cooperative Governance is assisting the municipality to collect oustanding debtors from government departments.

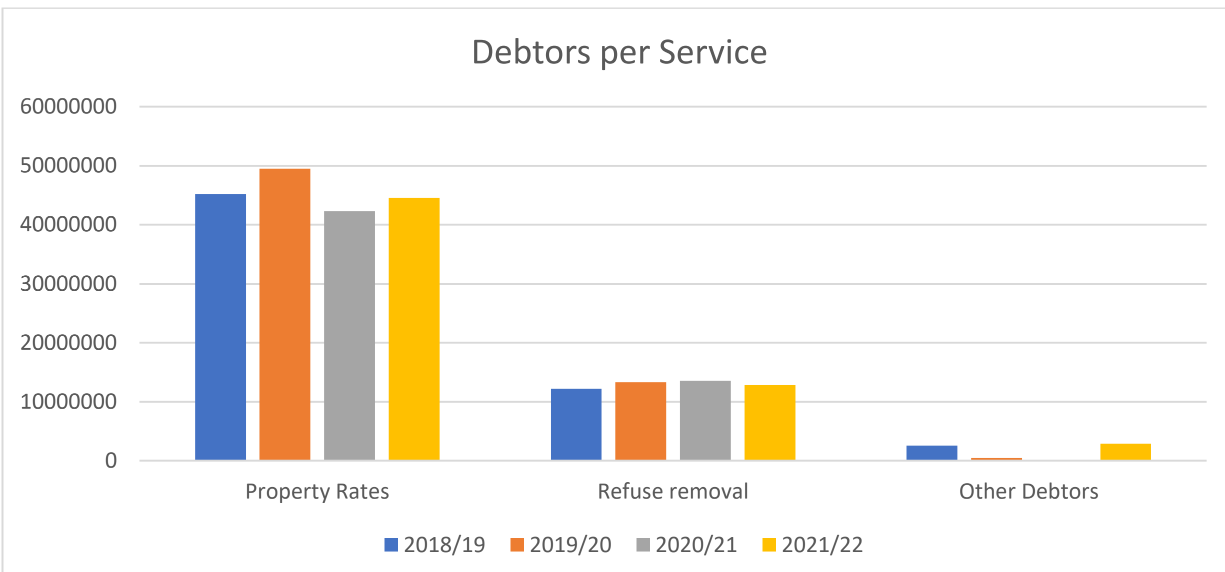
Outstanding Debtors Per Service/ Catergory

The following table indicate the debtors per catergory of service offered by the municipality. This table indicate amount outstainding per catergory from 2018/19 finaincial to 2021/22 fininancial year.

Table 19: Outstanding Debtors per category service

Service Type	2018/19 Audited	2019/20 Audited	2020/21 Audited	2021/22 Current Yr
Property Rates	45,189,944	49,467,542	42 303 106	44 565 944
Refuse Removal	12,211,832	13,257,146	13 558 857	12 794 247
Other Debtors	2,564,937	452,744		2 863 871
	59,966,713	**63,177,432**	**54 271 769**	**60 224 062**

Figure 33: Debtors per Services



The above table indicates the taxes and services that the municipality is billing each finanancial year. The data dipicted above indicates that property taxes is since the highest in the municipality's debtors book from 2018/19 financial year to 2021/22 financial year.

7.2.13.1. Municipal tariffs

Tariff-setting is a pivotal and strategic part of the compilation of any budget. When rates, tariffs and other charges were revised, local economic conditions, input costs and the affordability of services were considered to ensure the financial sustainability of the Municipality.

3.2.14. DEBTORS/ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE MANAGEMENT

a. Funding Sources

The capital budget is assessed considering matters such as the Supply Chain Management capacity, implementation readiness, technical- and financial feasibility, and strategic alignment. This assessment is done utilising the Municipality's Procurement Plan and the funding readiness.

Grants Performance per Financial Year (Year-To-Date: February 2023)

Name of Grant	2020/2021			2021/2022			2022/2023		
	Funds Received (million)	Expenditure (million)	Unspent funds (%)	Funds Received (million)	Expenditure (million)	Unspent funds (%)	Funds Received (million)	Expenditure (million)	Unspent funds (%)
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	R 31,873	R 31,873	-	R 33,521	R 33,521	-	R 30,000	R 36,000	(0.20%)
Integrated Electrification Grant	R 8,000	R 8,000	-	R 17,082	R17,082	-	R 3,000	R 3,000	-

In 2019/20 financial year, the municipality spent 100 percent of its capital allocation. In 2020/21 financial year, 100 percent was spent. In the 2021/22 financial year, the municipality spent 100% of its allocation.

The municipality does not have challenges of unspent grants. As at 28 February 2023, the municipality had already received 84.6% (R33 million / R39 million) of its allocation and recorded 100 percent expenditure against the capital allocation. It is worth noting that due to high performance on capital spending, the municipal has been allocated additional funding of R17 million to complete some of its outstanding capital projects during the period April to June 2023.

During the periods reported above, there have been no rollovers applied for. The municipality maintains the separate bank account to ring-fence all conditional grants funding against spending on non-conditional items. Below is a schedule of investment register as at 28 February 2023:

Year	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	28 February 2023
Cash at Bank	R7 068 740	R8 323 860	R14 663 020	Nil	Nil

b. Borrowing Outlook

The Municipality's borrowing is done in terms of Chapter 6 of the MFMA as well as the Municipality's Borrowing Policy, in terms of which a long-term loan will only be entered into if it's affordable and sustainable. The Municipality's loan requirements are determined by the capital investment requirement (excl. Transfers Recognised: Capital) and the projected cash position.

Year	2019 (R,000)	2020 (R,000)	2021 (R,000)	2022 (R,000)	2023 (R,000) Projected
Loan Balances	R 356	R 176	R 4 203	R 3 394	R 2 608
Interest rate Implicit	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%
Average Remaining Term (months)	12	0	48	36	24

- The municipality procured cellular and communication devices over a period of twenty-four (24) months which have been classified as finance leases. Monthly instalments are payable in arrears;
- The municipality procured motor vehicles over a period of five years which have been classified as finance leases. Monthly instalments are payable in arrears.; and
- All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent lease rentals.

c. High level summary of Capital Budget alignment to the IDP

The Municipality's capital projects are indicated in order of prioritization and duration of each project. Projects are indicated as either new or ongoing. The Capital Budget is allocated towards renewal of existing assets in accordance with Circulars 55 and 66 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

The table below shows the composition of the Capital budget per priority over the 2024/25 MTREF period.

Capital Expenditure Allocation	Ward	Budget 2022/23	Budget 2023/24	Budget 2024/25	Source of Funds	Status
Sigubudu community hall	ward12				MIG	Complete
Ekubuseni Creche	ward13				MIG	Complete
Emzweni community hall	ward18				MIG	Complete
Ophaphasi hall	Ward 5				MIG	Complete
Ndololwane crèche	Ward 6				MIG	Complete
Mphuphusi sportsfield	Ward 5				MIG	Complete
Qedumona Sportsfied	Ward 11				MIG	Complete
Mona sportsfield	Ward 4				MIG	Complete
Qondile to Kwajuba gravel road and low-level bridge	Ward 3				MIG	Complete
Nzondwane to Ndongande gravel road &low-level bridge	Ward 3				MIG	Complete
nkolweni gravel road	Ward 10				MIG	Complete
kwamatsheketshe gravel road	Ward 2				MIG	Complete
buxedene to mission gravel road	Ward 2				MIG	Complete
mankulumane gravel road	Ward 18				MIG	Complete
bhuqwini gravel road	Ward 17				MIG	Complete
Esikhaleni gravel road	Ward 20				MIG	Complete
Matshamhlophe gravel	Ward 12				MIG	Complete
Emaye hall and creche	Ward 14				MIG	Complete
Foma gravel road	Ward 15				MIG	Complete
Nqokotho hall	Ward 16				MIG	Complete
Siyondlo gravel road(upgrade)	Ward 21				MIG	Complete
Kwansele creche	Ward 14				MIG	Complete
streetlights (in town)	Ward 19				MIG	Incomplete
Esigangeni road	Ward 20				MIG	incomplete
Mcakwini / mkukhwini electrification	Ward 1				INEP	Complete
ebuhleni electrification	Ward 2				INEP	Complete
dabhazi electrification	Ward 11				INEP	Complete
Nongoma CBD Stormwater- New	Ward 19	3,036,921			MIG	Complete
Deleni Road - Renewal	Ward 19	3,000,000	9 625 982	417 017,22	MIG	Ongoing
White City Access Road – Renewal	Ward 19	7,045,207	7 432 640	893 547.,96	MIG	Ongoing
Nongoma CBD Sidewalks – Renewal	Ward 19				MIG	Complete
Nongoma Blacktop- renewal	Ward 19	3,939,250	8 640 900		MIG	Complete
Redhil Road	Ward 9	2,430,232	1 384 777	386 385,84	MIG	Ongoing

Nongoma Street lights & Appolo	Ward 19	10,476,314	4 042 660		MIG	Complete
Manzimakhulu Hall & Creche	Ward 20	832,285	1 379 865	595,533.77	MIG	Ongoing
Magedlane Hall & Creche	Ward 11	851,839	932 595	1 681 068,04	MIG	Ongoing
Nongoma Testing Station	Ward 19	2,000,000	2 000 000		OWN	Incomplete
Gobamagagu Gravel	Ward 12		467 653	200 259,78	MIG	Ongoing
Ezimpakaneni Hall	Ward 13		301 478	1 257 309,24	MIG	Ongoing
Upgrade of Foma Road				3 533 059,61	MIG	NEW
Construction of Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche				3,599,363.76	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road at Ezikleleni to Mbuzi Area	Ward 21			3,411,284.51	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road at Xamu Village	Ward 5			3,005,777.20	MIG	NEW
Matshamhlophe Gravel Road				2,526,345.00	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road at Kwatshonono and Ezimpisini	Ward 8			2,698,079.70	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road at Sizumphakathi to Nguduza Area	Ward 17			2,591,212.25	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road in Holinyoka Village	Ward 23			522,028.00	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road at Hlushwaneni to Mngamunde Village	Ward 3			468,380.00	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Road at Ngangayiphi to Esixeni Village	Ward 2			502,834.00	MIG	NEW
Construction of Gravel Roads at Maphophoma to Mission /Esigoqobeni				524,686.00	MIG	NEW
Nongoma street light phase 2				2,920,747.82	MIG	NEW
Mandlakazi electricfication			1 448 200		INEP	Complete
Matheni electrification			800 000		INEP	Complete
Osuthu electrification			751 800		INEP	Complete
				36,925,000.00		
INTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS						
Computer Equipment				500,000.00		
Furnisher and Equipment				1,116,000.00		
Plant and Equipment				635,000.00		
TRUCK SKIP BINS X4				120,000.00		
TRACTOR SKIP BINS X6				180,000.00		
IT equipment (SERVER ROOM & BACK UP SERVER&SWITCHES)				500,000.00		
Car Shelter – Main Building				500,000.00		
				3,551,000.00		
TOTAL				**40,476,000.00**		

3.2.15. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS

a. National Government Allocations

The allocations to the Municipality as set out in the 2023 Division of Revenue Bill is shown in the table below.

CONSOLIDATED TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES FOR 2023/2024

Description	Dora 2022/2023	Budget Year 2023/24	Difference	Change %	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
Operational Grants						
National Government:	**194 878**	**205 200**			**215 177**	**205 937**
Local Government Equitable Share	189 932	200 944	11 012	6%	213 177	203 837
Finance Management	2 000	2 000	–	0%	2 000	2 100
EPWP Incentive	2 946	2 256	(690)	-23%	–	–
Provincial Government:	**2 665**	**2 665**			**2 782**	**2 907**
Community Library Services	1 684	1 684	–	0%	1 758	1 837
Provincialisation of Libraries	981	981	–	0%	1 024	1 070
Total Operational Grants	**197 543**	**207 865**			**217 959**	**208 844**
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	36 009	37 490	1 481	4%	39 065	40 708
National Electrification Programme	3 000	9 000	6 000	200%	6 269	6 550
Total Capital Grants	**39 009**	**46 490**	**7 481**		**45 334**	**47 258**
TOTAL GRANTS	**236 552**	**254 355**	**17 803**		**263 293**	**256 102**

b. National Allocation

The total national allocation to the Municipality is R 260.5 million in 2024/25 increasing to R 253.2 million in 2025/26. The main component of the allocation consists of the Equitable Share and Infrastructure grants.

Allocations in kind, even though allocated to be spend in the Municipality does not flow via the Municipality's budget, all other grants are included in the Municipality's 2023/24 MTREF budget.

The municipality continues to heavily rely on conditional grants to finance its capital expenditure. Municipal Infrastructure (MIG)

Conditional grants when received are ringfenced on separate bank accounts to cater for rollover applications. Roll over applications not 100% funded are generally rejected. Nongoma Local Municipality in the 2019/20 2020/21, and 2021/22 has not applied for grant roll-overs.

Equitable Share

In terms of Section 227 of the Constitution, local government is entitled to an equitable share of nationally raised revenue to enable it to provide basic services and perform its allocated functions.

The local government equitable share is an unconditional transfer, which supplements the revenue that municipalities can raise themselves (including revenue raised through property rates and service charges).

NT MFMA Circular 123 indicated the local government equitable share formula has been updated to account for projected household growth, inflation and estimated increases in bulk water and electricity costs over the 2023 MTEF period. It also includes allocations for the operational and maintenance costs associated with the provision of free basic services.

Local Government Equitable Share (LGES) grew at an annual average rate of 7.8 percent over the National MTEF. R17.96 million is added to the LGES over the MTEF to increase coverage of the provision of free basic services.

The equitable share allocation to the Municipality is therefore higher than anticipated and higher than the indicative allocations reflected in the 2022 DoRA. The DoRb issued in February 2023, via Gazette number 45903, provided for the following allocations, which have been included in the Municipality's MTREF:

- 2024/25 – R211.2 million
- 2025/26 – R220.9 million
- 2026/27 – R231.1 million

3.2.16. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

a. Ratio Analysis

The following ratios indicate the financial viability of the municipality.

Description		**2023 Projected**	**2022**	**2021**
Indicators that can impact on service delivery				
1.1	% Spending on repairs and maintenance	**4.5%**	**4.36%**	**5.85%**
	• Total expenditure on repairs for the year		R15 631 398 R358 498 371	R20 444 004 R349 581 379

	• Total PPE for the year			
1.2	Total capital expenditure as a % of total expenditure	**19%**	**11.80%**	**13.11%**
	• Capital expenditure for the year • Total expenditure for the year		R34 783 510 R294 822 899	R38 852 203 296 464 363
			2022	**2021**
Expenditure Management				
2.1	Creditor-payment period	**90 days**	**231 days**	**139 days**
2.2	Remuneration ratio to total budget	**48%**	**48.08%**	**45.60%**
	• Employee and Councillor cost • Total Operating Expenditure		R125 038 589 R260 039 389	R117 480 550 R257 612 160
Revenue Management				
3.1	Debt-collection period (net impairment)	**300 days**	**483 days**	**427 days**
	Debt collection ratio Current debt Old debt	**90%**	**78.93%**	**114.76%**
3.2	Debt impairment provision as percentage of accounts receivable	**10%**	**31.80%**	**33.60%**
	• Debt impairment prov. • Accounts receivable		R20 522 328 R64 498 146	R19 966 641 R59 479 195
			2022	**2021**
Asset and Liability Management				
4.1	Total expenditure exceeded total revenue	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**
	• Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		(R10 223 442)	R8 574 358
4.2	Total current liabilities	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**

	exceeded total current assets?			
Cash Management				
5.1	Year end bank balance in overdraft?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**
	• Amount of year-end bank balance		(R12 155 850)	R14 663 019
5.2	Net cash flows from operating activities negative?	**No**	**No**	**No**
	• Net cash flows from the operating activities		R8 763 706	R41 415 467
5.3	Cost Coverage *(Creditors as a percentage of cash and cash equivalents)*		**Bank in overdraft**	**21.81%**
	• Cash / (bank overdraft) • Creditors		(R12 155 850) R66 887 932	R14 663 019 R67 237 221
5.4	Current liabilities as a percentage of next years budget resources	**10%**	**62.50%**	**48%**
	• Current liabilities • Next year budgeted income		R80 541 140 R128 958 000	R69 192 063 R144 097 000

b. Comments

- Creditors payment period increased from 139 to 231 days
- Debtors collection period increased from 427 to 483 days, placing strain on the ability to pay creditors. It should be noted that the debt collection rate has increased in the current year to above 85%. Challenges in debt management are poor data quality. The municipality has outsourced the data cleansing to a debt collector for a period 2022/23 to 30 June 2026.
- Net current liability worsened from R8.6 million to R10.2 million

3.2.17. FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE

The Municipality obtained an Unqualified Audit Opinion in the 2022/2023 financial year. Although the opinion is the same as the previous years, the current opinion is a very improved as only 2 paragraphs caused the qualification. These are Unauthorised expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure, that was not prevented during the financial year under review.

a. Historical Audit Information

The table below shows the performance of the municipality on audits by the office of the Auditor General in the past four (4) years:

Financial Year	**2022/2023**	**2021/2022**	**2020/2021**	**2019/2020**
Audit Outcomes	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings	Unqualified with findings
No. of findings affected the Audit Report	3	1	2	6
Rating	Improvement	Improvement	Improvement	

The Municipality has developed an action plan to address these findings. The action plan was discussed by management on the 22nd February 2024 and the internal audit has reviewed all actions to give assurance that the actions will address the findings

3.2.18. OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

The oversight committee is articulated under Good Governance & Public participation chapter. An oversight committee or Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) consisting of 6 members was appointed in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act. The Nongoma Oversight Committee comprises of the following members:

- Chairperson: Cllr SC Ndwandwe
- Member: Cllr TM Ndwandwe
- Member: Cllr MA Mtshali
- Member: Cllr NA Manqele
- Member: Cllr ME Ndwandwe
- Member: Cllr BA Mncwango

3.2.18. SWOT ANALYSIS FOR FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Strengths (Internal)	Weaknesses (internal)
- Financial Management Strategy in place and Implementation Plan thereof. - Financial Management Structure. - Financial Management Policies, Financial System Upgrade etc - Positive audit outcome	- Grant dependence status of the municipality - Capacity constraints within the department (i.e. relevant skills). - Inadequate understanding and interpretation of all financial reforms e.g. GRAP and Municipal Legislations etc; - Inadequate knowledge of expectations by independent assurance providers e.g. Auditor-General
Opportunities (External)	**Threats (External)**
- Available continuous support from Provincial Treasury, National Treasury and COGTA - The municipality have a room to increase or enhance own generated through identified revenue streams	- Withholding of conditional grants by National department will result to no service delivery. - Nongoma LM mostly comprises of Indigent households.

3.2.19. CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS FOR FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Challenges	Current / proposed Interventions
LOW DEBTS COLLECTION / DEBTORS MANAGEMENT	• Bi-annual debtor awareness campaigns; • Outsourced debtor collection; • Accurate Bills Statements; and • Revenue Steering Committee.
SCM AND MFMA NON-COMPLIANCE	• Prevention of Irregular Expenditure Checklist; • Fraud Prevention Plan and Investigation Policies • SCM SOPS • MFMA Compliance Checklist • Compliant bid committees

Challenges	Current / proposed Interventions
CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	• Development of Contract Management Framework and policy; • Section 116 contract management committee
BUDGET CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT	• Budget Steering Committee; • Procurement Plans ; • Budget Control and Management procedures; • Timely and Accurate section 71 Reports financial reporting; • Cash Flow Management Committee; • Interim AFS
CREDITORS MANAGEMENT (i.e. 30 days payments procedures)	• Cost containment Policy • Cash flow Management Committee • Quarterly Report on Early warning signs • Document Management for Financial Vouchers. • Creditors age analysis less than 90 days.

3.2.19. SUMMARIZED CHALLENGES FOR FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

- **The municipality is highly grant dependence**: The municipality does not have reliable source of revenue. As such it is highly dependent on grants, the main being the equitable share. This impact negatively on its ability to delivery services.

- **Poor revenue collection:** This is mainly due to human capacity. While billing is made, the municipality is unable to collect all that is due, from different customers, i.e. residential, commercial and government institutions.

3.8. COMBINED SWOT ANALYSIS

CROSS-CUTTING INTERVENTIONS	
Strengths – SDF in place with identified areas of economic growth and population densification – Existing Urban development framework – Disaster risks map available with disaster management plan – Existing disaster unit, but supposed to be disaster centre. – Well trained staff	Weaknesses – Changing climatic conditions – High poverty and unemployment levels – Overdependence on Government grants – High services backlog – Rural road infrastructure deficits – Environmental degradation
Opportunities – Willingness of Public Works to release Erf 5000 – High demand of rental stock – Functional, able to take resolutions	**Threats** – Perception that government want to expropriate ITB land – Contestation of authority over Erf 5000 – Entrenched culture of impunity/disregard of law – Hilly terrain in town, resulting in limited land for expansion – Scattered settlements, making service delivery costly – Lightning and drought
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
Strengths – Approved policies – Information system (Payday) – Commitments towards team members – Willingness of the team – Top management support structure – Strong partnership between HRM and Payroll section. – Less use of consultants – Tailor made policies and SOP's – Young blood team with expertise of technology – Sound working principles	**Weaknesses:** – Budgetary constraints – Non provision of staff bursary – Inadequate records safe keeping – Non electronic files – Non implementation of HR policies by the departments – Labour relations matters are dealt with by legal section – Inappropriate communication channels – Inadequate training of permanently employed staff due to lack of funds – Non-existent succession planning and organisational growth. – Talent management strategy. – Inability to meet the employment equity targets
Opportunities – Advancing of technology (4th IR) – Capacity building – On the job training – Promotion within – Communication improvement – Social media page – Engagement of private sector – Capacity to grow	**Weaknesses** – Staff turnover – Aging workforce – HR team shortage – Covid-19 pandemic – Political dynamics – Less opportunity for innovation
GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	
Strengths: – Functional municipal Council and all council committees – Proactive participation in the District IGR structures	**Weaknesses:** – Poor internal communication – Ungazetted By-laws – Poor coordination of Ward Committees due to staff shortage with Public Participation Unit, thus affecting the functionality of the ward committees.

<table>
<tr><td>Opportunities:
– The Council has established a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that seeks to evaluate the efficiency and functionality of all Stakeholders to ensure Good Governance and sound Service Delivery</td><td>Threats:
– Culture of non-compliance with bylaws, and resistance
– IGR and Good Governance in general are dependent on the support from various institutions and organs of state to ensure success.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Strengths:
- Financial Management Strategy in place and Implementation Plan thereof.
- Financial Management Structure.
- Financial Management Policies, Financial System Upgrade etc
- Positive audit outcome</td><td>Weaknesses:
- Capacity constraints within the department (i.e. relevant skills).
- Inadequate understanding and interpretation of all financial reforms e.g. GRAP and Municipal Legislations etc;
- Inadequate knowledge of expectations by independent assurance providers e.g. Auditor-General</td></tr>
<tr><td>Opportunities
– Available continuous support from Provincial Treasury, National Treasury and COGTA
– The municipality have a room to increase or enhance own generated through identified revenue streams</td><td>Threats
- Withholding of conditional grants by National department will result to no service delivery.
- Community unrest due to non-delivery of services.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Strengths
• Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in place, and currently being reviewed.
• Spending MIG in expected time</td><td>Weaknesses
• Lack of tools of trade (i.e. There is only one grader that is over-utilized and no fleet for other operations)
• Inability to use current consultants for engineering issues in town, only focused on MIG
• Limited/Insufficient MIG Funding
• Lack of skills
• Inadequate resources e.g. plant
• Un-implementable Organogram (strategic posts are not filled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Opportunities
• Availability of MIG, and other grants through submission of business plans
• Handover of certain roads to the Provincial department of transport
• Applying for a Buy Back Centre</td><td>Threats
• Majority of the access roads require maintenance
• Lack of co-ordination between the ZDM and Local Municipality
• Slow SCM processes resulting in poor service delivery
• Unavailability of skills development centre
• Skewed access to libraries due to poor location
• Growing population characterized by high birth rate among the young</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Strengths
• Productive agricultural regions especially in the South and North West part of the municipality
• Thriving informal trade in Nongoma town as well as Mona Market</td><td>Weaknesses
• Fragmented Settlement patterns
• Limited access to capital for Sustainable Economic Development Programmes
• Lack of manufacturing industries
• Constraint access to productive land</td></tr>
</table>

• Decent tourism accommodation facilities • Thriving Trade and Financial sectors	• Lack of marketing tourism as a sector • Lack of investment opportunities • Limited information on Nongoma economic sectors • Inadequate Human capacity in enforcement of municipal by-laws • Inadequate of library infrastructure
Opportunities • Nongoma being the seat of the Zulu Kingdom • Big push investment market • Reasonably strong infrastructure linkages with Pongola and Richards bay • Subsistence farming which could be expanded to commercial • Relatively young population • Many residential settlement which provide opportunities for nodal development • Revenue enhancement through Establishment of Municipal Testing Centre	**Threats** • High rate of unemployment and poverty • Congested town centre & lack of parking space • trembling economy • shortage of skills and high level of illiteracy • Poor investor confidence (e.g. failure to get investors for offices) • Poor participation of youth and women in development programmes • Poor pound management. • Youth substance abuse
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
Strengths – SDF in place with identified areas of economic growth and population densification – Existing Urban development framework – Disaster risks map available with disaster management plan – Existing disaster unit, but supposed to be disaster centre. • Well trained staff	Weaknesses – Changing climatic conditions – High poverty and unemployment levels – Overdependence on Government grants – High services backlog – Rural road infrastructure deficits – Environmental degradation
Opportunities – Willingness of Public Works to release Erf 5000 – High demand of rental stock – Functional, able to take resolutions	**Threats** – Perception that government want to expropriate ITB land – Contestation of authority over Erf 5000 – Entrenched culture of impunity/disregard of law – Hilly terrain in town, resulting in limited land for expansion – Scattered settlements, making service delivery costly – Lightning and drought

3.9. KEY CHALLENGES

The key challenges faced by Nongoma municipality are indicated herein:

KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- **High staff turn-over**: Nongoma municipality salaries are skewed, with line managers earning higher than Heads of Departments in some cases some HODs earn higher than the Accounting Officer. To a lesser instance the situation is similar at levels below line management, where there are employees earning different salaries but holding similar positions. All this leads to dissatisfaction and low morale, thus resulting in high staff turn-over

- **Non-existent succession planning and organisational growth:** Succession planning and organisational growth is hampered by salary disparities between what the line managers and Heads of departments earn. Most line managers are comfortable with what they are earning, and would not want to grow and move up the organisational ladder, because such a move would me a regress in terms of salary, yet a growth in terms of the position.

  This also affects the growth of officials below the line managers. Line managers' comfortability becomes a stumbling block for officers below, because they cannot move up the organisational ladder, not unless the manager above resigns (which is unlikely) or passes on (which has not happened for the past 5 years).
- **Inability to meet the employment equity targets:** The municipality could not meet its target of ensuring that a female candidate is employed in one of the vacant critical posts. The municipality did all it could to ensure gender balance in terms of the outstanding appointment at top management level (Planning & Infrastructure development). The municipality has also failed to employed the required percentage of people living with disabilities.
- **Non implementation of HR policies by the departments:** HR policies are mostly implemented at a departmental level. In most cases, departments are the culprits when it comes to non-implementation of HR policies. Heads of Departments and Managers alike, process and approve leaves, standby and overtime without taking into consideration the related policies.
- **Inadequate training of permanently employed staff due to lack of funds:** There are not enough funds available for training of staff. This inability of the municipality to invest in its human capital is one of the main causes of staff turnover and low morale. WSP is compiled as required and employees indicate through the WSP, their required training interventions, but funds limitation derails the process of adequately responding to the employees' training needs.
- **Labour relations matters are dealt with by legal section:** There is no stand-alone labour relations office. Labour relations matters are dealt with by Legal. This skewed institutional arrangement has resulted in the establishment of a unit called "Legal & Labour Relations unit headed by a manager whose qualifications are of legal nature,
- **Active suspension taking longer than 3 months:** Labour disputes drag on for more than 3 months, resulting in suspensions for a period over 3 consecutive months. This put pressure on the already stretched employee salary bill because the municipality finds itself having to pay an acting allowance to an acting official who is on suspension and earning a full salary.
- **Inadequate skills:** The municipality has a fundamental deficit of skills, considering that there is no tertiary institution in Nongoma, and consequent outmigration of the population. Nongoma is thus considered as a labour 'sending' region. Although labour immigrants from Nongoma do send remittances to relatives in the area, what this also suggests is that the bulk of expenditures by the immigrants take place outside the municipality

KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- **Limited Funding to address non-infrastructure and infrastructure projects**: MIG funding which covers almost every infrastructure project that is implemented by the municipality is always not enough to deal with the demand in term s of the needs by the communities. The municipality has not internally-generated revenue to top-up and add to what has been provided through MIG funding.
- **Reduced INEP Funding**: Despite approaching universal electrification, the demand for electricity is always increasing as a result of new settlements and households. As a result future electricity projects in Nongoma would be infills to cover newly-built homes. In the 2021/2022 FY, the municipality had received R17 000 000 in INEP funding. This has been reduced to a merely R3 000 000 in the 2022/2023 FY.
- **Aged/Aging infrastructure:/Rural road infrastructure deficit:** Majority of access roads are in a dilapidated state and as such, requires maintenance. The situation has been worsened by the April Floods that hit the KZN province.
- **Slow pace of housing delivery:** The pace at which houses are delivered is very slow, and is compounded by the increasing in demand. The municipality has little control over the appointment of services providers for the delivery of housing developments.
- **Poor road networks to transport goods**: Road networks linking the areas of agricultural potential are in an atrocious state, thus making it difficult and costly for farm produce movement into market, and even for aspiring customers to access the produced goods.
- **Inability to service other areas (outside of Nongoma town and its adjacent areas) in terms of waste collection services:** There is a myriad of issues contributing to the municipality's inability to provide waste collection services beyond the Nongoma town and its adjacent settlement (namely white city, Deline and Redhill). This includes inadequate equipment and the costs associated with providing the service vs the return on investment in terms of households having to pay for the service rendered.

KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Absence of By-Laws:** In order to promote standards for community as well as safety, health and welfare of Nongoma communities; the municipality must develop by-laws in relation to Schedule 4B and Schedule 5B of the constitution. Nongoma municipality only has a handful of by-laws have been developed, and of those, only one has been promulgated
- **Underutilised Livelihood Assets:** Evidently, although Nongoma municipality has numerous assets such as a beautiful topography and expansive land, unfortunately these are underutilised. As already mentioned the ownership of land by the Traditional Authorities sometimes (not always) poses a major development challenge.
- **Sub-Optimal Performance of Real Sectors:** Although the location quotient revealed a comparative advantage of agriculture, finance, trade and community services sectors, all

of these sectors have performed sub-optimally. The Real sectors –agriculture and manufacturing play an insignificant role as it concerns the overall municipal economy. Notwithstanding, these sectors are strongly represented in household based economic activities. It is important to commercialise them for improved economic performance of the municipal economy.

- **High Levels of Economic Vulnerability:** In examining Nongoma's Tress Index, this report has already argued that the municipality is heavily reliant on community services, and to a le and finance sector. The municipal Tress Index noted that as at 2012, this vulnerability was highest in a decade. Analysis of various literature sources suggest that the municipality is classified among the most vulnerable municipalities in the country. In the CoGTA's vulnerability context, Nongoma ranks among the bottom ten performers while the Municipal Vulnerability Index which measures the most productive areas or regions to work, live and invest, ranked Nongoma as the worst in 2008. By the Municipal Vulnerability Index classification, Nongoma remains among the least productive municipalities in the country.
- **Indigent households**: Most households in Nongoma municipality are indigent. A majority of which a female-headed households and to a certain extent, child-headed households. This therefore suggests that the municipality must update its indigent register so as to ensure that indigent households have access to basic services and are assisted as per the requirements.
- **Youthful economically inactive population**: Nongoma LM is made up of a largely youthful population. Approximately 42,5% of the population comprises of individuals who are less than 15 years old and thus not economically active. Efforts to municipal development should therefore be aimed at investments in education and the creation of employment opportunities.
- **High crime rate, especially Gender-based Violence**: While Nongoma is notoriously known for its taxi-related killings; the municipality tops the list of Gender-based violence crimes with reports of women abuse and killings almost every week.

KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

- **The municipality is highly grant dependence**: The municipality does not reliable source of revenue. As such it is highly dependent on grants, the main being the equitable share. This impact negatively on its ability to delivery services.
- **Poor revenue collection:** This is mainly due to human capacity. While billing is made, the municipality is unable to collect all that is due, from different customers, i.e. residential, commercial and government institutions.
- **Reasonable steps not taken to prevent unauthorized expenditure: This was a repeat finding by the AG on the 2020/2021 Audit report:** During the audit, it was noted that

reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The spending was not in accordance with the final approved budget, the non-compliance occurred in the current and previous financial year and the non-compliance could have been prevented if adequate controls and processes were implemented to prevent it. This result in material non-compliance with section 62(1)(d) of MFMA

- (**Grant dependence**) The municipality is highly grant dependent, the municipality is in the process of reviewing its revenue enhancement strategy to ensure that the existing revenue generation is maintained and collected and explore new revenue opportunities and also attract new investment within the jurisdiction of the municipality

KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- **Inability to develop and gazzette by-laws:** Some by-law have been developed as early as 2016, however they have never been gazzetted. Perhaps this is because gazetting of by-laws is left to the department responsible for monitoring and implementation of a particular by-law.
- **Poor internal communication:** A workshop conducted among LED stakeholders suggests a poor working relationship between the private and the public sector. Informal traders on their part are suspicious of municipal intentions, while Traditional leaders are hardly accessible by the public or the government. What is more, departments within the municipality do not interact meaningfully, except only on formality levels and remotely. As a result, activities and initiatives by one department are hardly visible to another, even when there is a convergence regarding objectives of the initiatives.
- **Poor coordination of Ward Committees due to staff shortage with Public participation Unit, thus affecting the functionality of the ward committees**: There has been a prolonged vacancy among the ward committees. Such could not be dealt with by the municipality because of the dysfunctionality of the Public Participation unit. There is a shortage of staff within Public Participation unit, which makes it difficult for the existing staff to properly execute its duties.

KPA 6: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- **Contestation of Authority over ERF 5000**: Various land legal issues exist in Nongoma municipality, particularly within Nongoma Town which exists within Erf 5000 Nongoma. It is recommended for the municipality to undertake a land audit. In Nongoma Town, this can include, inter alia, undertaking a comprehensive analysis of each property, verifying the ownership and land use of each property and the occupants / users of the property and the rights they have to the land. Thus sorting out the long standing issue around title deeds. This could also have far reaching consequences in terms of rates collection, since municipality is currently struggling to bill households who claim to have no title deeds for their properties.

- **Undulating topography limiting agricultural development**: The topography in Nongoma renders most areas unsuitable for agriculture, and also prone to soil erosion especially during heavy rains
- **Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation:** Linked to the above, farming practices that does not take into cognisance then topography results in soil erosion, deterioration and degradation of veld.
- **Widespread alien invasive plants**: Absence of Alien Invasive Eradication plan in the municipality, compounded by lack or inability to eradicate and curb the spread of alien invasive species leads to degradation of arable lands.
- **Poor road networks to transport goods**: Road networks linking the areas of agricultural potential are in an atrocious state, thus making it difficult and costly for farm produce movement into market, and even for aspiring customers to access the produced goods.
- **Absence of a Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee:** The outbreak of Covid-19 and the April Floods that hit most part of KwaZulu-Natal, including Nongoma municipality exposed the municipality in terms of readiness and its ability to swiftly respond to disasters. The absence of the municipal inter-Departmental Committee aggravated poor coordination from within the institution.
- **Insufficient funds allocated for Disaster Management function and relief:** Disaster Management functions are inappropriately funded. There are also no funds available as reserves that could be utilised in case there is a disaster. This challenge is linked to the 1st one in that the municipality is even incapable of converging during a disaster occurrence, to source fund from various votes so as to respond to a disaster.
- **Allocation of land that create vulnerable settlements**: The settlement of communities in disaster high risk lead to chronic disaster vulnerability threats that range from floods to repeated informal settlement fires. The reality of Climate Change conditions such as torrential rains, thunderstorms renders most of the settlements within Nongoma vulnerable and at risk from floods.
- **Inability to find suitable land for a land disposal site**: The current waste disposal site has been licenced for closure and is due to close in the next 4 years. While the municipality has commenced with the rehabilitation in some part of the site; there is still no land for the establishment of the new waste disposal site.
- **Dysfunctional Municipal Waste Management Forum**: The dysfunctionality of the waste forum stems from the distorted institutional arrangements. Such arrangements have since been dealt with subsequent to the establishment of an Environmental/Waste Management

unit. The next step is therefore for the manager responsible to resuscitate the waste management forum.

- **Absence of By-Laws:** In order to promote standards for community as well as safety, health and welfare of Nongoma communities; the municipality must develop by-laws in relation to Schedule 4B and Schedule 5B of the constitution. Nongoma municipality only has a handful of by-laws have been developed, and of those, only one has been promulgate

- **Inability to develop and gazzette by-laws:** Some by-law have been developed as early as 2016, however they have never been gazzetted. Perhaps this is because gazetting of by-laws is left to the department responsible for monitoring and implementation of a particular by-law.

- **Inability to service other areas (outside of Nongoma town and its adjacent areas) in terms of waste collection services:** There is a myriad of issues contributing to the municipality's inability to provide waste collection services beyond the Nongoma town and its adjacent settlement (namely white city, Deline and Redhill). This includes inadequate equipment and the costs associated with providing the service vs the return on investment in terms of households having to pay for the service rendered.

4. SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following information is a reflection on reviewed Vision, Mission, Values, Strategic Priorities and Strategic Objectives.

4.1. VISION FOR NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

A service delivery-driven municipality where good governance, environmental sustainability, tourism and agriculture thrive for economic growth.

Spatial Vision:

"By 2040, Nongoma Municipality will have an efficient, just, resilient, and environmentally sustainable, culture conscious and economically sound spatial structure."

4.2. MISSION STATEMENT

"We are committed to fostering economic development by creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, job creation, and investment opportunities, while ensuring equitable access to quality services for all residents. Through preserving and promoting our rich cultural heritage, we strive to strengthen the identity and pride of the Zulu nation, enhancing social cohesion and unity within our diverse community."

MUNICIPAL GOALS

- Improve institutional efficiency and effectiveness
- Improved basic service delivery and infrastructure development
- Improved inclusive economic growth and community development
- Improved financial viability and sustainability
- Responsive, transparent, participatory and accountable municipal governance
- Improved spatial equity and environmental sustainability

5.3. VALUES

VALUE	DESCRIPTION
People-centric	We put the community we serve, at the heart of everything we do.
Pro-active	We pro-actively devise sustainable solutions to complex challenges, continuously seeking to improve the quality and efficiency of our services.
Accountability	We hold ourselves to the highest standards of transparency and integrity in all our actions, ensuring responsible stewardship of resources entrusted to us. Report regularly to all stakeholders regarding council's actual performance.
Collaboration	We believe in the power of partnerships and collaboration, working closely with stakeholders, community organizations, and government agencies to achieve common goals.
Culture-conscious	While honor and celebrate the rich cultural heritage of the Zulu nation and actively working to preserve and promote traditional values, customs, and practices; we are conscious of others' cultural values and the implications of these in making respectful, reflective and reasoned choices

4.4 PRIORITIES

The following are the key priority areas of Nongoma Local Municipality:

1. Poverty Alleviation
2. Food Security
3. Skills Development
4. Revenue enhancement
5. Spatial planning and development.
6. Good Governance and Clean Administration.

4.5. KEY OUTCOMES FOR THE NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

11. Embrace the principles of good corporate governance and accountable and disciplined administration
12. Effective and efficient communication within the institution, and to all stakeholders including community in line with Batho Pele principles
13. Emancipation of women, youth and people with disabilities, in sports, education, the economy and skills development.
14. Eradication of poverty through food security and job creation
15. Safety and security for all communities within Nongoma municipality
16. Access to health care for all communities within Nongoma municipality
17. Economic activeness of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), Cooperatives and Emerging Contractors
18. Efficient and effective spatial planning and development, and disaster management

19. Efficient and effective safeguarding and proper management of municipal assets
20. Practice sound, fraud and corrupt-free financial management practices for long-term sustainability of the municipality.

4.6. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND TARGETS

The following section reflects strategic objective, strategies and targets.

In developing its strategic objectives, strategies and targets, the municipality referred to the Back-to-basics principles to ensure alignment. The Back-to-basic principles informed the municipal goals upon which the strategic objectives were based.

Towards **Building a Capable Local Government Institution**, Nongoma LM seeks to ***improve its institutional efficiency and effectiveness.*** **Delivering Basic Services is central to the municipality**; hence it seeks to ***improve basic service delivery and infrastructure development.*** In ensuring **Good Governance** and that the municipality **puts its people first**; Nongoma LM wants to be a ***responsive, transparent, participatory and accountable municipality***. Lastly, in ensuring a **Sound Financial Management**, the municipality seeks to ***improve its financial viability and management.***

Most key performance indicators used were informed by the Back-to-basics indicators, and in some instances, some indicators were transferred into the municipal indicators.

A. Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development						
B2B PILLAR 5: BUILDING CAPABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS						
CHALLENGES	**GOAL**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KPI NO**	**KPI**	**TARGET**
– High staff turn-over – Non-existent succession planning and organisational growth – Non-implementation of HR policies by the departments – Inadequate training of permanently employed staff due to lack of funds – Labour relations matters are dealt with by legal section – Active suspension taking longer than 3 months	**IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS**	**A1. To ensure a Strategic Workforce plan that meets the organizational needs, through proper Human Resource management, capacity building and performance management**	**A1.1. Review, Implementation and monitoring of Human Resources Strategy**	**A1.1.1**	Date of tabling to Council the reviewed municipal organogram	Reviewed municipal organogram tabled to council by 31 March 2025
				A1.1.2	Date of tabling to council the reviewed Annual Human Resource strategy Implementation plan	Annual Human Resource Strategy Implementation plan tabled to council by 30 March 2025
				A1.1.3	Number of Human Resource Strategy Functionality assessment tabled to EXCO	2 Human Resource Strategy Functionality Assessment reports tabled to EXCO by 30 June 2025
			A1.2. Review and implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	**A1.2.1**	Date of submission of Nongoma Workplace Skills Plan to LGSETA	Nongoma Workplace Skills Plan submitted to LGSETA by 30 April 2025
				A1.2.2	Percentage of budget spent on implementing WSP	100% of Municipality's budget allocated for WSP spent on implementation by 30 June 2025
				A1.2.3	Number of employees trained	30 Employees trained by 30 June 2025

				A1.2.4	Number of training sessions held for Councillors	2 training sessions held for Councillors by 30 June 2025
			A1.3. Coordination of capacity building initiatives for employees and councillors	**A1.3.1**	Number of employee workshops coordinated	2 employee workshops coordinated in 2024/25 FY
			A1.4. Review and implementation of Employment Equity Plan	**A1.4.1**	Date of submission of Nongoma Employment Equity Report to Department of Labour	Nongoma Employment Equity Report submitted to Department of Labour by 15 January 2025
				A1.4.2	% people living with disability representation of the total municipal staff compliment	2 % people living with disability representation of the total municipal staff compliment by 30 June 2025
			A1.5. Development and Implementation of Performance Management System (PMS)	**A1.5.1**	Number of performance agreements signed by the MM and Section 56 Managers	6 performance agreements signed by the MM and Section 56 Managers signed by 31 July 2024
				A1.5.2	Date of tabling to Council the Performance Management Policy Framework	2025/26 Performance Management Policy Framework tabled to Council by 30 June 2025
				A1.5.3	Date of Mayoral approval of the Organisational	2025/2026 Organisational SDBIP approved by

					SDBIP	the Mayor by 30 June 2025
				A1.5.4	Number of S54/S56 Performance Reviews conducted	2 S54/S56 Performance Reviews conducted by 31 March 2025
				A1.5.5	Number of quarterly Organisational SDBIP reports tabled to council	4 Quarterly Organisational SDBIP reports tabled to council by 30 June 2025
		A2. To ensure an improved Information, Communication Technology (ICT) System in the municipality	**A2.1. Development, Implementation and monitoring of the ICT Governance Framework**	**A2.1.1**	Number of ICT Framework functionality assessment reports tabled to EXCO	2 ICT Framework functionality assessment reports tabled to EXCO by 30 June 2025
B. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development						
B2B2 PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY						
CHALLENGES	**GOAL**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KPI NO**	**KPI**	**TARGET**
– Limited Funding to address non-infrastructure and infrastructure projects – Reduced INEP Funding – Aged/Aging infrastructure:/Rural road infrastructure deficit – Slow pace of housing delivery – Poor road networks to transport goods – Inability to service other areas (outside of	**BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL FACILITIES**	**B1. To provide high quality infrastructure network and community facilities to support improved quality of life and economic growth**	**B1.1. Provision of high-quality roads infrastructure**	**B.1.1.1**	% Completion of Delini Road Phase 2	100% completion of Delini Road Phase 2 by 30 June 2025
				B1.1.2	% Completion of Gobamagagu Road	100% Completion Gobamagagu Road by 31 December 2024
				B1.1.3	% completion of Gravel Road at Ezikleleni to Mbuzi Area	100% completion of Gravel Road at Ezikleleni to Mbuzi Area by 30 June 2025
				B1.1.4	% completion of Gravel Road at	100% completion of Gravel Road at

Nongoma town and its adjacent areas) in terms of waste collection services					Xamu Village	Xamu Village by 30 June 2025
				B1.1.5	% completion of Matshamhlophe Gravel Road	100% completion of Matshamhlophe Gravel Road by 30 June 2025
				B1.1.6	% completion of Gravel Road at Kwatshonono and Ezimpisini	100% completion of Gravel Road at Kwatshonono and Ezimpisini by 30 June 2025
				B1.1.7	% completion of Gravel Road at Sizumphakathi to Nguduza Area	100% completion of Gravel Road at Sizumphakathi to Nguduza Area by 30 June 2025
				B1.1.8	% completion of Foma Gravel road upgrade	100% completion of Foma Gravel road upgrade by 30 June 2025
			B1.2. Provision of high-quality community services facilities	**B1.2.1**	Ezimpakaneni Communtity Hall	100% Completion of Ezimpakaneni Hall by 31 December 2024
				B1.2.2	Magedlane Community Hall & Creche	100% completion of Magedlane Community Hall & Creche by 31 December 2024
				B1.2.3	% completion of Construction Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche	100% completion of Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche by 30 June 2025
		B3. Ensure continuous	**B3.1. Monitor the**	**B3.1.1**	Date of tabling to	Operation and

		operations and maintenance of the existing infrastructure to ensure functionality	**Implementation of Operations and Maintenance Plan**		council the Reviewed Operation and Maintenance Plan	Maintenance Plan reviewed by 30 June 2025
		B4. Ensure improved access to basic services	**B4.1. Access to refuse removal services**	**B4.1.1**	Number of households with access to refuse removal	540 households with access to refuse removal by 30 June 2025
				B4.1.2	Date of purchasing of Skip Bins	Skip bins purchased by 31 March 2025
		B5. Improving sustainable human settlement	**B5.1. Monitor the implementation of Human Settlement projects in Nongoma municipality**	**B5.1.1**	Date of tabling of Nongoma Housing Sector Plan	Nongoma Housing Sector Plan tabled to Council by 31 December 2024
				B5.1.2	Number of reports on the implementation of Human Settlement projects, tabled to Council	2 reports on the implementation of Human Settlement projects, tabled to Council by 30 June 2025
C. Local Economic Development & Social Development						
B2B2 PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY						
CHALLENGES	**GOAL**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KPI NO**	**KPI**	**TARGET**
– Inadequate skills – Underutilized Livelihood Assets – Sub-Optimal Performance of Real Sectors – High Levels of Economic Vulnerability – Poor Stakeholder	**IMPROVED INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**	**C1. To create an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation**	**C1.1. Promote economic growth and Job creation**	**C1.1.1**	Date of tabling of the reviewed LED Strategy	Reviewed LED Strategy tabled to council by 31 December 2024
				C1.1.2	Number of work opportunities created through EPWP	117 EPWP work opportunities created by 30 September 2024

Partnerships – Youthful economically inactive population – High crime rate, especially Gender-based Violence – Absence of By-Laws – Inability to develop and gazette by-laws – Poor Pound Management:			**C.1.2. Support for the Informal economy, SMME's and Business Compliance**	**C1.2.1**	Number of reports on SMMEs/Cooperatives Mentorship by the municipality	2 reports on SMMEs/Cooperatives Mentorship by the municipality by 30 June 2025
				C1.2.2	Number of Business Licence Compliance Inspection conducted.	4 Business Licence Compliance Inspection conducted by 30 June 2025
				C1.2.3	Date of conducting Cooperatives Business Management Seminar/Workshop	Cooperatives Business Management Seminar/Workshop conducted by 30 September 2024
			C.1.3. Support Tourism and Agricultural Development	**C13.1**	Date of Transfer of municipal Grant Fund to Nongoma Tourism Organisation (CTO)	Municipal Grant Fund transferred to Nongoma Tourism Organisation (CTO) by 30-Sep-24
				C1.3.2	Number of LED/Tourism Forum meetings conducted	4 LED/Tourism Forum meetings conducted by 30 June 2025
				C1.3.3	Date of tabling of the reviewed Nongoma Agricultural Development Strategy	Reviewed Nongoma Agricultural Development LED Strategy tabled to council by 31 March 2025

		C2. To improve the quality of lives for people within Nongoma municipality	**C2.1. Develop, Implement and monitor special programmes**	**C2.1.1**	Date of conducting Children & Elderly Event	Children & Elderly Event conducted by 31 December 2024
				C2.1.2	Number of disability forum meeting conducted	4 Disability forum meetings conducted by 30 June 2025
				C2.1.3	Number of women's forum meetings conducted	2 women's forum meeting conducted
				C2.1.4	Number of Local Aids Council (LAC) meetings conducted	4 LAC meetings conducted 30 June 2025
			C2.2. Coordination of Sports & Recreation and Arts & Culture programme	**C2.2.1**	Number of Sports & Recreation programmes coordinated	4 Sports & Recreation programmes coordinated by 30 June 2025
				C2.2.2	Number of Arts & Culture programmes coordinated	4 Arts & Culture programmes coordinated by 30 June 2025
			C2.3. Develop, implement and monitor poverty alleviation programmes	**C2.1.1**	Date of hand-over of poverty alleviation instruments/implements to beneficiaries	Poverty alleviation instruments/implements handed over to beneficiaries by 30 June 2025
			C2.4. Promote healthy and safety environment	**C2.3.1**	Number of Road Safety Campaigns conducted	2 road safety campaigns conducted by 30 June 2025

				C2.3.2	Number of Occupational Health & Safety Campaigns	1 Occupational Health & Safety Campaigns by 30 June 2025
		C3. To develop and empower unemployed youth through systematic and structured skills development and experiential learning interventions.	**C3.1. Promote and enhance culture of learning among children & youth**	**C3.1.1**	Date of conducting Nongoma Career EXPO	Nongoma career EXPO conducted by 30 June 2025
				C3.1.2	Number of beneficiaries awarded with Mayoral Tertiary registration fee	60 beneficiaries awarded with Mayoral Tertiary registration fee by 31 March 2025
				C3.1.3	Date of conducting Nongoma Mayoral Matric Excellence Award Ceremony	Nongoma Mayoral Matric Excellence Award Ceremony conducted by 31 March 2025
D. Financial Viability and Management						
B2B2 PILLAR 4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT						
	GOAL	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KPI NO**	**KPI**	**TARGET**
– The municipality is highly grant dependence – Poor revenue collection – Reasonable steps not taken to prevent unauthorized expenditure (AG Finding) – Indigent households	**IMPROVED FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY**	**D1.To ensure sound financial viability and management**	**D1.1. Implementation of revenue enhancement strategy**	**D1.1.1**	Ratio in compliance with MFMA Section 64(2)(a)	Maintain 70% Collection from 2024/25 billing for Property rates and refuse removal throughout the year.

			D1.2. Develop, implement and monitor standard operating procedures related to expenditure management	**D1.2.1**	Ratio compliance with MFMA Section 65(2)(e)	Creditor's payment period ratio must not be more than 30 days (Norm).
			D1.3. Develop a credible budget and report in accordance with the provisions of the MFMA	**D1.3.1**	Date of adoption of Budget	2025/2026 MTREF adopted by Council by 31 May 2025
				D1.3.2	Number of reports submitted to Mayor in compliance with MFMA Sec.71	12 MFMA Sec.71 reports submitted to Mayor by 30 June 2025
				D1.3.3	Number of reports tabled to council, in compliance with MFMA Sec.52(d) & 66	4 of MFMA Sec.52(d) & 66 reports tabled to council by 30 June 2025
				D1.3.4	Date of submission of the Nongoma Mid-year budget and performance assessment report to the Mayor	Nongoma Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment report submitted to the Mayor by 25 January 2025
			D1.4. Effective Implementation of Supply Chain Management Regulations	**D1.4.1**	Number of reports on the implementation of Supply Chain Management Policy tabled to EXCO	4 reports on the implementation of Supply Chain Management Policy, submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2025
			D1.5. Monitor implementation of audit action plan on regular basis	**D1.5.1**	Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 131(1)	100% of 2022/2023 Auditor General Findings raised against the

						municipality resolved by 31 March 2025
			D1.6. Monitor spending on conditional grants	**D1.6.1**	Percentage compliance with DORA Section 21 - Unspent Conditional Grants	100% of MIG grant cash backed throughout 2024/25 financial year.
			D1.7. Budget implementation	**D1.7.1**	Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 69(1)(a)	Maintain > 95% spending on operating Adjusted budget by 30 June 2025
				D.1.7.2	Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 69(1)(b)	Maintain >95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly throughout 2024/25 FY
		D2. Effectively Implement asset management regulation	**D2.1. Implementation, monitoring and adherence to asset management policies and regulations.**	**D2.1.1**	Number of Asset Management reports submitted to Accounting Officer	2 Asset Management reports submitted to the Accounting Officer by 30 June 2025
E. Good Governance & Public Participation						
B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE/ B2B2 PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST						
	GOAL	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KPI NO**	**KPI**	**TARGET**
– Poor Stakeholder Partnerships – Absence of a Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee – Poor Pound Management	**RESPONSIVE, TRANSPARENT PARTICIPATORY AND ACCOUNTABLE MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE**	**E.1. To ensure functional council and council committees**	**E1.1. Coordination of Council committee meetings**	**E1.1.1**	Number of council meetings coordinated	4 council meetings coordinated by 30 June 2025
				E1.1.2	Number of EXCO meetings coordinated	12 EXCO meetings coordinated by 30 June 2025
				E1.1.3	Number of Portfolio	60 Portfolio meetings

					Committee meetings coordinated	coordinated by 30 June 2025
				E1.1.4	Number of MPAC meetings coordinated	4 MPAC meetings coordinated by 30 June 2025
		E.2. To ensure maximum participation of the Traditional Authorities in the affairs of the municipality	**E2.1. Coordination of Traditional Authorities engagement meetings**	**E2.1.1**	Number of meetings held between the municipality and the Traditional Authorities	4 meetings held between the municipality and the Traditional Authorities by 30 June 2025
		E3. To promote effective public participation in the affairs of the municipality	**E3.1. Facilitate Municipal Stakeholder engagements**	**E3.1.1**	Number of meetings convened by Mayor/executive committee to provide report to the community on service delivery issues	4 meetings convened by Mayor/executive committee to provide report to the community on service delivery issues by 30 June 2024
				E3.1.2	Percentage of ward committees that are functional	100% of Ward committee s to be functional by 30 June 2024
				E3.1.3	Number of IDP-RF meetings held	2 IDP-RF meetings held by 30 June 2025
		E4. To ensure effective governance through municipal policy development	**4.1. Development and monitoring of municipal policies and by-laws**	**E4.1.1**	Number of policies (reviewed)tabled to Council in compliance with MFMA Section 64(2)(a)	3 policies (reviewed) tabled to Council for approval by 31 May 2025

				E4.1.2	Date of Gazetting of municipal By-Laws	Municipal By-laws gazetted by 31 March 2025
		E5. To ensure functional, risk-conscious and compliant management committees	**E5.1. Development and monitor Strategic Risk Management register in line with the municipal strategic document (IDP) implementation**	**E5.1.1**	Develop Municipal Strategic Risk register	Municipal Strategic Risk register developed by 39 September 2024
		E6. To ensure Institutional accountability and transparency	**E6.1. Ensure Complaint Reporting and Publication**	**E6.1.1**	Number of Audit Action Plan reports tabled to Audit Committee	4 Audit Action reports tabled to the Audit Committee by 30 June 2025
				E6.1.2	Number of Circular 88 indicators reports submitted to COGTA	4 Circular 88 indicators reports submitted to COGTA by 30 June 2025
				E6.1.3	Date of Submission 2025/26 FY budget & SDBIP to National & Provincial Treasury	2025/26FY Budget and SDBIP submitted to National & Provincial Treasury by 30 June 2025
			E6.2. Ensure timeous dissemination of public information	**E6.2.1**	Date of adoption of Communication Strategy and Policy	Communication Strategy and Policy adopted by council by 30 September 2024
F. Cross-cutting Issues						
CHALLENGES	**GOAL**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KPI NO**	**KPI**	**TARGET**

– Contestation of authority over ERF 5000 – Undulating topography limiting agricultural development – Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation – Widespread alien invasive plants – Insufficient funds allocated for Disaster Management function and relief – Allocation of land not suitable for human settlement that create vulnerable settlements – Inability to find suitable land for a land disposal site	**IMPROVE SPATIAL EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**	**F1. To provide strategic planning support across the organization, i.e. IDP**	**F1.1. Development of a credible Integrated Development Planning (IDP)**	**F1.1.1**	Date of adopting the IDP Process plan	Council-adopted 2025/2026 IDP Process Plan by 30 September 2024
				F1.1.2	Date of adoption of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Council-adopted 2025/2026 IDP by 30 June 2025
		F2. To promote a functionally structured urban and rural spatial development pattern guided by identified nodes and corridors through an effective land use management system	**F2.1. Guide, monitor & control spatial planning, land use management & development within the municipality**	**F2.1.1**	Date of tabling of the Reviewed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to council	Reviewed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) tabled to council by 31 March 2025
				F2.1.2	Number of Inspection reports of new buildings and building alterations	4 reports on new buildings and building alterations by 30 June 2025
				F2.1.3	Number of Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT) Functionality reports tabled to EXCO	2 JMPT Functionality reports tabled to EXCO
		F3. To enhance resilience of ecosystem services	**F3.1. Maintain and improve the environmental integrity of Nongoma municipal area of jurisdiction**	**F3.1.2**	Date of adoption of the Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) Review	Reviewed Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) tabled to council by 30 June 2025
				F3.1.3	Number of Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) Implementation report tabled to	2 IWMP reports tabled to EXCO by 30 June 2025

					EXCO	
		F4. To ensure appropriate adaptation and effective response to Climate Change	**F4.1. Review and implementation of Disaster Management Plan**	**F4.1.1**	Number of Disaster Management Implementation reports tabled to EXCO	2 Disaster Management Implementation reports tabled to EXCO by 30 June 2025
				F4.1.2	Number of Disaster Management and Fire Services programmes conducted	2 Disaster Management and Fire Services programmes conducted by 30 June 2025

5. SECTION E. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following is an articulation of the 5-year IDP implementation plan. The implementation plan has been reviewed taking into consideration the 3rd quarter performance report in terms of 2023/24 FY SDBIP implementation. Further review will be made in line with the fourth quarter SDBIP performance report, which would at the time of adoption of this reviewed IDP, be towards the last month (June) of the last quarter. (Q4).

CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	PROJECT/ INTERVENTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	BASELINE	5 YEAR IMPLEMENTATION TARGET					TARGETS IF OUTSIDE 5 YR PERIOD	BUDGET	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILTY
						YR 1 22/23	YR 2 23/24	YR 3 24/25	YR 4 25/26	YR 5 26/27				
A. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
High staff turn-over; Non-existent succession planning and organisational growth; Non implementation of HR policies by the departments; Inadequate training of permanently employed staff due to lack of funds; Labour relations matters are dealt with by legal section; Active suspension taking longer than 3 months	A1. To ensure a Strategic Workforce plan that meets the organizational needs, through proper Human Resource management, capacity building and performance management	A1.1. Review, Implementation and monitoring of Human Resources Strategy	Municipal Organogram	Date of tabling to council the reviewed municipal organogram	Municipal Organogram adopted by the council by 5 Sept 2023	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
			Human Resource strategy Implementation Plan	Date of tabling to council the reviewed Annual Human Resource Strategy Implementation plan	New project	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
			Human Resource Strategy Functionality Reports	Number of Human Resource Strategy Functionality assessment tabled to EXCO	2 reports tabled in 2023/24 FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
		A1.2. Review and implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	Workplace Skills Plan	Date of submission of Nongoma Workplace Skills Plan to LGSETA	Nongoma Workplace Skills Plan to LGSETA by 30 April 2024	30-Apr-23	30-Apr-24	30-Apr-25	30-Apr-26	30-Apr-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
			Workplace Skills Plan Implementation	Percentage of budget spent on implementing WSP	100% used in 2023/24 FY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	R0.00	Equitable Share	Finance Department

				Number of employees trained	99 employees trained by 31 March 2024	20	10	30	10	10	N/A	R429 998	Equitable Share	Corporate Services
				Number of training sessions held for Councillors	17 Councillors trained in 2023/24FY	20	5	2	2	2	N/A		Equitable Share	Corporate Services
		A1.3. Coordination of capacity building initiatives for employees and councillors	Capacity Building	Number of employee workshop conducted	2 employee workshops coordinated in 2023/24 FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
				Number of councillor workshops conducted	2 councillor workshops coordinated in 2023/24FY	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
		A1.4. Review and implementation of Employment Equity Plan	Employment Equity Planning & Reporting	Date of submission of Nongoma Employment Equity Report to Department of Labour	Nongoma Employment Equity Report to Department of Labour by 19 Dec 2023	15-Jan-23	15-Jan-24	15-Jan-25	15-Jan-26	15-Jan-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
				% people living with disability representation of the total municipal staff compliment	0,7% representation at the end of the 2021/22FY	1%	1.4%	2%	2%	2%	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
		A1.5. Development and Implementation of Performance Management System (PMS)	Performance Management and Review	Number of performance agreements signed by the MM and Section 56 Managers	5 performance agreements by the MM and Section 56 Managers signed in 2023/24FY	4	5	6	6	6	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Date of approval of the Performance Management Policy Framework by Council	2024/2025 Performance Management Policy Framework approved by Council by 22 May 2024	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Date of Mayoral approval of the Organisational SDBIP	2023/2024 Organisational SDBIP approved by the Mayor on the 14 June 2023	28-Jun-23	28-Jun-24	28-Jun-25	28-Jun-26	28-Jun-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Number of S54/S56 Performance Reviews conducted	2 S54/S56 Performance Reviews conducted in 2023/24FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Number of quarterly Organisational SDBIP reports tabled to council	4 reports were tabled in 2023/24FY	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM

	A2. To ensure an improved Information, Communication Technology (ICT) System in the municipality	A2.1. Development, Implementation and monitoring of the ICT Governance Framework	ICT Framework	Number of ICT Framework functionality assessment reports tabled to EXCO	2 reports tabled in 2023/24 FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
B. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT														
Limited Funding to address non-infrastructure and infrastructure projects; Reduced INEP Funding; Aged/Aging infrastructure:/Rural road infrastructure deficit; Slow pace of housing delivery; Poor road networks to transport goods; Inability to service other areas (outside of Nongoma town and its adjacent areas) in terms of waste collection services	B1. To provide high quality infrastructure network and community facilities to support improved quality of life and economic growth	B1.1. Provision of high quality roads infrastructure	Road construction	% Completion of Delini Road Phase 2	New project	100%	90% by 30/06/2024	100% by Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	R8 634 406.65	MIG	Technical Services
				% Completion of White City Road	The contract was terminated, the project was at 45 %	100%	100% by 31/12/2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R7 432 640.25	MIG	Technical Services
				% Completion of Gobamagagu Road	The project was at 83 % by 31 March 2024	100%	90% by 31/03/2024	100% by Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	R467 653.03	MIG	Technical Services
				% Completion of Red Hill Phase 1	The project was at 30% at the end of 2021/22FY	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R1 384 777,63	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Gravel Road at Ezikleleni to Mbuzi Area	New project	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	R3 411 284, 51	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Gravel Road at Xamu Village	New project	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	R3,005, 777, 20	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Matshamhlophe Gravel Road	New project	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	R2,526, 345, 00	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Gravel Road at Kwatshonono and Ezimpisini	New project	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	R2,698,079.70	MIG	Technical services
				% completion of Gravel Road in Holinyoka Village	New project	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	R522,028.00	MIG	Technical services
				% completion of Gravel Road Hlushwaneni to Mngamunde Village	New project	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	R468,380,00	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Gravel Road Ngangayiphi to Esixeni Village	New project	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	R502,834,00	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Gravel Road at Maphophoma to Mission/Esogodlweni	New project	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	R524,686.00	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Foma	New project	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	R3,533,059	MIG	Technical Services

				Gravel Road upgrade								.61		
		B1.2. Provision of high quality community services facilities	Community Facilities	% Completion of Ezimpakaneni Hall	New project	100%	60% by 30/06/2024	100% by Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	R301 478.69	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Magedlane Hall	41% by Mar-2024	N/A	60% by 30/06/2024	100% by Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	R932 594.93	MIG	Technical Services
				% Completion of Emanzimakhulu Hall and creche	The project was at 40% at the end of 2021/22FY	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R1 379 864.70	MIG	Technical Services
				% completion of Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche	New project	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A		MIG	Technical services
				% completion of the Nongoma Testing ground	55% 31/03/2024	100%	80% by 31/03/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R2 000 000,00	INEP	Technical Services
				% completion of Council Chamber, executive office and council support	New project	N/A	100% by 30/06/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R9000 000.00	Equitable Share	Technical Services
				Date of Fencing of the municipal cemetery	New project	N/A	30-Jun-24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R180 000.00	Equitable Share	Community Services
		B1.3. Provision of electricity infrastructure	Provision of electricity infrastructure	% Completion of Mcakwini Electrification Project Phase 3	The project was at 50% at the end of 2021/22FY	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R2 500 000	INEP	Technical Services
				% Completion of Ebuhleni Electrification Phase 3	The project was at 30% at the end of 2021/22FY	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R2,430,333 .00	INEP	Technical Services
				% Completion of Mandlakazi Electrification Extension 1	The project was at 10% by Mar-2024 FY	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R3 500 000,00	INEP	Technical Services
				% Completion of Mandlakazi Electrification Extension 2	The project was at 77% at the end of 2023/24FY	100%	100% by 30/06/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R1 850 000,00	INEP	Technical Services
				% Completion of Matheni Electrification	The project was at 30% at the end of 2021/22FY	100%	100% by 30/06/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R1 850 000,00	INEP	Technical Services
				% Completion of Usuthu Electrification Extensions	The project was at 10% by 30 June 2023 FY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R1 800 000,00	INEP	Technical Services
	B2. To ensure efficient, sustainable	B2.1. Provision of climate-smart infrastructure	Climate-smart infrastructure	% Completion of Nongoma Black Top and Drainage in Town	The project was at 30% at the end of 2021/22FY	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R8 640 899.40	MIG	Technical Services

	and climate-smart delivery of service	services		% Completion of Nongoma Street Lights Phase2	The project was at 90% at the end of 2023/24FY	100%	100% by 30/06/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R4 042 659.92	MIG	Technical Services
	B3. Ensure continuous operations and maintenance of the existing infrastructure to ensure functionality	B3.1. Monitor the Implementation of Operations and Maintenance Plan	Operations & Maintenance	Date of tabling to council the Reviewed Operation and Maintenance Plan	New project	N/A	30/06/2024	30 June 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	R400 000,00	Equitable Share	Technical Services
	B3. Ensure improved access to basic services and human settlements	B3.1. Access to refuse removal services	Refuse Removal	Number of households with access to refuse removal	420 households at the end of 2021/22FY	540	540	540	540	540	N/A		Equitable Share	Community Services
				Date of purchasing of Skip Bins	6 Skip bins purchased by 31 March 2024	N/A	31-Dec-24	31/03/2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	R300 000,00	Equitable Share	Community Services
	B4. Improving sustainable human settlement	B4.1. Monitor the implementation of Human Settlement projects in Nongoma municipality	Human Settlements	Date of tabling of Nongoma Housing Sector Plan	It was reviewed in 2019/2020	N/A	N/A	31 March 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	R300 000,00	Equitable share	Technical Services
				Number of reports on the implementation of Human Settlement projects tabled to Council	2 reports were tabled in 2023/2024FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Technical Services
C. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Inadequate skills; Underutilized Livelihood Assets; Sub-Optimal Performance of Real Sectors; High Levels of Economic Vulnerability; Poor Stakeholder Partnerships; Youthful	C1. To create an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation	C1.1 Promote economic growth and job creation	Economic Growth and Job Creation	Date of tabling of the reviewed LED Strategy		N/A	N/A	LED Strategy reviewed by 31 December 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	R190,000,00	ES	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of tabling the Reviewed LED annual Implementation Plan to council	Implementation Plan was tabled during the 2023-2024 FY	Implementation Plan tabled	N/A Implementation Plan tabled	N/A	Implementation Plan tabled	Implementation Plan tabled	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services

economically inactive population; High crime rate, especially Gender-based Violence; Un-gazette By-Laws; Inability to develop and gazette by-laws				Number of work opportunities created through EPWP	174 by Mid-year 2023/24FY	95	100	117	125	130	N/A	R2 949 000	Public Works	Technical Services
		C.1.1. Support for Informal economy and SMME's	Informal Economy & SMME Support	Number of reports on SMMEs/Cooperatives Mentorship by the municipality	2 reports on SMMEs/Cooperatives Mentorship by the municipality in the 2023/24 FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Number of Business Licence Compliance Inspection conducted.	4 Business Compliance Inspection conducted	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of developing and updating of the SMME Database	(This is covered on the LED Implementation plan)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of conducting Cooperatives Business Management Seminar/Workshop	1 Cooperatives Business Management Seminar/Workshop	N/A	N/A	30-Sept-24	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R250,000.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
		C.1.3. Support Tourism and Agricultural Development	Tourism & Agricultural Support	Date of Transfer of municipal Grant Fund to Nongoma Tourism Organisation (CTO)	Nongoma CTO Grant was transferred to the Nongoma CTO in 2023/24FY	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-23	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-26	30-Sep-27	N/A	R120 000	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of tabling of the reviewed Nongoma Agricultural Development Strategy	Nongoma Agricultural Development Strategy last reviewed in 2019/2020 FY	N/A	N/A	31 Dec 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	R190,000.00	ES	Planning & Economic Development Services
	C2. To improve the quality of lives for people within Nongoma municipality	C2.1. Develop, Implement and monitor special programmes	Special Programmes	Date of conducting Children & Elderly Event	Children & Elderly Event conducted in 2023/24FY	Children & Elderly event	Children & Elderly event	Children & Elderly event	Children & Elderly event	Children & Elderly event	N/A	R600 000	Equitable Share	Community Services
				Number of disability forum meeting conducted	4	N/A	4	4	4	4	4	R100 000.00	Equitable Share	Community Services
				Number of women's forum meetings conducted	New project	N/A	4	2	2	2	N/A	R100 000	Equitable Share	Community Services
				Number of Local Aids Council (LAC) meetings conducted	The term of the previous council has ended	N/A	4	4	4	4	N/A	R100 000	Equitable Share	Community Services
		C2.2. Coordination of Sports & Recreation and Arts & Culture programme	Sports & Recreation and Arts & Culture	Number of Sports & Recreation programmes conducted	4 Sports & Recreation programmes conducted in 2023/24FY	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	R1 116 000	Equitable Share	Community Services
				Number of Arts & Culture programmes	4 Arts & Culture programmes	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	R1 030 000	Equitable Share	Community Services

				conducted	conducted in 2023/24FY									
		C2.3. Develop, implement and monitor poverty alleviation programmes	Poverty Alleviation programmes	Date of hand-over of poverty alleviation instruments/implements to beneficiaries	Poverty alleviation instruments/implements handed over to beneficiaries by 30 June 2024	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R500 000	Equitable Share	Planning & Economic Development Services
		C2.4. Promote healthy and safety environment	Health & Safety Programmes	Number of Road Safety Campaigns conducted	2 Road Safety campaigns were conducted in 2023/24FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Number of Occupational Health & Safety Campaigns conducted	1 health & Safety Campaigns conducted in 2023/24FY	2	2	1	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
				Date of adoption of Nongoma Community Safety Plan	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Date of Identification and securing of a suitable land for the waste recycling facility	New project	30-Jun-23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of Identification of a suitable land for the animal pound	New project	N/A	30-Jun-23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
	C3. To develop and empower unemployed youth through systematic and structured skills development and experiential learning interventions.	C3.1 Promote and enhance culture of learning among children & youth	Youth Support programmes	Date of conducting Nongoma Career EXPO	Career EXPO was conducted by 30 June 2024	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Number of Youth beneficiaries awarded with Mayoral Tertiary institution registration fee	60 Youth beneficiaries awarded with Mayoral Tertiary institution	60	60	60	60	60	N/A	R300 000	Equitable Share	Corporate Services
				Date of payment of the annual fee for the 5 beneficiaries of Nongoma Mayoral Full bursary scheme	by 31 March 2024	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	N/A	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-27	N/A	R300 000	Equitable Share	Corporate Services
				Date of conducting Nongoma Mayoral Matric Excellence Award Ceremony	Nongoma Mayoral Excellence Award Ceremony	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-27	N/A	R100 000	Equitable Share	Corporate Services

					conducted by 31 March 2024									
		C3.2. Provision and implementation of skills development and workplace learning programmes for the youth		Number of unemployed youth trained in Municipal Finance Management Programme	20	20 unemployed youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R960 000	LGSETA	Corporate Services
				Number of Community Development Graduates enrolled in the municipal internship programme	20 Community Development Graduates enrolled in the municipal internship programme by 30 June 2022	20 Graduates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R832 000	LGSETA	Corporate Services
D. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT														
The municipality is highly grant dependence; Poor revenue collection; Reasonable steps not taken to prevent unauthorized expenditure (AG Finding); Indigent households	D1.To ensure sound financial viability and management	D1.1. Implementation of revenue enhancement strategy	Revenue enhancement	Ratio in compliance with MFMA Section 64(2)(a)	Outstanding Service Debtors to Service Revenue ratio maintained at less than 30 percent throughout the 2023/24FY	Outstanding Service Debtors to Service Revenue ratio maintained at less than 30 percent	Outstanding Service Debtors to Service Revenue ratio maintained at less than 30 percent	Outstandin g Service Debtors to Service Revenue ratio maintained at less than 30 percent	Outstanding Service Debtors to Service Revenue ratio maintained at less than 30 percent	Outstandi ng Service Debtors to Service Revenue ratio maintaine d at less than 30 percent	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
		D1.2. Develop, implement and monitor standard operating procedures related to expenditure management	Expenditure management	Ratio compliance with MFMA Section 65(2)(e)	More than 1 Cost Coverage Ratio maintained throughout the 2023/2024 FY	More than 1 Cost Coverage Ratio maintained	More than 1 Cost Coverage Ratio maintained	Creditor's payment period ratio must not be more than 30 days (Norm).	Creditor's payment period ratio must not be more than 30 days (Norm).	Creditor's payment period ratio must not be more than 30 days (Norm).	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
		D1.3. Develop a credible budget and report in accordance with the provisions of the MFMA	Budget & Budget reporting	Date of adoption of Budget	2023/2024 MTREF adopted by Council by 31 May 2024	31-May-23	31-May-24	31-May-25	31-May-26	31-May-27	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
				Number of reports submitted to Mayor in compliance with MFMA Sec.71	twelve (12) S71 Reports submitted to the Mayor in Terms MFMA Section 71 by 30 June 2024	12 reports	12 reports	12 reports	12 reports	12 reports	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
				Number of reports tabled to council in compliance with MFMA Sec.52(d) & 66	4 of MFMA Sec.52(d) & 66 reports tabled to council by 30 June 2024	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
				Date of submission of the Nongoma Mid-year budget and performance	Nongoma Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment	25-Jan-23	25-Jan-24	25-Jan-25	25-Jan-26	25-Jan-27	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department

				assessment report to the Mayor	report submitted to the Mayor by 25 January 2024									
		D1.4. Effective Implementation of Supply Chain Management Regulations	Supply Chain Management	Number of reports on the implementation of Supply Chain Management Policy, tabled to EXCO by 30 June 2024	4 reports tabled in 2023/24FY	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
		D1.5. Monitor implementation of audit action plan on regular basis	AG Action Plan	Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 131(1)	100% of 2020/2021 Auditor General Findings raised, resolved	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
		D1.6. Monitor spending on conditional grants	Conditional Grant Spending	Percentage compliance with DORA Section 21 - Unspent Conditional Grants	100% of MIG grant cash backed throughout 2023/2024 financial year.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
		D1.7. Budget implementation	Budget Implementation	Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 69(1)(a)	> 95% spending on operating Adjusted budget maintained throughout 2023/24FY	> 95% spending	> 95% spending	> 95% spending	> 95% spending	> 95% spending	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
				Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 69(1)(b)	>95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly maintained throughout 2023/2024 financial year	>95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly maintained	>95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly maintained	>95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly maintained	>95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly maintained	>95% implementation of Service Charges Revenue Budget evenly maintained	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
		D2.1. Implementation, monitoring and adherence to asset management policies and regulations.	Asset Management	Number of Asset Management reports submitted to Accounting Officer	2 Asset Management reports to the Accounting Officer by 30 June 2024	2 reports	2 reports	2 reports	2 reports	2 reports	N/A	R0.00	NA	Finance Department
E. GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION														
Poor Stakeholder Partnerships; Dysfunctional Municipal Waste Management Forum; Absence of a Municipal	E.1. To ensure functional council and council committees	E1.1. Coordination of Council committee meetings	Council Committees	Number of council meetings coordiinated	8 meetings in 2023/24 FY	8 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
				Number of EXCO meetings Coordiinat ed	12 meetings in 2023-24 FY	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	12 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
				Number of Portfolio Committee meetings coordinated	48 meetings held in 2023/24FY	48 meetings	48 meetings	60 meetings	60 meetings	60 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services

Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee				Number of MPAC meetings coordinated	4 MPAC meetings held in 2023/24FY	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
	E.2. To ensure maximum participation of the Traditional Authorities in the affairs of the municipality	E2.1.Coordination of attendance of Traditional Authorities to Council meetings, and of regular meetings between the municipality and Traditional Authorities	Traditional Councils Participation	Number of council meetings with traditional leaders in attendance	TC attended in 8 Council meeting 2023/24FY	8 meetings	8 meetings	4 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Corporate Services
				Number of meetings held between the municipality and the Traditional Authorities	12 meetings in 2023-24 FY	8 meetings	8 meetings	4 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
	E3. To promote effective public participation in the affairs of the municipality	E3.1. Facilitate Municipal Stakeholder engagements	Stakeholder Engagement	Number of meetings convened by Mayor/executive committee to provide report to the community on service delivery issues	4 meetings in 2023/24FY	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Percentage of ward committees that are functional	100% wards committees were functional in 2023/24FY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Number of IDP-RF meetings held	2 meetings held in 2023/24FY	4 meetings	4 meetings	2 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development
	E4. To ensure effective governance through municipal policy development	4.1. Development and monitoring of municipal policies and by-laws	Municipal Policies & By-Laws	Number of policies (reviewed)t abled to Council in compliance with MFMA Section 64(2)(a)	3 policies (Tariff Policy, Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy) tabled to Council for approval by 31 May 2022	3 policies	3 policies	3 policies	3 policies	3 policies	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Finance Department
				Number of municipal By-Laws developed	1 municipal by-law developed in 2021/22FY	7	0	0	0	0	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services, Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of Gazetting of municipal By-Laws	0 municipal by-law gazetted	N/A	30-Jun-24	31 March 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	R200 600.00	N/A	Community Services
	E5. To ensure functional, risk-conscious and compliant management committees	E5.1. Facilitation of functional Management Committees	Management Committees	Number of Audit Committee Meetings held	4 Audit Committee meetings held in 2023/24FY	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	N/A	R300 000,00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Number of Risk Management Committee meetings held	4 Risk management Committee meetings held	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	N/A	R50 000.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Date of establishment of Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee	Mar- 24	30-Sep-23	30-Sep -24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services

		E5.2. Development and monitor Strategic Risk Management register in line with the municipal strategic document (IDP) implementation	Risk Management	Develop Municipal Strategic Risk register	Municipal Strategic Risk register developed by 30 September 2023	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-23	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-25	30-Sep-26	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
	E6. To ensure Institutional accountability and transparency	E6.1. Ensure Complaint Reporting and Publication	Reporting & Publication	Number of Audit Action Plan reports tabled to Audit Committee	4 reports tabled in 2023/24 FY	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Number of Circular 88 indicators reports submitted to COGTA	4 Circular 88 indicators reports submitted to COGTA by 30 June 2024	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Submit budget & SDBIP to National & Provincial Treasury	2024/25FY Budget and SDBIP submitted to National & Provincial Treasury by 30 June 2024	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Finance Department
		E6.2. Ensure timeous dissemination of public information		Date of adoption of Communication Strategy and Policy	Communication Strategy and Policy adopted in Septemebr 2022	30-Sep-23	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-25	30-Sep-26	30-Sep-27	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
F. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES														
Contestation of authority over ERF 5000; Undulating topography limiting agricultural development; Unsustainable farming practices resulting in soil erosion, veld deterioration and degradation; Widespread alien invasive plants; Insufficient	F1. To provide strategic planning support across the organization, i.e. IDP	F1.1. Development of a credible Integrated Development Planning (IDP)	Integrated Development Planning	Date of adopting the IDP Process plan	2023/2024 IDP Process Plan adopted by 30 September 2023	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-24	30-Sep-25	30-Sep-26	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Office of the MM
				Date of adoption of an IDP document	2023/24FY IDP adopted by Council by May 2023	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26	N/A	R0.00	N/A	
	F2. To promote a functionally structured urban and rural spatial development pattern guided by identified nodes and corridors through an	F2.1. Guide, monitor & control spatial planning, land use management & development within the municipality	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	Date of tabling of the Reviewed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to council	SDF Outdated	N/A	N/A	31 March 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Number of Inspection reports of new buildings and building alterations	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services

funds allocated for Disaster Management function and relief; Allocation of land not suitable for human settlement that create vulnerable settlements; Inability to find suitable land for a land disposal site	effective land use management system			Number of Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT) Functionality reports tabled to EXCO	2 JMPT Reports tabled in 2023/24 FY	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
	F3. To enhance resilience of ecosystem services	F3.1. Maintain and improve the environmental integrity of Nongoma municipal area of jurisdiction	Environmental Management	Date of tabling of the Climate Change Response Plan to council	Climate Change Response Plan in Draft format	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	Planning & Economic Development Services
				Date of Tabling of the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) to Council	Outdated	31-Dec-22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Number of Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) Implementation report tabled to EXCO	New Target	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Date of adoption of the Alien Invasive Species Eradication Plan	27 Oct 23	N/A	30 June 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning and Economic Development Services
				Date of adoption of the Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA) Review	Outdated	N/A	N/A	30-June-25	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Planning and Economic Development Services
	F4. To ensure appropriate adaptation and effective response to Climate Change	F4.1. Review and implementation of Disaster Management Plan	Disaster Relief	Date of adoption of the Disaster Management Plan	Disaster Management Plan was adopted in May 2024	31-Dec-22	22 May 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Number of Disaster Management Implementation reports tabled to EXCO	2	N/A	2 reports	2 reports	2 reports	2 reports	N/A	R0.00	N/A	Community Services
				Number of Disaster Management and Fire Services programmes conducted	2	2	2	2	2	2		R950 000	Equitable Share	Community services

6. SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN

6.1. INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Chapter 5, Section 26, prescribes the core components of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Section 26 (h) requires the inclusion of a financial Viability, which should include a budget projection for at least the next three years. The financial viability aims to determine the financial affordability and -sustainability levels of the Municipality over the medium term.

Part 2 of the Municipal Budgeting and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) (budget-related policies) requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that budget-related policies are prepared and submitted to Council. One of these policies relates to the long-term financial planning, which aims to ensure that all long-term financial planning is based on a structured and consistent methodology, thereby ensuring long-term financial affordability and sustainability.
The financial plan in the form of an approved draft municipal budget is herein annexed as Annexure 2.

6.2. BACKGROUND

A municipality's financial viability integrates the financial relationships of various revenue and expenditure streams to give effect to the IDP. It provides guidance for the development of current budgets and assesses financial impacts on outer years' budgets by incorporating capital expenditure outcomes, operating expenditure trends, optimal asset management plans and the consequential impact on rates, tariffs and other service charges.

The financial viability aims to determine the appropriate mix of financial parameters and assumptions within which the Municipality should operate to facilitate affordable and sustainable budgets for at least 3 – 5 years. In addition, it identifies the consequential financial impact of planned capital projects on the Municipality's operating budget.

The Financial Viability is reviewed annually to determine the most affordable level at which the Municipality can operate optimally taking the following into account:

- Fiscal overview;
- Economic climate;
- National- and Provincial influences;
- IDP and other legislative imperatives; and
- Internal governance, community consultation and service delivery trends.

To ensure that all medium-term financial planning is based on a structured and consistent methodology therefore enabling delivery of Municipality strategies whilst ensuring the Municipality's long term financial sustainability and affordability in order to achieve objectives over the medium- and long term. The guiding principles include:

- Future financial sustainability inclusive of realistic revenue sources;
- Optimal collection of revenue, taking into consideration the socio economic environment;
- Optimal utilisation of grant funding;
- Continuous improvement and expansion in service delivery framework; and
- Prudent financial strategies.

The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF can be summarized as follows:

- The need to address the fiscal deficit as result of outstanding debt accumulated in the past three years to the beginning of 2022/2023 budget.
- The ballooning consumer debt.
- The absence of the maintenance plan to inform the budgeting for repairs and maintenance.
- The ever-increasing employee related costs.
- The need to reprioritize projects and expenditure within the existing resource envelope given the cash flow realities and declining cash position of the municipality.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF:

- Tariff increases should be affordable and should generally not exceed inflation as measured by the CPI, except where there are price increases in the inputs of services that are beyond the control of the municipality.
- Cost containment strategy focusing on the following areas:
    - Security cost in the municipality
    - Overtime and standby allowance
    - Waste management expenses
    - Car hire costs
- Outcome based budgeting to demonstrate value for money spending.
- Streamlined revenue collection methods to enhance collections from all debtor categories.

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2024/2025 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Figure 34: Consolidated Overview of the 2024/25 MTREF

KZN265 Nongoma - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)							
Description	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue &		
R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue							
Exchange Revenue							
Service charges - Waste Management	1,786	1,924	1,924	1,470	1,916	2,004	2,097
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	254	68	68	20	225	235	246
Interest earned from Receivables	-	-	-	-	1,297	1,357	1,419
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	455	1,237	1,237	415	900	941	984
Rental from Fixed Assets	150	372	372	161	440	460	481
Licence and permits	927	1,420	1,420	659	900	934	976
Operational Revenue	43	701	701	6	1,499	1,568	1,639
Non-Exchange Revenue							
Property rates	30,712	31,116	31,116	26,632	32,217	33,698	35,249
Fines, penalties and forfeits	821	770	770	234	862	901	943
Licences or permits	567	800	800	568	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	208,295	208,295	208,295	159,749	218,550	226,180	236,600
Interest	1,237	1,874	1,874	1,683	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**245,247**	**248,578**	**248,578**	**191,596**	**258,805**	**268,280**	**280,633**

7. SECTION G: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (SDBIP)

7.1. SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP)

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is a mechanism that ensures proper alignment between the municipality Integrated Development plan (IDP), Budget and PMS. It is central in monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the Municipality in implementing its IDP and Budget.

The municipal strategic objections, strategies and targets as articulated in section 4.6 were translated into the SDBIP, wherein the target was broken down into 4 quarterly targets of the financial year. SDBIP comprise of two layers. The upper layer is the one that must be presented to Mayor for approval; and made public subsequent to it being tabled to council.

The lower layer applies to departments and forms the basis of their performance plans and agreements. This layer consists of additional indicators that support indicators in the upper layer. The lower layer is the responsibility of Directors, developed in consultation with their staff.

Since the municipality's strategic objectives, strategies and targets drew from the Back-to-basics principles for alignment purpose; the indicators used in the SDBIP were also derived from the Back-to-Basics principles. The SDBIP will be adopted by the council by 30 June together with the performance agreements for the Municipal Manager and managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager. The Draft SDBIP is herein attached as annexure 6.

7.2. PROJECTS FOR 2024/2025 FY

The SDBIP indicates projects in the form of capital projects and activities the municipality would embark on in the financial year in question. The projects are therefore herein articulated:

No.	Project Name	Locality	Source of Funding	Budget	Responsibility
1	Review of the Municipal organogram	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Corporate Services
2	Review of Human resource Implementation plan	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Corporate Services
3	2 HRD Strategy Functionality Assessment reports compiled	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Corporate Services
4	Nongoma Workplace Skills Plan compiled and submitted	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Corporate Services
5	Coordination of Employees and Councillors' skills development programme	Administration & satellite offices	Equitable share	R400 000.00	Corporate Services
6	Coordination of Employees and Councillors' workshops	Administration & satellite offices	Equitable share	R200 000.00	Corporate Services
7	Nongoma Employment Equity Report compiled and submitted	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0,00	Corporate Services
8	Mayoral Tertiary institution registration fee for 20 beneficiaries	Administration & satellite offices	Equitable share	R300 000	Corporate Services
9	Nongoma Mayoral Full bursary scheme for 3 beneficiaries	Administration & satellite offices	Equitable share	R300 000	Corporate Services
10	2 ICT Framework functionality assessment reports	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Corporate Services
11	2 Health & Safety Campaigns	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Corporate Services
12	5 performance agreements for Senior managers compiled and signed	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Office of the MM
13	Nongoma Career EXPO	All Wards	N/A	R0.00	Office of the MM
14	Council-approved Performance Management Policy Framework	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Office of the MM

	compiled and adopted				
15	2025/2026 Organisational SDBIP approved	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Office of the MM
16	2 S54/S56 Performance Reviews conducted	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Office of the MM
17	Coordination of Arts & Culture programmes	All Wards	Equitable share	R1 950 000.00	Community Services
18	Coordination of Sports & Recreation programmes	All Wards	Equitable Share	R2 250 000.00	Community Services
19	Coordination of Special Programmes	All Wards	Equitable Share	R3 535 000.00	Community Services
20	2 road safety campaigns	Ward 19	N/A	R0.00	Community Services
21	4 Agri-Business Forums	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Planning & Infrastructure Development
22	2 training/Capacity building for Cooperatives	Administration & satellite offices	N/A	R0.00	Planning & Infrastructure Development
23	Coordination of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	All wards	Department of Public Works	R2 200 000. 00	Technical Services
24	LED Strategy Review	All Wards	Equitable Share	R200 000.00	Planning & Economic Development
25	Tourism Strategy Review	All Wards	Equitable Share	R200 000.00	Planning & Economic Development
26	Agricultural Strategy Review	All Wards	Equitable Share	R200 000.00	Planning & Economic Development
27	Schools/communities Eco-Tourism Education & Awareness	All Wards	Equitable Share	R300 000.00	Planning & Economic Development
28	Coordination of Tourism Exhibitions	All Wards	Equitable Share	R200 000.00	Planning & Economic Development
29	Ward-based projects implementation (Poverty	All Wards	Equitable Share	R5 000 000.00	Planning & Economic Development

	Alleviation)				
30	Business Seminar for SMMEs and Cooperatives:	All Wards	Equitable Share	R250 000.00	Planning & Economic Development
31	Housing Sector Plan	All Wards	Equitable share	R300 000.00	Technical Services
32	Operations & Maintenance	All Wards	Equitable Share	R5 000 000.00	Technical Services
33	Construction of a Traffic Circle	All Wards	Equitable Share	R1 200 000.00	Technical Services
34	White City Access Roads	Ward 19	N/A	R 893 547.96	Technical Services
35	Redhill Road	Ward 9	N/A	R 386 385.34	Technical Services
36	Deleni Road	Ward 16 & 19	MIG	R 419 017.22	Technical Services
37	Upgrade of Gomagagu Gravel Road	Ward 13	MIG	R 200 259.78	Technical Services
38	Deleni Road Phase		MIG	R 3 072 216.00	Technical Services
39	Ezimpakaneni Communtity Hall		MIG	R 1 257 309.24	Technical Services
40	Magedlane Community Hall & Creche		MIG	R 1 681 068.04	Technical Services
41	Upgrade of Foma Gravel road		MIG	R 3 771 842.05	Technical Services
44 42	Construction of Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche		MIG	R 5 558 742.34	Technical Services
43	Construction of Gravel Road at Ezikleleni to Mbuzi Area	Ward 22	MIG	R 5 975 281.00	Technical Services
44	Construction of Gravel Road at Xamu Village	Ward 05	MIG	R 3 875 766.13	Technical Services
45	Matshamhlophe Gravel Road		MIG	R 2 526 345.00	Technical Services
46	Construction of Gravel Road at Kwatshonono and Ezimpisini	Ward 08	MIG	R 2 698 079.70	Technical Services
47	Construction of Gravel Road at Sizumphakathi to Nguduza Area	Ward 17	MIG	R 2 591 212.25	Technical Services
48	Construction of Gravel Road in Holinyoka Village	Ward 23	MIG	R 522 028.00	Technical Services
49	Construction of Gravel Road at	Ward 03	MIG	R 468 380.00	Technical Services

	Hlushwaneni to Mngamunde Village				
50	Construction of Gravel Road at Ngangayiphi to Esixeni Village	Ward 2	MIG	R 502 834.00	Technical Services
51	Construction of Gravel Roads at Maphophoma to Mission /Esigoqobeni	Ward 12	MIG	R 524 686.00	Technical Services
52	% completion of Mandlakazi Electrification Extensions 2	Ward 4,6,10,20,23	INEP	R1 850 000,00	Technical Services
53	% completion of Mandlakazi Electrification Extensions 1	Ward 1,2,3,5,7,8	INEP	R3 500 000,00	Technical Services
54	% Completion of Matheni Electrification Extensions	Ward 9,11,12,13,19	INEP	R1 850 000,00	Technical Services
55	% completion of Usuthu Electrification Extensions	Ward 14,15,16,18,21	INEP	R1 800 000,00	Technical Services
56	Subdivision of Erf 431 & 432	Ward 19	Equitable Share	R750 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
57	Municipal Strategic Planning	Administration & satellite offices	Equitable Share	R350 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
58	Coordination of IDP Review Process	All Wards	Equitable Share	R1 100 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
59	Nongoma Land use schemes review	All Wards	Equitable Share	R100 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
60	Climate Change Response Plan	All Wards	Equitable Share	R200 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
61	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Review	All Wards	Equitable Share	R200 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
62	Nongoma Ward Based Plans development	All Wards	Equitable Share	R300 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
63	Nongoma Town Beatification	All Wards	Equitable Share	R100 000.00	Planning & Economic Development Services
64	Disaster Relief material	All Wards	Equitable Share	R1 000 000.00	Community Services

7.2.1. ZULULAND DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

7.2.1.1. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Project description	Budget	Duration	Budget		
					2022/2023 FY	2023/2024 FY	2024/2025 FY
1.	Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5.1 - Zone B / B1	Construction of approximately 33.380km reticulation network with pipe diameters between 25mm to 160mm on 277 yard taps. Along with are air scour and isolating valves, valve chambers and break pressure tanks.	R18 154 351,98	1 year		R0.00	R0.00
2.	Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5.1 - Zone C1 / D1	Construction of approximately 29.730km reticulation network with pipe diameters between 125mm to 160mm on 165 yard taps. Along with are air scour and isolating valves, valve chambers and break pressure tanks.	R16 115 353,59	1 year		R0.00	R0.00
3.	Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5.1 - Zone H1 / H2	Not indicated	R21 431 024,71	1 year		R0.00	R0.00
4.	Mandlakazi Phase 5.2 Bulk Water Supply: 14.4km of Bulk Gravity Mains and Associated Reservoirs	Construction of 14km ductile iron and 5 x Gravity Mains with associated valves, chambers. 3 x Reservoir (B – 1200kl, D1 – 500kl , C1 – 150kl) with associated fittings.	R15 247 000,00	1 year		R0.00	R0.00
5.	Usuthu RWSS: Ward 14 Nongoma Ph 1	The project comprises of the installation approximately 18500m of HDPE piping ranging from 50-90mm including the installation of 346 yard	R2 223 973,62	1 year		R0.00	R0.00

		connections with associated valves					
6.	Usuthu RWSS : Ward 14 Nongoma Ph 2	The installation of approximately 32 050 m of HDPE pipes ranging from 50 mm to 90 mm. In addition, the installation of 514 No yard stand connections as well as all associated valves.	R11 659 881,00	1 year		R0.00	R0.00
7.	The Installation of ± 1000 pre-cast concrete VIP toilet units at Zululand District Municipality South	The scope consists of manufacturing and Installation of ± 1000 Pre-Cast Concrete VIP toilet units around Ulundi and Nongoma	R10 987 048,00			R0.00	R0.00
8.	Construction of Usuthu Reticulation network Phase 3B and 3C	Construction of Usuthu Water Reticluation network (Ezilonyeni)-Nongoma Gomondo, Ezilonyeni and Matshempunzi Water Reticulation Network	R38 569 888,00			R0.00	R0.00

7.2.1.2. CATALYSTIC PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Project description	Location	Project Sustainability	Estimated Budget
1.	Mona Market Development	Improvement of facilities of Mona Market Rehabilitation to improve trading conditions through promoting economic activities, improve infrastructure, strategic coordination, interaction and spatial alignment for tourism and agriculture.		If properly promoted it would draw tourists, particularly from overseas. The market will provide sustainable income to the operators.	R70 000 000
2.	KwaMajomela Manufacturing Facility	The project is part of the KwaMajomela Urban/Rural Regeneration Programme. It entails the design of a small scale manufacturing and value- add services centre with access to working space, shared capital equipment and skills development for SMME's and Cooperatives in the area.	Ward 17	The facility will provide sustainable income to the operators	R13 000 000
3.	Usuthu Off-Storage Dam	An off-channel storage dam in the Kwa Nkweme River was identified to store water on bulk, to supply the Usuthu Regional Water Supply Scheme (which includes the Town of Nongoma).	Not indicated	A Preliminary investigation was done which indicated that additional storage is needed and a site was identified. Due to Zululand's susceptibility to drought, large 4.backlogs in the Usuthu area and pressure on the current water system the project is in demand and will trigger several projects because of the increased availability of water.	700 000 000
4.	Zululand Youth Centre Hub	It is proposed that youth centres be established in each of the local municipalities to guide and train the youth in establishing sustainable businesses informed by market gaps in Zululand. The centres will work closely with the Zululand and LMs. The centres will assist youth with Zululand sector market performance, gaps and	Not indicated	Not all people will be employed by government. The 4th Industrial Revolution has brought about demand for upgrade of ICT infrastructure as a new means of operating businesses and other	R10 000 000

		opportunities, establishing administration and financial management advise. Banks have also made their services available through corporate contributions programmes to train SMMEs.		institutions. Job creation must be achieved in a variety of methods including entrepreneurship.	

7.2.2. HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROJECTS

7.2.2.1. CURRENT CONSTRUCTION STAGE PROJECTS:

No:	PROJECT NAME	Budget	Wards	Total Size of the Units per Projects	Current Units Constructed	STATUS
1.	Zidwadweni Project	N/A	05	1200	600 (469)	Construction Stage Phase 1
2.	Vuna Project	N/A	14	2000	600 (535)	Construction Stage Phase 1
3.	Siyazama Project	N/A	15	1000	500	Construction Stage Phase 1
4.	Mhambuma Project	N/A	15	1000	300	Construction Stage Phase 1

7.2.2.2. COMPLETED (PHASE 1) PROJECTS

No:	PROJECT NAME	Wards	Total Units	Units Constructed per Phase	STATUS
1.	Osuthu B Project	16, 17, 18	2000	650	Completed phase 1 of 650 Units Completed phase 2 of 650 Units {Total of 1300 Units}
2.	Matheni B Project	10,13	2000	650	Completed phase 1 of 650 Units

3.	Kombuzi Projects	03	1500	500	Completed phase 1 of 500 Units
4.	Nkunzana Project	18	1800	600	Completed phase 1 of 600 Units
5.	Nkukhwini Project	01	3000	600	Completed phase 1 of 600 Units
5.	Khokhwaneni Project	04	3000	300	Completed phase 1 of 300 Units
6.	Mpunzana Project	21	1800	300	Completed phase 1 of 300 Units

7.2.2.3. PLANNING STAGE PROJECTS

No:	Projects Name	Budget	Wards	Total Units	STATUS
1.	Mandlakazi A Project	N/A	06,08	2000	Awaiting for Funding from DoHS
2.	Mandlakazi B Project	N/A	02,03,05,07	2000	Awaiting for Funding from DoHS
3.	Osuthu A Project	N/A	09,14,20	2000	Awaiting for Funding from DoHS
4.	Matheni A Project	N/A	12	2000	Awaiting for Funding from DoHS
5.	Bhuqwini Project	N/A	17	1200	Awaiting for Funding from DoHS

7.2.2.4. PIPELINE PROJECTS

No:	Projects Name	Budget	Wards	Total Units	STATUS
1.	Ndongande Project	N/A	07	2000	Waiting Approval to Stage 1
2.	Nqokotho Project	N/A	16	2100	Waiting Approval to Stage 1

3.	Makhalaneni Project	N/A	02	2000	Waiting Approval to Stage 1
4.	Sigodiphola Project	N/A	20	2000	Waiting Approval to Stage 1
5.	Maduma Project	N/A	18,20	1000	Waiting Approval to Stage 1

7.2.3. SECTOR DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS

7.2.3.1. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Project / Programme Name	Activity	IDMS Project Status	MTEF Year 1 2024/25	MTEF Year 2 2025/26	MTEF Year 3 2026/27
Construction of 3524 P736 Mahambuma River Bridge	Construction of vehicular bridge	Stage 5 Works 76 to 99%	R 750 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00
Construction of 3526 P736 Phethu River Bridge	Construction of vehicular bridge	Stage 5 Works 76 to 99%	R 750 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00
Construction of 3527 P736 Kwasitholane River Bridge	Capacity improvement	Stage 5 Works 76 to 99%	R 750 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00

7.2.3.2. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Project name	Implementing agent	Projects status	Sub programme	Budget programme name	LOCATION		Total Project Cost	2024/2025
					Latitude	Longitude		
Bhanganomo primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7601	31,8897	R 4 018 701	R 126 000
Bhaqalwesizwe high school	Public works	Design	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 12 500 000	R -

Bhekumthetho primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,93849	31,81661	R 2 250 000	R -
Bombolo intermediate school	IDT	Feasibility	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	-27,5312	30,0415	R 18 150 000	R -
Celimpilo primary school	Public works	Final completion	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,977467	31,636917	R 4 015 933	R 120 000
Dlakuse primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,6444	31,7911	R 2 000 000	R -
Dongothule primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,9277	31,8799	R 5 289 455	R 222 115
Ebuhlenibenkosi primary school	Public works	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,8478	31,9117	R 6 634 388	R -
Ebuhlenibenkosi primary school	Public works	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	#REF!	#REF!	R 7 512 000	R -
Ebuhlenibenkosi primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,8478	31,9117	R 2 275 735	R 129 000
Efefe c.p school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,84605	31,545083	R 1 150 000	R 134 000
Ehlezeni c.p school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9681	31,8136	R 2 000 000	R -
Eklolweni primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 2 900 000	R -

Eklolweni primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,02695	31,73672	R 2 275 735	R -
Emayeni primary school	Coega	Design	Replacement school	New /replacement infrastructure assets	-28,043448	31,743347	R 6 500 000	R -
Emayeni primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,043448	31,743347	R 2 275 735	R -
Emhlangeni s.p school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,06113	31,76845	R 9 385 854	R 146 000
Emhlangeni senior primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 2 900 000	R -
Emmanuel primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,01882	31,59686	R 2 000 000	R -
Empilweni high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,8145	31,799833	R 5 596 361	R -
Empucukweni primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0158	31,851	R 4 863 985	R -
Endlovukazi high school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,017	31,723	R 2 000 000	R -
Endlozana primary	Public works	Feasibility	Early childhood development (grade r)	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 3 840 000	R -
Endlozana primary school	Public works	Final completion	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,11523	31,76256	R 9 786 007	R 107 000

Entuthukweni primary	Public works	Feasibility	Early childhood development (grade r)	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 3 840 000	R -
Entuthukweni primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,00305	31,645133	R 2 000 000	R -
Esidinsi primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9472	31,7723	R 2 275 735	R -
Esusweni primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,87617	31,5952	R 2 900 000	R -
Esusweni primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,87617	31,5952	R 2 694 955	R 1 550 514
Ezimpakaneni primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,05248	31,51632	R 2 000 000	R -
Falaza comprehensive high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,957813	31,499181	R 2 275 735	R -
Falaza high school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 1 600 000	R -
Fumana high school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,93318	31,94227	R 5 000 000	R 206 886
Fumana secondary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,93318	31,94227	R 2 900 000	R -
Fundukhaliphe high school	Public works	Design	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 24 000 000	R -

Fundukhuphuke j primary schooll	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,035017	31,6755	R3 492 475	R -
Funokwakhe primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9193	31,8118	R 2 000 000	R -
Gibindlala c primary school	DBSA	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,86692	31,70748	R 4 510 363	R 101 000
Gomondo c.p. School	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,96205	31,6194	R 2 000 000	R -
Hambangendlela high school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,037533	31,67235	R 2 300 000	R 230 000
Holinyoka primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,94865	31,6571	R 2 900 000	R -
Impuphusi cp school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,83979	31,76332	R 3 963 342	R 226 146
Indabikhulinyawo primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,8498	31,8028	R 3 945 083	R 126 000
Indabikhulunywayo primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,8498	31,8028	R 6 185 142	R -
Intathakusa primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,957	31,8761	R 2 900 000	R -
Isihlahlasenkosi high school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,119683	31,52515	R 10 899 271	R -
Itshobhane secondary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,79284	31,67607	R 2 900 000	R -

Itshodo primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,022183	31,570517	R 2 900 000	R -
King bhekuzulu college	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,925333	31,647167	R 2585 495	R -
King bhekuzulu high school	Kzndoe	Project initiation	Repairs and renovations hostels	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,925333	31,647167	R 2 750 000	R -
King cyprian primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,107023	31,556706	R 2 300 000	R -
King dinuzulu high school	Coega	Design	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	-27,910067	31,667017	R 1 900 000	R -
King dinuzulu high school	DBSA	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,910067	31,667017	R 1 477 403	R 101 000
Kitakita high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,75177	31,69934	R 2 300 000	R -
Kohlokolo public primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,03676	31,49266	R 3 956 567	R -
Kombuzi primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,73888	31,73893	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwa gwebu combined school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0134	31,8913	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwa nogcoyi primary	Public works	Feasibility	Early childhood development (grade r)	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 3 840 000	R -

Kwadenge senior secondary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,974433	31,633967	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwadomba high school	Public works	Final completion	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,77345	31,73182	R 6 450 012	R 102 000
Kwajuba secondary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,770015	31,785349	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwa-khangela cp school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,74301	31,70441	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwamaduma primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,8319	31,7184	R 2 178 341	R 260 388
Kwamfemfeni primary school	Public works	Final completion	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,085	31,57066	R 2 300 000	R 645 318
Kwankulu primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0591	31,596	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwanogcoyi primary school	Coega	Project initiation	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	-27,955317	31,700067	R 12 500 000	R 1 500 000
Kwanqokotho primary school	Public works	Feasibility	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,85747	31,66721	R 7 550 000	R -
Kwanqokotho primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,85747	31,66721	R 2 275 735	R 107 000
Kwansele primary school	DBSA	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 025 000	R -
Kwansele primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage	Renovations, rehabilitation or	-28,04883	31,56652	R 2 900 000	R -

			programme	refurbishments				
Kwansele primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,04883	31,56652	R 2 300 000	R 146 000
Kwanzima primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9665	31,717	R 2 300 000	R -
Kwazihlakaniphele primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,83361	31,82352	R 6 512 749	R -
Kwaziphethe secondary school	IDT	Project initiation	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 118 000 000	R 216 886
Kwazwide high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9551	31,7356	R 2 300 000	R -
Langalesizwe primary school	Public works	Project initiation	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 12 625 000	R -
Lethukukhanya primary school	IDT	Construction 1% - 25%	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,0609	31,77231	R 43 167	R 1 772 115
Lethukukhanya primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0609	31,77231	R 2 300 000	R -
Lindizwe primary school	Public works	Feasibility	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,9225	31,6505	R 1 926 705	R -
Magcekeni primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,90407	31,89227	R 4 000 000	R 206 886
Magenqeza primary school	DBSA	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage	Renovations, rehabilitation or	-27,837583	31,592283	R 10 147 119	R 499 455

			programme	refurbishments				
Magenqeza primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,837583	31,592283	R 6 185 142	R -
Magenqeza primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,837583	31,592283	R 5 270 050	R -
Mahlombe primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9996	31,5908	R 2 300 000	R -
Makheme primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,13649	31,77348	R 2 900 000	R -
Makheme primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 5 805 000	R 805 000
Mandlakazi high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,75357	31,88817	R 2 300 000	R -
Mandlezulu c.p. School	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,936	31,8482	R 2 300 000	R -
Mangqwashu primary school	Public works	Final completion	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,90653	31,69452	R 3 605 260	R 128 560
Manhlanhle primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,10346	31,60019	R 2 300 000	R -
Mankulumane primary school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 250 000	R -

Mankulumane primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,88314	31,56191	R 5 545 388	R -
Manyoni primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 5 460 000	R 460 000
Manzezulu primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,956	31,68021	R 2 300 000	R 107 000
Manzimakhulu primary school	Public works	Design	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 3 054 000	R -
Maphambili primary school	Public works	Construction 51% - 75%	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,60771	31,80192	R 4 343 869	R 434 387
Masibhekane high school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9874	31,68697	R 4 976 942	R 139 000
Masihlangane senior primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,73845	31,86221	R 5 579 490	R 126 000
Masokaneni primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,18366	31,72886	R 2 900 000	R -
Masokaneni primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,18366	31,72886	R 4 260 151	R 126 000
Mathangetshitshi high school	Coega	Design	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	-27,8515	31,5147	R 1 900 000	R -
Matimane primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,7609	31,9151	R 6 185 142	R -

Matimane primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7609	31,9151	R 2 300 000	R -
Mbandleni primary school	IDT	Project initiation	New school hostels	New /replacement infrastructure assets	-28,341367	31,4171	R 2 300 000	R -
Mbandleni primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,770722	31,733133	R 6 185 142	R -
Mduna primary school	DBSA	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9236	31,9784	R 1 918 011	R 101 000
Meyama high school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 19 410 000	R -
Meyama high school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,82427	31,7147	R 7 322 973	R 1 137 831
Meyama high school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,82427	31,7147	R 5 079 109	R 1 128 379
Mgabhanyongo primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,121	31,7202	R 2 900 000	R 80 000
Mgabhanyongo primary school	Public works	Construction 1% - 25%	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,121	31,7202	R 6 210 803	R 621 080
Mgxanyini primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,704	31,7885	R 2 300 000	R -

Minya primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,922267	31,612017	R 2 900 000	R 270 490
Minya primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,922267	31,612017	R 2 300 000	R 1 263 048
Mpikanina high school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,106133	31,674283	R 2 900 000	R -
Mpumalanga senior primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,88105	31,53417	R 1 900 000	R -
Mqubula primary school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,9221	31,9061	R 4 025 000	R -
Msebe primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,80923	31,80025	R 6 000 000	R 206 886
Msenteli primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,87141	31,82687	R 166 330	R 652 115
Msenteli primary school	Public works	Construction 26% - 50%	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,87141	31,82687	R 5 187 501	R 518 750
Mshanelowesizwe high school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 025 000	R -
Mshanelowesizwe high school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,826417	31,639833	R 2 900 000	R -

Mshanelowesizwe high school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,826417	31,639833	R5 025 837	R 120 000
Mtakayise primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,6432	31,7884	R 6 953 112	R 120 000
Mthombowesizwe high school	IDT	Tender	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	-27,834	31,55793	R 48 400 000	R 2 216 886
Mthwadlana primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,9348	31,9405	R 3 203 759	R 1 474 455
Mthwadlana primary school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 025 000	R -
Musa Isen school (new)	IDT	Construction 1% - 25%	Learners with special educational needs	New /replacement infrastructure assets	-29,13847	29,69502	R 296 180 000	R 17 500 000
Muzuyaqokwa primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,1115	31,6728	R 1 900 000	R -
Mvulazi primary school	DBSA	Design	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 8 711 247	R -
Mvulazi primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,99758	31,84227	R 2 275 735	R -
Ndema primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,89908	31,93873	R 5 677 739	R -
Ngadumbili primary school	Public works	Feasibility	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or	#REF!	#REF!	R 5 000 000	R -

				refurbishments				
Ngadumbili primary school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9785	31,8844	R 1 900 000	R 176 886
Ngangayiphi primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,8878	31,8665	R 5 813 077	R -
Ngengeni primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7387	31,8195	R 4 000 000	R 206 886
Ngethule c.p. School	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9155	31,6803	R 1 900 000	R -
Ngolotsha c primary school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,19488	31,77991	R 6 146 773	R 614 677
Ngolotsha primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,19488	31,77991	R 2 927 000	R 1 882 915
Ngwabi primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,1559	31,70325	R 2 900 000	R -
Ngwabi primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,1559	31,70325	R 4 134 537	R 126 000
Ngwenyabeyigwinya primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,03273	31,79665	R 4 060 240	R 134 000
Ngxongwane primary school	Coega	Design	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	-27,8799	31,77535	R 7 232 000	R -
Ngxongwane primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage	Maintenance and repair	-27,8799	31,77535	R 6 135 142	R -

			programme					
Nhlanhlayethu secondary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,90936	31,72513	R 3 990 624	R 139 000
Nhlophenkulu primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,863117	31,630367	R 1 900 000	R -
Nkabane primary school	Public works	Construction 26% - 50%	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,86546	31,7394	R 3 614 947	R 361 495
Nkalakuthaba junior secondary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7274	31,91588	R 2 275 735	R -
Nkalakuthaba secondary school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,7274	31,91588	R 4 025 000	R -
Nkombabantu combined primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7705	31,8992	R 3 985 526	R -
Nkowane high school	DBSA	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,069	31,739	R 2 773 186	R 101 000
Nkweme primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,85529	31,89944	R 1 150 000	R 123 000
Noju secondary school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,861833	31,6305	R 3 725 789	R 372 579
Nomzinto high school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,91922	31,56673	R 3 318 221	R -
Nongoma primary school	Public works	Tender	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,90296	31,64563	R 9 761 436	R 976 144

Nongoma primary school	Coega	Design	Learners with special educational needs	Upgrades and additions	-28,4327	30,64197	R 4 500 000	R -
Nqabayembube high school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 6 723 945	R 1 723 945
Nqobizitha commercial school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0615	31,596	R 5 061 477	R -
Nsikayezwe higher primary school	Coega	Onhold-low enrolment	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,16632	31,69802	R 5 982 701	R -
Nsikayezwe sp school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,16632	31,69802	R 3 719 989	R -
Ntombazi primary	Public works	Feasibility	Early childhood development (grade r)	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 3 840 000	R -
Ntombazi primary school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,85067	31,52598	R 1 900 000	R -
Ntsonyane primary school	DBSA	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,933	31,5218	R 4 025 000	R -
Ntsonyane primary school	Public works	Construction 26% - 50%	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,933	31,5218	R 4 958 750	R 2 471 825
Nzamangamandla primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,1778	31,6562	R 1 900 000	R -

Nzobo primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,06105	31,72236	R 8 634 917	R 102 000
Oningeni primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,05275	31,70687	R 4 395 125	R 111 000
Osingisingini primary school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,98859	31,68789	R 4 913 901	R 648 472
Ovukaneni primary school	Public works	Design	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 179 000	R -
Phembumuzi primary	Public works	Feasibility	Early childhood development (grade r)	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 602 790	R -
Phembumuzi primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,81765	31,632667	R 2 117 500	R -
Prince bhekintinta high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,6427	31,7876	R 2 500 000	R -
Prince layukona full-service school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,898433	31,640683	R 2 500 000	R -
Prince mnyayiza high school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,93176	31,64902	R 2 275 735	R 129 000
Prince mpikanina primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,106133	31,674283	R 6 508 312	R 101 000
Prince ndabuko high school	Public works	Construction 1% - 25%	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,917233	31,60255	R 2 500 000	R 2 501 775

Prince nomatiyela high school (nomatiyela high school)	Public works	Project initiation	Upgrades and additions	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 19 777 000	R -
Prince silwane high school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,88201	31,60263	R 2 500 000	R -
Prince sojiyisa high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,87021	31,82797	R 2 500 000	R -
Prince tokotoko high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,8781	31,7708	R 2 500 000	R -
Qhoqhoza primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7937	31,57945	R 4 095 714	R -
Qonqo primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0528	31,6367	R 5 179 895	R -
Queen thomo junior primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	New school	New /replacement infrastructure assets	-27,89686	31,76914	R 2 900 000	R -
Queen thomo junior primary school	IDT	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,91458	31,50871	R 6 164 241	R -
Queen thomo primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,91458	31,50871	R 2 275 735	R -
Senzokuhle secondary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7762	31,9709	R 4 221 099	R 126 000
Sheleza primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,11466	31,66695	R 998 600	R 1 882 915

Sheleza primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,11466	31,66695	R 4 070 629	R 107 000
Sibusiso high school	Public works	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,002916	31,849118	R 7 600 000	R -
Sibusiso high school	DBSA	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 10 412 047	R 499 455
Sigubudu primary school	IDT	Practical completion (100%)	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-28,0865	31,6869	R 2 621 840	R 458 667
Sigubudu primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,0865	31,6869	R 4 251 192	R 139 000
Sinkonkonko high school	Public works	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,9856	31,9152	R 6 836 000	R -
Siyaphakama high school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,16056	31,6914	R 8 460 650	R 126 000
Sizabonke high school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,89545	31,48943	R 2 500 000	R -
Sizumphakathi primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,82954	31,54951	R 2 500 000	R -
Sizwelabantu primary school	IDT	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-29,3675	31,9173	R 5 600 000	R -
Sizwelabantu primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9562	31,9173	R 3 750 000	R -

Thandulwazi secondary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,05328	31,78276	R 1 687 500	R 139 000
Thokazi primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,79974	31,59798	R 2 900 000	R -
Thulwana high school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 6 983 000	R -
Thusane primary school	IDT	Design	Storm damage programme	Maintenance and repair	-27,9233	31,7212	R 6 164 241	R -
Thusane primary school	Public works	Tender	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,9233	31,7212	R 6 970 952	R 697 095
Tshekhulu primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-28,11865	31,70152	R 6 358 495	R -
Ubumbano primary school	Public works	Design	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,976	31,8574	R 2 701 000	R -
Ubumbano primary school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 1 600 000	R -
Ubumbano primary school	Public works	Final completion	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,976	31,8574	R 2 748 552	R 102 000
Ugedla primary school	Public works	Design	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,70212	31,84456	R 3 660 986	R -
Usuthu c.p school	Public works	On hold	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,974167	31,504683	R 2 275 735	R -

Usuthu primary	Public works	Feasibility	Early childhood development (grade r)	Upgrades and additions	#REF!	#REF!	R 3 840 000	R -
Usuthu primary school	Public works	Feasibility	Repairs and renovations	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 15 761 000	R -
Usuthu primary school	DBSA	Project initiation	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	#REF!	#REF!	R 4 250 000	R -
Vezukukhanya junior primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Storm damage programme	Renovations, rehabilitation or refurbishments	-27,71276	31,94304	R 2 973 979	R -
Wela primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,98227	31,91987	R 5 690 648	R -
Zamani c primary school	Public works	Practical completion (100%)	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,7567	31,7969	R 3 916 885	R 124 000
Zimele primary school	Public works	Onhold-low enrolment	Water and sanitation	Upgrades and additions	-27,6738	31,8701	R 2 500 000	R -

7.2.4. SOCIAL LABOUR PLAN (SLP) PROJECTS

No.	Funding/sponsoring Stakeholder	Project description	Budget	Locality	Duration	Budget		
						2022/2023 FY	2023/2024 FY	2024/2025 FY
1	Zululand Anthracite Colliery (Pty)Ltd	Implementing of social programme as part of MPRDA (2002): Installation and rehabilitation of Dams at	R1 500 000	Wards 11 & 12	3 years			

		Macekaneni, Matheni and KwaMandlakazi						
2		Implementing of social programme as part of MPRDA (2002): Access to Water – Boreholes drilling, equipping, Installation of a stand and tank	R1 500 000	Wards 11 & 12	3 years			

9. SECTION H: ORGANIZATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL PMS

9.1. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (OPMS) -2024/2025

9.1.1. Preferred Performance Management Model

A performance management model can be defined as the grouping together of performance indicators, sometimes based on the type of indicator, into logical categories or groups (often called perspectives), as a means to enhance the ability of an organisation to manage and analyse its performance. In this way the model provides a common framework for what aspects of performance are going to be measured and managed. It further ensures that a balanced set of measures are employed that do not rely on only one facet of performance but represent a holistic and integrated assessment of the performance of an organisation. Models have proved useful in performance management for the following reasons. They provide:

Simplicity

A good model organise what would otherwise be a long list of indicators attempting to sufficiently cover performance, into a set of categories sufficiently covering all key areas of performance.

Mapping of Inter-relationships

Models map out the inter-relationships between different areas of performance. These inter-relationships relate to the extent to which poor performance in a particular category would lead to poor performance in other related areas and the converse. These inter-relationships help in both the performance planning, analysis and review stages, particularly in the diagnosis of causes of poor performance.

Alignment to strategic planning methodology

A good model will align the processes of performance management to the strategic planning processes of the organisation. The categories of key performance areas provided by a model should relate directly to identify priority areas of the strategic plans of the organisation.

A number of performance models are available and any of them could be applied by the Municipality. The available models include the Municipal Scorecard, Balanced Scorecard and the Key Performance Area Model.

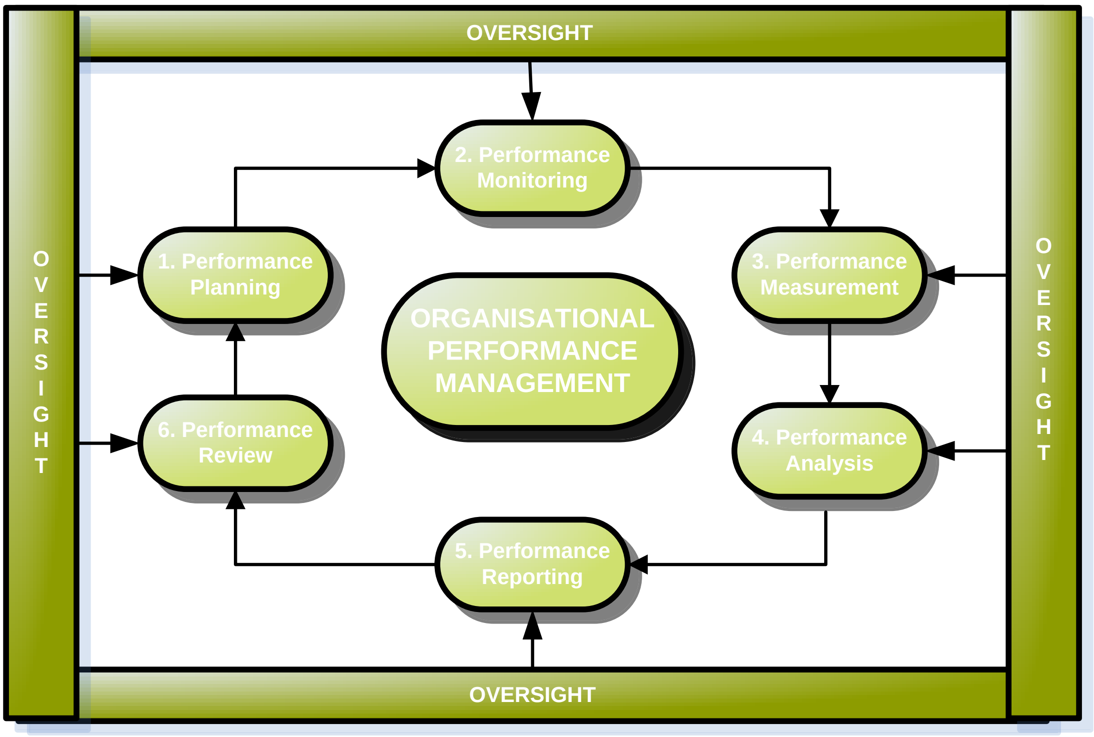
The Municipality has chosen as its preferred model the Key Performance Area model. In the said model all indicators are grouped together under the national key performance areas and the local key performance areas as per the municipal IDP. The said Model therefore enables Nongoma Municipality to assess its performance based on the national key performance areas and its own local key performance areas.

The following KPAs inform the OPMS of the Municipality:

1. Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
2. Basic Service Delivery
3. Local Economic Development
4. Municipal Financial Viability and Management
5. Good Governance and Public Participation
6. Cross Cutting Interventions

9.1.2. The process of managing performance

The process of managing performance at organisational level in the Municipality involves the stages as set out in the diagram below:



The diagram provides for the cycle of performance management in Nongoma Municipality to commence with performance planning followed by performance monitoring, performance measurement, performance analysis, performance reporting and lastly performance review. The outcome of the performance review feeds back into the performance planning process. It is important to note that each of the stages in the cycle is underpinned by Council and community oversight over the performance of the Municipal Executive and Administration.

Performance Planning
The performance of the Municipality is to be managed in terms of its IDP and the process of compiling an IDP and the annual review thereof therefore constitutes the process of planning for performance.

Performance monitoring

Performance monitoring is an ongoing process by which a manager accountable for a specific indicator as set out in the organisational scorecard (and a service delivery target contained in a SDBIP) continuously monitors current performance against targets set.

Performance measurement
Performance measurement refers to the formal process of collecting and capturing performance data to enable reporting to take place for each key performance indicator and against the target set for such indicator.

Performance analysis
Performance analysis involves the process of making sense of measurements. It requires interpretation of the measurements as conducted in terms of the previous step to determine whether targets have been met and exceeded and to project whether future targets will be met or not. Where targets have not been met performance, analysis requires that the reasons therefore should be examined and corrective action be taken.

Performance reporting and review
The next two steps in the process of performance management namely that of performance reporting and performance review will be dealt with at the same time. This section is further divided into three sections dealing with the requirements for in-year versus annual reporting and reviews respectively and lastly a summary is provided of the various reporting requirements.

The process of cascading PMS to level below Senior Managers began in the 2019/2020 FY, wherein PMS was cascaded to all line Managers below Section 57/54 Managers. In the 2022/2023 FY, cascading process went beyond line managers, i.e. all officers reporting directly to line managers. As such, Line Managers and Officers have signed their individual Performance Management plans in line with their respective job descriptions and the OPMS, and their respective departmental SDBIPs. The intention is to cascade PMS further to cover all officials in the municipality.

9.1.3. In-year performance reporting and review
The submission of the scorecard to the Executive Committee for consideration and review of the performance of the Municipality as a whole is the next step in the process. The first such report is a major milestone in the implementation of any OPMS and it marks the beginning of

what should become a regular event, namely using the performance report as a tool to assess and review the Municipality's performance and to make important political and management decisions on how the municipality can improve its performance.

As indicated earlier it is recommended that the organisational scorecard be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration and review on a quarterly basis. The reporting should therefore take place in October (for the period July to end of September) January (for the period October to the end of December), April (for the period January to end of March) and July (for the period April to the end of June).

The review in January will coincide with the mid-year performance assessment as per Section 72 of the MFMA. This Section determines that the accounting officer must, by 25 January of each year, assess the performance of the municipality and report to the Executive Committee via the Mayor 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 whereby the leadership of an organisation, after the performance of the organisation has been measured and reported to it, reviews the results and decides on appropriate action to be taken. The Executive Committee, when reviewing the organisational scorecard submitted to it, will have to ensure that the targets committed to in the scorecard have been met, and where they have not, that satisfactory and sufficient reasons for this have been provided by senior management and that the sufficient and appropriate corrective action has been proposed 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 must be minuted and actioned accordingly.

Section 44(4) of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) as amended requires that the Executive Committee must report to Council on all its decisions taken. The outcome of the quarterly performance reviews by the Executive Committee must, in line with this requirement, be reported to the full Council for it to perform its oversight function over the performance of the Municipal Executive and Administration. In doing so Council must review the decisions taken and resolve whether it is satisfied with the corrective action adopted by the Executive Committee. If they are not then the Executive Committee recommendation must be amended accordingly and the amendments minuted and actioned.

9.1.4. Annual performance reporting and review

A comprehensive report on the performance of the Municipality also needs to be compiled on an annual basis. The requirements for the compilation, consideration and review of such an annual report are set out in chapter 12 of the MFMA. In summary the MFMA requires that:

- All municipalities for each financial year compile an annual report which report must include the municipal performance report,
- The annual report be tabled within seven months after the end of the financial year
- The annual report be made public immediately after it has been tabled and that the local community be invited to submit representations thereon,
- The municipal Council considers the annual report within nine months of the end of the financial year and adopts 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,
- The annual report as tabled and the Council's oversight report be submitted to the Provincial legislature.

It is important to note that the municipal performance report of a municipality is only one element of the annual report. To ensure that the annual report compilation, tabling and review process is completed in time to inform the next cycle of performance planning in accordance with the IDP compilation/review process, it is recommended that the annual performance report be compiled and completed as soon after the end of each financial year as possible but ideally not later than two months after financial-year end.

The oversight report to be adopted provides the opportunity for the full Council to review the performance of the Municipality in line with its oversight role. The requirement that the annual report, once tabled, and the oversight report be made public also provides a mechanism for the general public to review the performance of the Municipality in line with the community's oversight role.

In order to facilitate the oversight process, it is recommended that a municipal oversight committee be established consisting of a selected number of Councillors not serving on the Executive Committee. Council should also consider in line with oversight best practice that the chairperson of the oversight committee be a member of an opposition party.

The oversight committee will be responsible for the detailed analysis and review of the annual report and the drafting of the oversight report. In doing so the committee must establish mechanisms to receive and review representations made by the public on the annual report and also seek inputs from other Councilors and Council portfolio committees. Such mechanisms could involve all or any combination of the following:

- Producing a user-friendly citizens' report 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.

- Using of various forms of media including radio, newspapers and billboards to convey the annual report.
- Inviting the public to submit comments on the annual report via telephone, fax and email.
- Holding public hearings in a variety of locations to obtain their input on the annual report.
- Making use of existing structures such as ward and/or development committees to disseminate the annual report and invite comments.
- Debating the annual report at a meeting of the IDP Representative Forum
- Hosting a number of public meetings or 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 are invited to comment.
- Posting the annual report on the council website and inviting input

It is further proposed that the oversight committee functions as a standing committee on municipal accounts (municipal scopa). As such the committee must examine:

- the financial statements of all executive organs of Council;
- any audit reports issued on those statements;
- any reports issued by the AG on the affairs of any municipal entity; and
- any other financial statements or reports referred to the committee by Council.
- may report on any of those financial statements or reports to Council;
- may initiate any investigation in its area of competence; and
- must perform any other oversight function assigned to it by resolution of Council.

As the oversight committee performs an oversight function on behalf of Council it is not a duplication of and must not be confused with either the audit committee or the finance portfolio committee. The audit committee is an independent advisory body that advises Council and the Executive on financial and risk matters and can act as an advisory body to the oversight committee. The finance portfolio committee deals with financial management issues such as budgetary, revenue and expenditure management and supply chain management.

9.2. BACK TO BASICS

In developing its strategic objectives, strategies and targets, the municipality referred to the Back-to-basics principles to ensure alignment. The Back-to-basic principles informed the municipal goals upon which the strategic objectives were based. Key performance indicators used were informed by the Back-to-basics indicators, and in some instances, some indicators were transferred into the municipal indicators.

9.3. AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE AS IDENTIFIED IN THE 2022-23 APR

In 2022-23 FY, the municipality had a total of 104 targets. 80 targets were achieved, with 24 not achieved. An overall performance of 77% was achieved. The following table illustrate a summary of indicators that were not achieved:

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	2022/23 FY		Reason for Variance	Corrective Measures
		TARGET	ACTUAL		
A1.1.1	Date of Tabling of the annual Human Resource Implementation Plan to council.	30 June 2023	Not tabled to Council by 30 June 23	Target could not be tabled to Council following the cancellation of the meeting due to court interdict.	It will be tabled to Council meeting in August 2023.
A1.1.3	Number of HRD Strategy Functionality assessment tabled to EXCO	2	1	Report could not be tabled to EXCO due to June meeting being postponed.	Report will be tabled to EXCO in July 2023
A.1.2.2	Percentage of budget spent on implementing WSP	100%	96%	Due to training cancellation, the target could not be achieved and the municipality opted for free training	Will ensure that programmes on the WSP & the cost estimates are properly aligned.
A1.2.3	Number of employees trained	50	47	Target could not be achieved due cancellation of training programmes by sector departments and other entities.	Planning for staff training will be based on available municipal resources and not rely on sector dependents and third parties.
A1.3.2	% people living with disability representation of the total municipal staff compliment	1.4%	0.7%	Target could not be achieved due to financial implications	It will be achieved in the next financial year
A1.4.2	Date of tabling to council of the 2023/2024 Performance Management Policy Framework	30 June 2023	Not tabled to Council by 30 June 2023	Performance Management Policy Framework could not be tabled to Council following the cancellation of the meeting due to court interdict.	The PMPF will be tabled in Q1.
A1.4.5	Number of quarterly Organisational SDBIP reports tabled to council	4	3	Q3 report could not be tabled to Council following the cancellation of the meeting due to court interdict.	The report will be tabled in Q1.
A2.1.1	Number of ICT Framework functionality assessment reports tabled to EXCO	2	1	Report could not be tabled to EXCO due to June meeting being postponed.	Report will be tabled to EXCO in July 2023.
B1.2.1	% Completion of Emanzimakhulu Hall and creche	100%	90%	Project experienced a delay due to local contractors demanding 30% of work.	Portion of ward was allocated to local contractor and the project end date was moved to 30th August 2023.
B1.2.2	% completion of the Nongoma Testing ground	100%	50%	Project suspended on site due to budget constraints.	Budget has been allocated for 2023/24 FY & the project will resume in Q1.
B3.1.1	% of reported potholes fixed within standard municipal response time	100%	0%	Reported potholes could not be fixed due to misallocation of operations and maintenance function	The municipality will, on Q1 of the 2023/24 FY, embark on a pothole fixing programme, where all potholes with Nongoma town will be fixed
C1.1.4	Date of tabling the Reviewed LED annual Implementation Plan to council	30 June 2023	Not tabled to Council by 30 June 2023	While the LED Implementation Plan could not be tabled as initially planned, it could also not be tabled to council in Q4 due to the cancellation of	The target has been deferred to the q1 of the 2023/24 FY

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	2022/23 FY		Reason for Variance	Corrective Measures
		TARGET	ACTUAL		
				the council meeting as a result of court interdict	
C1.3.3	Number of training/Capacity building facilitated for Cooperatives	2	1		
C2.3.1	Date of hand-over of poverty alleviation instruments/implements to beneficiaries	30 June 2023	Not Achieved	The activity was suspended, and it was suggested that a Policy ought to be developed	Deferred to the next financial year
C2.4.2	Number of Occupational Health & Safety Campaigns conducted	2	0	Health & Safety campaign could not be conducted due to financial constrains	The campaign will be budgeted for in the 2023/24 FY
C2.4.4	Date of Identification and securing of a suitable land for the waste recycling facility	30 June 2023	Not Achieved	A site has been identified; however, due to financial constraints, securing a site has been a challenge. The municipality must appoint professionals who will apply in accordance with SPLUMA	The project will be undertaken in phases and is budgeted for in the 2023/24 FY.
C2.4.5	Date of Identification of a suitable land for the animal pound	30 June 2023	Not Achieved	A site has been identified; however, due to financial constraints, securing a site has been a challenge. The municipality must appoint professionals who will apply in accordance with SPLUMA	The project will be undertaken in phases and is budgeted for in the 2023/24 FY.
D1.2.1	Ratio compliance with MFMA Section 65(2)(e)	More than 1 month Cost Coverage Ratio maintained throughout the 2022	0	Cash generated throughout the year is only sufficient to finance the budgeted operations for the financial year hence no reserved to cover future financial commitments	The Cashflow Reporting will be mandatory on all Finance Portfolio Committee meetings as a separate item in the 2023/2024 FY.
D1.2.3	Number of reports tabled to council, in compliance with MFMA Sec.52(d) & 66	4	3	The last (4th) report could not be tabled to council, since the council was cancelled due to the court interdict, prohibiting its sitting.	The report will be tabled in Q1 of the next financial year
D1.5.1	Percentage compliance with MFMA Section 131(1)	100%	50%	The unauthorised expenditure is a historical concern which cannot be addressed within one financial year.	Future interventions are required.
E2.1.2	Number of meetings held between the municipality and the Traditional Authorities	4	3		
F2.1.2	Number of properties Registered in to municipal name	5	0	While 2 properties were acquired (donated by Human Settlements), they could not be registered under the municipal name	The indicator will be reconstructed to exclude registration of the properties under the municipal name
F3.1.3	Date of adoption of the revised Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	30 June 2023	Not adopted by 30 June 2023	Initially, due to financial constraints , the SDF revision had to be done in-house, however the Department of Rural Development approved funding for SDF revision to be done in the 2023/24 FY.	Process for the Appointment of the service provider is currently underway , will be finalised in Q2

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	2022/23 FY		Reason for Variance	Corrective Measures
		TARGET	ACTUAL		
F3.1.2	Date of adoption of the Alien Invasive Species Eradication Plan	31 March 2023	Not tabled to Council by 30 June 2023		

The political impasse that resulted in the cancellation of the sitting of the council in the June month affected negatively, the extent to which the municipality would have performed in the financial year under review. Most unachieved indicators relied on the sitting of the council. Such council meeting scheduled for the 29th of June 2023 had to be cancelled as a result of a court interdict, prohibiting the manner in which the council meeting had been coordinated and its legality thereof.

A total of six (6) indicators could not be achieved due to the cancellation of the indicated council meeting. These indicators account for almost 23%, i.e. six out of 26, of the total population of unachieved targets, and could have contributed towards an overall 82% achievement, had they all been achieved.

Despite the efforts made to achieve the targets, there have been instances where indicators have been abandoned and targets have been modified. This has resulted in inconsistencies in the performance information, making it difficult to accurately assess the performance of the municipality.

The following indicators were not achieved and somehow abandoned during the cause of the financial year:
–% of reported potholes fixed within standard municipal response time
–Date of hand-over of poverty alleviation instruments/implements to beneficiaries
–Date of Identification and securing of a suitable land for the waste recycling facility
–Date of Identification of a suitable land for the animal pound
–Number of properties registered into municipal name
–Date of adoption of the revised Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

9.4. INTERNAL AUDIT REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 2023/24 FY

The MFMA requires that the Municipality must establish an internal audit; function could be outsourced provided that the municipality has available that will reach the requirements as stipulated by the legislation. Section 45 of the MSA stipulates that the results of the municipality’s performance measures should be audited by the internal auditors as part of the internal auditing process and annually by the Auditor-General. The Office of the Municipal Manager is continuously involved in auditing the performance reports. As required by the regulations, audit reports must be prepared and presented to the MM and Audit Committee.

The Internal Audit review of quarterly performance information highlighted issues that need to be addressed to improve the municipality’s performance. These issues include non-alignment between the SDBIP and IDP which has led to unachieved targets and discrepancies in the reported performance information for the first and second quarters. Furthermore, IA discovered that certain indicators that were not met in the 2022-23 financial year were not included in the 2023-24 SDBIP. These findings were carefully considered during mid-term review to ensure alignment and accurate reporting. Necessary adjustments have been made to the targets and corrective measures are being closely monitored to ensure that the municipality achieves its goals effectively and accurately.

10. SECTION I: ANNEXURES

10.1. Status of Sector Plans, Policies and By-laws:

Name of the Sector Plan/Policy/By-Law	Status	Date of Adoption
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Available, but outdated due to the municipality having gained an extra 2 wards and is currently under review. It is currently being reviewed and will be completed by December 2024	27 June 2019
Disaster Management Plan	Available	Adopted in 31 September 2023
Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)	Available	Adopted in 31 September 2023
Housing Sector Plan	Available, but outdated. It will be reviewed in the 2024/25 FY	27 June 2019
LED Strategy	Available, outdated and will be reviewed in the 2024/25 FY	27 June 2019
Tourism Strategy	Available, outdated and will be reviewed in the 2024/25 FY	27 June 2019
Nongoma Agricultural Strategy	Available, outdated and will be reviewed in the 2024/25 FY	27 June 2019
Employment Equity Policy	Available.	22 May 2024
Human Resource Strategy	Available	22 May 2024
Induction and Orientation Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Remuneration Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Standby Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Acting Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Rental Housing Policy for Sec 56/57	Available	22 May 2024
Car Allowance Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Individual Performance Management System (IPMS) Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Recruitment and Selection	Available	22 May 2024
Attraction & Retention Strategy	Available	22 May 2024
Occupational Health & Safety Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Leave Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Training & Development Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) policy	Available	22 May 2024
Succession Planning	Available	22 May 2024
Exit Management	Available	31 March 2021
Political Office Bearers Fleet Management policy	Available	31 March 2021
Fleet Management Policy	Available	25 March 2020
ICT Account Management Policy	Available	30 August 2019
ICT Policy	Available	30 August 2019
ICT Security Policy	Available	30 August 2019

ICT Governance Policy	Available	30 August 2019
ICT Business Continuity Plan	Available	30 August 2019
Patch Management Policy	Available	30 August 2019
Change management Policy	Available	30 August 2019
Records Management Policy	Available	26 May 2023
Cash and bank policy	Available	22 May 2024
Property rates policy	Available	22 May 2024
Tariff policy	Available	22 May 2024
Credit control policy	Available	22 May 2024
Indigent support policy	Available	22 May 2024
Budget policy	Available	22 May 2024
Virement Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Asset Management policy	Available	22 May 2024
Petty Cash Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Expenditure Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Banking and Investment Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Fixed Assets Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Writing Off -Irrecoverable Debts Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Payroll Policy	Available	22 May 2024
SCM Policy, procedure, Delegations	Available	22 May 2024
UIFW Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Cost Containment Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Use of Consultants Policy	Available	22 May 2024
Indigent Pauper Burial Policy	Available	28 June 2019
Nongoma Informal Trading Policy	Available	27 June 2019
Communication Policy	Available	22 October 2020
Special Programmes Policy	Available	22 October 2020
COVID 19 Work plan and policy	Available	12 December 2020
Risk Management Policy	Available	12 December 2020
Fraud Prevention Policy	Available	12 December 2020
Fleet Management Policy	Available	28 August 2020
Fleet Management Policy for Office Bearers	Available	28 August 2020
Vulnerable Groups Policy	Available	28 August 2020
Special Programmes Strategy	Available	28 August 2020
Waste Management By-Law	Available, not gazetted	30 May 2018
Firefighting Services By-Laws	Available	31 December 2022
Lease of Municipal Halls By-Law	Not available	–
Outdoor Advertising By-Law	Available	25 May 2021
Parking By-Law	Not Available	–
Unsightly and Neglected Buildings and Premises By-Law	Not Available	–
Problem Building By-Laws	Available	26 May 2022
Traffic By-Laws	Available	30 May 2018
Pound By-laws	Available	26July 2016
Nongoma Informal Economy By-laws	Available	27 June 2019

Open Spaces By-Laws	Not Available	_
Municipal Cemeteries By-Law	Available	26 July 2016
Events Management By-Law	Available	31 December 2022
Municipal Facilities By-Law	Available	31 December 2022
Disaster Management Plan By-Law	Available	31 December 2022
Nuisance By-Law	Not Available	–
Fire Services By-Law	Available	31 December 2022

10.2. List of Annexures

Annexure 1 – Approved Municipal Organogram

Annexure 2 – Financial Plan/ Approved Budget

Annexure 3: Disaster Management Plan

Annexure 4: Spatial Development Framework

Annexure 5: Human Resource Strategy

Annexure 6: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

Annexure 7: Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

Annexure 8: Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy

Annexure 9: Housing Sector Plan

Annexure 10: Audit Action Plan

Annexure 11: Service Delivery Charter and Standards

Annexure 12: Service Delivery Improvement Plan

Annexure 13: Indigent Policy

Annexure 14: Finance Policies

Annexure 15: Nongoma LM Human Resource Policies

Annexure 16: Performance Management Policy