Inkosi uMtubatuba
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2024/25
DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT

As 31 August 2025

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1.1 COMPONENT A: FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,CLLR M MTHETHWA

It is with great honor and humility that I present the Draft Annual Report for the 2024/2025 financial year. This report reflects our collective efforts as a Municipality to deliver on our constitutional mandate and developmental commitments in pursuit of a better life for all our people.

The year under review was marked by both challenges and progress. Guided by our Integrated Development Plan (IDP), we implemented key programmes and projects that are aimed at improving basic service delivery, stimulating local economic development, creating job opportunities, and building a capable and responsive institution. We also continued to strengthen partnerships with sector departments, traditional leadership, civil society, and our communities to ensure inclusive and participatory governance.

I am particularly proud of the strides made in infrastructure development, youth empowerment, and environmental sustainability, despite fiscal constraints and unforeseen setbacks. Our commitment to transparency, accountability, and good governance remains firm, and this Draft Annual Report serves as an important tool for reflection, monitoring and public engagement.

I extend my gratitude to the Council, the Administration, and all stakeholders who continue to support our efforts to build a resilient and developmental municipality. Let us remain united in action as we work towards building sustainable communities and an inclusive economy.

Signed by: __________________________________
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, CLLR. M MTHETHWA
INKOSI MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY

1.2 COMPONENT B: FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

MR. TV XULU: MUNICIPAL MANAGER

It is with great appreciation and responsibility that I present the Municipal Administration's contribution to the Draft Annual Report for the 2024/2025 financial year. This report outlines the progress made in implementing the strategic priorities of the Municipality, as guided by the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and aligned with national and provincial development frameworks.

The year under review was not without its challenges, including limited financial resources, aging infrastructure, and increasing service delivery demands. However, through committed leadership, administrative discipline, and collaborative efforts with our communities and stakeholders, we have recorded notable achievements across several key performance areas.

This report provides a transparent account of our service delivery performance, financial management, institutional transformation, and governance standards. It also reflects our commitment to continuous improvement, accountability, and effective public service.

As the Accounting Officer, I extend my sincere gratitude to the political leadership, municipal staff, ward committees, sector departments, and all community partners who contributed to the implementation of our programmes. I also wish to reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that the Municipality remains focused on achieving its developmental goals and improving the quality of life for all residents of uMtubatuba.

Let us continue to build a capable, efficient, and people-centred local government.

Mr. TV Xulu
Municipal Manager

1.3 INTRODUCTION TO INKOSI UMTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY ANNUAL REPORT

The structure of Inkosi uMtubatuba Annual Report 2024/2025 is based on the revised Annual Reporting Template provided by the National Treasury, dated 31 July 2012.

The purpose of this revised Annual Report template is to address the need expressed by several municipalities for assistance in the preparation and development of improved content and quality of Municipal Annual Reports. This template provides an update to the MFMA Circular No. 11, issued in January 2005.

This template gives effect to the legal framework requirement, concepts and principals espoused in the White Paper on Local Government and Improving Government Performance. It reflects the ethos of public accountability. The content gives effect to information required for better monitoring and evaluation of government programmes in support of policy decision making. The template provides an improved overview of municipal affairs by combining the performance report data required under Municipal Systems Act Section 46 with annual report data referred to in that Act and in the MFMA.

The revised template makes its contribution by forging linkages with the Integrated Development Plan, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan, Budget Reforms, In- year Reports, Annual Financial Statements and Performance Management information in municipalities. This coverage and coherence are achieved using interlocking processes and formats.

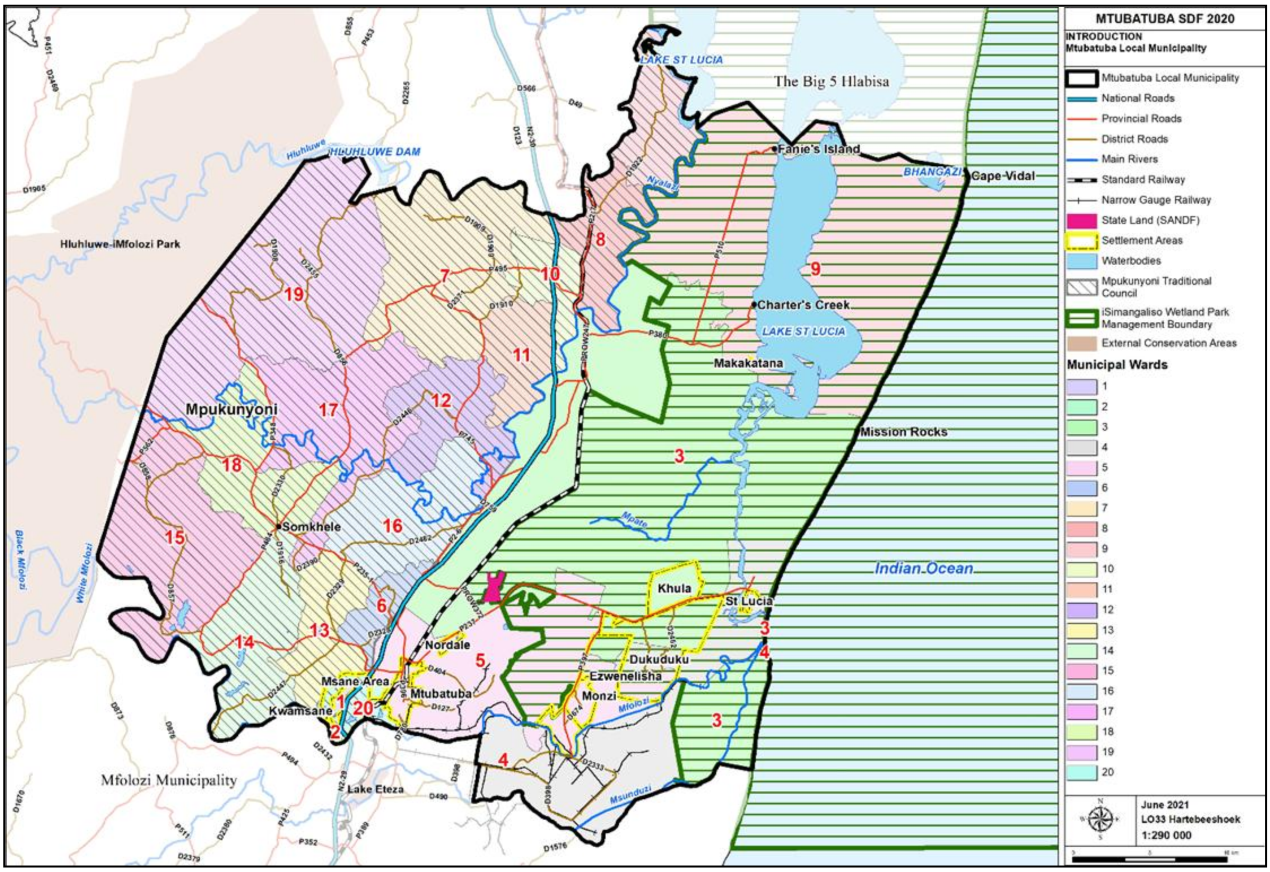
The revised template relates to the Medium-Term Strategic Framework particularly through the IDP strategic objectives; cross cutting nature of services offered by different spheres of government, municipal service outcome indicators; and the contextual material as set out in Chapters 3, 4 & 5. It also provides information on good management practice in Chapter 4; risk management in Chapter 2; and Supply Chain Management in Chapter 5; and addresses the Auditor-General's Report, dealing with Financial and Performance Management arrangements in Chapter 6. This opens greater possibilities for financial and non-financial comparisons between municipalities and improved value for money.

Requirements.

- The financial years contained in this template are explained as follows:
- Year -1: The previous financial year;
- Year 0: The financial year of reporting;
- Year 1: The following year, mostly requires future targets; and
- The other financial years will follow a similar sequence as explained above.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

1.4.1 SPATIAL ANALYSIS



Map 1: Mtubatuba Local Municipality Locality

Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality is one of four Category B Municipalities within the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. It is located on the north-east of the province of KwaZulu-Natal. Mtubatuba forms the southern end of Umkhanyakude District, with the N2 almost dividing the municipality into Mtubatuba east, and Mtubatuba west.

Mtubatuba Municipality is bounded to the south by Mfolozi River, which separates the municipality with Umfolozi Municipality (King Cetshwayo District Municipality) further south. On the east, Mtubatuba Municipality is bordered by the ocean, while it is bounded by the Big Five Hlabisa Municipality in the immediate north as well as Hluhluwe–Umfolozi Park on the western boundary of the municipality.

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality is strategically located along the N2 which links the municipal area with strategic areas such as Richards Bay, eThekwini Metropolitan area, Mpumalanga Province and SADC countries such as Swaziland and Mozambique. While the majority of the

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality nodal areas are a product of some form of formal planning exercises, which resulted in the existence of land use management systems, no records exist for any detailed spatial planning processes to guide the social and economic development of the broader Mpukunyoni traditional council area, including areas such as KwaMsane, Mfekayi and Somkhele.

1.4.2 Spatial Location Within KZN

Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality forms an integral part of both KwaZulu-Natal Province and Umkhanyakude District. As such, it is highly influenced by provincial and district development trends and development within the Mtubatuba Municipality has significantimplications for both the province and the district. As such, spatial planning for the future development of Mtubatuba Municipality takes into account development trends and patterns taking place at both provincial and district level.

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality enjoys a relatively good access and connectivity at a regional level. One of the national trade routes and major link to the SADC region – the N2 runs through the area linking Durban with major urban centres further north. The major challenge is to capitalise on the opportunities this presents and optimise benefits for the local people.

Development of R618 (P237-1) as part of the Renaissance Program of the Department of Transport linking the coast (St Lucia) with the Cultural Heritage Corridor areas of Nongoma and Ulundi through Hlabisa also improves regional connectivity and will unlock development potential (tourism, commerce, etc) in Mtubatuba, particularly the town and other incipient nodes along the corridor.

The area has rail but no air transport infrastructure. There are however, small landing strips in Hluhluwe Town and inside Hluhluwe/Mfolozi Game Reserve.

1.4.3 Regional Context

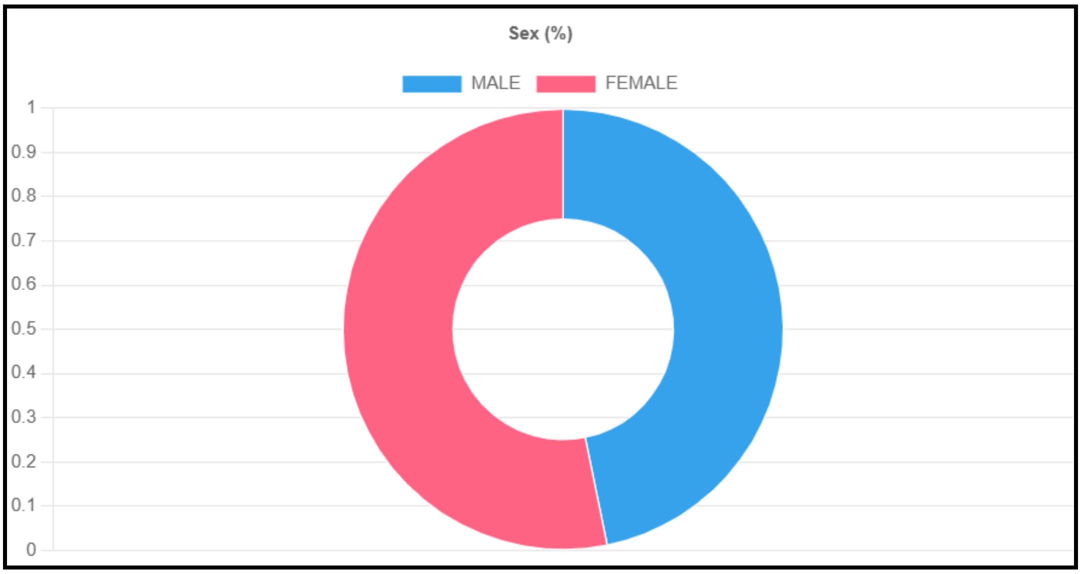
Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality is bounded to the south by Mfolozi River, which separates the municipality with Mfolozi Municipality (King Cetshwayo District Municipality) further south. Onthe east, Mtubatuba Municipality is bordered by the ocean, while it is bounded by the Big Five Hlabisa Municipality to immediate north. Hluhluwe–iMfolozi Game Park forms the western boundary of the municipality. Mtubatuba Municipality is strategically located along the N2 which links the municipal area with strategic areas such as Richards Bay, eThekwini Metropolitan area, Mpumalanga province and SADC countries such as Swaziland and Mozambique.

1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.5.1 Population Size

In 2022, Mtubatuba hosted a total population of 215 869 being dominated by black african (98,2%). The dominant home language was isiZulu – spoken by 92% of the population. Population growth remains at a rise in the municipal area with a recorderd growth rate of 6%. Mtubatuba is closer to Empangeni-Richards Bay and at the junction of a popular tourist area. Females make up most of the population with a record of 53,2% – with males making up the remaining 46,8%. The population density is 102 people per km2, making it a more densely populated area than the District (50 people per Km2) but lesser than the province (121 per Km2). Projections for Mtubatuba local municipality suggest that in 2021 the population is approximately 212,837, while in 2025 it is likely to reach approximately 229,390

The total population for, Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality according to the 2022 Census 215 869.



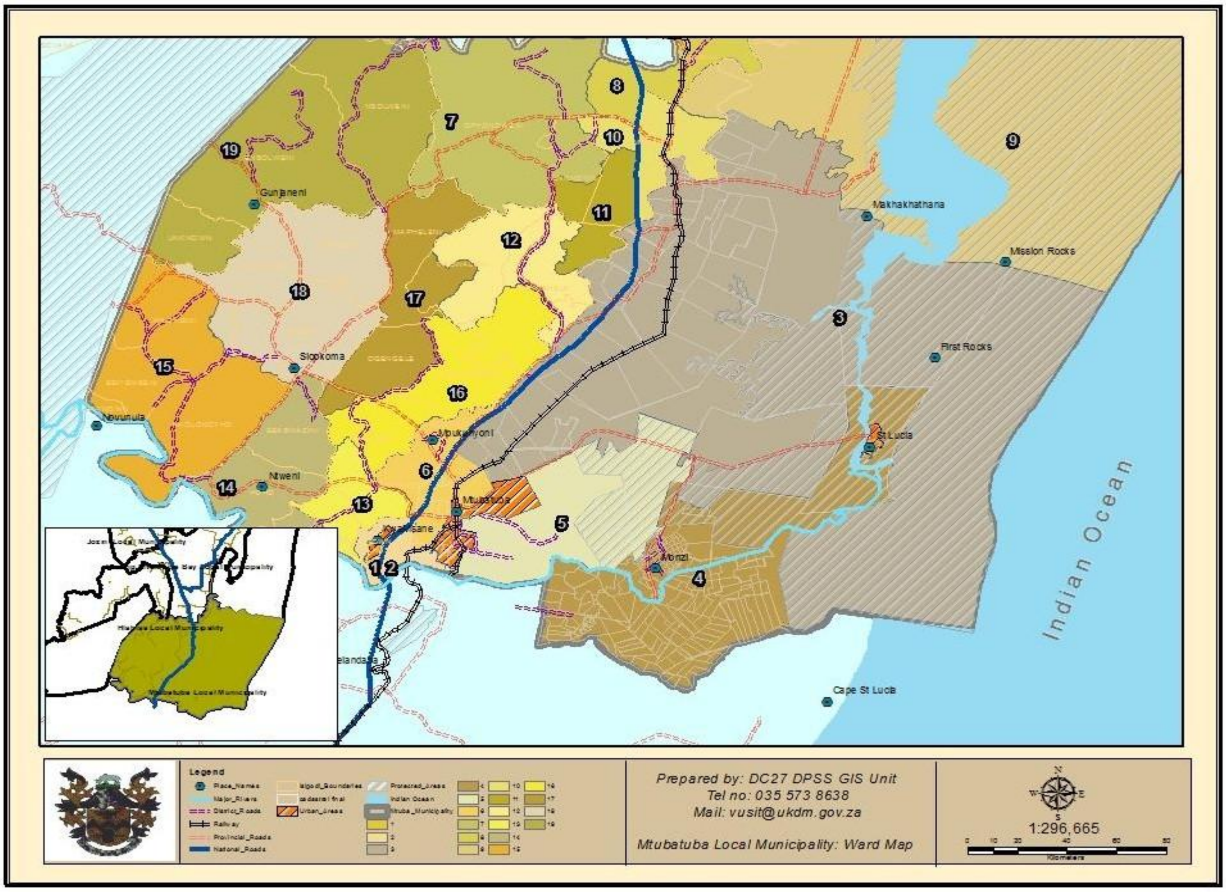
Stats SA Census 2022

1.5.2 Population Distribution

In 2022, Mtubatuba population made up 29.3% of uMkhanyakude's total population of 738 437 and partly 1.7% of the KwaZulu– Natal province's population of 12 400 000. It must be noted for Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality the average population growth (2.0%) between 2011 and 2022. This annual growth rate is noticeably higher than uMkhanyakude which is (1.6%) .The urbanizing population and the tourism opportunities do generate in-migration.

District and local municipality	MIIF CATEGORY	Government transfers and subsidies as a % of total revenue	CENSUS 2011					CENSUS 2022					Growth Rate
			Total population			School attendance (5-24 years)	Sex Ratio	Total population			School attendance (5-24 years)	Sex Ratio	
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			
UMkhanyakude	C2	86,4%	288 646	337 200	625 846	236 245	85,6	343 703	394 733	738 437	217 772	87,1	1,6
KZN271 : Umhlabuyalingana	B4	87,0%	71 797	84 975	156 772	61 047	84,5	88 753	102 907	191 660	55 283	86,2	2,0
KZN272 : Jozini	B4	81,7%	86 116	100 386	186 502	72 712	85,8	93 016	106 137	199 153	59 806	87,6	0,6
KZN275 : Mtubatuba	B3	72,9%	81 314	94 111	175 425	62 971	86,4	100 941	114 928	215 869	62 894	87,8	2,0
KZN276 : Big Five Hlabisa	B3	83,0%	49 420	57 727	107 147	39 515	85,6	60 993	70 761	131 755	39 789	86,2	2,0

1.5.3 Mtubatuba Wards And Traditional Councils



Map 2: Mtubatuba Wards and Traditional Councils

Mtubatuba Municipality comprises of 23 wards with 23 Ward Councillors respectively. The current Council was inaugurated on the 1st of November 2021 post the 2021 Local Government Elections. There is one Traditional Council, known as Mpukunyoni situated to the west of the N2.

1.6 MUNICIPAL FUNCTION, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

1.6.1 Municipal 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.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY ARE OUTLINED BELOW:

UMkhanyakude District Municipality and Local Municipalities		
Districtmunicipal Functions	**Shared Functions District And Local**	**Local Municipal Functions**
Potable Water Supply Sanitation Services Electricity Reticulation Municipal Health Services Regional Airport	Fire Fighting services Local Tourism Municipal Airports Municipal Planning Municipal Public Transport Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria Markets Municipal Abattoirs Municipal Roads Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste	Air Pollution Building regulations (National Building Regulations) Child Care Facilities Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers and Harbours Storm Water Management System In Built up areas Trading regulations Beaches and Amusement Facilities Billboards and the Display of advertisement in Public places Cleansing 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

1.6.2 Demographic Population Profile

In 2022, Mtubatuba hosted a total population of 215 869 being dominated by black african (98,2%). The dominant home language was isiZulu – spoken by 92% of the population. Population growth remains at a rise in the municipal area with a recorderd growth rate of 6%. Mtubatuba is closer to Empangeni-Richards Bay and at the junction of a popular tourist area. Females make up most of the population with a record of 53,2% – with males making up the remaining 46,8%. The population density is 102 people per km2, making it a more densely populated area than the District (50 people per Km2) but lesser than the province (121 per Km2). Projections for Mtubatuba local municipality suggest that in 2021 the population is approximately 212,837, while in 2025 it is likely to reach approximately 229,390

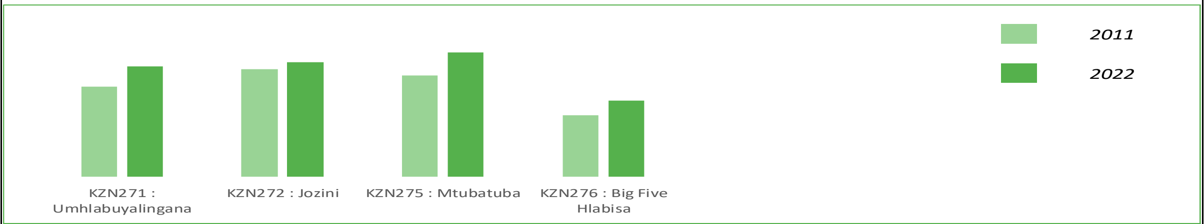
1.6.3 Population Structure Age & Gender

Any planning assessment must begin with a total population estimate because it is essential to understanding both the short- and long-term demands for facilities and services. UMkhanyakude District is home to Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality. The table and accompanying explanation figure provide a breakdown of the population growth in the Umkhanyakude District family of municipalities.

Umkhanyakude District Family

Local Municipality	*Total Population*	*% Share*
KZN271 : Umhlabuyalingana	*191 660*	*26*
KZN272 : Jozini	*199 153*	*27*
KZN275 : Mtubatuba	*215 869*	*29,2*
KZN276 : Big Five Hlabisa	*131 755*	*17,8*

Population Growth rate from 2011 to 2022



2,0	0,6	2,0	2,0

Annual growth rates from 2011 to 2022

Stats SA (2022)

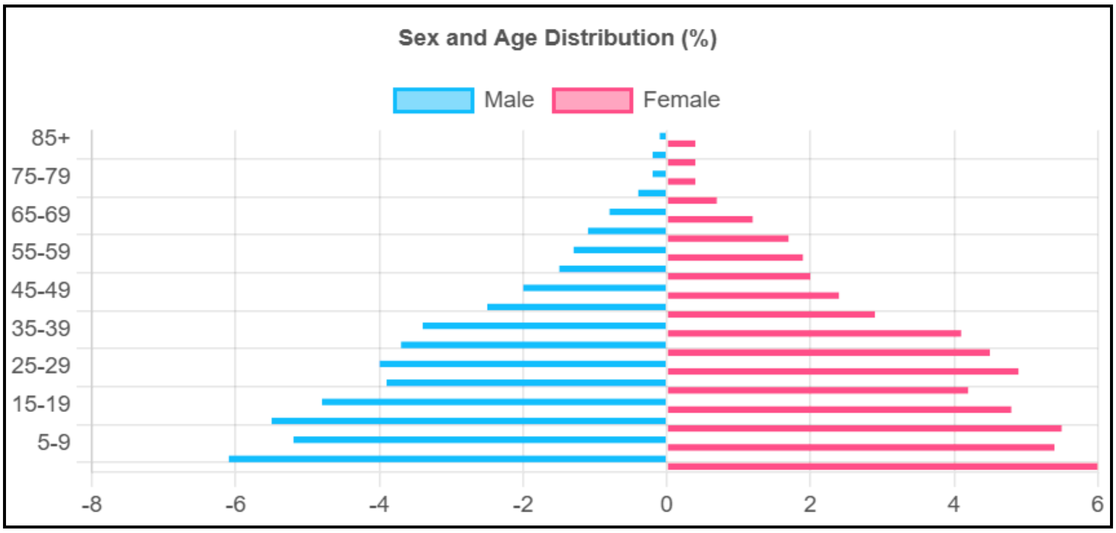
The aforenoted projections account for the average population growth (2.0%) between 2011 and 2022 in Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality. This annual growth rate is noticeably higher than uMkhanyakude (1.6%). The urbanizing population and the tourism opportunities do generate in-migration into the municipality.

Population growth scenarios have been applied to the base figure from the 2022 Census.

Adequate data and research is not available at this time to apply a historic growth trend as the population figures for wards has not yet been published by STATS SA, only an area based information has been provided.

1.6.3.1 Age In Completed Years By Gender

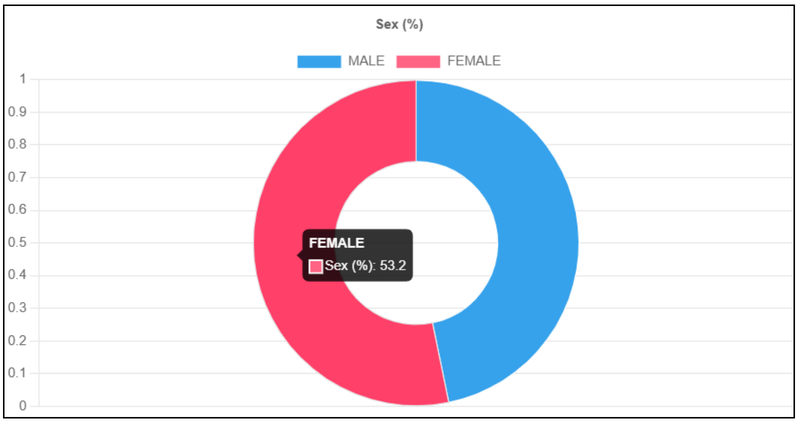
According to the Figure below, a young population makes up the majority in the municipality in terms of age. The municipality must create initiatives and programs to address issues affecting young people. The municipality's strategies must give priority to additional youth development initiatives that aim to equip young people with a variety of skills. Youth development and empowerment are essential for municipality's success.



Source Stats SA (2022)

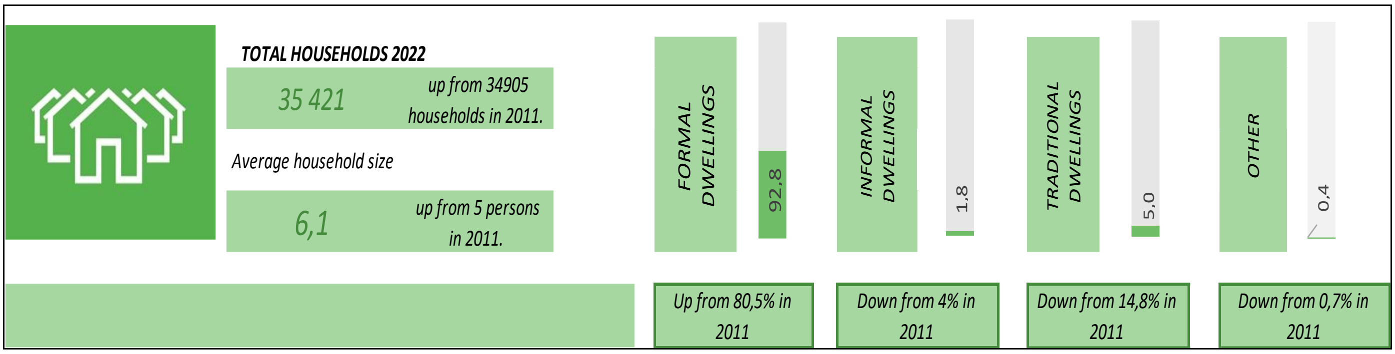
1.6.3.2 Population By Gender

Age groups are significant in any demographic assessment. The population's age structure indicates the expected long-term demand for community and social services, housing, and infrastructure services. Table below only shows four age categories. The first category is the preschool population; the second category is the school-going population, and the third category is the economically active population. The last group is the elderly population.



1.6.4 Household Profile

There were 35 421 households in Mtubatuba in 2022, about one-quarter of the figure in uMkhanyakude: 151,244 and less than 10 percent of the figure in KwaZulu-Natal: 2,875,843. 4.4% the households in Mtubatuba are informal dwellings (shacks), which translates to about 1.3 times the rate in uMkhanyakude: (3.28%) and about half the rate in KwaZulu-Natal (8.53%).



Stats SA (2022)

1.6.4.1 Reported Household Numbers

Household numbers are usually derived from the population. This gives rise to density ratios and household size. The total number of households is always essential in determining the overall demand for infrastructure services and housing. Household density is an essential indicator of settlement efficiency and plays a vital role in urban planning and development strategies. Household size impacts the extent of consumption of goods and services. One should note that housing suppor strategies have affected household formation to the extent that there are often different rates of change between households and populations. The basic household profile, according to census and community survey data, for the assessment area is shown in Table 30 shows the number of households per population group

Municipality	Total Households	
	2011	2022
KZN275: Mtubatuba Municipality	34 909	35 421

Stats SA (2022)

1.6.4.2 Household Types

Turning to household types, it is important to note that decent housing matters in terms of improved access to health and the ability to participate in the labor market. Decent housing plays a critical role in savings, and investment, in addition to enabling positive social consequences such as identity and self esteem (Harris and Arku, 2006). These benefits allow better living standards. Accordingly, most of the house types in Mtubatuba are formal (49.3%) followed by traditional (17.8%) and then flats (13.6%).

1.6.4.3 Average Households Size For Mtubatuba Municipality- 2011, 2022

Table 24: Average Household Size at Mtubatuba Municipality

Municipality	Total Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
Mtubatuba	175 425	215 869	34905	35 421	5.0	6.1

The Municipality's average household size has increased by 1.1 in 2011 (5.0) to 6.1 in 2022. This may be cased by people moving into the Municipality for work and study opportunities or mortality.

1.6.5 Education Profile

The quality of education correlates positively with economic development. A significant increase in education in a community leads to a growth in the quality of the community's labour force and economic growth as more individuals pursue higher-skilled career paths with better wages. As seen below, those with Matric as the highest qualification form the majority of the school going population. Roughly 5% possess higher education qualification. This is expected given the presence of the uMfolozi FET college, and close proximity of the University of Zululand. The easy connectivity between Mtubatuba and Durban also provides an opportunity for higher education access. It should be noted that one in every ten school going age citizen has no schooling. Although this number is relatively less than in the district, interventions should be considered for increased development outcomes.

1.6.5.1 No Schooling +20 years

Non -school attendance by persons aged 20+ shows a steady increase in all municipalities from 2011 to in 2022

Municipality	2022	2021	Percentage change between 2011 and 2022
UMkhanyakude District	19,8%	25,3%	Increase
Umhlabuyalingana	24,4%	30,5%	Increase
Mtubatuba	14,8%	19,9%	Increase
Jozini	22,9%	27,4%	Increase
Big Five Hlabisa	16,3%	23,3%	Increase

1.6.5.2 School Attendence in UMkhanyakude

UMkhanyakude School attendance for persons aged 5–24-year-olds decreased from 236 245 in 2011 to 217 772 in 2022

In 2011, the percentage share of 5 - 24 years olds attending school was 7,8% and in 2022 the percentage was 7,1%

UMkhanyakude	**C2**	**86,4%**	**288 646**	**337 200**	**625 846**	**236 245**	**85,6**	**343 703**	**394 733**	**738 437**	**217 772**	
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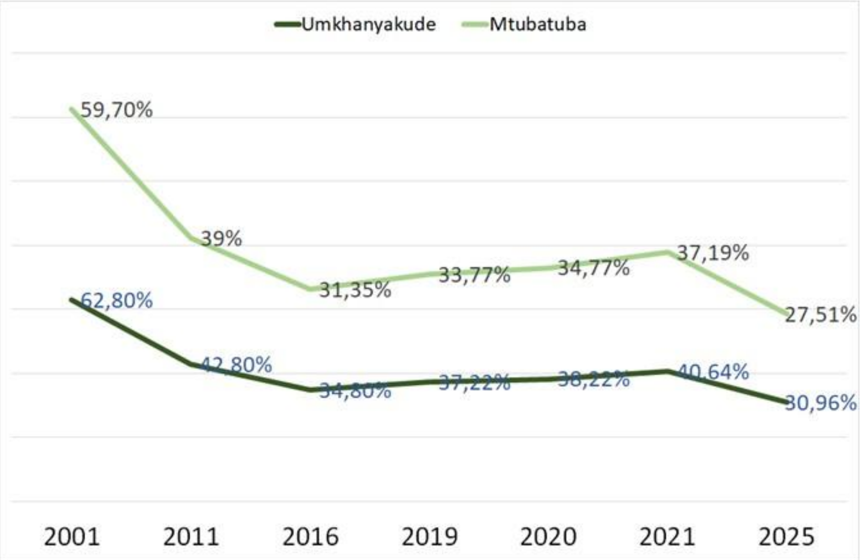
KZN276 : Big Five Hlabisa	B3	83,0%	49 420	57 727	107 147	39 515	85,6	60 993	70 761	131 755	39 789	

1.6.6 Employment Profile

As illustrated below, the unemployment rate in Mtubatuba declined significantly between 2001 and 2011.

Further decline is evident between 2011 and 2015. The devastating drought in 2016 and 2016, however, resulted to increased unemployment in both Mtubatuba and uMkhanyakude municipality. The drought was followed by the Covid-19, which dealt further blow on the municipal economy. Projections suggest the economy will pick in 2022, effectively reducing unemployment to 27,51% in 2025.

Figure 4: Unemployment rate



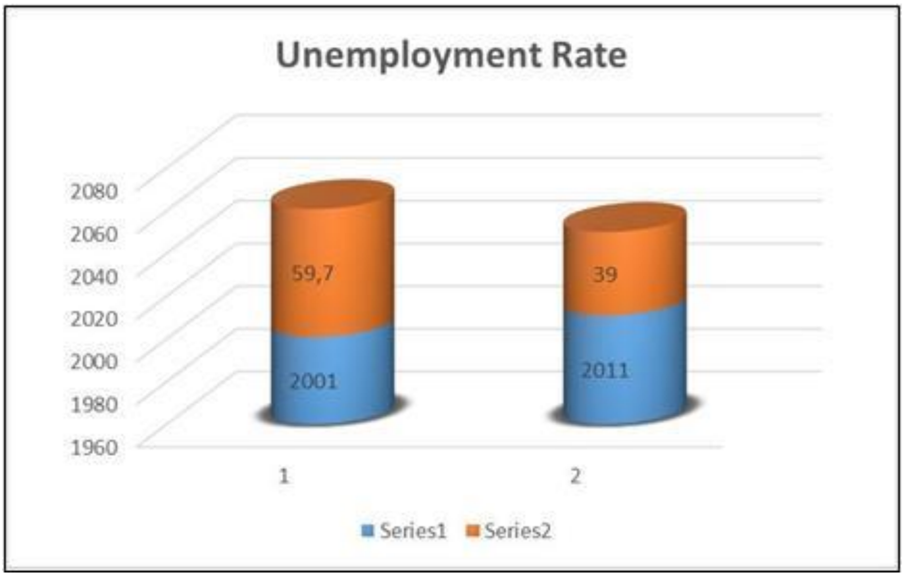
Stats SA (2016) and Global Insight (2019) calculations by The Frontline Group

The Municipality's demographic characteristics including spatial distribution of population, graphically presented through graphs and maps. The situational analysis data used is an official data obtained from Stats SA, Census 2011, and the 2016 Community Survey.

Mtubatuba Municipality population has seen a population growth rate of approximately1.85% and is the only municipality within the district that has a growth rate of almost 2%. The closest is the Big 5 Hlabisa Municipality with 1.1%. The Mtubatuba Municipality has made significant strides in addressing issues of unemployment as the unemployment rate has decreased from 60% in 2001 to 39% in 2011. There has also been a massive improvement on telecommunications as people that have access to cellphones have increased from 6 700 in 2001 to 31 000 in 2011, same applies to refrigeration which has increased from 9 000 to over 19 000 people. This implies that the Mtubatuba Municipality is prioritizing service delivery as these require access to electricity.

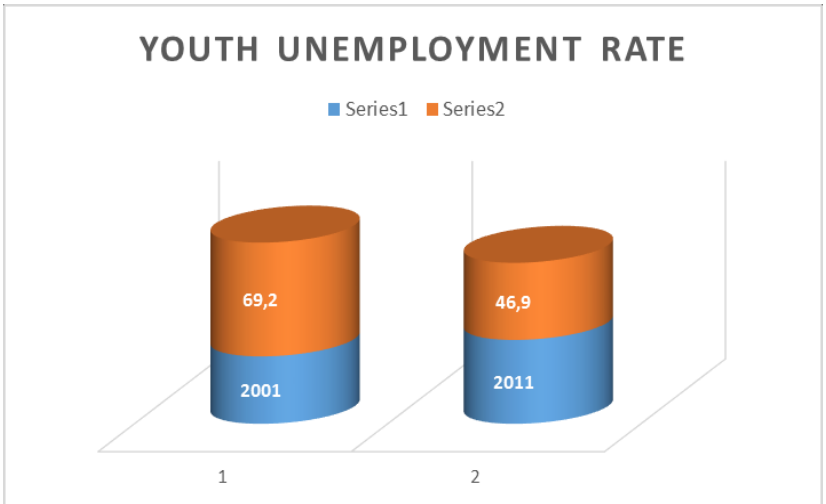
The unemployment rate within Mtubatuba Municipality was at 59.7% in 2001, however in 2011 there is a significant improvement as it is estimated to be at 39%. This may be due to the coal mining operation taking place in the Mpukunyoni Traditional Council area, SomkheleMine

Figure: Unemployment Rate.



Unemployment Rate in 2001 - Youth unemployment rate was at 69.2% and the latest statistics indicate that unemployed youth are approximately 46.9, and a notable improvement of 22.2%.

Figure: Youth Unemployment Rate



The Municipality's demographic characteristics including spatial distribution of population, graphically presented through graphs and maps. The situational analysis data used is an official data obtained from Stats SA, Census 2011, and the 2016 Community Survey.

Mtubatuba Municipality population has seen a population growth rate of approximately 1.85% and is the only municipality within the district that has a growth rate of almost 2%. The closest is the Big 5 Hlabisa Municipality with 1.1%. The Mtubatuba Municipality has made significant strides in addressing issues of unemployment as the unemployment rate has decreased from 60% in 2001 to 39% in 2011. There has also been a massive improvement on telecommunications as people that have access to cellphones have increased from 6 700 in 2001 to 31 000 in 2011, same applies to refrigeration which has increased from 9 000 to over 19 000 people. This implies that the Mtubatuba Municipality is prioritizing service delivery as these require access to electricity.

1.6.7 Income Status

Although the formal sector continues to employ majority of those economically active, the levels of poverty have risen steadily since at least 2011. Poverty in South Africa (and elsewhere around the world) is measured through the food poverty line, lower bound povertyline and upper bound poverty line. These poverty lines were first published in South Africa in 2012, after years of consultations on what might constitute the appropriate threshold of poverty (Statistics South Africa, 2020). These lines, which are adjusted from time to time due to inflation, follow the internationally accepted cost-of -basic needs approach, which defines welfare in terms of the ability to access/afford food items (in the case of the food poverty line) and non-food items (in the case of the lower bound and upper bound poverty lines) (See Statistics South Africa, 2020). The poverty lines were latest adjusted in April 2020, to the following thresholds.

Table 8: South Africa's Poverty Lines

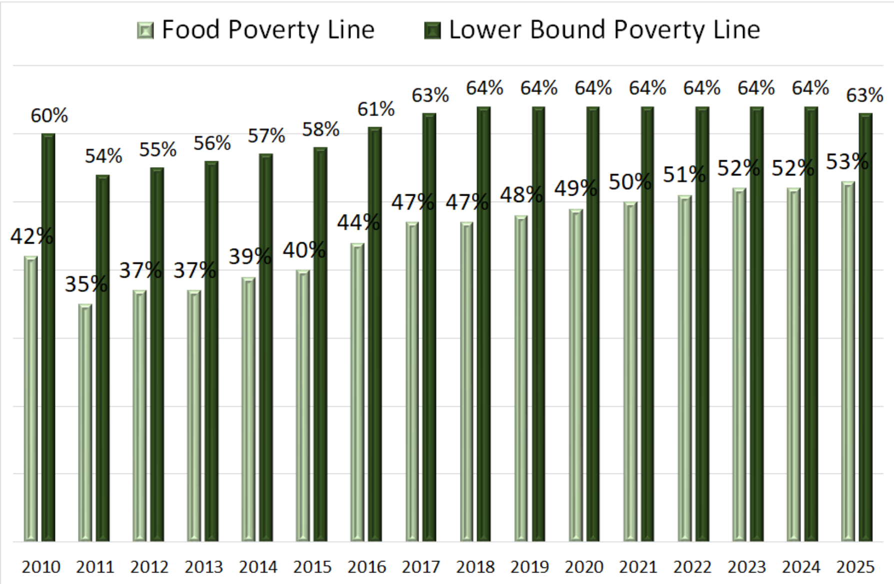
Poverty Line	
Food poverty Line	R585
Lower bound poverty line	R840
Upper bound poverty line	R1268

Source: Statistics South Africa (2020)

Worth noting is that at R445, the child social grant in South Africa is slightly below the food poverty line. During the pandemic, the government provided extra relief packages which aimed to cushion poor citizens. Each care giver was eligible for R500 a month between Juneand October 2020, and for those who were unemployed, and ineligible for social grants, theywere given Covid-19 social relief of distress, R350 a month.

The global insight data records a steady increase of those under the food poverty line (FPL) and lower bound poverty line (LBPL). Data on the upper bound poverty line is unavailable. Over half of the population in Mtubatuba fall under the FPL in 2021, while roughly two thirds (63%) fall below the LBPL. The percentage of those living below the FPL in Mtubatuba is twice as much as the national percentage (25.2%).

Figure 5: Food Poverty Line and Lower Bound Poverty Line in Mtubatuba

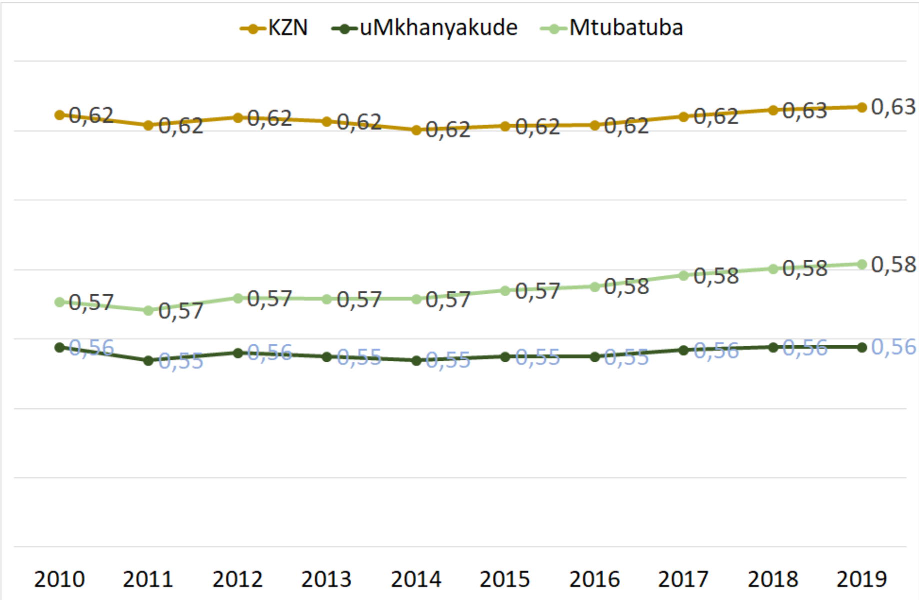


Source: Stats SA (2016) and Global Insight (2019) calculations by The Frontline Group

The Gini coefficient is a universal measure of inequality. It specifically measures how equitable resources are distributed among the population (Farris, 2010). The Gini coefficient is measured within a spectrum between 0 and 1. The closer the measurement is to zero, the more equal the society is, and the closer the measurement is to 1, the more unequal a society is. High levels of inequality and poverty are mainly caused by lack of employment and lack of education (Seekings, 2003a). Lack of education and lack of capabilities has the potential to translate to poor human development and unequal distribution of opportunities. Interventions to reduce inequality are more successful when they target the poor and the vulnerable. While social grants play an important role, early childhood intervention is an effective tool to prepare future labor force. Delivery of quality basic services also influences equalizing of society.

In South Africa, poverty and inequality are linked to historical legacy of racial segregation. Thus, South Africa measures among the most notoriously unequal countries in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0,65. In South Africa and in most other parts of the world, the morea region becomes urbanized, the higher the levels of inequality. That said, inequality in KZN was relatively higher in 2019 than it has ever been since 2010. uMkhanyakude and Mtubatuba seem to follow similar trends, Although Mtubatuba's Gini coefficient (0,56) is slightly lower than in the district and province.

Figure 6: Gini Coefficient in KZN, uMkhanyakude and Mtubatuba



Global Insight (2019)

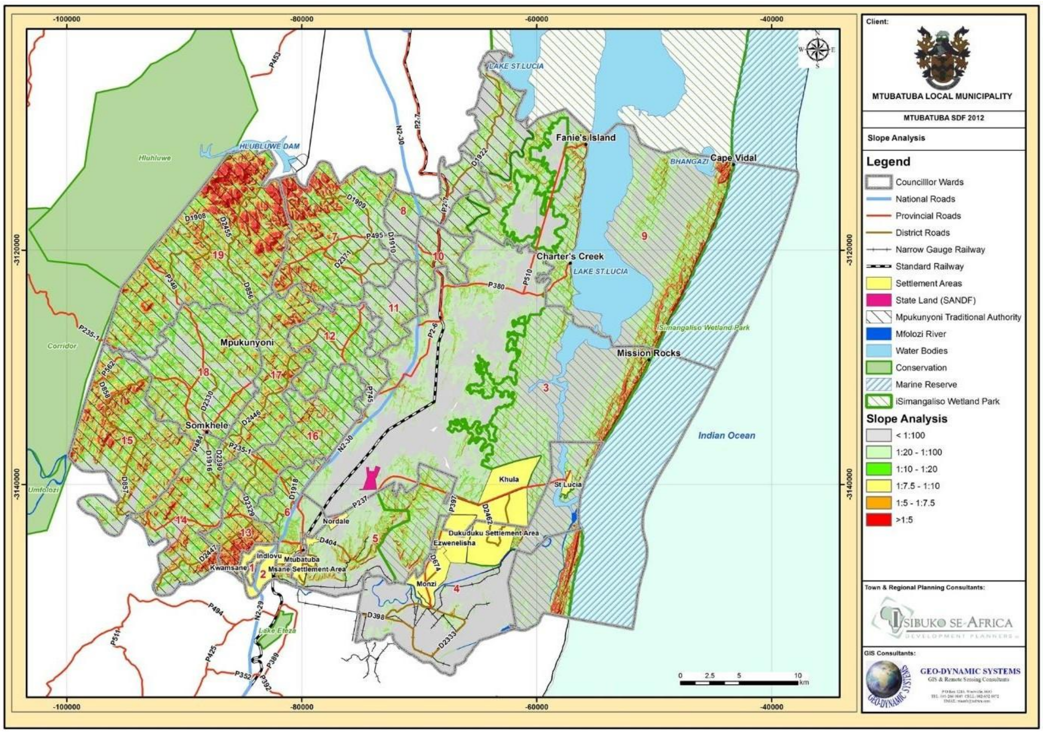
1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

1.7.1 Climate

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality area ranges between 0m (sea level) generally on the eastern side to about 460 m as one travels east towards Hluhluwe – iMfolozi and Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority areas. The area's climate has been described as subtropical with an annual average temperature of 21.5 ºC. While summers are warm to hot, winters are generally cool to mild. The annual rainfall ranges between 600 and 700mm on the western areas which are predominantly rural in nature and between 1201 and 1250 on the eastern side, along the coastal sea belt.

1.7.2 Topography

The Mtubatuba Municipality is characterised by two distinct topographical types, which distinctively divides the municipality almost equally into an east and west topographical settings. The western half is characterised by undulating landforms with some deeply incised valleys, and plateaus with the most rugged terrain found on the north western corner of the municipality around the Mpehlela, Azinda, KwaMtholo, Ntondeweni communities and the Hluhluwe Dam. The very rugged terrain at this area has given rise to several draining lines and major rivers such as the Mvusthini River which drains into the Hluhluwe Dam.



Map 3: Mtubatuba Slope Analysis Map

The western half of the municipality is relatively higher in elevation rising to heights of 100m *amsl* and above. The eastern portion of the municipality consists of relatively flat to gentle rolling terrain, and less rugged which are broken intermittently by relatively high isolated, hills. The eastern half of the municipality is of low lying at elevation of between 0m and 32m *amsl*.

1.7.3 Agricultural Potential

Land Classification

The Mtubatuba Municipality occupies approximately 1972 km^2. Of this coverage, approximately 165600 ha of the municipality is considered to be of good to high agricultural potential (Table 5). The areas of good agricultural potential land occupy mostly the eastern strip of the municipality from the Mfolozi River in the south (around KwaMsane and Mtubatuba) to the edges of the Lake St Lucia in the north. However, the current available good agricultural land is decimated by settlement especially along the flat and more productive land along the N2.

Large scale soil erosion and land degradation that occurs in the municipality is a major factor that has the potential to reduce the land potential for rural agricultural development. Effectively, available land for agricultural production is probably still sufficient to engage in commercially viable fully-fledged agricultural development programme in the municipality.

Table 5 Distribution of agricultural land in the municipality

LAND POTENTIAL	UNTRANSFORMED LAND AREA (ha)	TRANSFORMED LAND AREA (ha)
Good Land Potential	9867.35	21898.57
High Land Potential	11486.51	4535.30
Low Land Potential	163.69	38.22
Moderately Good Land Potential	24064.19	20640.74
Relatively Good Land Potential	3279.32	3057.83
Very High Land Potential	22410.63	44357.49
TOTAL	71271 69	94528.15

Given that agriculture is the principal economic activity in the municipality and the source of livelihood for majority of households, activities that tend to limit agricultural land has the potential to impact negatively on the very sources of livelihood for majority of the people. Settlement planning and proper land management are important to ensure that good agricultural land is not diminished further.

It should also be emphasized that due to the limited land available for an economically feasible agricultural development in the rural western section of the municipality, attention should be paid to those agricultural activities that are sustained on relatively small land parcels but yielding economically viable returns. Cash crops such as spices especially for export, poultry, piggery, etc are potential activities that may be investigated for development.

Agricultural Activity

Given that agriculture is the principal economic activity in the municipality and the source of livelihood for majority of households, activities that tend to limit agricultural land has the potential to impact negatively on the very sources of livelihood for majority of the people. Settlement planning and proper land management are important to ensure that good agricultural land is not diminished further. It should also be emphasized that due to the limited land available for an economically feasible agricultural development in the rural western section of the municipality, attention should be paid to those agricultural activities that are sustained on relatively small land parcels but yielding economically viable returns.

1.7.4 Geology And Soils

Geological Information

The eastern region of the Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality occurs primarily upon the Cretaceous to Quaternary-age coastal plain deposits with the western portion being predominantly underlain by rocks of the Karoo Super group. The geology of the area spans a period of ~260 Ma with the rocks of the Vryheid Formation (Karoo Super group) forming the oldest lithological grouping. The development of the African continental margin and Indian Ocean owe their origin to geomorphic processes that began with the incipient rifting of the supercontinent Gondwana some 180 million years ago followed by the gradual opening of the Indian Ocean after ~140 Ma (Broad et al., 2006).

At least there are three (3) types of dominant rock formations within The Mtubatuba Municipality, including the following geological structures:

- Lebombo rock formations are more dominant within central Mtubatuba Municipalarea and supports generally flat topography and deep soils;
- Mudstone and shale are dominant on the western side of the municipal area within Mpukunyoni Traditional Area;
- The eastern side of the Mtubatuba Municipal area is characterised by a mose sandyrock formations giving rise to sand soils along the coastal belt.

In the Municipal region a northeast-southwest trending belt of more or less continuous coal development is associated with rocks of the upper Karoo Super-group (Mineral map of KwaZulu-Natal Province). In the south-western region of the municipality the Somkhele mine derives coal from the Emakwezeni Formation. Somkhele has one of the largest resources ofopen-pit mineable anthracite reserves in the country.

Soil

The area is characterised by shallow lithosols on weathered bedrock and shallow soils on bedrock. Some of the lower slope areas may be characterised by thicker soils deposits washed down from the hilly area areas. These lower areas within the rugged terrain may have potentially active and or expansive soils and potentially erodible soils. The presence of bedrock at shallow depths may require mechanical methods of excavation for foundations and service trenches. Drilling and blasting may also be required in some areas. Due to topographical and geological constraints, the area is likely to pose severe challenges for the establishment of large scale graveyards.

1.7.5 Water Resources and Catchment

Information about water resources and catchment management within the Mtubatuba Municipality is drawn from the recent KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2011).

Phongola – Mhlathuze Catchments Management Area

The Mtubatuba municipality is located within the Phongola-Mhlathuze Water Management Area (WMA). The WMA is made up of Phongola River which forms the upper most northern boundary and the Mhlathuze River which forms the southern boundary. The MWA is also characterised by Mkhuze River and Mfolozi Rivers (both Black and White rivers), which forms the southern boundary of the Mtubatuba and UMkhanyakude District Municipality).

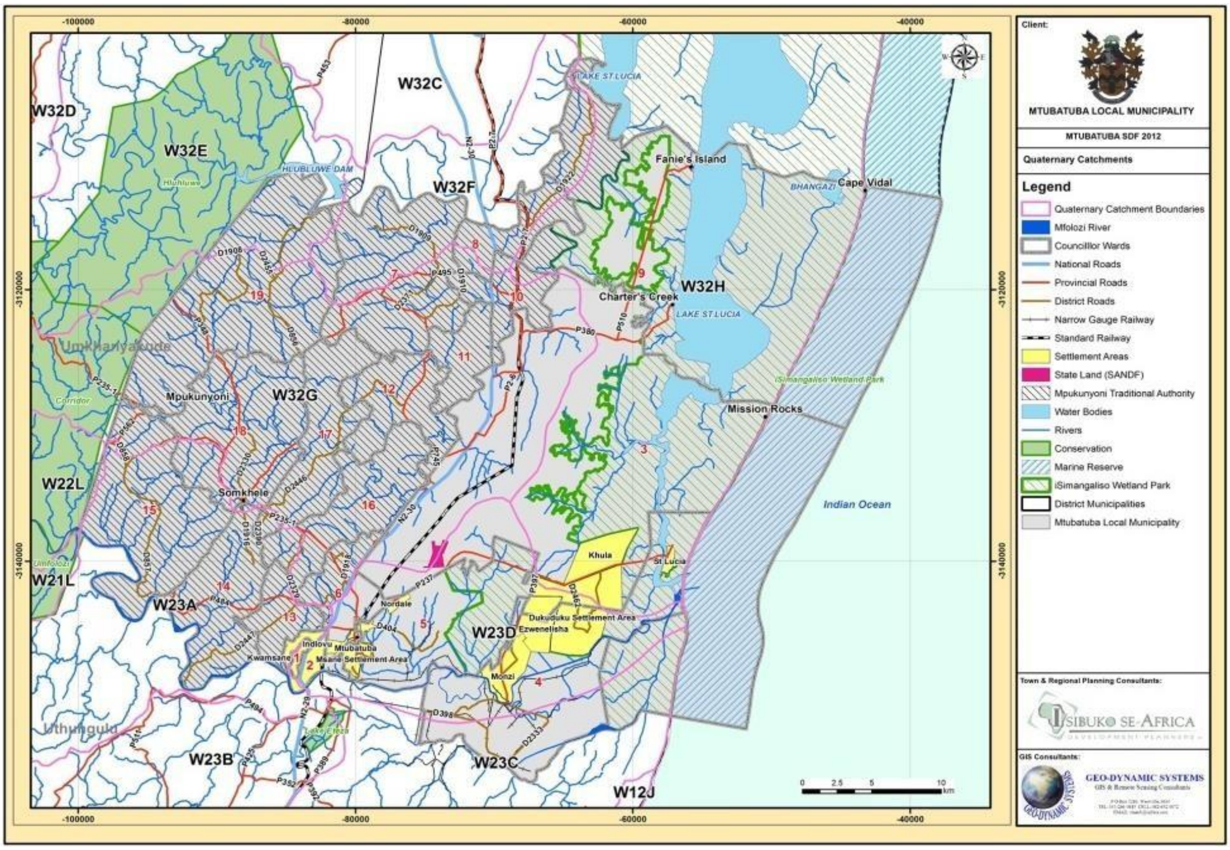
While these rivers are relatively smaller compared to the Phongola River which is one of the international rivers, they have national significance.

The Phongola-Mhlathuze Water Management Area supports strategic development in the northern region of KwaZulu-Natal including the following:

- Agricultural development including commercial and small-scale forestry developmentbetween Richards Bay and Mtubatuba;
- Heavy industrial development – aluminium smelting, pulp and paper and fertilizers;
- Deep sea port of Richards Bay, which is situated at the mouth of the MhlathuzeRiver.

The entire coastline from St. Lucia up to the Mozambique border at Kosi Bay is a wetland sanctuary.

Map 4: Mtubatuba Quaternary Catchment Map



The KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2011) has identified the Phongola-Mhlathuze WMA as stressed due to certain catchments being oversubscribed, namely, Phongola catchment in the north. However, a potential has also been identified as the Mfolozi catchment is identified as largely ‘un-dammed’.

1.7.6 Mfolozi River Catchment

Mfolozi River Catchment

The Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality falls under one primary catchment namely, the Umfolozi catchment and to a large extent, under one tertiary catchment code named W32. An important hydrological characteristic of the Mtubatuba Municipality is the fact that several water courses originate from the rugged highlands at the north western part of the municipality. Under good catchment conditions, downstream flow al the eastern part would be regular and ion large volumes.

However it is observed that environmental degradation due to poor land uses such as indiscriminate settlement, indiscriminate removal of vegetation and damage to wetlands have resulted in lower yields and diminished water flow the in rivers and stream. It is observed that the rivers and streams appear to contain significantly less water in recent years than used to be case in the past two the three decades.

Wetlands

Wetland systems form one of the most important land feature of the Mtubatuba Municipality, with the majority of settlement areas east of the Mtubatuba town at sea level and described as in wetland areas. In fact, ISimangaliso World Heritage Site is described as a system of swamps along the border of the lake, which act as "sponge" areas fed by water seeping through the dunes. These provide critical refuges to freshwater life when the lake salinity is particularly high. Within the context of a World Heritage Site, wetlands within the Mtubatuba region support high levels of biodiversity and eco-systems. However, the biological functions of wetlands is not limited to eco-systems functions. Wetlands also perform important functions, including flood attenuation and improvement of water quality due to the retention of sediments, nutrients and pathogens. This requires wetlands to be managed as part of a broader eco-system service sustainable development.

Dams

The Mtubatuba Municipality has one large dam although this dam is under the management jurisdiction of authorities of the Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Park. However, given the general character of the topography, the municipality has several isolated parcels of low lying land many of which give rise to several miniature intermittent pans

and pools. These small water bodies serve as natural temporal water holding facilities after especially after heavy rainfall periods. In many cases, these water bodies serve as drinking troughs for small wildlife and livestock.

Rivers

Indicative in earlier sections is that Mtubatuba Municipality is the source of several streams originating from the deeply incised topography of the north western portion of the area. The main rivers of significance in the municipality are the Umfolozi River which forms the southern boundary of the municipality and the Hluhluwe River which flows in a west-easterly direction at the northern section of the municipality. Other rivers are shown in Map 10. Both rivers and associated streams currently play a significant role in the social and economic aspects of the municipality.

Biodiversity and Protected Areas

Conservation worthy areas characterise the most dominant land features within the Mtubatuba Municipality. Most of the biodiversity resources of the area are incorporated into the well-established protected areas under the management of the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. This ensures that the biodiversity resources pitched at the provincial level but found within the Mtubatuba Municipality enjoy appropriate conservation and protection.

Protected Areas

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality is located within a region which is well recognized for its contribution to the conservation of biodiversity through the establishment of protected area systems. ISimangaliso World Heritage Site is one of the two (2) internationally recognised protected areas in KwaZulu-Natal. It biodiversity functions in terms of promoting different and unique ecosystems which support various forms from microorganism to elephants is well recorded. The protected area systems within the region also include an equally recognised centre of protecting the provinces biological resources – Rhinos, etc. in the form of Hluhluwe-Mfolozi. Both of these protected areas are discussed in length in this document.

Isimangaliso Wetlands Park

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park was listed as a World Heritage site on 1 December 1999, meeting three of the ten criteria of UNESCO, thus establishing its outstanding universal value:

- Being an outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

- Containing superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.
- Containing the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

ISimangaliso covers an area of approximately 358,534 ha that encompasses five major ecosystems and has a number of notable and diverse land forms. The Lubombo Mountains, in the west and the spectacular dune systems along an extended and largely unspoilt coastline, enclose the lake systems, consisting of two estuarine-linked lakes (St Lucia and Kosi) and four large freshwater lakes (Sibaya, Ngobezeleni, Bhangazi North and Bhangazi South). The uMkhuze and uMfolozi swamps contain swamp forest, extensive reed and papyrus wetlands, which contrast with the inland western shores, formed from ancient shoreline terraces and consisting of dry savannah woodland.

The Park Authority has developed an Integrated Management Plan in line with the requirements of The World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999), read with the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003). The IMP lays down minimum requirements and procedures for its adoption. The object of the IMP is to ensure the protection and management of the World Heritage site in a manner that is consistent with the objectives and principles of the governing Acts.

The Municipality had a 3 days excursion with Isimangaliso Wetland Park Management on 07 to 09 June 2022 to ensure alignment between the Municipal LED strategy and that of Isimangaliso. The tour around the park was also a learning exercise to ensure that at the end of the day a partnership agreement is developed to formalise Partnership for the benefit of the community.

1.8 AREAS WHICH REQUIRE CONSERVATION

1.8.1 Provincial/District Conservation Status

In terms of the Conservation Plan (C-Plan) that Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has developed for the whole of KwaZulu-Natal Province, this plan, KwaMbonambi Hygrophilous Grassland (KZN9) found along the coastal sea belt, is classified as under threat is identified as an area that should be maintained in a natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of ecosystem services.

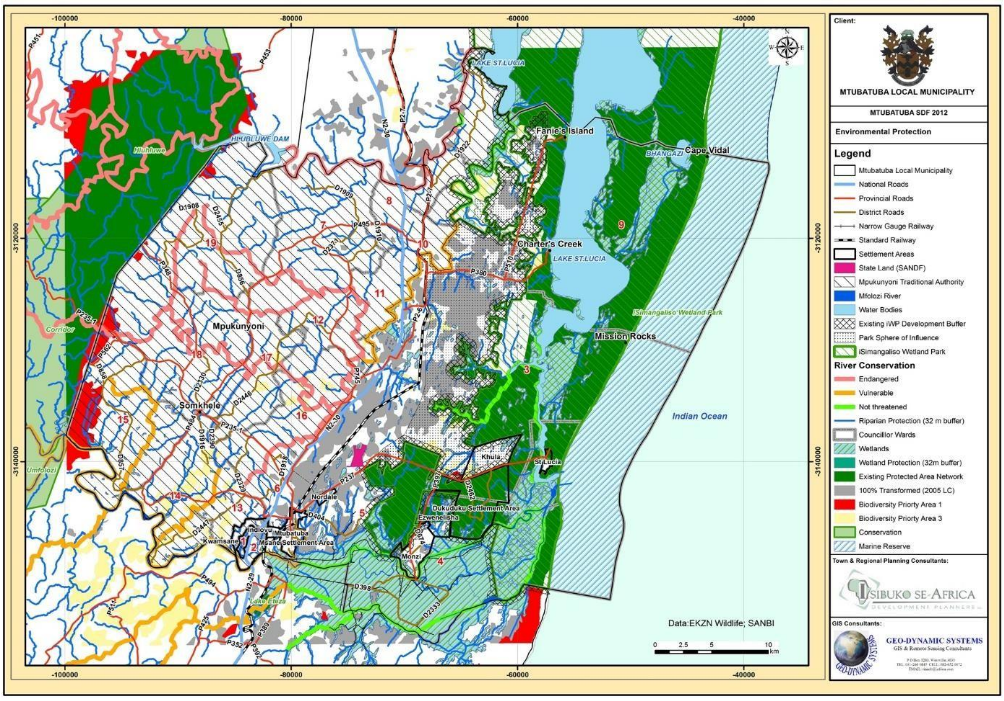
The C-Plan identifies human settlement development taking place east of the Mtubatuba town in areas such as Khula Village, Dukukudu and Ezwenelisha as increasing pressure of irreplaceability to identified biological resources of conservation significance.

1.8.2 Heritage And Culture

According to the Natal Museum, identified archaeological materials in the Mtubatuba Municipality are few because only one formal archaeological survey (for the Somkhele Mine) has ever been done in the area. These records therefore do not represent the full cultural heritage potential of the municipality. Data from neighbouring areas, specifically the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Nature Reserve and the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, are more detailed and they show that the region is rich in archaeological sites, from the Early Stone Age (up to 2 million years old) through to the Late Iron Age (which ended in this region around AD 1800). Nevertheless, there are no proclaimed archaeological sites (national or provincial landmarks) in Mtubatuba Municipality

1.8.3 Cultural Sites

The municipality has several cultural sites especially burial sites which may not be a particularly significant cultural heritage in the sense of an SEA. However, the one significant cultural site is the burial sites of the kings of the Nomathiya clan located on the western side of the municipality.



Map 6: Mtubatuba Environmental Protection Map

1.8.4 Key Environment Characteristics Within The Municipality

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality has diverse environmental characteristics that either presents itself as opportunities or constraints to development. Although every aspect of the environment requires management, some elements within the environment require particular management attention due to either their vulnerability to land use changes and intensities, or their potential to supply goods and services on a sustained basis. The key environmental elements of interest are discussed below.

1.8.4.1 Geology & Topography

These are relevant for their constraints to development particularly at the western part of the municipality. Topography and slope have the potential to induce land degradation which in turn leads to worsening of especially rural livelihood opportunities. However, these factors also provide opportunities for development conservation based economic activities as they provide significant aesthetically pleasing land features (wilderness experience). The rugged terrain areas of the municipality are also major sources of many of the streams and rivers that traverse the area. These environments are therefore of key management interests for the municipality.

Geological formation of the municipality provides opportunities for mining at different levels of intensity. The occurrence of economic mineralisation is sparsely distributed within the Mtubatuba Municipality. Coal resources are by far the largest mineral resource in the municipality with Somkhele mine located at the south western part of the municipality, reported to have one of the largest resources of open-pit mineable anthracite reserves in thecountry, at 23 million tonnes, with a further 23,000 hectares under exploration.

1.8.4.2 Climate

Although there is little direct intervention approaches to curb climatic effects, indirect changes can be effected to minimise the climatic effects in the area. The key climatic effects triggered to a large extent by human activities in the region as a whole is increasing flooding and rampant bush fires that characterise the region in recent years. Flood prone areas and those areas potentially susceptible to devastating effects of bushfires need to be identified and emergency preparedness planned for the areas.

1.8.4.3 Biodiversity

The municipality has some areas of high biodiversity significance where species composition and diversity are considered to be rich.

These areas require particular management so as to conserve the biodiversity of the area. Of major interest are those areas bordering the eastern borders of the Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Park which could provide opportunities for ecotourism benefits to the communities neighbouring the park. Also of conservation interest are the biodiversity areas close to the iSimangaliso and St Lucia Wetland Parks including the controversial Dukuduku forest. Note is also made of the areas of total irreplaceability and biodiversity priority areas along Umfolozi-Hluhluwe, west of Siqokoma and Ntweni.

It is observed that poor land use is a major contributor to the loss of biodiversity in the municipality. The identified biodiversity hot-spots in the municipality will require cooperative governance between the municipality and other conservation authorities to work together to manage the resources on a sustainable basis.

1.8.4.4 Wetlands and River Systems

The municipality is a major source of fresh water in the region. In recent years, declining quantity of fresh water is observed in the rivers and streams of the municipality as is the case generally in the country. Given that South Africa is a water stressed country, the water resources (including riparian zones) within the municipality have to be effectively managed. Studies show that the water demand within the Umfolozi catchment within which the Mtubatuba Municipality falls by far exceeds the available supply.

1.8.4.5 Cultural Resources

A few cultural resources of local significance are located in the municipality. By law, municipalities are expected to participate in the management of all heritage resources within their area of administrative jurisdiction. Thus one of the major tasks of the municipality is to be familiar with the location of these resources and provide oversight functions to ensure the safety of the heritage resources.

1.8.4.6 Agricultural Potential

Land capability of the Mtubatuba Municipality is theoretically significantly high. Only an estimated 20% of the total land area of the municipality has land with minor limitations to agricultural production. The remaining 80% is either not arable or has severe limitations to agriculture. Unfortunately, the limited land for agriculture is decimated by extensive settlement and other land uses. Currently, it appears that commercial agriculture is not a viable land use option for a development programme can be targeted.

1.9 SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

1.9.1 Service Delivery Introduction

This section below deals with a brief introduction to basic service delivery achievements and challenges including a brief specific comment on service delivery to indigents.

Table 9: Service Delivery Achievements and Challenge According to 6KPAs

KPA-1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
CHALLENGES	**INTERVENTIONS**
Challenges in the filling of critical positions and budget constraints in filling vacant positions	Review Organogram and budgeting for vacant positions
Outdated Human Resources Strategy	Review of the Human Resource Strategy.
Lack of capacity in the Local Labour Forum	LLF members trained
Lack of training in the Councillors and staff	Capacitated staff and Councillors
Non adherence to the targets set in the EEP	Establishment of employment Equity Committee
KPA-2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	
Inadequate funding for infrastructure development	Source funding to implement CIP from relevant funding sources/sector departments
Lack of Spatial (Referencing) Capturing of capital projects	Appointment of a GIS Specialist to undertake spatial capturing- geo-referenced data for all capital projects
Housing backlog and lack of implementation of the Housing Sector Plan	Establishment of fully fledged Housing Unit
KPA-3: SOCIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
• Water crisis	To create enabling environment
	To alleviate poverty and create jobs

• Review of LED Strategy	To facilitate growth and development within the municipality
	To investigate strategies for attracting new businesses and retaining existing ones.
	To facilitate land reform and agricultural development
KPA-4: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	
• Reliance on government grants • Lack of reliable revenue base	To ensure that the Municipality is financially viable by exploiting new sources of revenue and consolidating debt management processes
	To manage municipal finances in an efficient and cost effective manner to maximize value for all municipal resources
	To ensure budget is aligned with the IDP
	To ensure accurate and reliable billing
	To achieve a Clean Audit Report
	To encourage and promote SMME's to participate in the economyof Mtubatuba
	To comply with all legislations and policies developed andadopted by Council
KPA-5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	
• Poor functioning of IGR structures • Gaps within the municipalities' communication strategy. • Lack of training for councilors	To strengthen good relations with the District Municipality, Provincial and National Departments, service providers andstrategic partnerships
	To review communication strategy
	To streamline decision making processes and implementation
	To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance.
	To ensure higher levels of community participation and understanding of powers and functions as well as constraintsand opportunities
	To increase the capacity of Councillors and communities
	Adhere to the Batho Pele principles.
KPA-6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS	
• Draft Disaster Management Plan • Lack of Integrated Spatial Plans	SDF Review

1.9.2 Service Delivery Achievements, Challenges and Measures Undertaken to Address Challenges

TYPE OF SERVICE	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES
Water & Sanitation	• 9712 households have benefitted under the Mtubatuba Sanitation Project	• The municipality has been identified as a disaster are dueto drought. Shortage of water, Water Cuts and non-functional water schemes	• The municipality has signed a Service Level Agreement with the District Municipality to perform emergency water and sanitation related activies. • DM to supply the consumers with water tankers whilst attempting to find a permanent solution. • Drought Relief Programme has been put in place
		• Management and maintenance challenges	• Investigation of bulk supply scheme options to try and improve on the sustainability of supply, and reduce the O&M challenges • Combination of local water resources (including groundwater) with bulk supply sources.
	• There is an improvement of approximately 5% and now accounts for 20%access to flush toilets.	• No access to formal sanitation and either use pit latrines or have no form of sanitation at all • Lack of access to ablution facilities.	• Need to prioritise provision of ablution facilities in order to reduce the backlog.
Electricity	• In general, households using electricity within Mtubatuba Municipality has increased in lighting, heating	• the electricity supply going eastwards from Mtubatuba townto St Lucia is recorded to be oversubscribed.	• Good progress has been reported with regards to the increase in electricity connections

TYPE OF SERVICE	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES
	and cooking. • Lighting has increased by 106%, while those households using electricity for heating has increased by 119% and those that use electricity for cooking has also recorded an increase of 183%.	• Power-outages are being experienced on an ongoing basis by Monzi, Ezwenelisha, St Lucia and some sections of the Park. There are other areas that experience the same challenge. • lack of maintenance and upgrading of the obsolete infrastructure to power-outages	
Waste Management	• The current state of waste removal within the Mtubatuba Municipality shows that only 13,3% of the households has access to waste removal. The municipality as extended waste collection to non-serviced rural wards namely ward 2,6,18 and 20 by providing and weekly servicing skips and are	• Mtubatuba Municipality does not have a properly registered waste disposal facility which complies with the standards of the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs. • Illegal Dumping	• The municipality has plan of developing a new waste disposal facility. • Waste Management by-law was approved by Council in March 2021 and waiting for gazetting. • The municipality has plan to refurbish the old buy back centre.

TYPE OF SERVICE	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES
	strategically placed in communual collection points • Mtubatuba Municipality has registered waste Transfer Station in terms of Section 4 of the National Norms and Standards for the sorting, shredding, grinding, crushing, screening, or baling of general waste.	• Rehabilitation cost which has escalated high for the Saint Lucia and Mtubatuba dumping sites. With the increasing cost of waste management. it becomes a challenge to maintain the high standard of waste management at affordable rates.	• The municipality has plan to procure 100 wheelie bins. • The municipality has resolved to utilise the external contractors for grass cutting and waste collection to augment its waste management plan. • The municipality need to prioritise sourcing funding for provision of rehabilitation for old dumping sites to comply with conditions of the Waste Management licence for closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation issued by the Department of The Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs • The municipality must undertake verification exercise and produce comprehensive indigent register and to bill the households and businesses accordingly. • Distribution and collection of Refuse Bags to households • The municipality has a council approved Integrated Waste Management Plan in place and is being implemented.
Housing	• The number of formal dwelllingsin Mtubatuba municipal area of jurisdiction has increased from	• Therefore the total *housing demand* for Mtubatuba Municipality according to the	• The Human Settlement Plan is a **5 year** plan which indicate the current housing backlog and that it could be eradicated if the municipality provides at least **1 610** units per annum based on the 2011 Census data

TYPE OF SERVICE	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES
	59.9% in 2001 to 80.5% in 2011 • housing owned or paying off has increased by almost 10% since 2001 and now accounts for 62.7%	2011 Census is estimated to be **8 045**, which means almost 23% of the total households do not have access to formal housing, compared to housing backlog recorded in 2001 of **9 955**	
Free Basic Service/Indigent	Provision of free basic electricity and waste collection to indigents.	• The indigent levels have not been quantified due to verification exercise not been finalized.	• In the next financial year, to produce a comprehensive indigent register

1.10 FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality is a Category B (local) Municipality and its powers and functions are assigned to it in terms of Sections 155 and 156 read together with Parts B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

The audit for the year under review commenced in August 2023 and was completed in December 2023.

1.10.1 FINANCIAL POSITION

The following table indicates the financial position of the municipality as at the end of 2024/2025 financial year.

There are two major sources from which the Municipality generates revenue vis-à-vis: Property Rates and Refuse Removal.

The tariffs relating to service charges in the Municipality were increased by 3% during 2024/2025. The municipal collection on service charges and property rates stood at 73% during 2024/2025.

The Municipality continues to apply sound financial management as the basis for the determination of its priority areas to avert irregular; unauthorised; fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The Municipality ended the 2023/2024 financial year with cash balance of R 2 122 237.00 and ended the 2024/2025 financial year with a positive cash balance of R 23 093 168.70.00. The Municipality received a qualified audit opinion. The Council, management and staff are working tirelessly as a collective to improve the 2024/25 audit outcome by implementing corrective measures in addressing audit findings. For the purposes of improving revenue collection, the Council approved the Revenue Enhancement and Debt Collection Strategy as well as the Financial Improvement Plan. The municipality has also resuscitated the Revenue Protection Task Team. To this end, cost-cutting measures coupled with ways to strengthen collection from outstanding debtors are being implemented.

The Municipality's revenue during 2024/25 financial year indicated a decreased compared to 2023/24 audited outcomes, this is of the decline in receipts of grants. The operating expenditure has also declined when compared to 2023/24 financial year. This is because of the shortage of funds in the current financial period. Employee costs and remuneration to councilors represented 49% of the total operating expenditure. The percentage for other expenditure was: Repairs and Maintenance - 5% and Finance Charges – 0,3% Capital Expenditure – 15% of the total Operational Expenditure.

Liquidity ratios

The liquidity levels of the Municipality were not managed in a fair manner. The liquidity ratio (current assets/current liabilities) of the Municipality as of 30 June 2025 increased from 0.44:1. To 0.75 :1.

The overall financial operational performance of the Municipality cannot be considered as being fairly balanced.

1.10.2 FINANCIALOVERVIEW

Table: Financial Overview: 2023/24

Details	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual
Grants	292 225 000	312 016 000	296 840 570
Taxes, Levies and tariffs	61 892 114	67 818 784	65 226 833
Other	34 026 389	34 062 408	27 994 716
Subtotal	**388 143 503**	**413 897 192**	**390 062 119**
Less: Expenditure	(308 193 105)	(304 026 450)	(367 544 782)
Net Surplus/Deficit	**79 950 398**	**109 870 742**	**22 517 337**

Operating ratios

Table: Operating ratios

Expenditure	2024	2025	Actual 2025
Employee Cost	154 252 836	150 892 041	41%
Repairs & Maintenance	17 235 280	17 235 280	5%
Finance Charges & Impairment	4 532 621	1 126 220,73	0,3%
Debt Impairment	34 085 351	34 085 351	9%
Total Expenditure	**308 126 805**	**367 544 782**	**55,3 %**

1.11 2024/25 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 are annexed in: **ANNEXURE B**

1.12 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The 2024/25 IDP contains an Organogram that was approved by Council. The Organogram, clearly shows the vacancy rate, structure, powers and functions of the Municipality. The 2024/25 Organogram aligns to the long-term development plans of the Municipality as envisaged by the IDP. The referred Organizational Structure was presented to Management,LLF, Corporate Portfolio together with EXCO towards the end of 2024/25 financial year.

The Organogram is presented immediately herein-below:

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE:

REFER TO ANNEXURE G

1.13 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT 2024/25

The 2024/25 Audit commenced in August 2025 and will be concluded in December 2025. The Municipality received a Qualified audit opinion for the 2023/24 Financial Year.

1.14 A STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

NO.	ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME
1)	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	**July 2024**
2)	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In-year financial reporting).	
3)	Finalize the 4th quarter Report for previous financial year	
4)	Submit draft year 0 Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-General	
5)	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM	
6)	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	**August 2024**
7)	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
8)	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
9)	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
10	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements andPerformance data	**August – October 2024**
11	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	**November 2024**
12	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor-General's Report	
13	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
14	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	
15	Council adopts Oversight report	**December2024**
16	Oversight report is made public	
17	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
18	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalization for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	**January 2025**

1.15 THE RELATIONSHIP AND TIMING OF THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTABILITY

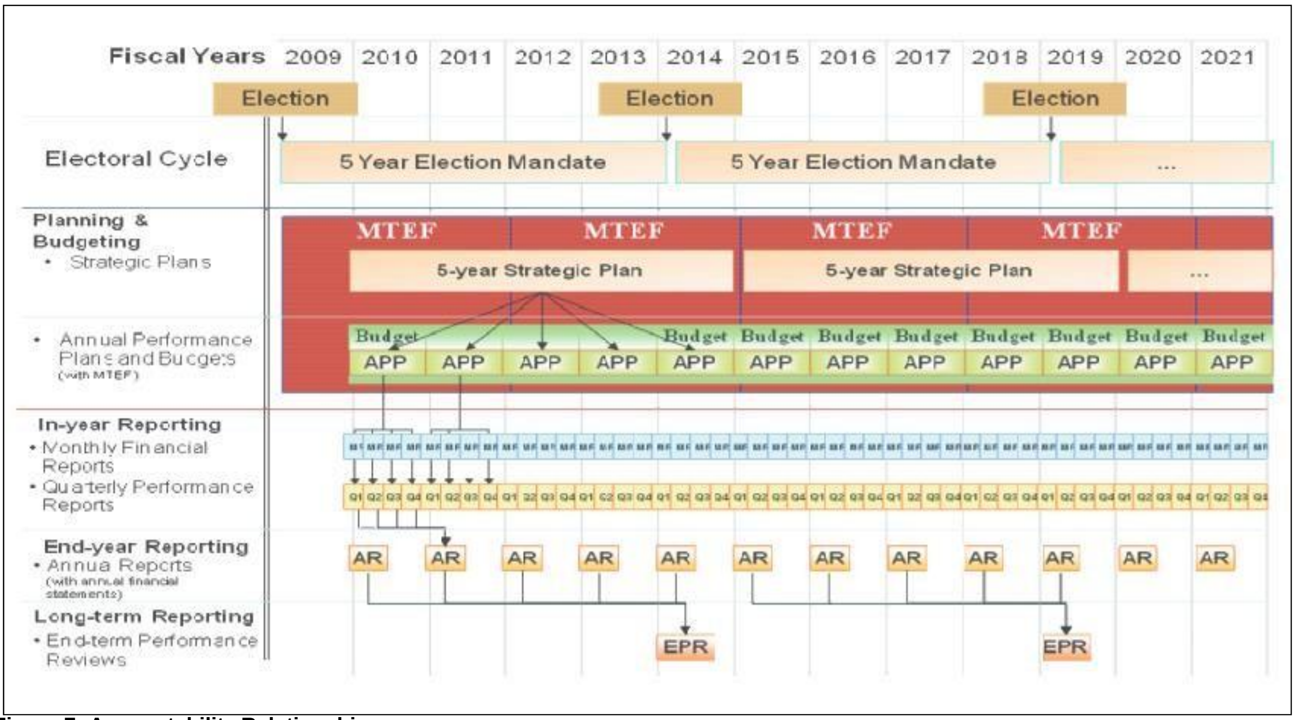


Figure 7: Accountability Relationship

1.16 STRATEGIC PLANS

The municipality conducted a strategic planning session during 2024 in February, setting out the municipality's policy priorities, programmes and project plans for a five-year period, as approved by its executive authority, within the scope of available resources. The strategic plan focused on strategic outcomes-oriented goals for the municipality as a whole, and objectives for each of its main service-delivery areas aligned to its budget programmes and, where relevant, also its budget sub-programmes.

A strategic plan covers a period of five years, ideally from the first planning cycle following an election, linked to the identified outcomes. Although plans may have a longer timeframe, they are revised every five years, and a draft new or revised strategic plan was prepared for consideration. Departments tabled their strategic plans for budgeting purpose. Linked to a strategic plan is the consideration of the MTSF, the provincial growth and development strategies, IDPs of the municipality, Performance Agreements and Service Delivery Agreements entered into in terms of the broad strategic outcomes and any other relevant long term government plans. The municipality's resources and capabilities were also considered. The document lays the foundation for the development of Annual Performance plans.

1.17 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLANS / SDBIPS

Annual Performance Plan sets out what the municipality intends to do in the upcoming financial year and during the MTEF to implement its strategic plan.

The SDBIPs sets out performance indicators and targets for budget programmes, and sub-programmes where relevant, to facilitate the municipality realising its goals and objectives set out in the Strategic Plan. Where appropriate, the plan has quarterly breakdown of performance targets for the upcoming financial year.

To simplify performance tracking, in-year changes to the plan should are made during the mid-year review. Where the municipality's performance exceeds or misses targets due to in- year budget changes or for another reason, this is noted and documented in the mid-year report. In-year monitoring of the Annual Performance Plans/SDBIPs is conducted through the quarterly performance reports and end-year reporting is made in the programme performance section of the institution's annual report.

1.18 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES

Chapters 5 and 30 of the Treasury Regulations set out the legal requirements

1.18.1 Annual Budget and MTEF

The annual budget sets out what funds an institution is allocated to deliver services. The Annual Performance Plan shows funded service-delivery targets or projections. The annual budget indicates the resource envelope for the year ahead, and sets indicative future budgets over the MTEF. The budget covers the current financial year and the following two years.

1.18.2 Quarterly Performance Reports

Quarterly performance reports provide progress updates on the implementation of the municipality's Annual Performance Plan/SDBIPs in the previous quarter, with particular reference to monitoring delivery against quarterly performance targets.

A quarterly performance report provides information on performance against plans. It also provides the accounting officer with an opportunity to indicate measures that will be taken to ensure that implementation of the Annual Performance Plan remains on track.

1.18.3 Timelines

Quarterly reports were prepared for each quarter. Changes to planned targets are not be made in quarterly performance reports. The quarterly performance reports for the second and third quarters provide information on the present year's performance to be taken into consideration in the development of the Annual Performance Plan and annual budget for the following year. Legal requirements and guidelines Chapters 5 and 30 of the Treasury Regulations set out the legal requirements. This Framework provides guidance on the processes relating to the production of such reports.

1.18.4 Annual Reports

The Annual Report provides information on the performance of the institutions in the preceding financial year for the purposes of oversight. It looks at the municipality's performance relative to the targets set in the Annual Performance Plan/SDBIPs and provides the audited annual financial statements. It reveals how the budget was implemented and the state of the institution's financial management systems, and should include relevant background statistics and administrative data series.

The timeframes are set out in the MFMA and the Treasury Regulations. What is linked to The Annual Report should be linked to the implementation of the Annual Performance Plan/SDBIPs and budget. All in-year reports assist in the drawing up of the Annual Report, which should be subjected to an annual review and oversight process. Recommendations emerging from the review would feed into the planning and budgeting process for the following year.

1.18.5 Performance Agreement

A performance agreement summarizes the official duties and responsibilities that are attached to an appointment or position, and include a performance-related incentive and reward system for managing an official's job performance. A performance agreement specifies individual performance targets for the accounting officer and other HODs.

Performance agreements are signed by the end of July. Linked to Performance Agreements should be linked to the achievement of the Strategic Plan, the implementation of the Annual Performance Plan, and the annual budget. At the end of the financial year each official's performance is reviewed in relation to the agreement. The Performance Agreements for the 2024/25 FY were signed on the 29th July 2024 and then submitted to COGTA on the 1st August 2024.

1.18.6 End-Term Reviews

The municipality conducts an end-term review towards the end of the period covered by its Strategic Plan. The review follows the format of the plan. The municipality reports on the extent to which it has succeeded in achieving each of the strategic outcome-oriented goals and objectives set at the beginning of the five-year period, as well as on any other evaluations conducted during the period. For the 2024/25 financial year, there were no Performance Assessments conducted.

1.19 INFORMATION FLOW AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PLANS AND BUDGETS

The figure below shows the link between the various accountability documents, performance agreements and oversight processes, as well as the link to future planning.

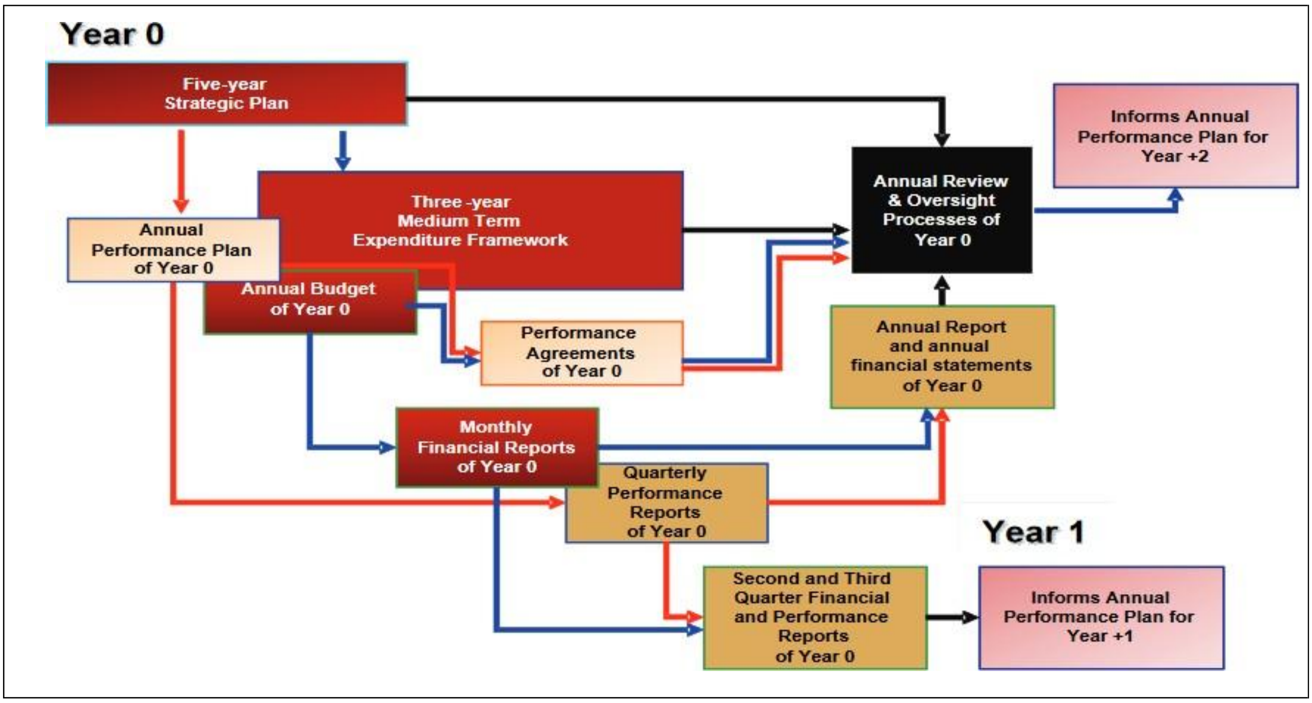


Figure 8: Link between planning, budgeting and reporting

At the end of the financial year, the accounting officer compiles annual financial statements reporting on the implementation of the budget, and an annual report on the implementationof the Annual Performance Plan. All information contained in the annual report, and information on the evaluation of managers' individual performances, are incorporated into an annual review and oversight process involving the Public Accounts Committee. Recommendations are made about future performance targets which would feed into the planning and budgeting process for the following year.

1.19.1 Vision Statement

MTUBATUBA TO BE A VIBRANT, RESPONSIVE, PROSPEROUS ECO-TOURIST CITY AND DEVELOPMENTAL HEARTLAND OF UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT, KWAZULU-NATAL".

1.19.2 Mission Statement

In order to achieve the above vision, Mtubatuba Municipality is committed to working with it's communities and stakeholders at large:

- Delivering **basic services** in a sustainable manner;
- Investing in new infrastructure;
- Creating conducive environment for **economic growth & development;**
- Encourage active citizenry and public participation; and
- Maintaining the globally **renowned heritage site and tourist** destination through environmental management.

1.19.3 Core Values

The Batho-Pele Principles are central to the operations of the Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality and, they therefore, inform the relations and interaction between the Municipality and its customers, community and other stakeholders. The following are the values upon which the Municipality operates:

- Professionalism;
- Transparency;
- Innovation;
- Excellence; and
- Integrity.

1.19.4 Long Term Development Goals, Objectives & Strategies Structured into 6 KPA's

KPA 1. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
GOAL	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES/PROJECTS**	**RESPONSIBILITY**
To build competent human capital for the development of Mtubatuba	To provide effective and efficient human Resource management aimed at achieving a skilled workforce that is responsive to service delivery and change To ensure effective and Efficient administrative services	Implementation of the Human Resource (HR) Development Strategy	**Corporate Services**
		Council adoption of the Employment Equity Plan	
		Adoption of Workplace Skills Plan (WSP)	
		Conduct an assessment on provision of administrative support	

KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT			
GOAL	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES/PROJECTS**	**RESPONSIBILITY**
To build new infrastructure and maintain the existing infrastructure to ensure sustainable services	To provide high quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic **growth**	New infrastructure development Planning and implementation of support programs aimed at Improving coverage and quality of infrastructure within the municipality	**Technical & Planning Services Department**
		Maintenance of existing Infrastructure to ensure sustainable services	

KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
GOAL	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES/PROJECTS**	**RESPONSIBILITY**
To create conducive and enabling environment for economic growth and development	To expand local economic output and increase quantity and quality of employment opportunities	Review of LED Strategy Ensure improved quality of employment opportunities and to raise income levels of employed population Increase in business skills levels within the municipal area of jurisdiction	Technical & Planning Services Department

KPA 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION			
GOAL	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES/PROJECTS**	**RESPONSIBILITY**
To promote good governance and public participation	To ensure excellence in governance and leadership	Implementation of Risk Management programs	**Office of the Municipal Manager**
		Coordination of committees responsible for oversight in the Municipality	
		Regular public participation in municipal businesses	
		Implementation of IGR programs	
		Coordinate council committees and structures	
		Implement internal audit systems	
		Coordinate IDP and PMS processes	
		Coordination of Back-to-**basics program**	

KPA 5: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT			
GOAL	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES/PROJECTS**	**RESPONSIBILITY**
To improve municipal financial viability and management	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management	Develop and implement cash flow management plans	**Finance Department**
		Monitoring of MFMA implementation	
		Develop and implement cash and credit management plans	
		Develop a credible budget and report in accordance with the provisions of the MFMA	
	To ensure a fully- capacitated Budgetand Treasury office	Filling of all critical postswithin the Department	
		Development of a Procurement Plan	
	To ensure an effective advisory role to management and council	**Development of Budget steering committee**	

KPA 6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS			
GOAL	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES/PROJECTS**	**RESPONSIBILITY**
To promote integrated and sustainable environment	To ensure integrity and quality of physical environment underpinned by a coherent spatial development pattern	Maintain and improve the environmental integrity of the Municipality and its resources Implement a functionally structured spatial development pattern guided by identified nodes and corridors through an effective land use management system Facilitate fully coordinated planning and development activities of the Municipality Conduct an assessment on effectiveness of prevention, mitigation and response to Disasters of the Municipality	Planning & Economic Development Department

1.19.5 Key Policy Developments:

Strategic alignment to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and IDP Strategies.

1.19.6 Key Service Delivery Improvements:

As we mark the end of the local government's 5 year term which is aligned with the 5 year IDP approved by council. It is my pleasure to report on the progress in respect of what we pledged to deliver for the community of Inkosi uMtubatuba municipality in the 5 year period.

The IDP has 6 Key Performance Areas namely:

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Basic Service Delivery and Institutional Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Local Economic Development
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Cross Cutting Interventions (Provincial KPA)

These KPAs have goals, strategic objectives and are in line with the programmes and projects which were implemented over 5 year period in the name of addressing the big three namely; poverty alleviation, unemployment and inequality. I further wish to remind the public that over the period of 5years, in line with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, the IDP has been accordingly reviewed to reflect the current community needs as obtained through the Public Participation Process over the years. It is therefore my pleasure to report on the following 6 KPA's.

1.20 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2024/25

The 2024/25 Annual Performance Report will be submitted to AG for Audit by 31 August 2025.

Please refer to Annexure C

2. CHAPTER 2: GOVERNANCE

- Political and Administrative Governance
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Public Accountability and Participation
- Corporate Governance

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipal Political Governance consists of Council, ExecutiveCommittee, Portfolio Committees and MPAC.

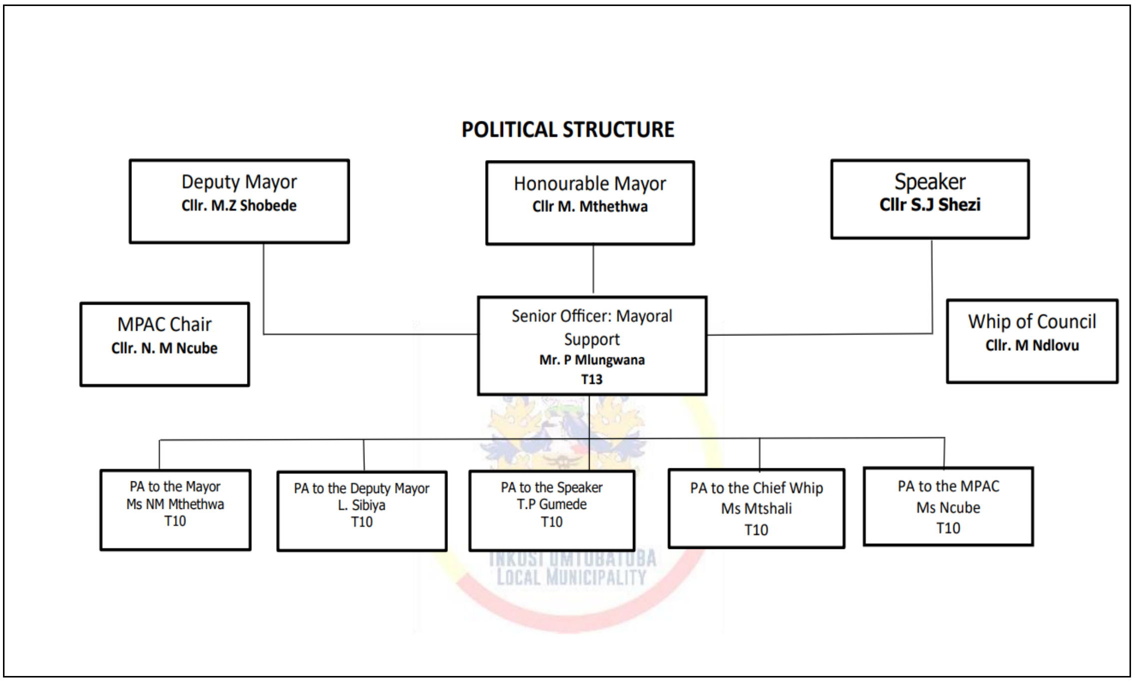


Figure 9: Municipal Structure

In addition, Council is constituted by seven (7) political parties and One (1) Independent in a form of public representation, which is as follow:

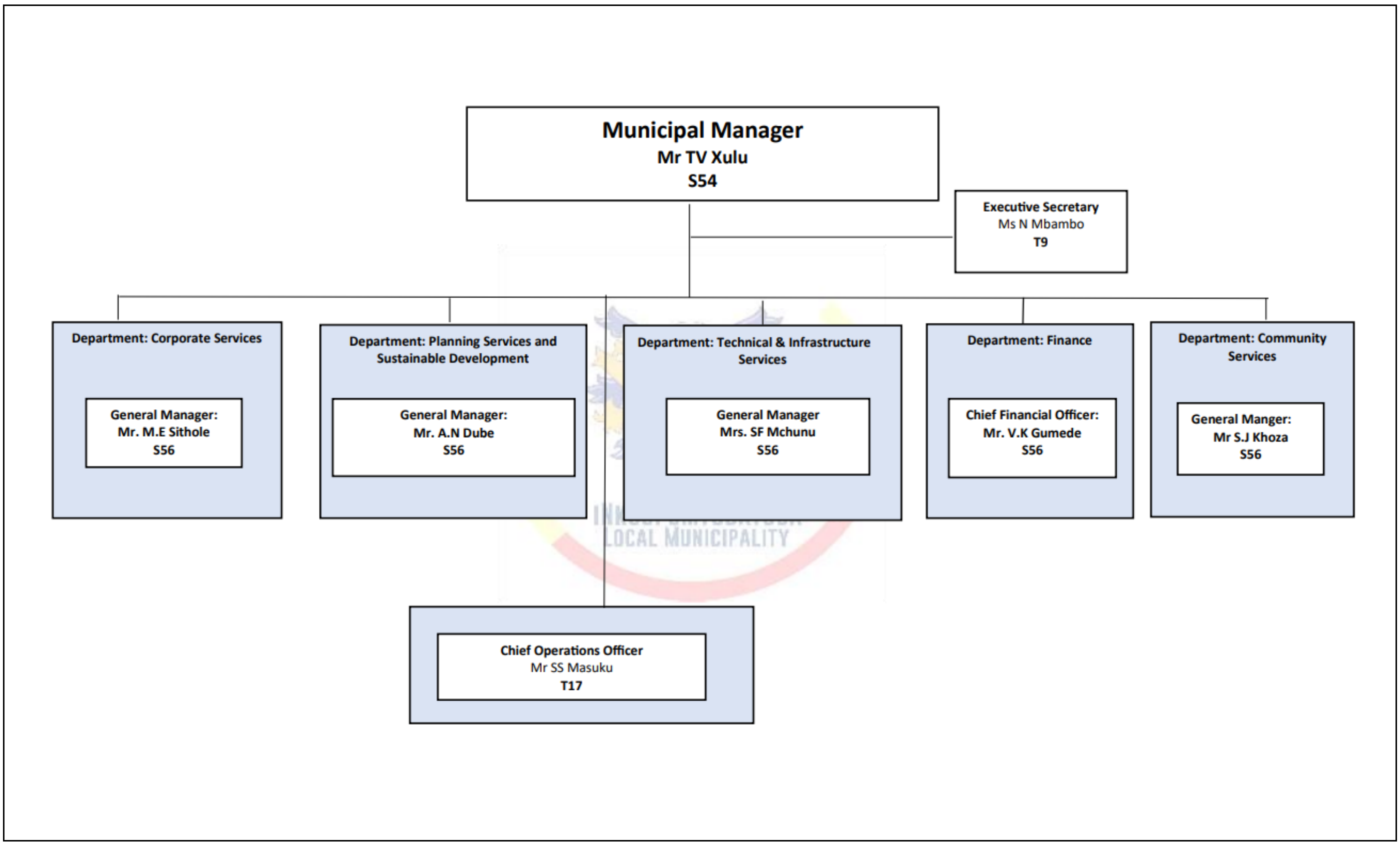
- Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)
- African National Congress (ANC)
- Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)
- Democratic Alliance (DA)
- African Independent Congress (AIC)
- National Freedom Party (NFP)
- African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)
- Independent Candidate

2.2 THIRD TIER ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality has total number of 354 positions approved in the organogram, 285 positions of those approved posts are filled and 69 positions are still not filled. The vacancy rate is sitting at **19.54%.** Only 2 incumbents employed by the municipality are living with disabilities this accounts for **0.7%** in terms of percentage. Inkosi uMtubatuba municipality has 6 departments that make up a full organizational structure, namely:

1) Executive Department
2) Corporate Services
3) Technical Services
4) Planning & Sustainable Development
5) Community Services Department
6) Budget & Treasury Office

2.2.1 The Structure Below illustrates the Third Tier Administrative Governance Structure of the Municipality.



2.2.2 Inter-Governmental Relations

All service delivery matters involving other government departments, private sector, development agencies, etc are co-ordinated through the District IGR-Forum. Other Forums that are established at District Level are Mayors, Forum, Municipal Managers Forum, Planners Forum, Finance Forum, Technical Services Forum, Corporate Services Forum, etc.A revised Terms of Reference for all these committees is in place and annual calendar for forum meetings is prepared by the District. Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality has its own IGR to address local services delivery matters with the relevant sectors.

The Provincial Department COGTA provided grant funding to support UMkhanyakude family of municipalities in strengthening their IGR functions. Necessary forums required to facilitate IGR have been established and terms of reference to facilitate smooth operations for these forums have been developed. Dates of IGR meetings are incorporated in the District Events Calendar. Protocol Agreements was signed by all the Mayors and Municipal Managers in December 2013. Technical Forum and Sub Committee are meeting frequently. Local municipalities have appointed IGR Champions to strengthen communication.

2.3 PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

2.3.1 The Status of The Structures Established as Per IDP Process Plan

The structures listed below participated in the municipal IDP Programmes. The involvement and participation of these role-players is crucial to the accomplishment of a participatory review process:

- All municipal Councillors
- The Executive Committee
- The IDP Official
- Municipal Manager
- The IDP/ Budget Steering Committee
- The IDP Representative Forum
- The District IDP Steering Committee
- Organized business structures
- Traditional Councils
- Sector Departments
- Ward Committees
- Municipal Officials
- NGOs and CBOs
- Local Farmers Association
- Organized Farm-workers structures
- Private sector

2.3.2 Mtubatuba Municipal Council

The Council is responsible for the following:

- Adoption of the IDP Process Plan
- Adoption and approval of the reviewed IDP,
- Amendment of the IDP in accordance with the comments by sector departments and MEC,
- Approval of the various review phases,

2.3.3 The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has the following responsibilities:

- Recommend to Council the adoption of the IDP Process Plan and reviewed IDP.
- Overall management of the IDP Review process,
- Monitoring the IDP review process

2.3.4 The IDP Manager

The IDP Manager is assigned the following responsibilities:

- Management and Co-ordination of the IDP process
- Ensure that there's vertical and horizontal alignment,
- Management of the consultants,
- Ensuring all stakeholders are informed of the process and their involvement,
- Create a conducive environment for public participation

2.3.5 IDP / Budget Steering Committee

The IDP Steering Committee is assigned the following responsibilities:

- Ensuring the gathering and collating of information while the IDP implementation is proceeding,
- Support the IDP Manager in the management and co-ordination of the IDP,
- Discussion of input and information for the IDP review,
- Ensuring the monitoring and evaluation of the gathered information,
- Attending to MEC's comments

2.3.6 IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Representative Forum is assigned the following responsibilities:

- Recommend reports for approval / adoption,
- Representing interests of the constituents,
- Present a forum for communication and participation for all stakeholders,
- Monitoring the IDP review process.

This is the structure that institutionalizes and ensures a participatory IDP review process. It represents the interests of the constituents of the municipality in the review process. It is envisaged that all organizations, stakeholders or interest groups are represented in the forum. The composition of the IDP Representative Forum is as follows:

Chairperson : The Mayor

Secretariat : Inkosi uMtubatuba IDP Steering

CommitteeMembers : All Municipal Councillors

: The Executive Committee

: Councillors and Officials from Umkhanyakude District

: Municipal Manager and Municipal Officials

: Traditional Leaders within Mtubatuba Municipality

: Ward Committees Representatives

: Community Development Workers (CDWs)

: Parastatals and Service Providers

: NGOs and CBOs

: Sector Departments

: Neighbouring Municipalities

: Farmers Associations

: Traditional Healers

: Churches

: Private sector

2.3.7 uMkhanyakude District Municipality Planning and Development Forum

The UMkhanyakude District Municipality forms a district-wide Planning and Development Forum for the purpose of alignment with all the local municipalities within the district:

2.3.8 Municipal Officials

The municipal officials are responsible for the implementation of the IDP and in the process gather information on changes in the circumstances. They have to provide budgetary information and any information on the performance evaluation. They provide technical expertise during the planning process. Municipal Officials also interact with the Ward Councillors and Ward Committees and provide guidance and advice that is crucial during the IDP process.

2.3.9 Ward Committees

The Ward Committees have a crucial role of identifying the needs and service delivery gaps in the community and meet on a monthly basis, submit their sectoral reports and report to the Ward Councillor.

Mtubatuba Local Municipality has embraced and enrolled the government initiative of ward committees to ensure that service delivery is effective in all wards.

The functions and powers of Mtubatuba Local Municipal Ward Committees through the municipal policy in line with the provisions of Section 59 of the Municipal Systems Act are as follows:-

Any powers delegated in terms of the adopted policy are as follows:

- To serve as an official specialized participatory structure in the municipality;
- To create formal unbiased communication channels as well as cooperative partnerships between the community and the council. This may be achieved as follows:
- Advise and make recommendations to the ward councilor on matters and policy affecting the ward;
- Assist the ward Councillor in identifying challenges and needs of residents;
- Disseminate information in the ward concerning municipal affairs such as the budget, integrated development planning, performance management system (PMS), service delivery options and municipal properties;
- Receive queries and complaints from residents concerning municipal service delivery, communicate it to council and provide feedback to the community on council's response;
- Ensure constructive and harmonious interaction between the municipality and community through the use and co-ordination of ward residents meetings and other community development forums; and Interact with other forums and organizations on matters affecting the ward.
- To serve as a mobilizing agent for community action within the ward. This may be achieved as follows:
- Attending to all matters that affect and benefit the community;
- Acting in the best interest of the community;
- Ensure the active participation of the community in:
- Service payment campaigns;

- The integrated development planning process;
- The municipality's budgetary process;
- Decisions about the provision of municipal services; and
- Decisions about by-laws.
- Decisions relating to implementation of Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA)
- Delimitate and chair zonal meetings.

2.3.10 Composition of Ward Committees:

A ward committee consists of the Councilor representing that ward in the council who is also the chairperson of the committee, and not more than ten other persons.

In the process of election of Ward Committee, we also take into account the need for women to be equitably represented in a ward committee and for a diversity of interests in the ward to be represented.

Gender equity was also pursued by ensuring that there is an even spread of men and women on a ward committee.

Public Meetings						
Nature and purpose of meeting	Date of events	Number of participating Municipal Councillors	Number of participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)	Dates and manner of feedback given to community
Ward-1-23	**Refer to Appendix E**					

2.3.11 Participation of Amakhosi In Council Meetings And Traditional Councils

The municipality has one (1) Traditional Council represented by Inkosi Mkhwanazi and participated in the Council Meetings in line with Section 81 of Municipal Structures Act. The Traditional Council work as a link between the community and Ward Councillors and matters of service delivery and needs of the people. The also assist in proving information with regard to land rights and possible available areas for future development.

2.3.12 Sector Departments

The Sector Departments have the following responsibilities:

Assist in the IDP formulation and review process,Provide budget information and sector plans,

- Provide data and information,
- Ensure programme and project alignment between the municipality and province,
- Ensure budgetary alignment between provincial programmes and projects andthe municipality's IDP.

2.3.13 Ward Councillors

Ward Councillors are an important link between the municipality and the constituents. They are the first to know of any community needs or service delivery gaps. The Councillors will be responsible for forwarding this information to the municipal officials. They are also responsible for organizing community meetings and ensuring maximum participation of residents in the IDP review process.

2.4 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The municipality has a Council approved Communication Strategy in place.

- Local and National Newspaper - This medium were used to communicate various messages that concerns the municipality especially service delivery.
- Local and National Radio
- Ward Community Meetings - This institution were used effectively to promote maximum community participation in municipal affairs.
- Public meetings (Izimbizo) - These meetings were staged to provide a platform for the municipality to communicate the level of projects and programmes undertaken by council and further solicit input from communities and their (communities) buy-in thereof.
- Annual Report - The annual report is/was distributed to the stakeholders and community organizations that we have on our database and will be distributed to the community at large. This will also maximize the culture of community participation and access to information.

- Website - Through this tool various stakeholders such as business community, foreign investors, NGO's and community at large will more access to information regarding the municipality and its area.
- IDP Structures are also used for public participation and implementation of MLM Communication Plan
- Embedded in the Communication strategy is the Policy guideline that seeks tospecify who can talk on behalf of the municipality.

2.4.1 Communication Plan for Public Participation

The IDP Structures meet as per the Council Approved IDP Process Plan Schedule.

2.4.2 Public Meetings

ACTIVITY		DATE	VENUE
1.	**District IDP RF Meeting**	August 2024	District offices
2.	**IDP Steering Committee meeting**	August 2024	Municipal Boardroom
3.	**First IDP RF meeting**	September 2024	Municipal Council Chamber
4.	**District IDP Planners Forum Meeting**	September 2024	District offices
5.	**District RF meeting**	September 2024	District offices
6.	**IDP Steering Committee Meeting**	October 2024	Municipal Boardroom
7.	**District RF meeting**	November 2024	District offices
8.	**Budget IDP Roadshow**	November 2024	Inkosi Mzondeni Civic Center - Wards 1-23
8.	**Second IDP RF meeting**	December 2024	Municipal Council Chamber
9.	**District Planning Forum Meeting**	January 2025	District offices
10.	**District RF Meeting**	January 2025	District offices
12.	**Third IDP RF meeting**	March 2025	Municipal Council Chamber

13.	**District RF Meeting**	N/A	N/A
14.	**Adoption of reviewed IDP/Budget (Draft)**	March 2025	Municipal Council Chamber
15.	**IDP Steering Committee meeting**	April 2025	Municipal Boardroom
16.	**District Planning Forum Meeting**	April 2025	District offices
17.	**District IDP Rep Forum Meeting**	April 2025	District offices
18.	**IDP Consultative Session (Feedback)**	May 2025	Cluster A-D o Ezwenelisha Hall - Ward 1 o Kwa-Nkombose Hall o Ward 11 o Mfekayi Hall - Ward 21 o Gwabalanda Hall -Ward 16
19.	**District IDP RF Meeting**	May 2025	District offices
20.	**IDP Final adoption by council**	June 2025	Municipal Council Chamber

For more detailed information on events that will be taking place across the entire Local Municipality (other than IDP meetings) a calendar with all events can be made availableupon request.

Table: IDP /Budget (Feed Back) Mayoral Imbizo per Cluster

CLUSTER C & D					
No.	**WARD NO.**	**WARD CLLR**	**DATES**	**VENUE**	**TIME**
1.	Ward 20	Cllr SJ Shezi	6 May 2025	Zabazendoda Hall	10H00
2.	Ward 16	Cllr ME Mkhize	12 May 2025	Isolesizwe Hall	10H00

2.4.3 IDP Representative Forum Meeting & IDP Steering Committee

Table 10: IDP Rep Forum Meeting & IDP Steering Committee

ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE
First IDP RF Meeting	26 September 2026	Municipal Council Chamber
First IDP Steering Committee	Manco serves as IDP Steering Committee	Municipal Council Chamber
Second IDP RF Meeting	Not Held	Municipal Council Chamber
Second IDP Steering Committee	Manco serves as IDP Steering Committee	Municipal Council Chamber
Third IDP RF Meeting	Not Held	Municipal Council Chamber
Third IDP Steering Committee	Manco serves as IDP Steering Committee	Municipal Council Chamber
Forth IDP RF Meeting	Not Held	Municipal Council Chamber
Fourth IDP Steering Committee	Manco serves as IDP Steering Committee	Municipal Council Chamber

For more detailed information on events that will be taking place across the entire Local Municipality (other than IDP meetings) a calendar with all events can be made available upon request.

2.4.4 IDP Participation and Alignment

The table below presents specific dates for events that have been mentioned in the previous section:

IDP Participation and Alignment Criteria*	Yes/No
Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	Yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPI's, development strategies?	Yes
Does the IDP have multi-year targets?	Yes
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	Yes
Does the budget align directly to the KPI's in the strategic plan?	Yes
Do the IDP KPI's align to the Section 56 Managers?	Yes
Do the IDP KPI's lead to functional area KPI's as per the SDBIP?	Yes
Do the IDP KPI's align with the provincial KPI's on the 12 Outcomes?	Yes
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	Yes
**Section 26 Municipal Systems Act 2000*	

2.5 COUNCIL

Details of all Councillors Under Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality

Currently the Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality comprises 45 Councillors. The Councillors are allocated to different portfolios where they serve in accordance with internal departments and functions. The Council has scheduled quarterly meetings as per the legislation which reflects 100% functionality.
Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality comprises of 23 Ward Councillors and 22 PR Councillors which makes a total of 45 Councillors under the Municipality. There is a total number of 28 Males and 17 Females under Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipal Council.

Political decisions are taken through Council structure, the sitting of Portfolio Committees who report to the Executive Committee who then submit their recommendations to Council for resolutions and implementation of approved resolutions thereof. The Implementation of the resolutions is monitored by the Management through the Office of the Municipal Manager.

During the year 2024/2025 the Municipal Council took 157 Resolutions and out of these 157 only 154 were implemented which is 97%:

- 04 were not implemented which is 3% due to items being deferred to the next Council meeting and items that were no ratified by the Ministerial Representative
    - ❑ MTMC 007/2024 **–**
      Request for Land Exchange between Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality and Night Breeze Cc on Erf 672 Mtubatuba and Erf 197 Mtubatuba for the Purpose of Developing and Expanding Mtuba Phase 2 Housing Units and Unlocking Commercial Development in Town
    - ❑ MTMC 008/2024 **–**
      Request for Branding Rights of Mtubatuba Hawkers Stalls in Mtubatuba CBD on Remainder of Erf 2751 Mtubatuba Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Manager
    - ❑ MTMC 156/2025 **–**
      Adoption of the Code for Ethical Leadership in Local Government for Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality
    - ❑ MTMC 157/2025 **–**
      Approval of the 2019 – 2025 report on Irregular Expenditure for Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality

Full Council

No.	Surname & Initials	Designation	Ward / PR	Contact Number
1.	Cllr S.J. Shezi	Speaker of Council	WC 20	072 849 6949
2.	Cllr M. Mthethwa	His Worship the Mayor	WC 10	072 605 1395
3.	Cllr M.Z. Shobede	Deputy Mayor	PR 13	081 849 3174
4.	Cllr M.P. Ndlovu	Whip of Council	WC 14	061 588 2151
5.	Cllr N.M. Ncube	MPAC: Chairperson	PR 09	072 446 9647
6.	Cllr M.B. Shangase	ExCo Member	PR 15	082 879 6 791 078 636 2636
7.	Cllr M.A. Gina	ExCo Member	PR 21	079 733 5440 060 582 8943
8.	Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi	ExCo Member	PR 09	083 288 5692 060 547 4709
9.	Cllr D.R. Ntuli	ExCo Member	PR 20	082 734 0523 078 646 0767
10.	Cllr S.N. Vilana	ExCo Member	WC 11	078 888 2668
11.	Cllr N.P.M. Mlungwana	Ordinary Councillor	WC 03	081 583 0721 078 580 7161
12.	Cllr P.P.N. Mbatha	Ordinary Councillor	PR 13	084 874 6976
13.	Cllr L.M. Mkhwanazi	Ordinary Councillor	PR 08	072 170 7832
14.	Cllr S.N. Nzuza	Ordinary Councillor	PR 14	078 744 7391
15.	Cllr J.M. Gumede	Ordinary Councillor	WC 06	072 938 0058
16.	Cllr P.F. Gumede	Ordinary Councillor	PR 07	076 310 7160
17.	Cllr M.R. Gumede	Ordinary Councillor	PR 12	073 411 2535
18.	Cllr S.M. Khumalo	Ordinary Councillor	WC 15	072 850 7046
19.	Cllr L. Madondo	Ordinary Councillor	WC 13	083 511 0427
20.	Cllr G.M. Masango	Ordinary Councillor	PR 11	082 218 7794
21.	Cllr I.M. Masondo	Ordinary Councillor	WC 17	063 052 5595
22.	Cllr V.R. Mazibuko	Ordinary Councillor	PR 07	073 445 2992
23.	Cllr K.D. Mfeka	Ordinary Councillor	PR 19	071 146 3356
24.	Cllr L.S. Mfekayi	Ordinary Councillor	PR 04	078 445 0990
25.	Cllr B. Mdluli	Ordinary Councillor	WC 19	082 479 7036
26.	Cllr S. Mkhumbuzi	Ordinary Councillor	WC 23	076 375 6945
27.	Cllr S.E. Mkhize	Ordinary Councillor	WC 16	078 394 7126
28.	Cllr N.J. Mlambo	Ordinary Councillor	PR 11	076 664 2111 060 547 3846
29.	Cllr S.P. Mngomezulu	Ordinary Councillor	PR 06	081 406 4278

30.	Cllr S.R. Mngomezulu	Ordinary Councillor	PR 21	079 787 4297
31.	Cllr M.E. Mnyango	Ordinary Councillor	WC 08	078 690 6529
32.	Cllr B.P. Mthiyane	Ordinary Councillor	WC 21	078 396 5604
33.	Cllr J.B. Mthiyane	Ordinary Councillor	WC 09	072 0578412
34.	Cllr N.S. Mthimkhulu	Ordinary Councillor	WC 04	083 762 0900
35.	Cllr L.S. Msweli	Ordinary Councillor	WC 22	082 950 6856
36.	Cllr D.N. Nene	Ordinary Councillor	PR 16	071 219 6924
37.	Cllr S.B. Ngubane	Ordinary Councillor	WC 05	076 483 4132
38.	Cllr P.V. Ntshalintshali	Ordinary Councillor	PR 05	060 547 4703
39.	Cllr T.Q. Ntuli	Ordinary Councillor	WC 07	082 219 5195
40.	Cllr L.X. Qwabe	Ordinary Councillor	WC 01	083 385 1034
41.	Cllr T.M. Sibiya	Ordinary Councillor	PR 01	073 190 1708
42.	Cllr M.M. Zikhali	Ordinary Councillor	WC 18	071 496 9203
43.	Cllr T.P. Zikhali	Ordinary Councillor	PR 11	060 547 4693 082 938 7780
44.	Cllr J.M. Zungu	Ordinary Councillor	WC 12	072 469 8094
45.	Cllr B. M. Zulu	Ordinary Councillor	WC 02	083 513 3330

Protocol Desk

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Cllr M. Mthethwa	Mayor
2.	Cllr M.Z. Shobede	Deputy Mayor
3.	Cllr S.J. Shezi	Speaker
4.	Cllr M.P. Ndlovu	Whip of Council
5.	Cllr M.M. Zikhali	IFP Whip
6.	Cllr V.R. Mazibuko	UDM Whip
7.	Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi	DA Whip
8.	Cllr L.M. Mkhwanazi	AIC Whip
9.	Cllr S.P. Mngomezulu	EFF Whip
10.	Cllr B. Mdluli	Independent Whip
11.	Cllr N.M. Ncube	ACDP Whip
12.	Cllr T.M. Sibiya	NFP Whip

Council Standing Committees

No.	Name	Chairperson
1.	Executive Committee	Cllr M. Mthethwa
2.	Finance Committee	Cllr M. Mthethwa
3.	Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	Cllr M.Z. Shobede
4.	Community Services Portfolio Committee	Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi
5.	Technical & Infrastructure Services Committee	Cllr S.N. Vilana
6.	Sustainable Development & Town Planning Committee	Cllr M.Z. Shobede
7.	Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Cllr N.M. Ncube
8.	Municipal Rules & Order Committee	Cllr S.J. Shezi
9.	Municipal Women's Caucus Portfolio Committee	N/A

Allocation of Roles & Responsibilities to Council Standing Committees

The Council of Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality has established 6 Portfolio Committees in terms of **Section 79 of the Municipal Structure Act.** They are:

- Executive Committee
- Finance Committee
- Corporate Services Portfolio Committee
- Community Services Portfolio Committee
- Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee
- Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee

2.5.1 Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is established in terms of Section 43 of the Municipal Structures Act and is chaired by the mayor.

2.5.1.1 Functions and powers of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the principal committee of the council of the municipality and as such receives reports from the other committees of the council which are established in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act to support the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee considers these reports and disposes of those which the committee is authorised to decide on in terms of its delegated powers and forward reports on any non-delegated functions, together with its recommendations to the municipal council for decision.

The Executive Committee meetings are held on a monthly basis at which meeting reports submitted by the respective portfolio committees are considered before these reports would be presented to Council.

Executive Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr M. Mthethwa
Administrative Head : Mr. T.V. Xulu

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Number
1.	Cllr M. Mthethwa	Mayor/Chairperson	IFP	072 605 1395
2.	Cllr M.Z. Shobede	Deputy Mayor	IFP	081 849 3174
3.	Cllr M.A. Gina	ExCo Member	ANC	060 582 8943
4.	Cllr M.B. Shangase	ExCo Member	EFF	078 636 2636
5.	Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi	ExCo Member	DA	083 288 5692
6.	Cllr D.R. Ntuli	ExCo Member	ANC	082 734 0523
7.	Cllr S.N. Vilana	ExCo Member	IFP	078 888 2668
8.	Inkosi N. Mkhwanazi	Inkosi	Traditional Council	076 833 7088

2.5.2 Portfolio Committees (Representatives and Functionalities)

Section 79 Committees are established by the municipal council to assist the Executive Committee. Such committees may not in number exceed the number of members of the Executive Committee. Section 79 committees (Portfolio Committees are permanent committees that specialize in a specific functional area of the municipality and may in some instances make decisions on specific functional issues. They advise the Mayor on policy matters and make recommendations to the Executive Committee.

Section 79 Committees are aligned to different departmental portfolios as they reflect in the municipal organisational structure. Regulation 4(2) of the Regulations on the Appointment and Conditions of Employment of Senior Managers, 2014 provides a guide on the five departments that a municipality must at least provide; namely departments to:-

- Manage the finances of the municipality;
- Render corporate support services;
- Provide community services;
- Provide development and town planning services; and
- Provide public works and basic services to the communities.

Members of municipal departments hold meetings monthly wherein they table, deliberate on issues and make recommendations to EXCO and to Council for approval. Essentially Portfolio Committees exercise political oversight on these meetings. When ExCo is excluded, the municipality has 5 Portfolio Committees that meet on a monthly basis and these are:

- Finance Committee
- Community Services Portfolio Committee
- Corporate Services Portfolio Committee
- Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee
- Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee.

Finance Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr M. Mthethwa
Administrative Head : Mr. V.K. Gumede

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Number
1.	Cllr M. Mthethwa	Mayor/Chairperson	IFP	072 605 1395
2.	Cllr M.Z. Shobede	Deputy Mayor	IFP	081 849 3174
3.	Cllr M.A. Gina	ExCo Member	ANC	060 582 8943
4.	Cllr M.B. Shangase	ExCo Member	EFF	078 636 2636
5.	Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi	ExCo Member	DA	083 288 5692
6.	Cllr D.R. Ntuli	ExCo Member	ANC	082 734 0523
7.	Cllr S.N. Vilana	ExCo Member	IFP	078 888 2668

Community Services Portfolio Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi
Administrative Head : Mr. S.J. Khoza

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Details
1.	Cllr R.B.B. Mkhwanazi	Chairperson	DA	060 547 4709
2.	Cllr S.N. Nzuza	Committee Member	ANC	078 744 7391
3.	Cllr G.M. Masango	Committee Member	ANC	082 218 7794
4.	Cllr L.X. Qwabe	Committee Member	IFP	083 385 1034 073 277 4727
5.	Cllr M.M. Zikhali	Committee Member	IFP	071 496 9203
6.	Cllr J.M. Zungu	Committee Member	IFP	072 469 8090
7.	Cllr K.D. Mfeka	Committee Member	ANC	071 146 3356
8.	Cllr P.P.N. Mbatha	Committee Member	IFP	084 874 6976
9.	Cllr N.P.M. Mlungwana	Committee Member	ANC	078 580 0721
10.	Mr. N. Mkhwanazi	Inkosi	Traditional Council	076 833 7088

Corporate Services Portfolio Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr M.B. Shangase
Administrative Head : Mr. M.E. Sithole

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Number
1.	Cllr M.Z. Shobede	Chairperson	IFP	081 849 3174
2.	Cllr M.B. Shangase	Committee Member	EFF	078 636 2636
3.	Cllr J.M. Gumede	Committee Member	ANC	072 938 0058
4.	Cllr B. Mdluli	Committee Member	Independent	082 479 7036
5.	Cllr S.E. Mkhize	Committee Member	IFP	078 394 7126
6.	Cllr J.B. Mthiyane	Committee Member	IFP	072 057 8412
7.	Cllr P.V. Ntshalintshali	Committee Member	IFP	060 547 4703
8.	Cllr T.P. Zikhali	Committee Member	ANC	060 547 4693 082 938 7780
9.	Cllr B.M. Zulu	Committee Member	IFP	083 513 3330
10.	Cllr D.N. Nene	Committee Member	ANC	071 219 6924

Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr S.N. Vilana
Administrative Head : Mrs. S.F. Mchunu

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Number
1.	Cllr S.N. Vilana	Chairperson	IFP	078 888 2668
2.	Cllr T.Q. Ntuli	Committee Member	ANC	082 219 5195
3.	Cllr L. Madondo	Committee Member	ANC	083 511 0427
4.	Cllr N.J. Mlambo	Committee Member	IFP	060 547 3846
5.	Cllr S.M. Khumalo	Committee Member	IFP	072 850 7046
6.	Cllr B.M. Zulu	Committee Member	IFP	083 513 3330
7.	Cllr B.P. Mthiyane	Committee Member	IFP	078 396 5604
8.	Cllr N.S. Mthimkhulu	Committee Member	IFP	083 762 0900
9.	Cllr L.S. Msweli	Committee Member	IFP	082 950 6856
10.	Cllr S.R. Mngomezulu	Committee Member	EEF	083 560 7543
11.	Inkosi N. Mkhwanazi	Inkosi	Traditional Council	076 833 7088

Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr M.Z. Shobede
Administrative Head : Mr. A.N. Dube

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Details
1.	Cllr M.Z. Shobede	Chairperson	IFP	081 849 3174
2.	Cllr D.R. Ntuli	Committee Member	ANC	082 734 0523
3.	Cllr L.M. Mkhwanazi	Committee Member	AIC	072 170 7832
4.	Cllr M.A. Gina	Committee Member	ANC	060 582 8943
5.	Cllr P.F. Gumede	Committee Member	ANC	076 310 7160
6.	Cllr M.R. Gumede	Committee Member	EEF	073 411 2535
7.	Cllr S. Mkhumbuzi	Committee Member	IFP	076 375 6945
8.	Cllr I.M. Masondo	Committee Member	IFP	063 052 5595
9.	Cllr N.S. Mthimkhulu	Committee Member	IFP	083 762 0900
10.	Cllr V.R. Mazibuko	Committee Member	UDM	083 659 7894

Municipal Rules and Orders Committee – Composition

Political Head : Cllr S.J. Shezi
Administrative Head : Mr. T.V. Xulu

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Details
1.	Cllr S.J. Shezi	Chairperson	IFP	060 547 4705
2.	Cllr M.P. Ndlovu	Committee Member	IFP	079 183 4070
3.	Cllr S.M. Khumalo	Committee Member	IFP	072 850 7046
4.	Cllr D.N. Nene	Committee Member	ANC	071 219 6924
5.	Cllr T.P. Zikhali	Committee Member	ANC	060 547 4693 082 938 7780
6.	Cllr V.R. Mazibuko	Committee Member	UDM	073 445 2992

2.5.3 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

The MPAC is established in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, read with Section 129 and Circular 32 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. The main role of the MPAC is to perform an oversight function on behalf of the municipal council and assist the council to hold the executive and municipal entities to account and to ensure the efficient and effective use of municipal resources.

The MPAC may engage directly with the public and consider public comments when received and will be entitled to request for documents or evidence from the Accounting Officer of a municipality or municipal entity.

The General functions of the Municipal Public Accounts Committees are as follows:

- Review the Auditor-General reports and comments of the management and the audit committee and make recommendations to the municipal council;
- Review internal audit reports together with comments from the management andaudit committee and make recommendations to the municipal council;
- Initiate and develop the oversight report contemplated in Section 129 of the MFMA;
- Attend to and make recommendation to the municipal council on any matter referred to it by the municipal council,
- Executive committee, a committee of the council, a member of this committee, a Councillor and the municipal manager; and
- On its own 77initiative but subject to the direction of the municipal council, investigate and report to the municipal council on any matter affecting the municipality.
- The MPAC reports to Council, at least quarterly, on the activities of the Committee which includes a report detailing its activities of the preceding and current financial years, the number of meetings held, the membership of the committee and key resolutions taken in the annual report.

Political Head : Cllr N.M. Ncube
Administrative Head : Mr. T.V. Xulu

No.	Name	Designation	Political Party	Contact Details
1.	Cllr N.M. Ncube	Chairperson	ACDP	072 446 9647
2.	Cllr S.P. Mngomezulu	Committee Member	EFF	081 406 4278
3.	Cllr L.S. Mfekayi	Committee Member	ANC	082 938 7780
4.	Cllr S.B. Ngubane	Committee Member	IFP	076 4834132
5.	Cllr M.E. Mnyango	Committee Member	IFP	078 690 6529
6.	Cllr T.M. Sibiya	Committee Member	NFP	073 190 1708

2024/25
Summary on attendance of Councilors to Committee Meetings

2.5.4 Attendance of Councillors and Inkosi to Council Committee Meetings – Quarter 1 – Quarter 4 (July 2024 – June 2025)

No.	Initials & Surname	Committees	Number of Planned meetings from July 2024 – June 2025	Number of meetings attended	Number of meetings NOT attended
1.	Cllr S.J. Shezi	• Council	15	15	00
2.	Cllr. M. Mthethwa	• Council	15	15	00
		• ExCo	14	14	00
		• Finance Committee	11	11	00
3.	Cllr. M.Z. Shobede	• Council	15	15	00
		• ExCo	14	14	00
		• Finance Committee	11	11	00
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	10	00
4.	Cllr. M.P. Ndlovu	• Council	15	13	02
5.	Cllr. M.B. Shangase	• Council	15	11	04
		• ExCo	14	12	02
		• Finance Committee	11	08	00
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	08	00
6.	Cllr. N.M. Ncube	• Council	15	15	00
		• Municipal Public Accounts Committee	08	08	00
7.	Cllr M.A. Gina	• Council	15	12	02
		• ExCo	14	12	02
		• Finance Committee	11	09	02
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	08	02

8.	**Cllr N.P.M. Mlungwana**	• Council	15	12	02
		• ExCo	06	02	04
		• Finance Committee	06	03	03
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	08	03
9.	**Cllr S.N. Nzuza**	• Council	15	10	05
		• ExCo	06	04	02
		• Finance Committee	06	04	02
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
10.	**Cllr L.M. Mkhwanazi**	• Council	15	12	03
		• ExCo	06	05	01
		• Finance Committee	05	05	00
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
11.	**Cllr. P.P.N. Mbatha**	• Council	15	15	00
		• Community Servicers Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
12.	**Cllr. R.B.B. Mkhwanazi**	• Council	15	15	00
		• ExCo	14	14	00
		• Finance Committee	11	11	00
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
13.	**Cllr. S.N. Vilana**	• Council	15	15	00
		• ExCo	14	12	02
		• Finance Committee	11	10	01

		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	10	00
14.	Cllr. J.M. Gumede	• Council	15	12	03
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
15.	Cllr. P.F. Gumede	• Council	15	11	04
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	10	00
16.	Cllr. M.R. Gumede	• Council	15	13	02
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
17.	Cllr. S.M. Khumalo	• Council	14	14	01
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
18.	Cllr. L. Madondo	• Council	15	13	02
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
19.	Cllr. G.M. Masango	• Council	15	14	01
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
20.	Cllr. I.M. Masondo	• Council	15	15	00
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	10	00
21.	Cllr. V.R. Mazibuko	• Council	15	15	00
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	03	00	03
22.	Cllr. K.D. Mfeka	• Council	15	13	02
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	09	02

23.	**Cllr. L.S. Mfekayi**	• Council	15	10	05
		• Municipal Public Accounts Committee	08	07	01
24.	**Cllr. B. Mdluli**	• Council	15	12	03
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	10	01
25.	**Cllr. S. Mkhumbuzi**	• Council	15	15	00
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
26.	**Cllr. S.E. Mkhize**	• Council	06	07	00
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	05	05	00
27.	**Cllr. N.J. Mlambo**	• Council	15	15	00
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
28.	**Cllr. S.P. Mngomezulu**	• Council	15	11	04
		• Municipal Public Accounts Committee	08	07	01
29.	**Cllr. S.R. Mngomezulu**	• Council	15	07	08
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	08	02
30.	**Cllr. M.E. Mnyango**	• Council	15	12	03
		• Municipal Public Accounts Committee	08	06	02
31.	**Cllr. B.P. Mthiyane**	• Council	15	13	02
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	08	02
32.	**Cllr. J.B. Mthiyane**	• Council	15	15	00
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	11	00
33.	**Cllr. S.N. Mthimkhulu**	• Council	15	15	00

		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	07	00
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	07	00
34.	**Cllr. L.S. Msweli**	• Council	15	07	08
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	04	03
35.	**Cllr. D.N. Nene**	• Council	15	12	03
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	09	02
36	**Cllr. S.B. Ngubane**	• Council	15	15	00
		• Municipal Public Accounts Committee	08	08	00
37.	**Cllr. P.V. Ntshalintshali**	• Council	15	14	01
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	10	01
38.	**Cllr. D.R. Ntuli**	• Council	15	12	03
		• ExCo	05	04	01
		• Finance Committee	05	02	03
		• Sustainable Development & Town Planning Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
39.	**Cllr T.Q. Ntuli**	• Council	15	11	04
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	10	00
40.	**Cllr. L.X. Qwabe**	• Council	15	14	01
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	08	03
41.	**Cllr. T.M. Sibiya**	• Council	15	14	01
		• Municipal Public Accounts Committee	08	07	01

42.	Cllr. M.M. Zikhali	• Council	15	15	00
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	10	01
43.	Cllr. T.P. Zikhali	• Council	15	14	01
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	09	02
44.	Cllr. J.M. Zungu	• Council	15	12	03
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	08	03
45.	Cllr. B.M. Zulu	• Council	15	15	00
		• Corporate Services Portfolio Committee	11	09	02
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	09	01
46.	Inkosi N. Mkhwanazi	• Council	15	00	15
		• Technical & Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee	10	00	10
		• Community Services Portfolio Committee	11	00	11

2.6 INTERNAL AUDIT

Section 165 of the MFMA No 56 of 2003, states that each municipality must have an internal audit unit. In order for the Audit Committee to meet its objectives, the municipality appointed Ntshidi & Associate as its Internal Auditors. The municipality is also in the process of strengthening the internal capacity in terms of the Internal Audit unit..

2.7 AUDIT & PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Section 166 (1) of the MFMA No. 56 of 2003 require each municipality and each entity to have an audit committee. The Municipality considered appropriate in terms of economy, efficiency and effectiveness to consolidate the functions of the aforementioned committees and establish an Audit & Performance Audit Committee (A & PAC). The Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality's A & PAC consists of four independent members with appropriate experience in the field of Auditing, Local Government Finance, and Administration. Legal and Performance Management System. In terms of its approved Terms of Reference, Charter, the Performance and Audit Committee is required to meet at least four times a year.

The primary objective of this committee was to advise the municipal Council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the Municipality on matters relating to:

- Internal financial control;
- The Safeguarding of assets;
- The maintenance of an adequate control environment and systems of internal control;
- The successful implementation of the council's risk management Strategy and effective operation of risk management processes;
- The preparation of accurate financial reporting in compliance with all legal requirements and accounting policies and standards;
- Effective corporate governance;
- The effectiveness of the municipality's performance management system in ensuring the achievements of objectives set as per the Municipality's IDP;
- Any other issues referred to it by the municipality; and the detailed Internal Audit Chapter which clearly defined the roles and responsibilities, composition of the committee as well as meetings has been adopted.

During the financial year under review, the Municipality had a functional Audit & Performance Audit Committee as required in terms of section 166(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

2.7.1 Audit & Performance Audit Committee

The A & PAC was established January 2024. The A& PAC sat Seven (07) times during 2024/25 financial year

NAME OF MEMBER	GENDER
Mr. M.E.B Khuzwayo	Male (Chairperson)
Mr N. Ntshangase	Male (Committee Member)
Mrs. S.N. SMntambo	Female (Committee Member)
Ms Z.F Dlamini	Female (Committee Member)

2.8 RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

2.8.1 Enterprise Risk Management

The Municipality has established a Risk Management Committee whose functions are in the Executive department. The positions for Risk Management Unit are included in the organogram reviewed.

NAME OF MEMBER	ROLE
Mr. PL Buthelezi	Chairperson
Mr T.V Xulu	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. M.E. Sithole	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. A.N. Dube	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr S.J Khoza	Risk Management Committee Member
Mrs S.F Mchunu	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr S.S Masuku	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. V.K. Gumede	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr L.J Zikhali	Risk Management Committee Member
Ms. N.V. Ngobese	Risk Management Committee Member
Ms. N.O Shabalala	Risk Management Committee Member
Mrs. W.E. Mthethwa	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. S. Mpanza	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. S. Mbatha	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. W. Mathunjwa	Risk Management Committee Member
Mrs X.D Mdluli	Risk Management Committee Member
Ms. N.N Ngema	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr A Zikhali	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr L.M Ntuli	Risk Management Committee Member

Mr S.S Gumede	Risk Management Committee Member
Ms. S. Ntuli	Risk Management Committee Member
Ms. K Msomi	Risk Management Committee Member
Mr. N. Gumbi	Risk Management Committee Member

2.8.2 Risk Register

The Municipality's Risk Register covers, amongst others, the fraud risk. The Municipal Management uses the fraud risk to understand the hazards that exist and threatens the Municipality's well- being. It is important for the Municipality to understand the fraud risk to enable it to develop the necessary means to avoid or even minimize such risks byensuring that there are controls and procedures in place and assign dedicated individuals to monitor the risk management implementation plan.

2.8.3 Anti-Corruption Policy and Fraud Prevention Strategy

The Municipality has an Anti-Corruption Policy and Fraud Prevention Strategy approved byCouncil. The Municipality's Anti-Corruption Policy and Fraud Prevention Strategy has been developed in accordance with the expressed commitment of Government to fight corruption. Accordingly, the risk register includes fraud risk. Fraud and corruption represent grate potential risks to the Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality's assets and reputation. The Municipality is committed to protecting its funds and other assets from the effects of fraud, corruption and any other irregularity. Mtubatuba Local Municipality has adopted a zero-tolerance attitude with regard to fraud, corruption or any other irregularities, whether perpetrated by internal or external parties, and will vigorously pursue and prosecute any parties, which engage in such practices or attempt to do so, in accordance with applicable legislative provisions.

2.8.4 Establishment and Functionality of the Risk Management Committee

The Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality has established a Risk Management Committee. The Committee is functional with the members of the Risk Management Committee. Risk Committee meetings were held four (04) times in 2024/2025.

The duties of the Committee:

i. Review the risk management policy, risk appetite and tolerance and strategy and recommend for approval by the Accounting Officer, Audit Committee and Council,
ii. Review the Anti - fraud and corruption policy, Strategy and prevention plan and recommend for approval by the Accounting Officer, Audit Committee and Council,
iii. Evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the fraud prevention policy,
iv. Provide proper and timely reports to the Accounting Officer and Audit Committee on the state of risk management, together with aspects requiring improvement accompanied by the Committee's recommendations to address such issues.

2.9 SUPPLY CHAIN MAGAGEMENT

2.9.1 Supply Chain Management

The Supply Chain Management (SCM) Unit is in place to address delays of tender awards and execution thereof. A procurement plan with timeframes for the 2024/25 financial year has been drafted and implemented from 01 July 2024. The procurement plan is aligned with the Council approved Budget and Departmental Service Delivery Plans (SDBIPs) to ensure that projects are executed in accordance with the expectation created.

The SCM Unit is fully functional, and the bid committees meet as per the procurement plan. The main challenge in the SCM unit is the shortage of staff which hinders even segregation of duties. The lack of space has also resulted in the misplacement of important documents at SCM. The other challenge is an issue of office space to recruit sufficient staff within the unit.

However, corrective measures shall be affected through the recruitment of staff, this process has been slow since the municipality has exceeded it employment threshold.

SCM unit is a fully flashed units and functional in terms of ensuring that the SCM Policy is effectively implemented. Status is as follows:

- 1 budgeted vacant post (Procurement Officer) – Not filled
- Mr FM Thusi - Manager SCM;
- Ms PZ Mkhwanazi - Accountant SCM;
- Mrs TK Majola - Contract Officer;
- SCM Clerks : Mr. NL Zungu and
: Mr. MS Ndlovu
- Intern X1

The Supply Chain Management is cohesive when assessing whether the primary objectives of service delivery are met. Management includes statements on the functionality of Bid Committees. Below we have listed all the bid committee members according to their respective committees. The committee members have been appointed by the Accounting officer. Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality has approved the Supply Chain Management Policy in a Council Meeting held on the 28th of May 2024, and the Policy is implemented in line with the SDBIP and the with the updated Procurement Plan for 2024/25 Financial year. The Bid committee members appointed by the Accounting Officer for the current financial year 2024/25 are well functional and they sit accordingly for Bids Specifications, Bid Evaluations and Bid Adjudication in order to fast-track and prioritizes Service Delivery Projects as primary objectives for Service Delivery. And as per the SCM Policy all Bid Committee has at least One (1) member from SCM unit to ensure that Bid Committees are functional and they adhere to regulations and Acts.

Table 60: Table Showing Current Members of the Bid Specification Committee

BID SPECIFICATION COMMITTEE	MEMBERS
1. T.S Mkhumbuzi	Chairperson
2. L. Ntuli	Member
3. L.T. Shangase	Member
4. N.L.S Zungu	Member
5. N.V Ngobese	Member
6. VN Mdletshe	Member

Table 61: Table Showing Current Members of the Bid Evaluation Committee

BID EVALUATION COMMITTEE	MEMBERS
1. SS Masuku	Chairperson
2. L Mngadi	Member
3. S. S. Mkhwanazi	Member
4. G.M. Mkhwanazi	Member
5. T.K. Majola	Member

Table 62: Table Showing Current Members of the Bid Adjudication Committee

BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE	MEMBERS
1. Mr V. K. Gumede	Chairperson (CFO)
2. Mr ME Sithole	Member (GM: Corporate Services)
3. Mr S.J . Khoza	Member (GM: Community Services)
4. Mr A.N Dube	Member (GM: Planning & Sustainable Development)
5. Mrs S.F Mchunu	Member (GM: Technical Services)
6. Mr F.M. Thusi	SCM Practitioner

The reviewed SCM Policy for 2024/25 has made a provision for the disabled to qualify for tenders. The Municipality applies strict supply chain management principles in advertising and awarding of tenders. There are strict controls in place that ensure that the Municipal Financial Management Act is adhered to and complied with so as to prevent or avert the potential of any fraudulent activities from occurring.

The Municipality will ensure that business will not be conducted with entities owned by employees of the state, because doing the contrary is tantamount to contravening the provisions of the Municipal Financial Management Act. Furthermore, it is incumbent upon all staff members who work outside of the Finance Department to be constantly educated on the policy and procedures of the Municipal Financial Management Act and Supply Chain Management Policy to stay abreast with new changes and developments in this regard. Furthermore, on the SCM compliance checklist the service provider needs to disclose if they have conflict of interest to ensure we adhere to the relevant Act and regulations.

1. Completion Mtubatuba Sport Complex in Ward 04 the Tender Value of **R42 877 868.87**
   It was advertised on the 04 October 2024 the Site briefing was held on the 11th of October 2024 with the Closing date on the 18th of October 2024. The Bid Evaluation Committee was on the 21st of October 2024 while the Bid Adjudication committee was on the 24th of October 2024 with the final appointment for allocation was on the 25th of October 2024.

2. Dukuduku Sportfield in Ward 02 the Tender value of **R 6 399 793.13**
   It was advertised on the 30 September 2024 the Site briefing was held on the 04th of October 2024 with the Closing date on the 11th of October 2024. The Bid Evaluation Committee was on the 21st of October 2024 while the Bid Adjudication committee was on the 24th of October 2024 with the final appointment for allocation was on the 25th of October 2024.

The Municipality will ensure that business will not be conducted with entities owned by employees of the state, because doing the contrary is tantamount to contravening the provisions of the Municipal Financial Management Act. Furthermore, it is paramount that all staff members who work for other Departments be workshopped with finance policies, Municipal Financial Management Act, Supply Chain Management Policy and SCM Regulations to stay abreast with new changes and developments in this regards. Furthermore, on the SCM compliance, MBDs, the service providers must disclose their conflict of interest to ensure that we adhere to the relevant Act and regulation.

2.10 COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF BY-LAWS & STATUS

NO:	BY - LAW	STATUS
COMMUNITY SERVICES		
NO:	POLICY/BY-LAW	STATUS
1.	Waste Management by-law	(Approved by Council, awaiting to undergo the gazzeting stage).
2.	Crime prevention Strategy	Approved by by Council
3.	Nuisance by-law	(Gazzetted).
4.	Parking by-law	(Gazzetted).
5.	Animal Pound by-law	(Approved by Council to undergo the gazzeting stage).
6.	Cemetery and Crematoria bylaw	(Approved by Council to undergo the gazzeting stage).
7.	Fire prevention bylaw	(Approved by Council to undergo the gazzeting stage).
PLANNING		
11.	Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Bylaw (2017)	Not Approved
12.	Informal Economy Policy	(Reviewed and Approved by Council)

2.11 WEBSITE

The municipal website is in place and operational.

Documents published on the Municipality's/ Entity's Website	Yes/No
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes
All current budget-related policies	Yes
The previous annual report (Year – 1)	Yes
The Draft annual Report (Year 2023/24 (0) published/ to be published	Yes
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act (Year 0) and resulting scorecards	Yes
All service delivery agreements (Year 0)	Yes
All long-term borrowing contracts (Year 0)	No
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for Year 0	Yes
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during Year 1	No
Contracts agreed in Year 0 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No
Public private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in Year 0	No
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during Year 0	Yes
Audit Committee & Performance Audit Committee Charter	Yes

2.12 PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The municipality did not undertake any public satisfaction survey in 2024/25 Financial Year.

Satisfaction Surveys Undertaken during: Year - 2024/25 financial year				
Subject matter of survey	**Survey method**	**Survey date**	**No. of people included in survey**	**Survey results indicating satisfaction or better (%)***
Overall satisfaction with:	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(a) Municipality	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(b) Municipal Service Delivery	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(c) Mayor	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Satisfaction with:	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(a) Refuse Collection	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(b) Road Maintenance	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(c) Electricity Supply	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(d) Water Supply	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
(e) Information supplied by municipality to the public	IDP/Newsletters/Community Meetings/Radio Slots/Website			
(f) Opportunities for consultation on municipal affairs	IDP/Newsletters/Community Meetings/Radio Slots/Website			
**The percentage indicates the proportion of those surveyed that believed that relevant Performance was at least satisfactory*				

Refer to Appendices A,B,C,E,F and G for the following information.

ANNEXURE	**-A**	**- AG REPORT & AG ACTION PLAN**
ANNEXURE	**-B**	**- ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2024/25**
ANNEXURE	**-C**	**- SECTION 46 REPORT (APR): 2024/25**
ANNEXURE	**-D**	**- AUDIT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS: 2024/25 (NONE)**
ANNEXURE	**-E**	**- OVERSIGHT REPORT: 2024/25 (NONE)**
ANNEXURE	**-F**	**-SERVICE PROVIDER ASSESSMENT: 2024/25**
ANNEXURE	**-G**	**-ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE: 2024/25**

3. CHAPTER 3: SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE REPORT PART 1

3.1 INTRODUCTION: BASIC SERVICES

The primary role of a municipality is to provide and facilitate the delivery of basic services (water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal) to its communities. It is therefore imperative for the municipality to understand the extent to which households in its areas of jurisdiction have access to the various services that are essential for their livelihood. Human Settlement will be included in this Annual Report as there is direct correlation between the provision of basic services and housing.

Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality has committed itself to ensure that those provision of basic services that has more impact in the life of the community are fast tracked. In the financial year of 2024/25 various projects were implemented namely roads infrastructure upgrade, community facilities, electrification projects and sport facilities.

3.2 COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

This component includes: water; waste water (sanitation); electricity; waste management; and housing services; and a summary of free basic services.

3.2.1 Water Provision

The Municipality of Inkosi uMtubatuba is not a Water Services Authority in terms of the Water Services Act, Act 108 of 1997; therefore, this service of water provision is rendered by uMkhanyakude District Municipality. One of the key challenges facing Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality is the access to clean and sustainable water. The provision of water has been a challenge for many years and Mtubatuba Local Municipality has restricted responsibility to address this issue as the Municipality is not Water Services Authority (WSA) relies on uMkhanyakude District Municipality to provide water to its residents.

The population within Mtubatuba Municipality have no access to portable water in accordance with the standards as set by the National Department of Water Affairs. The nature of backlog includes the lack of extensive use of boreholes and natural sources of water. Several households in Mtubatuba Local Municipality are not benefiting from a regional water scheme ranging from boreholes to inside yard water provision. The responsibility for water (water authority and service provider) resides with UMkhanyakude District.

Within Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality we have a number of water treatment plants which are not functioning to maximum capacity hence the shortage of water to service the community and in addition is water losses due to poor maintenance of the reticulation system.

Although we are not a Water Service Authority, steps have been taken to deal with communities affected by water issues. Some areas are in-accessible by water tankers due topoor gravel roads, it is for this reason that the Municipality is prioritizing gravel access roads for re-construction, gravelling and maintenance as the condition of these roads prove tough to access. The intervention came as a result of the Premier of KZN visit where a water war room was instituted to address and fight the water crises. A service provider was appointed on the 28 April 2016 through this intervention to provide the following services of Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical, Repairs and Maintenance Services of Water & Sewerage (Sanitation) Infrastructure, additional to Identification, Assessments & Repairs of existing Water & Sewerage Infrastructure, Planned / Route Maintenance, Emergency Works Repairs Technical Advice and Water Leaks & Sewerage Spillage Management & Repairs.

From the highlighted challenges there is a need for improvement of the current water systemand as an alternative to tap from Jozini Dam that needs to be explored. As discussed above, there are constant water cuts throughout the municipal area, and this has a negative implication to attracting big investors or factories which require large volumes of water and reliable.

The number of households which have access to water inside dwelling has increased while those households which access water via communal standpipes has remained the same.

3.2.2 Comment on Water Use by Sector:

UMkhanyakude District Municipality has a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP),which is due for a review.

Operations and maintanance for water and sanitation

The operations and maintenance plan for water and sanitation projects is provided by the District Municipality. Mtubatuba Municipality is not responsible for operations and maintenance of water services infrastructure in all its areas. However, as a developmental local government which is assigned powers to plan for its development within its jurisdiction, the municipality through IGR-Technical Infrastructure Sub-Committee and ensure wide household access to basic services and lobby relevant authorities to deliver such services asrequired.

3.3 ACCESS TO WATER

The above in view in 2024, the master plan on the water services infrastructure access profile at Mtubatuba local municipality reflects that 92.06% has basic provision of infrastructure and only 7.94% has no infrastructure provision of water.

UMkhanyakude District Municipality water service development plan scoring, reflects that 66.60% of uMkhanyakude Population has coverage, meaning there's 66.60% households with ability receiving clean water as reflected on silver lining on the below diagram)

Historically the area has been characterised by many small stand-alone schemes utilising local water resources; supplying to a basic level of service in rural areas, and a higher levelof service in urban areas. The Shemula, Jozini, Hluhluwe, and Mtubatuba are the only areas currently served by large capacity water treatment works. The remainder of the DM is servedby small conventional or package treatment works, or schemes with chlorination only. The number of schemes, and the accessibility to these, has resulted in management and maintenance challenges, with schemes regularly not functioning at an optimal level, in some cases falling into disrepair, and others simply not having power or diesel to operate the pumps. These challenges have led the municipality to investigate bulk supply scheme options to try and improve on the sustainability of supply, and reduce the O&M challenges. The possible solution to the water supply infrastructure in the future is the careful combination of local water resources (including groundwater) with bulk supply sources.

A basic calculation of the current WTW capacity (94.5Ml per day) and the demand based on current level of service (59.7Ml/day), shows there is sufficient treatment capacity at present. This capacity excludes all boreholes that are utilised without a WTW, which provide significant additional water across the DM every day. The demand, however, takes into account only 15% water loss (good practice), and the current perceived need for additional treatment capacity is most likely due to high water losses. The previous lack of a water conservation water demand management strategy in the UKDM resulting in additional strain on the water resources, and the curtailment of losses should be viewed as a priority “water source” prior to the building of additional infrastructure capacity. As per the strategy of national government, expressed in the National Water Resource Management Strategy 2 (2014), the development of new water resource infrastructure will not be approved by the Department of Water and Sanitation, if WCWDM measures are not first implemented. Considering (1) the considerable problem with water losses; and (2) the large scale plans forwater resource infrastructure development, the need for WCWDM interventions needs to be prioritised.

3.3.1 Status of Water

Access to water is one of the key challenges facing Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality together with the rest of the local municipalities under UMkhanyakude District Municipality. In the whole, Mtubatuba Municipality population has no access to portable water in accordance with the standards as set by the National Department of Water Affairs. The nature of backlogincludes the lack of extensive use of boreholes and natural sources of water. None of this is purified. Only 15 228 households benefit from a regional water scheme ranging from boreholes to inside yard water provision. The responsibility for water (water authority and service provider) resides with Umkhanyakude District.

Regardless of the above backup the main issue is the very low water table, therefore an alternative is to tap from Jozini Dam and this needs to be explored. As discussed above, there are constant water cuts throughout the municipal area, and this has a negative implication to attracting big investors or factories which require large volumes of water and reliable. The figure above shows depicts households that have access to water in the municipal area and water sourced via a local water scheme accounts for 44% while 36% of houses access water from unreliable water bodies ranging from springs to rivers in 2011. This may be due to increase in property development as well as government subsidised housing schemes in the municipal area.

The table below depicts the number of households with access to water.

The number of households which have access to water inside dwelling has increased substantially in 2022 recording an increase of 12.3% while those households which access water via communal standpipes has remained the same. There has not been much improvement for households that have no access to piped or tap water since the water backlog has remained at 31%. This may be caused by a number of existing water schemes that are not functional.

3.3.2 Water Challenges

The ongoing loadshedding by Eskom has brought about many additional challenges on top of the water shortage burden already known to council. In addition to power supply the other challenges that this office is also and still grappling with the following:

Limitations on existing old infrastructure in terms capacity and efficiency to meet the current supply demand [most of the old and ageing infrastructure /schemes were designed to cover the basic supply needs set at the RDP level of service standard] – The desire on the ground is to upgrade to yard connections but there is limitations on the existing infrastructure hence the high rate of unauthorized connections which results to systems failures.

uMkhanyakude District Municipality has faced numerous capacity challenges in fulfilling its obligations to provide water services. On 3 February 2022, the Minister of Water and Sanitation, issued a directive to Mhlathuze Water (now merged into uMngeni-uThukela Water) to undertake the management, operations and maintenance of the bulk water and sanitation infrastructure in UKDM. This support intervention is for five (5) years with the aim of restoring an effective water service function. uMngeni-uThukela Water is also implementing a portfolio of 20 WSIG Projects on behalf of the DM in the District.

Lack of adequate planned maintenance to enhance the life span of key mechanical equipment/components due to budgetary constraints. Limited/shortage of tools of trade (see attached Table 01 below for the suggested minimum resources/tools of trade required).

1) Budget limitations for replacement of ageing and dilapidated water infrastructure
2) Limited capacity in all UKDMs Waste Water Treatment Facilities – contributing to environmental pollutions and non-compliance of our plants resulting to poor Blue – Drop results scoring
3) Untimely or non-procurement of materials for the O+M teams
4) Shortage of Health and Safety essentials
5) No sound support structure to handle the customer care business and the wellbeing of staff working under harsh working conditions.
6) Delayed appointment of service providers for emergency repairs/services (panel of service provider's/maintenance contractors).
7) High rate of reported illegal/unauthorized connections resulting to high consumptions with extremely low costs recovery percentage.
8) Water losses leading to high levels of unaccounted for water consumed/lost through unmetered [illegal connection – car wash businesses and cottages that have mushroomed everywhere throughout the district]
9) Lack of SOP's does cause unnecessary delays, confusion in other areas and creates a gap when it comes to accountability. The department has since introduced Job Cards for the O+M teams as control measure and performance/output measuring tool.

Central to the success of any intervention by the district is constant communication with its local municipalities and residents. Such plan would need to be monitored and reviewed to ensure its effectiveness. The continuous water-cuts and non-functional water schemes need to be resolved as a matter of urgency.

In addition to the above, the old water pipes and reticulation has great leaks in some residential areas of Mtubatuba, Indlovu Village and KwaMsane. Pipes are being vandalised where the scheme is non-functional and water is illegally tapped off. The District Municipality must develop a plan earmarked to reduce non-functioning water schemes as a priority.

3.3.3 Waste Water (Sanitation) Provision

UMkhanyakude District municipality is a water services authority and a waste water service provider for all the areas with Mtubatuba Local Municipality. This means that the primary responsibility to ensure that local people have access to water and sanitation services & infrastructure rests with the district. Mtubatuba municipality is neither responsible for operation nor maintenance of wastewater services infrastructure in all its areas. However, as a developmental local government is assigned powers to plan for its development the municipality has default responsibility to monitor provision and household access to basic services and lobby relevant authorities to deliver such services at required quantities.

The availability of toilet facilities has been no exception in the improvement of service delivery since 2001 within the Mtubatuba Local Municipality. The majority of residents in the municipal area have no access to formal sanitation and either use pit latrines or have no form of sanitation at all. The situation has serious health implications as the area is also prune to sicknesses related to diarrhea etc.

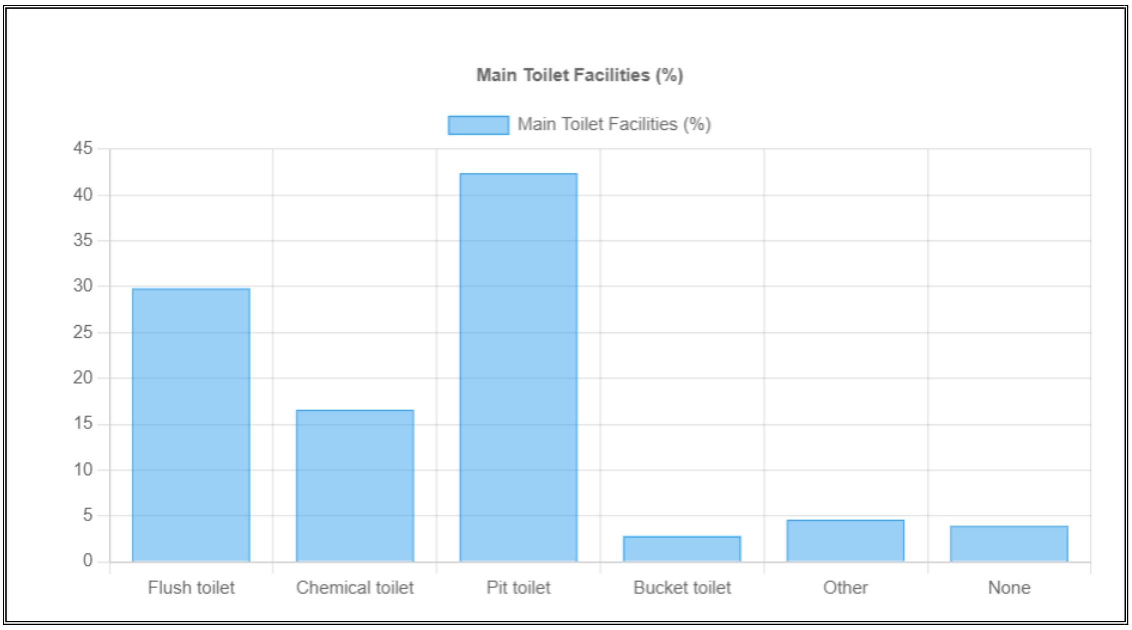
3.4 STATUS OF SANITATION

3.4.1 Access to Sanitation

There is a national drive to eliminate pit latrines in schools, given the sanitation risks prevalent in form of drowning and deaths. It is estimated that there are over 3000 pit latrines in schools across the country, which the department of basic education is making efforts to eliminate. It should however be stressed that these figures refer to school-based pit latrines only. The same risks posed by pit latrines in schools extend to households. In 2019, the President launched the Sanitation Appropriate for Education (SAFE) programme, aimed at replacing pit latrines with better and more appropriate sanitation.

The population with access to pit latrine in Mtubatuba is significantly high than in the province (42.4%). The available data does not disaggregate between the typical (and highly risky) pit latrines from ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPs) which are provided by municipalities. Combining these two types of latrines are likely the reason for high number of pit latrines. Local municipalities also tend to provide septic tanks and mobile toilets as temporary measures. 28.6% of the Mtubatuba population use chemical or flush toilets. All in all, the access to toilet facilities is a glaring service delivery gap.

Figure 39: Population by access to toilet facilities



Source: Statistics South Africa (2022)

3.4.2 Sanitation Service Levels

The sanitation levels of service were determined by:

- Mapping the WWTW scheme footprints (runoff areas to WWTW) or areas provided with septic tanks and confirming the existing footprint/extent with the scheme operators.
- Mapping the coordinates of all historical VIPs/Archloos or footprints/wards served under VIP programs and then identifying households not served by either.
- Archloos were regarded as a backlog.
- The VIPs and or project footprints are colour coded and relate to the project table colours under which they were implemented.

The sanitation backlog of 24 866 households (15.5%), remains unserved as per the WSSDIP (2021)

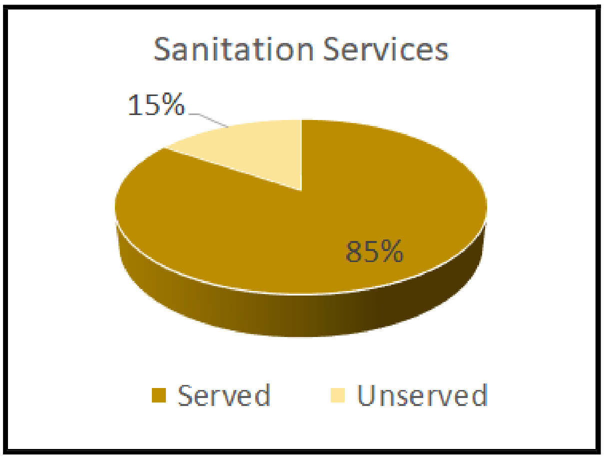
Table Sanitation Levels of Service (2021)

	Category	Five Year Reliable WSSDIP (2021)			
		Households	Population	Served	Unserved
Sanitation	None - Households	5 069	23 154		3.1%
	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	3 038	14 395	1.9%	
	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	7 762	36 439	4.8%	
	Chemical toilet	15 076	70 542		9.3%
	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	124 416	587 857	77.8%	
	Pit toilet without ventilation	5 069	23 154		3.1%
	Bucket toilet	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Unspecified	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sanitation Total		**160 430**	**755 541**	**84.5%**	**15.5%**

3.4.3 Definition of Sanitation Served

Table Sanitation served

	Category
Sanitation Served	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)
	Flush toilet (with septic tank)
	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)



For future sanitation levels a decision tree approach as reflected in Figure 1, such as reflected below has to be followed to evaluate or decide on the long term desired level of service, looking at:

- Water resource availability and water levels of service to flush toilets
- Limiting topography and • Geotechnical considerations
- Affordability and long term O&M requirements
- Environmental and social issues.

In Mtubatuba consumers have built or developed septic tanks, and individual sample surveys would need to be undertaken to identify the extent of stands served by septic tanks

3.5 ELECTRICITY

uMkhanyakude District Municipality provides electricity for KwaMsane Township, while most of the formally developed parts of the Mtubatuba Municipality are supplied with reticulated electricity from the Eskom power grid (areas including Mtubatuba, St Lucia, Riverview, Nordale, Khula Village and Monzi), the bulk supply has reached constrained levels (full capacity). It is expected therefore that the current state of affairs will restrict further development, unless bulk infrastructure is urgently upgraded. A separate document from Eskom showing backlogs, completed and planned projects is attached. The Municipality is considering to apply as an electricity provider.

The 2022 Census data (Statistics South Africa) reveals that there is almost universal access to elecricty lighting for the uMtubatuba households. This percentage is slightly higher than the provincial average, and almost twice as much as the percentage in the district.has sigficantly increased from 65.1% in 2011 to 97.3% in 2022.

These figures however relate to access only. The reliability of the available electricity is generally poor, according to the municipality's 2023/24 annual report (mtubatuba Local Municipality, 2024). The report notes that the residents in the KwaMsane Township, constantly experience power outages due to lack of maintenance of already broken infrastructure. Also, there are constant outages in Monzi, Ezwenelisha, St Lucia and some sections of the Park (Mtubatuba local municipality, 2018). This challenge presents households and local businesses with a major usage challenge. The report further points out that the generally developed areas including Mtubatuba, StLucia, KwaMsane, Riverview, Nordale, Khula Village and Monzi, are supplied from the Eskom grid, the bulk supply infrastructure is heavily constrained, having reached full capacity and therefore oversubscribed. Bulk infrastructure should be urgently upgraded to help relieve the current pressure on the existing infrastructure.

MUNICIPALITY	2011	2022
Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality	**65.1%**	**97.3%**

Table : Access to Electricty Stats SA(2022)

3.5.1 Bulk Electricity Infrastructure

While Mtubatuba Municipality has access to bulk electrical infrastructure within its area of jurisdiction, the electricity supply going eastwards from Mtubatuba town to St Lucia is recorded tobe oversubscribed. Outages are being experienced on an ongoing basis by Monzi, Ezwenelisha, St Lucia and some sections of the Park. This state of affairs is particularly felt during the December holidays when the Park and St Lucia are often without electricity.

Similar challenges are reported for the KwaMsane Township area, where problems of electricity related to either lack of maintenance and upgrade which lead to power-outages are said to be costing residents thousands of rands each year.

3.5.2 Electricity Challenges

Electricity supply in the municipal area is improving however, interventions are still needed. The residents in the KwaMsane Township, for example have had numerous problems with the electricity ranging from lack of maintenance and upgrading of the obsolete infrastructure to power-outages that are costing consumers thousands of rands to repair electrical appliances, and in some cases causing damage to houses.

3.5.3 Electricity Backlog

The Electrification Backlog at Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality is 2.7 % as per Census data 2022 and in alignment with DMRE Electrification Master Plan

3.5.4 The Status, Backlogs, Needs and Priorities for Electricity/Energy Services

In 2011 only 65.1% of the population had access to electricity lighting, in 2022 there was a significant improvement of approximately 32% with access to electricity lighting accounting for 97.3% in 2022.Therefore the backlog as at 2022 is **2.7%**

Figure 48: Distribution of households using electricity for lighting, heating and cooking by municipality- 2022

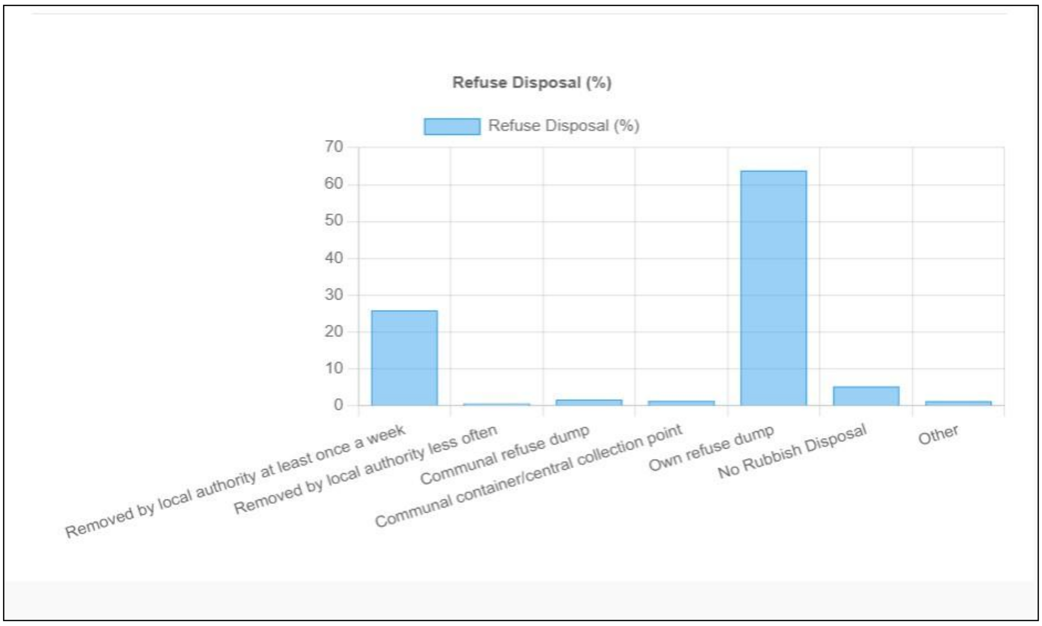
Municipality (Census 2022)	Energy for lighting	Number of households	Percentage
Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality	Electricity from mains	34479,97.3	97.3%
	Gas	149	,0.4%
	Paraffin	52	0.1%
	Candles	642	1.8%
	Solar	18	0%
	Other	9	0%
	None	73	0.2%

3.6 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.6.1 Legal Framework for Refuse Removal Services

The municipality is responsible for refuse removal in compliance with the Constitution of South Africa (Section 156(1): Refuse removal is considered part of the municipal services that local governments are required to provide. This responsibility ensures that municipalities can manage and deliver essential services like waste management to their communities.

Municipal Structures Act (Section 84(1) and (2)): This legislation outlines that refuse removal, as well as managing refuse dumps and solid waste disposal, is a function shared between local municipalities and district municipalities. Local municipalities typically handle the day-to-day waste collection, while district municipalities often focus on larger infrastructure and regional waste management planning.



Source: Statistics South Africa (2022)

3.6.2 Waste Collection Services

Waste in South Africa is currently governed by means of a number of pieces of legislation, including:

- The South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996)
- Hazardous Substances Act (Act 5 of 1973)
- Health Act (Act 63 of 1977)
- Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993)
- National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
- The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
- Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)
- Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002)
- Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)

Mtubatuba Municipality has the prerogative to ensure that all waste related legislation are complied with whilst delivering the service of waste collection and disposal, serious strides have been made towards compliance as far as most of the abovementioned legislations are concerned.

3.6.3 The Status Backlogs, Needs and Priorities for Solid Waste Collection, Removal and Disposal

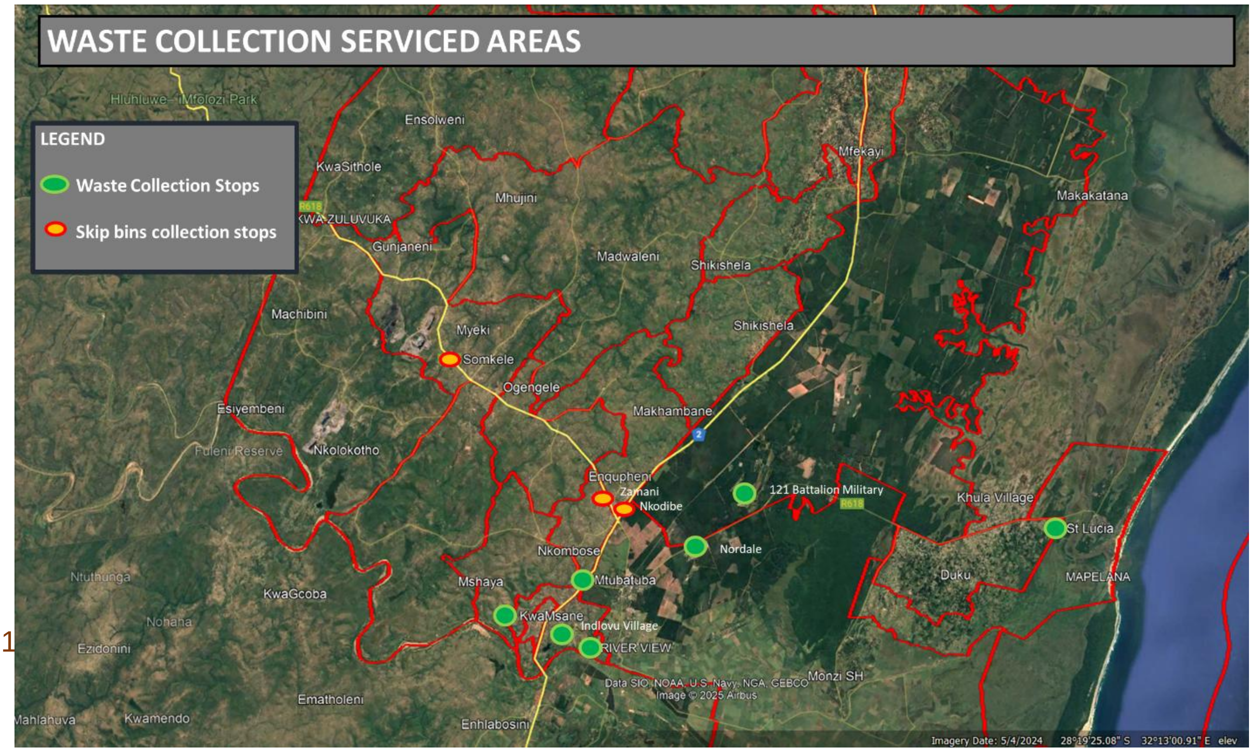
In 2022, only 25.9% of the Mtubatuba Municipality had access to refuse removal services, highlighting a significant gap in waste management infrastructure. Despite a modest improvement of 12.6% since 2011, this low coverage indicates that the municipality still faces challenges in providing adequate waste removal facilities to its residents.

Table 55: Distribution of Refuse Removal – Since 2016 to 2011 and 2022

Municipality	Removed by Local Authority			Communal/Own Refuse Dump			No Rubbish Disposal		
	2016	2011	2022	2016	2011	2022	2016	2011	2022
Mtubatuba	3630	4 640	9 171	37122	24 521	22 584	951	3 447	1870

From 2011-2022 the Municipality provided refuse removal services to only 25,9% of its total households. There is an increase in the population and a recorded decrease in refuse removal by Local Authority or private company. There has been an increase in households that undertake communial refuse removal or use their own dump sites. However, there is a significant decrease to 5,3% in the population without access to rubbish disposal services since 2022.

Figure No: Map showing the places where waste is collected



The Mtubatuba Municipality currently have two waste disposal sites—St Lucia and Mtubatuba Waste Disposal Sites—which have waste management licenses for closure, decommissioning, and rehabilitation. Additionally, the municipality is using the Nordale Transfer Station for waste management operations. The municipality is working towards systems to divert waste from landfills for recycling purposes and has registered all waste pickers in the municipal database, ensuring their registration under the National Department of Environmental Affairs system called South African Waste Information System (SAWIS).

3.6.4 Landfill Site

Landfill sites are developed and managed by means of the Landfill Permit System, instituted in terms of the Environment Conservation Act (ECA) (Section 20 of Act No. 73 of 1989), which requires that Minimum Requirements are implemented and enforced. The Act states that no person shall establish provide or operate any disposal site without a permit issued by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs and subject to the conditions contained in such a permit. This applies to all new and operating sites. Un-permitted closed sites may be controlled in terms of Section 31A of ECA.

The permit holder/ land owner in the case of non-permitted sites is ultimately responsible and accountable for the landfill and any effect it may have on the receiving environment. He may appoint a Responsible Person to operate the site in accordance with the Minimum Requirements. The Responsible Person must be qualified to the satisfaction of the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs and must be capable of understanding and correctly applying the Minimum Requirements.

The Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill, second edition published by the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs in 1998, allows for different classes of landfill sites based on size, type and potential threat to the environment.

The municipality holds two waste management licenses for the closure, decommissioning, and rehabilitation of the Saint Lucia and Mtubatuba Waste Disposal Sites. It utilizes the registered Nordale Waste Transfer Station for activities such as sorting, shredding, grinding, crushing, screening, and baling of general waste, in line with National Norms and Standards. Non-recyclable waste is disposed of at the regional landfill site.

The current state of waste removal within the Mtubatuba Municipality shows that only 13.5% of the Mtubatuba Municipality is provided with refuse removal service to semi urban and urban areas (KwaMsane Township, Mtubatuba Town, Riverview, Saint Lucia and Nordale). In line with the municipality's commitment to improving waste management services for all residents, the municipality has taken significant steps to extend waste management services to previously underserved rural areas. These areas include Nkodibe, KwaSomkhele, and Zamimpilo, which have traditionally lacked access to formal waste collection systems. To address this gap, the municipality has introduced communal skip bins to facilitate waste disposal for the communities in these rural regions

The municipality is committed to further extending waste management services to additional rural and underserved areas. To ensure that these services are effectively rolled out, the municipality is currently conducting a comprehensive survey in several wards to assess the needs of the population and determine the most efficient ways to extend these services.

The municipality has appointed Mrs. N.A. Sibiya as the Designated Waste Management Officer under Section 10(3) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM: WA). In this role, she will oversee all waste management operations within the municipality, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and the implementation of effective waste management practices. Mrs. Sibiya's leadership will be crucial in driving initiatives aimed at enhancing waste management services and promoting sustainability within the community.
To support these efforts, the municipality has established two key coordinating structures: the Waste Management Steering Committee and the Waste Management Forum. These structures play a pivotal role in managing waste-related issues and ensuring the efficient and sustainable delivery of waste services. Furthermore, the District Waste Management Forum structures plays a crucial role in waste management within local municipality.

3.6.5 Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

It is a requirement of the National Waste Management Strategy (IWMS) and the IDP Process that all Municipalities compile an Integrated Waste Management Plan. The Municipality has a council approved Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in place and is being implemented. The approved IWMP was submitted to EDTEA on the 27th March 2024 and the department acknowledged the receipt of the document and upon the receipt of comments and endorsement, the information shall be incorporated in the IWMP.Subsequent to that the municipality has received an endorsement letter from the MEC & comments from SALGA.

3.6.5.1 Summary of Progress on the Implementation of the (IWMP)

The municipality has made significant progress in implementing the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), aimed at reducing waste, increasing recycling, and improving waste disposal systems.

3.6.5.2 Key Achievements:

***Waste Minimization and Education*:** The municipality conducted quarterly awareness campaigns and introduced recycling competitions in schools to encourage waste reduction and recycling practices (even though this has financial constraints).

***Service Expansion*:** Waste management services were extended to rural areas like Nkodibe, KwaSomkhele, Khula Village, and Zamimpilo, using communal skip bins. A survey is underway to expand services in additional wards.

***Recycling and Waste Diversion*:** Registration of waste pickers has been done and businesses have been encouraged to adopt recycling through the Waste Management Forum.

***Regulatory Framework*:** Waste management by-laws are being updated by municipal council and are in the process of being gazetted. Enforcement of illegal dumping regulations has been strengthened.

***Infrastructure Development*:** Additional waste collection vehicles has not been procured. Engineering Consultants have been appointed to perform investigations and designs on St Lucia and Mtubatuba Waste Disposal Sites and development of Nordale Transfer Station.

***Stakeholder Engagement*:** The municipality has still in progress in signing memorundu of understanding with with NGOs, local businesses, and the community to promote sustainability through public-private collaboration.

3.6.5.3 Challenges:

***Limited Resources*:** Financial constraints have impacted the full implementation of some initiatives, particularly in rural areas.

Illegal Dumping: Despite efforts, illegal dumping remains a challenge.

***Public Participation*:** Engaging all communities, remains difficult.

3.6.5.4 Waste Management By-Laws

Illegal dumping and littering are persistent challenges that many municipalities face, and it is imperative that the local government takes proactive steps to address these issues. In this regard, the municipality has developed a set of waste management by-laws, which are currently in the process of undergoing the gazetting stage. Until these by-laws are officially enacted, the municipality is utilizing existing nuisance by-laws to enforce appropriate action against waste-related offenses. However, to effectively tackle this problem, the involvement of dedicated roles and a comprehensive strategy is essential.

3.6.5.5 Environmental Educational Awareness Campaigns

The municipality is dedicated to promoting environmental sustainability by conducting comprehensive educational awareness campaigns aimed at empowering the community. These campaigns, which take place every quarter, focus on raising awareness around critical topics such as waste minimization, waste reduction, recycling dispose as last resort. The primary objective of these initiatives is to provide residents and businesses with the knowledge, tools, and motivation needed to reduce waste, adopt sustainable practices, and make informed decisions about waste management. By instilling these values in the community, the municipality aims to foster a culture of environmental responsibility that will benefit not only the present generation but also future ones.

3.6.6 Waste Diversion

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality has considered and recognized the immense potential value that is derivable from waste diversion. The Municipality has thus decided to explore this potential by, *inter alia*, developing a system for waste recycling to Khula Buy Back Centre. It is envisaged that in line with the spirit of waste diversion, the following shall form part of the processes: waste recycling, waste reduction, waste re-use and separation of waste products. Waste diversion shall ensure a longer term for the landfill site.

The operational plan for the Khula Buy Back Centre involves the municipality appointing a competent service provider to manage the facility, empower local waste recyclers through training, economic opportunities, and sustainable practices, while ensuring efficient operations and compliance with regulations.

3.7 STREET CLEANING AND RECYCLING

3.7.1 Incentive Grant Expended Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The Municipality's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) has been allocated an incentive grant of R2,226,000.00 for National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPI), supplemented by a top-up portion of R300,000.00 from the Municipal Equitable Share. To fulfil the grant mandate together with terms and conditions, the Municipality employed 106 EPWP participants from August 2024 to June 2025. Additionally, ongoing projects in the Social and Infrastructure sectors created 93 work opportunities for the 2024/25 financial year, bringing the total to 199 WO's.

As per the Municipal EPWP Standard Operating Procedure selection of participants guidelines, EPWP Internal Steering Committee is the rightful wing to conduct the process of EPWP Participants recruitment. The Municipal SOP seeks to eliminate any unfair and biased processes in the recruitment of participants and provide fair, transparent, equitable and unambiguous process to be adhered by all stakeholders as per the council resolution dated 29 June 2024.

3.8 HOUSING

The number of formal dwellings in Mtubatuba Municipal area of jurisdiction is on the increase. This may be attributed to the increase in governmenthousing scheme as well as new property developments that have taken place in the past few years.

- Municipal Council Resolution to have audience with the MEC regarding all Human Settlements Projects within Mtubatuba Local Municipality.
- Meeting held focuses on the following:
  - Project priority list – project that are ready for construction
  - Projects that are identified but awaiting for appointments of Implementing Agent and project that on the planning stages (as per Housing Sector Plan)
  - Projects that needs close-outs and issuing of Tittle Deeds, these include pre-1994 and low income housing.
  - Proposed new OSS and Emergency houses
  - Development of FLISP& CRU)

3.8.1 Housing Projects Approved for Construction

PIPE LINE PROJECTS (06)				
PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	UNITS	STATUS
Ophondweni Rural Housing Project	14,15,	None	850	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Somkhele Rural Housing Project	15 & 14	None	850	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Robert Mondlwana Rural Housing Project	13,14&17	None	850	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Flisp/CRU	04	None	500	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Nordale Gap Housing	04	None	500	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Mtubatuba Town Housing Project	04	None	500	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
PLANNING STAGE PROJECTS (06)				
PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	UNITS	STATUS
Nkodibe Rural Housing Project	11	Umpisi Engineers	850	Waiting for pre-feasibility study approval KZN Department of Human Settlements
Dukuduku Housing Project	01 & 02	Spolile Consulting	3000	Detail Planning stage is 70% complete
Mtubatuba Housing Phase 2	05	Ganwa Consulting	700	Detail Planning stage is 99% complete
KwaMsane Extension Housing Project	05,06 & 07	Siyakhula Civils	3000	Detail Planning stage is 99% complete
Masibonisane Rural Housing project	19,21	LGB Investments	850	Detail Planning stage is 99% complete
Shikishela Rural Housing Project	14,17& 18	NNLK Business Enterprise	850	Detail Planning stage is 99% complete
PROJECTS READY FOR CONSTRUCTION (04)				

PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	UNITS	STATUS
Zamimpilo Rural Housing Project	01 & 02	Spolile Consulting	3000	• Planning stage completed. • The close out file has been submitted to Department of Human Settlements • Project is waiting for construction funding
Nkundusi Rural Housing Phase 2	05	Ganwa Consulting	700	• Planning stage completed. • The close out file has been submitted to Department of Human Settlements • Project is waiting for construction funding
Gunjaneni Rural Housing Project	05,06 & 07	Siyakhula Civils	3000	• Planning stage completed. • The close out file has been submitted to Department of Human Settlements • Project is waiting for construction funding
Nyalazi Rural Housing project	19,21	LGB Investments	850	• Planning stage completed. • The close out file has been submitted to Department of Human Settlements • Project is waiting for construction funding
PROJECTS ON CONSTRUCTION STAGE (10)				
PROJECT NAME	**WARD NO.**	**IMPLEMENTING AGENT**	**UNITS**	**STATUS**
Mpukunyoni Phase 2 Rural Housing Project	8,9,10,11,12 & 15	Fezeka Business Services	1800	First 600 units in construction progress: • Foundations 466 • Wall Plates 421 • Roof 411 • Completion 410

				2nd 600 units has been approved to be constructed the contract has been signed.
Siyathuthuka Rural Housing Project	18 & 19	Lwazi Project management	850	First 300 units in construction progress: • Platforms 192 • Foundations 192 • Wall Plates 142 • Roof 135 • Completion 125 • Water Harvesting 125 • VIP Toilets 125 2nd 600 units has been approved to be constructed the contract has been signed.
Construction of 2019 Disaster Units	1,2,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,&17,18,20,21,22 & 23	IMvusa Trading	45	Project Completed
Construction of 50 housing units for October 2019 and January 2020 Disasters Wards (17 & 14)	14 & 17	Mashi-Mollo Pty Ltd	50	• 12 Foundations • Wall plates 2 • Roofs 2
TRU's Construction for October 2023 Disaster	10,13 &15	Gonzalves Constructors	93	Project completed
TRU's Construction for October 2023 Disaster	10,13,14,&15	Mancinza Constructors	100	• Foundations 96 • Completions 95 • Remaining 03
TRU's Construction for October 2023 Disaster	01,02,05,06,07,21,22 & 23	Nsovo Construction	28	Project in progress
TRU's Construction for October 2023 Disaster	10 & 16	Uphenyo Trading	14	• Platforms Cut 14 • Slabs Approved 14

				• Wall Plates 04 • Roof 03 • Rain Harvesting 0 • Completion 0 • VIP Toilets 0
TRU's Construction for October 2023 Disaster	16			•
PROJECTS NEED TO BE CLOSED OUT & HANDOVER (06)				
PROJECT NAME	**WARD NO.**	**IMPLEMENTING AGENT**	**UNITS**	**STATUS**
Khula Village Housing Project	14,15,	None	850	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Zwenelisha Housing Project	15 & 14	None	850	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Ndlovu Village Housing Project	13,14&17	None	850	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
KwaMsane Township Pre-1994 Title Deeds	06	Sihlalele	65	Awaiting Implementing Agent appointment by KZN Department of Human Settlements
Mfekayi OSS Housing	07,08,10,11,12	Stedone	500	Project completed
Nkundusi OSS Housing	23	Uphenyo	100	Project completed

3.8.2 Reported Household Numbers

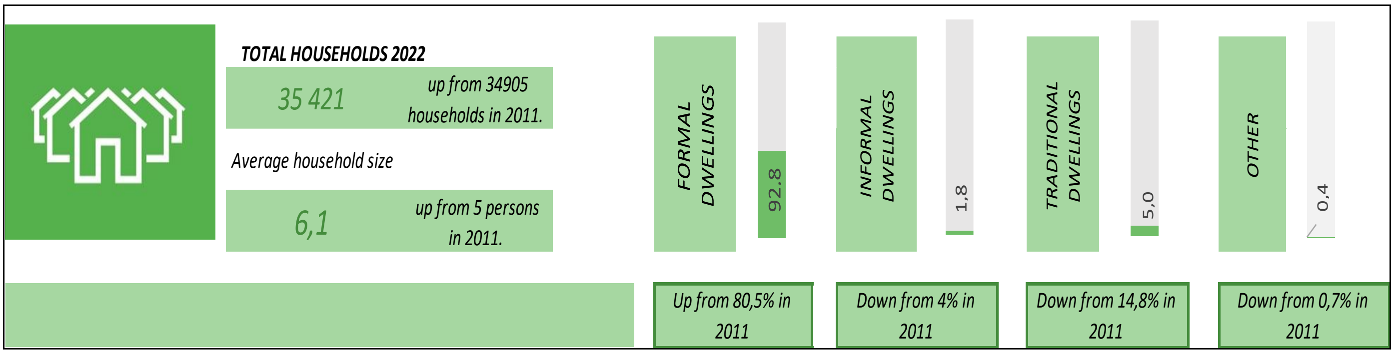
Household numbers are usually derived from the population. This gives rise to density ratios and household size. The total number of households is always essential in determining the overall demand for infrastructure services and housing. Household density is an essential indicator of settlement efficiency and plays a vital role in urban planning and development strategies. Household size impacts the extent of consumption of goods and services. One should note that housing suppor strategies have affected household formation to the extent that there are often different rates of change between households and populations. The basic household profile, according to census and community survey data, for the assessment area is shown in Table 30 shows the number of households per population group

Municipality	Total Households	
	2011	2022
KZN275: Mtubatuba Municipality	34 909	35 421

Stats SA (2022)

3.8.3 Household Profile

There were 35 421 households in Mtubatuba in 2022, about one-quarter of the figure in uMkhanyakude: 151,244 and less than 10 percent of the figure in KwaZulu-Natal: 2,875,843. 4.4% the households in Mtubatuba are informal dwellings (shacks), which translates to about 1.3 times the rate in uMkhanyakude: (3.28%) and about half the rate in KwaZulu-Natal (8.53%).



Stats SA (2022)

Households headed by women and children are more predisposed to be poor, compared to households headed by men. Female Headed Households (FHHs) especially demonstrate higher dependency ratios, in addition to the fact that women tend to balance between care giving and provision (Buvinic and Gupta 1997). In some cases, FHHs occur because of teen pregnancies, which on the whole undermine education progress and the related economic opportunities. The cultural trends of lesser wages for women add to this poverty disposition of FHHs. These factors apply to child headed households as well.

The higher likelihood of poverty among child headed households and female headed households is applicable for Mtubatuba. There are 528 households headed by children under the age of 18. Also more than half of all households in the municipality (52.3%) are headed by women. This pattern replicates in the district as well. Conversely, the number of FHHs in KZN province is slightly less than the number of Male Headed Households (MHHs).

3.8.4 Household Types

Turning to household types, it is important to note that decent housing matters in terms of improved access to health and the ability to participate in the labor market. Decent housing plays a critical role in savings, and investment, in addition to enabling positive social consequences such as identity and self esteem (Harris and Arku, 2006). These benefits allow better living standards. Accordingly, most of the house types in Mtubatuba are formal (49.3%) followed by traditional (17.8%) and then flats (13.6%).

KZN275: Mtubatuba Municipality	Household Types	
	2022	%
Formal Dwellings	32 871	92.8%
Informal Dwellings	637	1.8%
Traditional Dwellings	1 771	5.0%
Other	142	0.4
Total Number of Households	35 421	100%

3.8.5 Average Households Size for Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality- 2011, 2022

Table 24: Average Household Size at Mtubatuba Municipality

Municipality	Total Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
Mtubatuba	175 425	215 869	34905	35 421	5.0	6.1

The Municipality's average household size has increased by 1.1 in 2011 (5.0) to 6.1 in 2022. This may be cased by people moving into the Municipality for work and study opportunities or mortality.

3.9 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

The Municipality is required to use a portion of its equitable share which it receives from national government in terms of the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) for the provision of basic services to its community. Basic services are a package of services necessary for human well-being and typically include water, sanitation, electricity and waste management. National policy also requires that poor households should receive 50kWh offree basic electricity, 6kl of free basic water and free weekly refuse removal. The Municipality has an indigent policy which it reviews each year with the budget andupdates an indigent register annually.

The municipality is currently supporting households on free basic electricity. It is believed that the number of households who benefit from free basic services will increase infuture. This will be as a result of verification indigent applicants and full maintenance of indigent register.

COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

This component includes: roads; transport and storm water drainage.

3.10 ROADS

The Mtubatuba Local Municipality has been responsible for the provision and management of Local roads. The Road infrastructure under its jurisdiction includes gravelling of local roads, rehabilitation of gravel roads, upgrading gravel roads to black top and upgrading of road storm water channel systems. Some of these infrastructures were inherited, the majority has been directly provided by the Municipality. In recent inspection it has become evident that the deteriorating infrastructure within the Mtubatuba Municipality boundaries is assuming alarming proportions and therefore the need tourgently act on the situation.

The project consists of the following aspects:

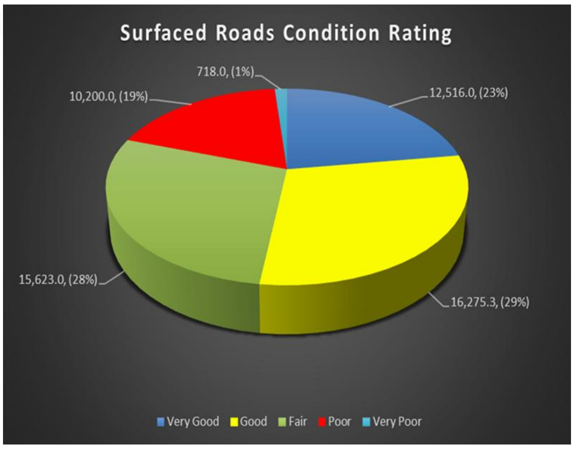
- Earthworks (Subbase and subgrade)
- Subbase and Base
- Asphalt Surfacing (5.5m Carriageway)
- Kerbing and Channelling
- Surface Road Marking
- Storm water lines, Catch pits and Headwall

3.10.1 Overview of Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan (CIP)-Surfaced Roads

- 52% Good to very good
- 46% fair to Poor
- 20% of this road network requires major rehabilitation
- R 21.5 Million required for surface improvements

Mtubatuba LM Surfaced Roads Overview

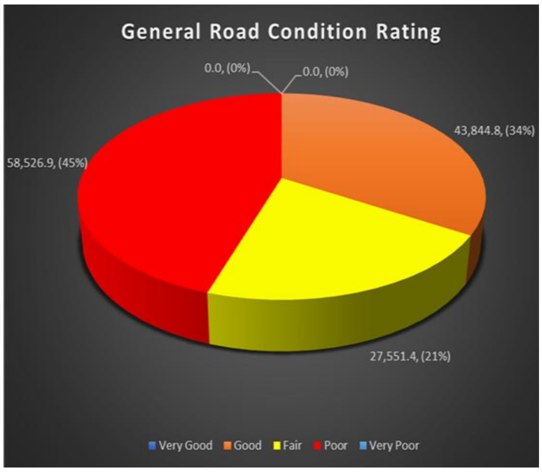
Suburb Name	General Road Condition					Total
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	
St Lucia	553.0	7,773.3	1982			10,308.3
Khula Village			3491			3,491.0
Ezwenilisha Village			3848			3,848.0
Nordale	4858	553.02				5,411.0
River View	757	568	1892	5165		8,382.0
Mtubatuba Town (CBD)	3240	4799	2232	4336	718	15,325.0
Indlovu Village (Ward 20)		499	1278	316		2,093.0
KwaMsane Township	3108	2083	900	383		6,474.0
Total Length (m)	12,516.0	16,275.3	15,623.0	10,200.0	718.0	55,332.3
%	23%	29%	28%	18%	1%	



3.10.2 Overview of Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan (CIP)-Gravel Roads

- 129 km of Gravel roads (registered)
- R 91 Million required to better the condition of existing gravel roads
- R 70 Million for improving gravel roads to black top surface.

Mtubatuba LM Gravel Roads Overview						
Suburb Name	Gravel Road Network Condition					Total
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	
Khula Village			12198.0	7057.0		19,255.0
Ezwenilisha Village		17461.8	3127.0	17698.9		38,287.7
Mtubatuba Rural		25380.0	1389.0	911.0		27,680.0
Indlovu Village (Ward 20)		200.0	670.0	7870.8		8,740.8
KwaMsane Peri-Urban		0	3285.4	22204.2		25,489.6
KwaMsane Reserve		803.0	6882.0	2785.0		10,470.0
Total	0.0	43,844.8	27,551.4	58,526.9	0.0	129,923.1
%	0.0%	33.7%	21.2%	45.0%	0.0%	



3.10.3 Infrastructure Project (Facilities)

Infrastructure choices clearly play a central role in the creation and maintenance of communities that are sustainable, liveable, and prosperous. The challenge is to engage with people and their diverse cultures, interests, visions, priorities and needs.

ASSET CATEGORY	CONDITION (AS PER INDEX)					TOTAL ASSESSED PER CATEGORY
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	
Community Halls	3	3	7	16	0	29
Community Libraries	0	1	2	0	0	3
Creches	0	1	5	0	1	7
Sport Facilities	0	0	3	1	0	4
Market Stalls	0	0	0	1	2	3
Municipal Houses	0	0	0	3	1	4
Civic Centres	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cemeteries	0	1	0	0	0	1
Traffic Management Centres	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offices	1	0	1	2	0	4
Tourism Centres	0	0	0	1	0	1
Security Buildings	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	6	6	19	24	4	59

The Table below is a list of completed projects started in the financial year of 2024/25

Table 19: List of completed projects started in the financial year of 2024/25

PROJECT NAME	STATUS	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
MUNICIPAL DISASTER RESPONSE GRANT PROJECTS		
Kwamsane Stormwater Drains clearance (ward 6)	100% Completed	R 650,000.00
Regraveling of Nkalane Access road (Ward 7)	100% Completed	R 712,500.00
Regraveling of Ziphembeni Road (ward 8)	100% Completed	R 1,380,000.00
Regraveling of Baswazini Access Road (ward 12)	100% Completed	R 1,200,000.00
Regraveling of Ntulufakazi Access road (Ward 19)	100% Completed	R 1,567,500.00
Regraveling of Zitike acccess road (ward 5)	100% Completed	R 1,100,000.00
Regraveling of Mkhonza 2 access road (ward 5)	100% Completed	R 1,350,000.00
Regraveling of Bhekinkosi access road (ward 21)	100% Completed	R 787,500.00
Pipe jetting and Stormwater Drains clearance (Mtuba Town)	100% Completed	R 250,000.00

3.11 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Under the O&M listed below are the completed projects under the unit. The unit focuses on maintenance or upgrading of existing infrastructure that has either worn off or failing to serve the required purpose. The major focus is on roads, storm water drainage systems and municipal buildings. The following activities are covered under operation and maintenance Road signs, Maintenance of gravel roads, road marking; potholes patching and cleaning of Storm water drainage

INKOSI UMTUBATUBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025 O&M PROJECTS&WORK ORDERS STATUS QUO / PROGRESS REPORT AS AT 30/06/2025							
No.	**Project/Order Name**	**Brief Description**	**Contractor/ Service provider**	**Budget / Total Project Cost**	**Expenditure**	**Funding Source**	**Status/Progress**
1	Yellow Plant (36 months annual contract) – Providing Services with the grader	Plant provision for maintenance of rural access roads	Magubane plant and Contractors	R 303 600.00	R 303 600.00	Own Revenue	100 % Completed
2	Yellow Plant (36 months annual contract) – Providing Services with the grader	Plant provision for maintenance of rural access roads	Multi Solutions	R 778 642.00	R 0.00	Own Revenue	100 % Completed
3	Road Material Supply	Road Material Supply	Nonkandla Enterprise	R 405 453.10	R 405 453.10	Own Revenue	100% Delivered
4	Road Material Supply	Road Material Supply	UKwazi Industries	R 497 400.00	R 497 400.00	Own Revenue	100% Delivered
5	Rehabilitation of KwaMsane Township and Mtubatuba Town Roads (Blacktop Patching and Road Marking)	Rehabilitation of KwaMsane Township and Mtubatuba Town Roads (Blacktop Patching and Road Marking)	Zhemvelo Enterprise (PTY) LTD	R 1 074 778.67	R 1 074 778.67	Own Revenue	Completed
6	Yellow Plant (36 months annual contract)	Providing Services with the grader	Khokhothi Logistics PTY LTD	R 425 822.00	R 425 822.00	Own Revenue	Completed
7	Rehabilitation of KwaMsane Township and Mtubatuba Town Roads	Rehabilitation of KwaMsane Township and Mtubatuba Town Roads	Zhemvelo Enterprise (PTY) LTD	R 585 943.80	R 585 943.80	Own Revenue	Completed
8	Supply and Delivery of trailer for drum Roller (GX390 675KG)	Supply and delivery of trailer for drum roller (GX390 675KG)	Shwele Enterprise	R 226 105.50	R 0.00	Own Revenue	Completed

3.10.1 Operations and Maintenance (2024/2025 FY Budget)

The unit focuses on maintenance or upgrading of existing infrastructure that has worn off or failing to serve the required purpose.

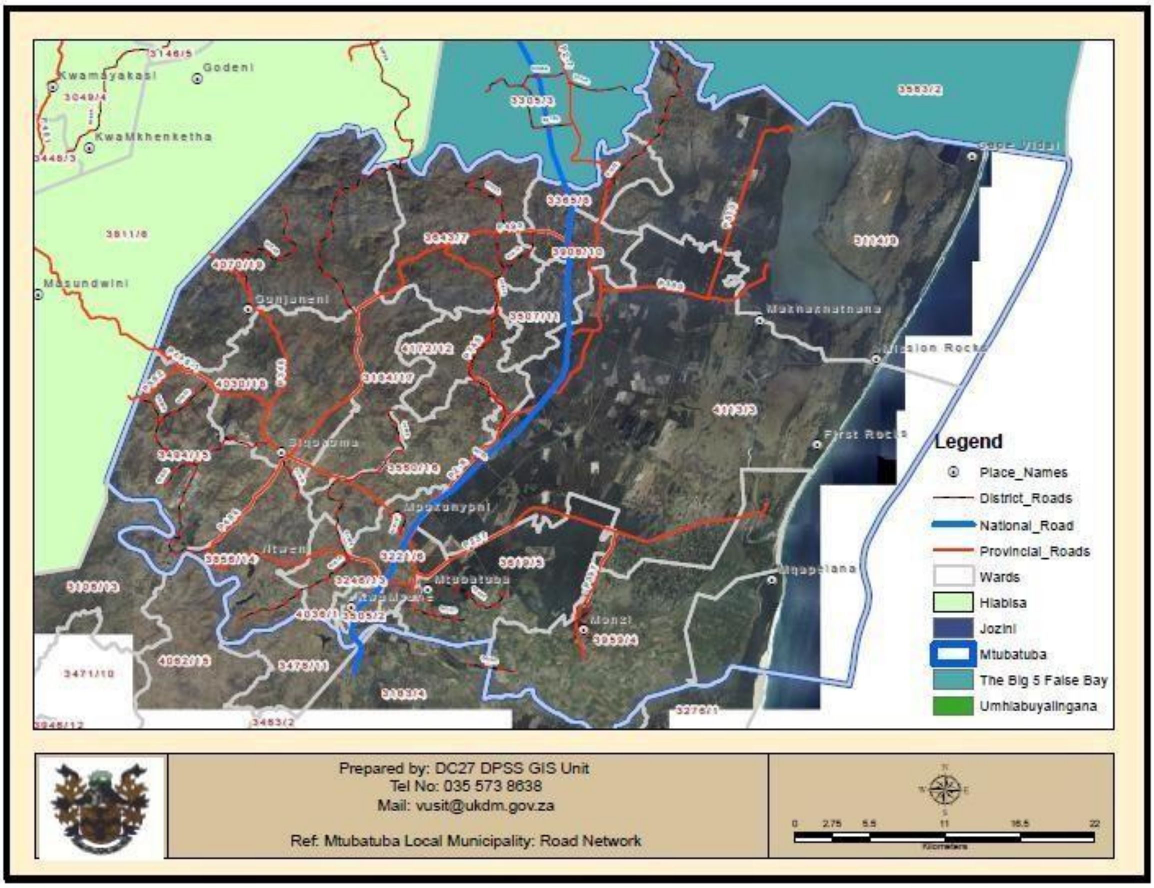
Major focus is on roads, storm water drainage systems, municipal buildings and streetlights.

Activities are covered under operation and maintenance of road signs, Maintenance of gravel roads, Road marking and potholes patching, clearing of verges and cleaning of Storm water drainage

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE (2024/2025 FY)		
ITEM	**DESCRIPTION**	**AMOUNT**
1.	Roads Maintenance (Urban And Rural)	R5,200,000.00
3	Stormwater Upgrade & Maintenance	R1,000,000.00
4.	Streetlights Maintenance	R2,000,000.00
TOTAL = R 8,200,000.00		

3.12 TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING & PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

3.11.1 Existing and Future Transport Infrastructure



3.11.2 Roads

The roads hierarchy within the municipal area can be divided in three major categories, including National roads; Provincial roads; and 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 provide an important social and economic infrastructure crucial for the flow of goods and services and therefore to the general development of the municipality.

3.11.2 National Roads

The Mtubatuba Municipality enjoys easy access to the N2 national road, which cuts the municipality almost in half with the Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority area being on the west, while the traditional Mtubatuba Municipal areas is on the eastern side.
N2 is a primary transportation corridor that links the municipality with other local municipality, other regions within the province of KwaZulu-Natal. Similarly, N2 links Mtubatuba withRichards Bay and Durban, which provides major gateways to export markets.

3.11.3 Provincial Roads

- Mtubatuba boasts the key provincial main road linking N2 and other strategiclocations:
- P237 provides a linkage between Mtubatuba, St Lucia and Eastern shores;
- P397 links St Lucia, Mtubatuba through Monzi to the Mfolozi river in the south. It also provides a potential future link to Mapelane;
- P396 links areas in the south including Riverview across the Mfolozi river to Eteza;
- Another important road is P380 and P510, provides access to Charter’s Creek and Fanie’s Island area on the St Lucia lake;
- P235-1 and (484 main roads link Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority area with the broader Mtubatuba Municipal area.

3.11.4 District and Local Roads

The road network in the municipal area is very poor and most areas are inaccessible during rainy days (roads are slippery). Most access roads have no gravel and even the roads with gravel, there is no or lack of maintenance. Some members of the community have to leave their vehicles far away as they cannot access their places of residence due to slippery surfaces. This poses a serious challenge in terms of motor vehicles being vandalised or stolen because of poor road conditions.
The Mtubatuba municipal area has large rivers such Mfolozi, Nyalazi etc. and communities in close proximity to these areas find it difficult to connect because of lack of bridges or causeways to cross the rivers, especially when there is rain.

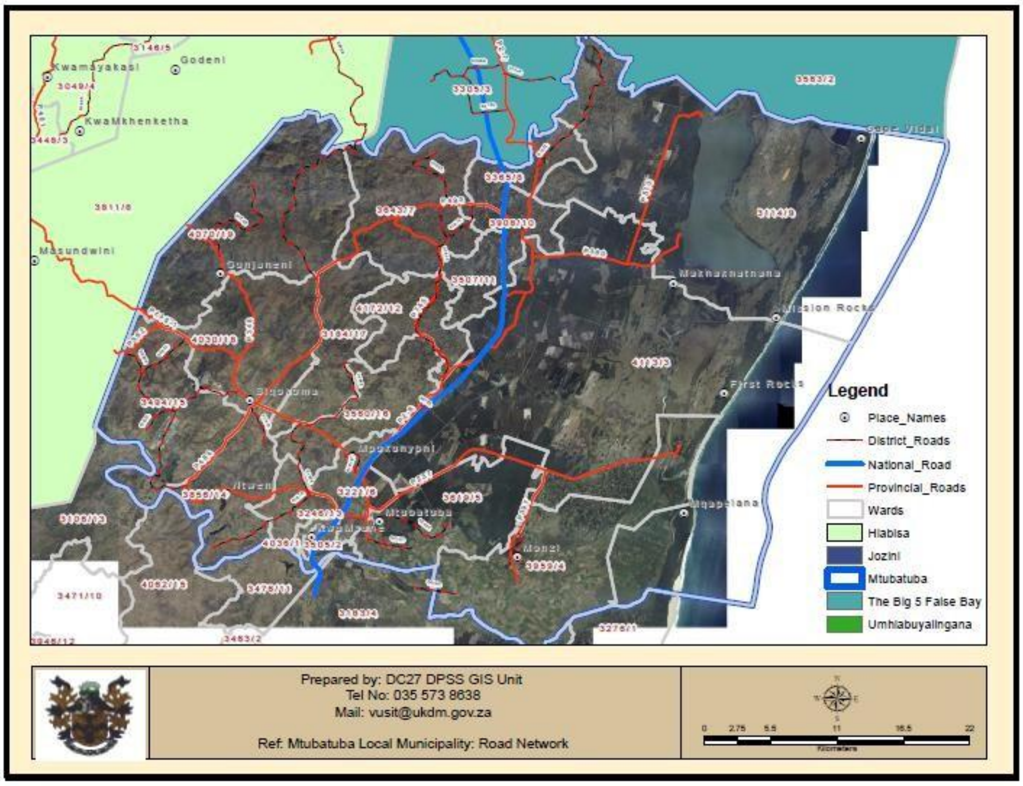
Class	Length (m)
D Roads	220,671
L Roads	339,030
P Roads	233,922
N Roads	140
Total	**793,763**

3.11.5 Transportation Analysis

The Provincial and National Route (N2) are the Primary transportation routes that traverse the municipality to an east and west direction within the district. P235 Corridor is one of the new provincial northern east-west linkage which has been proposed to connect the municipality with the surrounding municipalities such as Hlabisa and Nongoma Municipality. Communities at the outer-skit uses P484 route which run from Mtubatuba Town through Bhoboza via Isinamuva to Somkhele node. P495 development corridor is a continuation of P484 corridor. It runs from Somkhele Node in a north-south direction to Mfekayi Secondary Node. P2-7 runs almost parallel to the N2 and the railway line in a north-south direction. It serves the main access route to KwaMsane and connects this township to the surrounding areas such as Ndlovu Village. The surrounding towns, national and major district routes are depicted on the map below.

3.11.6 Institutional Responsibility for Transport Infrastructure

The institutional responsibility for transport infrastructure categorized as national, provincial and local on maps. The department has a Rural Road Transport Forum Structure that works together with the municipality in planning their planned programmes and projects. The Review of the Road Maintenance Plans of DoT, DM and Mtubatuba LM is done in order to ensure a well-maintained road network, improved accessibility and full alignment. The RRTF members also participate in municipal meetings. The Department of Transport provides the municipality with their 3-year programme for implementation for inclusion in the IDP.



3.11.7 Operations and Maintenance

The municipality has a Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan in place approved by the council. The Operations and maintenance plan is developed through the available budget and the C.I.P inputs. The IDP situational analysis is reflected via maps critical road, rail, public transport needs and linkages, as well as the status, of these (I e. Existing and upgrade needs, non-existent and those new needs that need to be developed).

3.11.8 Stormwater Drainage

Storm water is covered under component B (Road Transport)

3.12 COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This component includes: planning; and local economic development.

3.13 INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING

The Planning division has a town planner and a Town Planning Technician as authorized officers in terms of Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013. The Municipality also appointed a Building Control Officer to strengthen the Development Planning unit so to be functional and effective. Planning & Sustainable Development is an effective department working on ensuring that all planning systems are in place and are implemented as per the provisions of SPLUMA Act (Act No. 16 of 2013). Planning & Sustainable Development Unit is the leading unit in developing plans that entails forward planning and spatial direction of the Municipality. The District Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal has been established to serve as a decision-making authority of land development application as per SPLUMA requirements. The Strategic goals are an alignment from National, Provincial and Municipal governmental structures and are as follows:

1. More inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods.
2. Rural development, food security and Land Reform.
3. Access to Quality Education.
4. Fight against corruption
5. Improve health care.
6. Development state including improvement of public services
7. Economic and Social Infrastructure
8. Cohesive and sustainable communities
9. Create a better Africa and a better world
10. Sustainable Resources

3.13.1 Integrated Development Planning in Inkosi Umtubatuba

Chapter 5 and Section 25 of Local Government Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), requires that the municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, and that the plan be reviewed annually. Accordingly, Mtubatuba Municipality has initiated a process towards the preparation of a credible Integrated and Development Plan (IDP) as a five year strategic plan to guide service delivery and investment (both private and public sector) within the area.

Mtubatuba Municipality IDP will serve as a strategic guide during the term of office of the current councilors (refer to Box 1). It is based on the issues articulated by the stakeholders and is aligned with the national and provincial development imperatives such as the National Development Plan and the Provincial Growth the Development Strategy (PGDS). Its objectives are as follows:

- To guide decision making in respect of service delivery and public sector investment.
- To inform budgets and service delivery programs of various government departmentsand service agencies.
- To coordinate the activities of various service delivery agencies within Mtubatuba Municipality area of jurisdiction.
- To engage communities and other key interested and affected parties in municipal affairs, particularly continuous integrated development process.
- To position the municipality to make a meaningful contribution towards meeting the district and provincial development targets and priorities.

3.13.2 Strategic Alignment with Government Priorities

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality strategic focus is influenced by the Millennium Development Goals, National Development Plan, PGDS, DGDP, Mtubatuba Municipal Development Goals and municipal vision which is aimed at optimum utilisation of available resources and potentials to create an enabling environment and sustainable development which promote quality of life for all while capitalizing on our competitive advantages.

3.13.3 Spatial Planning And Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013

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

To provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial planning and land use management; To address past spatial and regulatory imbalances; To promote greater consistencies and imbalances in the uniformity application procedures and decision making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications. To provide for the establishment, functions and operations of municipal planning tribunals, to provide for the facilitation and enforcement of land use and development measures and to provide for matters connected therewith the area.

3.13.4 SPLUMA Principles

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

(a) The principle of **spatial justice**, whereby –

- past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land;
- spatial development frameworks and policies at all spheres of government must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterized by widespread poverty and deprivation;
- spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons;
- land use management systems must include all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management ofdisadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas;
- land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and
- a Municipal Planning Tribunal considering an application before it, may not be impeded or restricted in the exercise of its discretion solely on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The principle of **good administration**, whereby –

- All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act;
- All government departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of spatial development frameworks;
- The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously;
- The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, include transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and

Policies, legislation, and procedures must be clearly set in order to inform and empower members of the public.

3.13.5 The Implementation of SPLUMA In Mtubatuba Municipality

The uMkhanyakude District Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal has been established to decide on land development applications that are referred to that structure in terms of the Mtubatuba Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Bylaw (2017) The uMkhanyakude District Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal comprises of all the Local Municipalities within uMkhanyakude District namely Mtubatuba Local Municipality, Big 5 Hlabisa Local Municipality, UMhlabuyalingana Local Municipality and Jozini Local Municipality. The Mtubatuba Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Bylaw (2017) has been developed and gazetted to give effect to the implementation of SPLUMA Act (16 of 2013) through enforcement of the Mtubatuba Single Land Use Scheme and Spatial Development Framework. The Draft Spatial Development Framework is in place which complies with the requirements of SPLUMA.

The municipality complies with Section 14 of SPLUMA (2013) in the development of the Spatial Development Framework and Section 24 as we are finalising the adoption of the Single Land Use Scheme for Mtubatuba, New SPLUMA Direction has given all Municipalities an extension of two (2) years to develop and adopt their Single Land Use Scheme. The Single Land Use Scheme was adopted in May 2021. Currently, the Municipality is in the process of gazetting the Scheme on Provincial Gazette. An Authorised Planning-Officer has been appointed in line with SPLUMA requirements. The District Municipality's Executive Committee has been designated as the Appeal Authority and delegations have been amended from KZNPDA to SPLUMA bylaws and applications are categorised as per SPLUMA.

3.13.6 Inter-Governmental Relations

Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality is responsible for facilitating inter-governmental relations within its area of jurisdiction. In line with the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, the municipality has taken upon itself to improve intergovernmental engagements to ensure that proper intergovernmental planning guides public, private and donor investment in the district. The municipality is part of the District Manager's Forum "a key forum for strategic alignment, coordination and integration" that serves as an inter-governmental structure where the Sector Departmental Managers in the district meet with their municipal counterparts. The relationship between the municipality and sector departments is improving. There are also inter-municipal structures (i.e. District Planning Forum; Municipal Managers' Forum, Economic Sectors and Infrastructure Development Cluster DDM) that discuss and resolve on issues cutting across all municipalities.The municipality is also represented on the national intergovernmental structures by ‘organised local government’ in the form of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA).

There are, however, grey areas on how the hierarchical inter-municipal and inter- governmental structures should cross feed into each other’s programmes and be measured in terms of performance. For example, the municipality cannot hold any sector department accountable for the non-implementation of projects which are submitted for inclusion in the IDP document.

3.13.7 Town Planning Services

Applications for Land Use Development						
Detail	Formalization of Townships		Rezoning		Built Environment	
	Year 2023/2024	Year 2024/2025	Year 2023/2024	Year 2024/2025	Year 2023/2024	Year 2024/2025
Planning application received	2	0	4	0	12	12
Determination made in year of receipt	1	0	0	1	8	5
Determination made in following year	0	0	1	0	3	3
Application withdrawn	1	0	2	0	3	0
Applications outstanding at year end	0	0	1	1	0	4

13.3.8 Building Regulations and Enforcement

Building Plans Received	Building Plans Approved	Building Plans Not Approved	Notices/Enforcement	Applications outstanding at year end
2024/25	**2024/25**	**2024/25**	**2024/25**	**2024/25**
46	34	12	89	10

Service		
	2024/25	**2024/25**
SDF	The SDF is being developed in line with SPLUMA Provisions, to be adopted before end of 2024/25 Financial year	The SDF was approved by Council on the 28 May 2024, itwill be implemented during the 2022/23 FY
Land use Scheme	Under Course of Preparation, to beadopted before end of 2024/25 financial year	The Land use scheme was adopted by Council on the 28th May 2024 for implementation in the 2024/25
Implementation of SPLUMA	Authorized Officer appointed, DJMPT Established, Appeals Authority designated	JMPT is functional
Planning Bylaws	The Mtubatuba SPLUMA Bylawwas gazetted on March 2017.	SPLUMA has been implemented

3.14 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (TOURISM & MARKET PLACES)

3.14.1 Inkosi Umtubatuba Main Economic Contributors

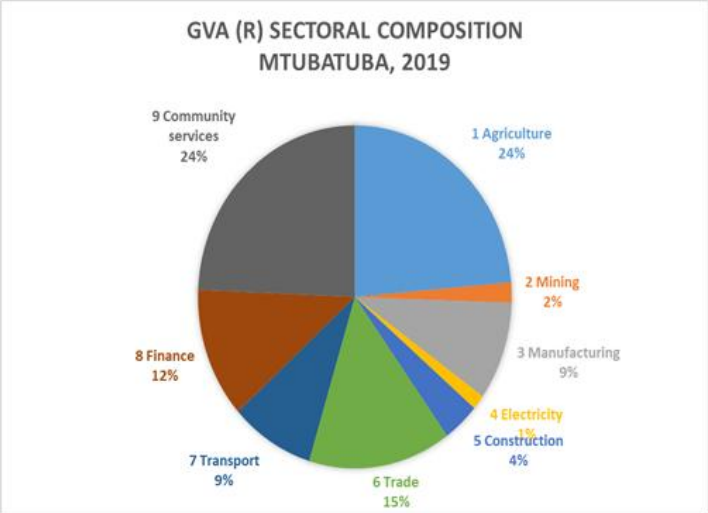
Mtubatuba's economy is primarily based on few thriving and booming sector which have been regarded as the backbone of the economy. While these sectors enjoy an incredible status of being the base of the economy they still lack broad based inclusivity on the stakeholder front. The lack of African participation in most of the active economic sector is regrettably visible and noticed at all level. It is unfortunate that, this document and other previous strategic documents have alluded to this shortcoming without any proper formal response from the role players and authorities. Again, this document will reiterate this position with the hope that, the implementation framework and plans of the municipality and economic cluster at large within the province will found it fit to stand and be radical in introducing a black man to the mainstream economy of Mtubatuba.

The SMME, agricultural, tourism, retail and mining have been identified as key drivers of the economy while green and ocean economic sectors carry a huge potential to turn around the economic fortunes of Mtubatuba if well developed and resourced accordingly.

ROLE PLAYERS:

ROLE PLAYERS	
COGTA	UKDM
SMANGALISO WETLAND	DO Agriculture
EKZN Wildlife	Itendele Coal Mine
Mfolozi Sugarmill	Bio Watch – Organic Farming
MONDI	EDTEA
SAPPI	MHLOSINGA DA
MTU Community Tourism Organisation (CTO)	TIKZN
Civil Society	

Figure 59: Sectoral Composition



3.14.2 Significance of Inkosi UMtubatuba LED

The Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality's economy is driven through by the performance and the structureof the following sectors:

- Social services make the biggest contribution in the economy. While some of this indicates the positive contribution the government is making in the economy, it also indicates serious lack of productiveness and increased dependency on grants by the economy
- Agriculture is the second most dominant form of economic activity and the largest employer driven mainly through timber and sugar cane.
- Manufacturing is regarded as the third biggest contributor in the economy. This is characterised by uMfolozi Mill, which is part of Illovo Sugar limited.
- Mining – new Somkhele Coal Mine located in the Mpukunyoni Traditional Council area.

3.14.3 Income and Employment

Employment in the key sectors such as manufacturing, transport, finance and trade have decreased over the period. The increases in agricultural employment is unlikely to have been

reflected in the smaller less formal farming operations and coincided with the availability of funds through Umthombo.

The municipality needs to create employment opportunities locally, with a concomitant cut back on social grants and services to cater for the youth and its needs, stressing the local situation and testing the survival of municipalities to the limit.

This is the greatest challenge for local municipalities.The income profile of Mtubatuba Local Municipality shows that the majority of the population lives below poverty datum line. This is demonstrated by the majority of the population earning less than R2000 per month is sitting at over 72%. Of this figure 53% of the households have no secured source of income.

It can be concluded that the majority of the municipality's population receives government grants and the dependency ration is very high and is linked with Department of Welfare for assistance in terms of welfare grants. Further the municipality should consider poverty alleviation projects to support its community.

This also means that children-headed household ranges from 15 years of age and older, due to the loss of parents through HIV/Aids are not dependent. In an area where unemployment is rife, these figures distort the true extent of poverty in the Umkhanyakude District and in particular, Mtubatuba. To indicate that 63% of the population in Mtubatuba municipal area is potentially economically active is inaccurate and to imply that there are sufficient economic opportunities available within the District and within Mtubatuba is also inaccurate.

3.14.4 Production and Sale Of Crafts

Craft products are made at home and in the forest. It depends on the ability and talent of the individual whether and what type of craft they produce. Crafters use beads, incema, wood and ikhwani (grass), seeds, skins and feathers of wild animals and birds in the production of their crafts. Some of the materials are gathered in the forest, others are purchased in Mtubatuba markets. Particular crafts are seasonal, for example ikwani is plentiful in summer.

3.14.5 Agriculture, Agro-Processing and Forestry

Commercial Agriculture found in MLM is mainly sugar-cane farms and timber forestry plantations. Privately owned farms (mostly sugarcane) are found east and west of Riverview / Mtubatuba along the Mfolozi River and on the Mfolozi Flats. Exotic timber plantations are located west and east of Nordale across the main road to St Lucia, into the western section of the GSLWP and northwards along the railway line into the former commercial state forest land. Commercial forestry activities occur between the N2 to the west and the proclaimed boundary of the Park along the eastern boundary of the municipal area.

A significant part of the forestry areas has been fenced in as informal " extensions" to the Parkto extend the movement areas for the animals which are slowly being imported into it, as well as improve and protect the drainage areas essential for the wellbeing of Lake St Lucia. Forestry companies operating in the area include Mondi and Siyaqhubeka.

Sugar-cane-out-grower scheme is one of the most common small scale economic activities in Mpukunyoni. Land parcels range from 2ha to 5ha, and largely occur in the form of dryland crop production. The Imfolozi Mill (Illovo Mill) provides technical support to these farmers, which is not sufficient for them to develop further. According to Imfolozi Mill these farmers need to establish themselves as cooperatives in order to develop their business further.

Mechanisms need to be developed to enable the farmers to access micro finance.

The research conducted by Imfolozi Mill has identified the following areas as high potential for sugar industry, namely; Nkundusi, Nqakwini, Ntondweni and Emadwaleni. The sugar Mill has put emphasis that should government make funding available these farmers will improve their yields significantly

3.14.6 Subsistence Farming Production

The main crops grown are amadumbe, beans, bananas, potatoes, imbumbe (beans), sugarcane, gumtrees, pawpaws, avocados, peaches, litchis, mango. In addition to these crops, the women also farm bananas, bhatatas (sweet potatoes), onions, and cabbages.
Seeds are bought from Mtubatuba town and not from St Lucia, because it is expensive and seen to be for whites. The women noted that they have experienced a great deal of racial discrimination in St Lucia.
Crops are grown along the Mfolozi River (at areas designated for crop growing –near the rivermouth which is very fertile) and at homesteads. There is also a communal garden and communal fields at D1 across the Mfolozi River. These are mainly used for growing vegetables, and are a new initiative by the residents on small scale plots.

3.14.7 The Impact of HIV/AIDS

The overall health of a community is of vital significance to its personal, social and economic well being and, although a national problem and priority, the effect and toll of HIV / AIDS on the future of the Mtubatuba Municipality (and the Umkhanyakude District as a whole, for that matter) is of concern. The municipality is fortunate to have the AHRI for Health and Population Studies, which has offices and research facilities in Mtubatuba and at Somkele in adjoining Hlabisa Municipality.

The implications of the research are most disturbing for the future of the municipality and the district as a whole. It is clear that, if not arrested, the trend is one of a steady decline in the population in the economically active age group, except for in-migration, and an increasing number dependent people in the older age and child (orphan) categories, high infant mortality and increasing pressures on welfare and social services.

3.14.8 LED Strategy/Plan

The primary purpose of the Inkosi uMtubatuba LED Strategy is to formulate and present a collective economic direction of Mtubatuba area of jurisdiction as informed by the locally based relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the strategy seeks to provide a guided and coordinated framework for improved local economic climate, implementation of basic economic services, mobilisation of resources and investment as well as facilitate the implementation of viable and sustainable economic initiatives.

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality's LED Strategy is in place, it has been adopted by Council on the 30 May 2022. The municipality has an implementation plan that forms part of the LED Strategy. The Plan is reviewed on an annual basis. The plan for implementation is underpinned by the adopted strategic direction presented in the foregoing passages of this plan

3.14.9 Jobs Created Through Local Economic Development (EPWP and CWP)

Jobs Created during year 2024/25 – 2024/25 by LED Initiatives (Excluding EPWP projects)				
Total Jobs created/Top 3 initiatives	**Jobs Created No.**	**Jobs lost/displaced by other initiatives No.**	**Net total jobs created in year No.**	**Method of validatingjobs created/lost**
Total (all initiatives)				
Year 2024/25	68	-	102	OSS and War rooms
Year 2024/25	70	-	132	OSS and War rooms

3.14.10 Conclusion Comment on Local Economic Development Performance Overall

There is a great need for the Municipality to strengthen its relations with the private sector and to support the sustainability of the Private industries that are within the proximity of Mtubatuba through infrastructure Development and red tape reduction to enhance job creation as per the directive of the White Paper on Local Government (1998) and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)

3.15 COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

This component includes: libraries and archives; museums arts and galleries; communityhalls; cemeteries and crematoria; child care; aged care; social programmes, theatres.

3.16 LIBRARIES; ARCHIEVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC)

There has been no significant changes in community needs and priorities noted in the 2022/2023 IDP. Some community needs fall within the functions of the UMkhanyakude District Municipality, Provincial and National government. Priorities include sports facilities, cemeteries, community halls, parks and pension pay-points.

3.16.1 Libraries

The Municipality Municipality has 3 libraries located in Mtubatuba Town, KwaMsane Townshipand St Lucia and there are 02 more upcoming libraries, 01 is located in Mfekayi area under ward 20 (Mfekayi Modular library) which is almost complete. The Municipality is awaiting the Department of Arts and Culture to hand it over to the municipality,the Human Resource division is busy with the recruitment process of incumbents, the other one is at Dukuduku area under ward 02 and it is still under construction. The services provided are free internet access,free basic computer training, toy and gaming library. There are also services of photocopying, printing, scanning and services for the blind. The Municipality also conducts outreach programmes quarterly. The Municipality has formed a partnership with UNISA to help distanceleaners to write their examinations locally and also to collect their study material in the library. The municipal libraries open six days a week (from Mondays to Saturdays).

3.16.2 Cemetaries and Crematoriums

The Municipality has 2 cemeteries, 1 in KwaMsane which has since been decommissioned and 1 active which is located in ward 4 at Nordale surburbs. The Basic Assesment Report (BAR), Geotechnical and Hydrotec studies were conducted in the Nordale Waste disposal site and neighbouring sites being the cemetery. The findings prove to say that the area has a high water table and neither suitable for landfill nor cemetary, the study was conducted by Kimopax.The recommendations were such that a new land must be identified for the establishment of a cemetery.

The suitable land that has been identified as an alternative is under Mpukunyoni Traditional Authority & currently the municipality has been unable to secure the land. Hence the municipality has requested the intervention of COGTA with securing the land to establish the new cemetaries.

3.17 CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The social infrastructure focus at nodal points to increase the functional roles of public spaces for multi-purpose social interests (e.g. community halls, recreational facilities).

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality has 27 halls that are situated in all 23 wards and are used by thepublic to hold meetings and other events. Municipal amenities which like the Nqopheni and Ugengele Community Halls had official openning and handover to the public, while Somkhele & Isigcino Community Halls construction projects had a sod turning ceremonies. The construction and upgrade project of KwaMsane Sports Grounds and High Performance CenterComplex facility had an official opening and hand over to the community at the beginning of 2022/23 financial year.

The Municipality has instituted the following Social Programmes:

3.17.1 The Senior Citizens

Active participation of Senior citizens in the Golden Games, competing from Local to National Level. The Municipality also participated in the two-day Parliament for Senior Citizens at Nhlwathi Sportsfield.

3.17.2 Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS)

Operation *Sukuma Sakhe* has a 'whole of Government approach' as its philosophical basis. It spells out every initiative and how it links to initiatives being implemented by the different sector departments and the spheres of government, therefore delivery of services is required through partnership with 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 tothe level of the people we are serving.

The Mtubatuba Sukuma Sakhe comprises of the following departments:

- Department of Sport and Recreation
- Department of Health
- Department of Education
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Transport
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Human Settlement
- Non-Profit Organizations
- Civil SocietyS.A.P.S
- Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality

The Inkosi uMtubatuba *Sukuma Sakhe* Programme was established in 2011. 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 projectsand efforts and in the reduction of wastage of resources.

3.18 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNIT

The Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality, through its Special Programmes Unit (SPU), remains committed to promoting inclusive, people-centred operating within this mandate, the SPU is a strategic entity tasked with ensuring the inclusion, protection, and empowerment of marginalised groups, including LGBTQIA+ individuals. Its purpose is to develop, implement, and manage targeted programmes such as Arts and Culture, Gender Equality, Youth Development, Senior Citizens Support, HIV and AIDS Awareness, and Disability Inclusion. The Unit further promotes healthy lifestyle initiatives, facilitates community engagement, and conducts social development needs assessments to guide responsive service delivery.

Functioning within a robust legislative and policy framework, the Special Programmes Unit integrates principles of social equity and transformation into municipal planning and service delivery. It plays a pivotal role in coordinating commemorative events (e.g., Human Rights Day, Disability Awareness Month), establishing inclusive forums (e.g. gender and disability platforms), and supporting initiatives that promote social inclusion and economic empowerment. In collaboration with government departments, civil society, and local stakeholders, the SPU ensures that the Municipality remains active in building a resilient, inclusive, and accountable local governance structure.

This document presents a detailed overview of the programmes under SPU; objectives; legislative mandate; roles and responsibilities; programmes initiated, implemented, during the 2024/2025 financial year, which informs the reporting period for the 2024/2025 Annual Report. Despite fiscal constraints, the Municipality successfully delivered several impactful community programmes. The overview will also document projects that were not implemented, providing transparency in financial management and service delivery. The following sections outline the objectives, expenditure and outcomes of each initiative, offering insights into the Municipality’s commitment to developmental local government and social justice.

3.18.1 Strategic Objectives

- Strengthen good governance for the Special Programmes Unit to deliver on its mandate
- Promote, advocate and monitor women's empowerment and gender equality.
- Promote, advocate and monitor men's rights and responsibilities.
- Promote, advocate and monitor children's rights and responsibilities
- Promote, advocate and monitor senior citizen's rights and responsibilities.
- Promote, advocate and monitor youth's rights and responsibilities.
- Promote, advocate and monitor the rights of people with disabilities
- Promote, advocate and monitor the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS.

3.18.2 Legislative Mandate to Municipalities

- The SPU operates within a legislative and policy framework guided by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996), particularly sections that protect the right to dignity (Section 10), life (Section 11), and freedom from discrimination.
- Section 152 of the Constitution and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act guide intergovernmental collaboration to achieve developmental goals. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB, and STIs (2023–2028) is another key policy document that sets out the national response and provides municipalities with a framework for local implementation.
- The Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) further contextualizes this framework to meet KwaZulu-Natal's specific needs.
- The Traditional Health Practitioners Act (Act 22 of 2007) governs the work of traditional healers and is particularly relevant given their integration into the local health support system.
- The unit also adheres to mandates outlined in the National Gender Policy Framework and the Older Persons Act, which advocate for gender equity and the protection of senior citizens, respectively.

3.18.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Special Programmes

The special programmes unit is structured into five (05) main focus areas, each addressing distinct but interrelated social development priorities. these sections include the:

- The HIV and aids section is responsible for coordinating multi-sectoral responses to HIV, TB, and STI's, mobilizing community structures such as local aids councils (lacs) and ward aids committees (WAC's), and facilitating education and awareness campaigns. it works closely with the department of health, civil society, and traditional and religious leaders to implement responsive health interventions.
- The art and culture section focuses on promoting cultural identity and supporting local artists and crafters through capacity building, access to platforms, and inclusion in municipal planning. this section is also responsible for ensuring equitable participation in cultural events and aligning creative programmes with economic development strategies.
- The Gender and Senior Citizens Section addresses the intersection of social injustice and vulnerability by implementing initiatives to empower women, prevent gender-based violence, and protect elderly citizens. It works in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, the Department of Social Development, non-profit organisations, and traditional leaders to drive awareness, training, community dialogues, and direct support for affected individuals.
- The Operation Sukuma Sakhe Section plays a central role in facilitating inter-sectoral collaboration to identify, assess, and intervene in community-based issues. Its functions include coordinating the War Room operations, managing data systems for community profiling, supporting vulnerable populations, monitoring and evaluating program implementation, and ensuring that critical social rvices such as education, health, nutrition, and social grants reach the most in-need households.
- Children and Disability Section which promote the rights and well-being of children and persons with disabilities through inclusive programs, protective services, and accessible infrastructure.

3.18.4 2024/2025 Allocated Budget For SPU

The total budget for the Special Programmes Unit (SPU) for the 2024/2025 financial year was R2,277,561.23. As of 23 June 2025, the total expenditure was at R2,016,958 resulting in a variance of R260,603. The full budget could not be spent as planned in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) due to the Municipality's need to prioritise compliance related projects. This shift in focus was influenced by the presence of the Ministerial Representative, whose turnaround strategy emphasised compliance, financial savings, and achieving a positive municipal account balance. As a result, several planned programmes under

SPU were paused. Moreover, in Quarter 3, a portion of the SPU budget was reallocated to support IDP Roadshows, in line with legislative requirements during the IDP review process, further impacting the unit's planned expenditure.

3.18.5 Special Programmes Implemented In 2025/2026 Financial Year

Introduction

This report outlines the programmes and projects undertaken by the Municipality during the 2024/2025 financial year, which serves as the reporting period for the 2024/2025 Annual Report. The purpose of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Municipality's efforts to promote cultural heritage, community development, social cohesion, health awareness, and inclusive participation across all wards.

Despite facing notable financial constraints during the reporting year, the Municipality remained committed to implementing key initiatives that benefit vulnerable groups, preserve cultural practices, and foster stakeholder collaboration. Several successful events were hosted in support of traditional leadership, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and the broader community. These efforts reflect the Municipality's ongoing dedication to responsive and people-centred governance. However, the report also reflects on programmes that were not implemented due to budgetary limitations. These are detailed to ensure transparency and accountability in resource allocation, planning, and service delivery.

The sections that follow provide a detailed breakdown of each programme's implementation status, expenditure, and objectives, along with insights into the challenges encountered. This documentation is vital for tracking progress, informing future planning, and aligning local development goals with provincial and national priorities.

Art and Culture Programmes

- The Siyaya Emhlangeni programme, which was a planned educational event for maidens, was unfortunately cancelled due to budgetary constraints. Similarly, the eNgwavuma Reed Dance was not implemented, also citing financial limitations. However, the eNyokeni Reed Dance Support programme was successfully implemented with an expenditure of R280,000.00. Support provided included the provision of a 2,000-frame tent, meals for 2,000 maidens over two days (Saturday and Sunday), and transport assistance with five buses.

- The Machobeni Reed Dance was partially implemented with R85,000.00 spent on the hiring of a 500 seater tent for the event. Meanwhile, the CCFISA Quarterly Meeting held on 2 October 2024 at Phumlani Hall in Hluhluwe was supported with a 15-seater vehicle, with a total cost of R10,000.00. No catering was provided due to budget limitations.

- One of the highlights of the year was the Ingoma Cultural Event in Ward 16, which was a notable success during the financial year, held with a total expenditure of R281,915.00, the event featured ten performing groups, each of which received a sheep as a prize. A crafters' exhibition was organized alongside the main event to showcase local skills and traditional products. Public catering included 500 KFC meals, along with VIP catering and décor for 100 guests. Additional support services included medical and ambulance coverage, and transportation was provided for community members.

Children and disability

- In promoting inclusivity and support for people with disabilities, the Disability Golden Games (Local Selections) were held on 6 August 2024 at KwaMsane Sport Field, with a budget allocation of R826,820.00. This comprehensive event included transport (10 taxis) for participants from various wards, stage and sound setup, a 500-seater tent with chairs and tables, 150 branded disability t-shirts, 300 bottles of water, 150 lunch packs (Nando's), 150 Powerade bottles, and 150 breakfast servings. Unfortunately, the Provincial Disability Games, planned for November 2024, were not implemented due to financial constraints, with planned transport and support services not executed.

Gender and Senior Citizens

- In line with efforts to promote active ageing, the Senior Citizens Golden Games (Local Selection) took place on 14 August 2024 at KwaMsane Sport Field. With a total expenditure of R436,773.88, the event included a sound system and generator, transport across all 23 wards, bottles of water, 400 lunch packs, four sports balls, and a small tent setup with chairs and tables. The Senior Citizens District Golden Games followed on 4 September 2024, also held at KwaMsane Sport Field. This event included transportation using 12 taxis, breakfast packs with water for 200 attendees, and 300 branded cotton golf t-shirts featuring the Municipal logo.

HIV and Aids

- As part of the Municipality's health and wellness initiatives, the Local AIDS Council convened three times during the year on 10 December 2024, 29 January 2025, and 16 April 2025 with a combined expenditure of R84,000. These stakeholder sessions brought together local government, civil society, the health department, and NGOs to coordinate efforts in addressing HIV and AIDS. Topics discussed included local HIV statistics, improving access to treatment, reducing stigma, resource mobilisation, and expanding community testing campaigns. Additional focus was placed on youth centred prevention strategies, updates on PrEP rollout, and aligning local HIV action plans with national strategies. These sessions aimed to foster collaboration, ensure accountability, and strengthen the local HIV response.

- Further supporting this health agenda, the Umgidi Wezangoma cultural event was held December 2024 with a budget of R12,450.00. This gathering brought together traditional healers to promote integration between traditional and biomedical HIV prevention approaches. The event included education on safe practices, proper referrals, and myth-busting related to HIV. Meals, fruits, and drinks were procured to support the programme, which sought to leverage traditional leadership in reducing harmful stigma and promoting health education in rural communities.

3.18.6 Programmes Not Implemented Due To Budgetary Constraints

- Several planned Gender and Social Awareness Programmes were not conducted during the 2025/2026 financial year due to insufficient funds.
- The Teenage Pregnancy Awareness Programme, scheduled for 20 August 2024, was cancelled. Although 200 lunch packs and water were requested for attendees, they could not be procured. Similarly, the Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) Awareness Programme planned for 21 August 2024 was not held due to the unavailability of lunch packs and water for the 200 anticipated participants.
- The Isibaya Samadoda Dialogue, scheduled for 22 August 2024, was intended to facilitate men's engagement on cultural and social topics. However, the event was halted due to the inability to provide sound equipment, traditional food, and refreshments. A follow-up event, Khuluma Ndoda (Men's Dialogue), focused on social cohesion and responsible fatherhood, was also cancelled due to similar budgetary constraints.

Sectors involved in Civil Society Programmes and Projects are tabled below:

Table 20: Sectors involved in Civil Society Programmes and Projects

PROJECT NAME	Budget
Arts & Culture Programmes	R 300,000.00
HIV/AIDS Programmes	R 300,000.00
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	R 500,000.00
Senior Citizens Programmes	R 300,000.00
Women Empowerment Programmes	R 600,000.00
Special Programmes- Children Programme	R 200,000.00
Youth Development Programmes	R 700,000.00
Disability Programmes	R 300,000.00
Ministers of Religion Programmes	R 200,000.00
Grieving Support/ Donations	R 300,000.00
Sports & Recreation	R 500,000.00
Operation Sukuma Sakhe	R 600,000.00
Traditional Healers Practitioners	R 200,000.00
Communications and Marketing	R 500,000.00
Mayoral Affairs	R 500,000.00
TOTAL	**R6 000 000.00**

3.19 COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This component includes: pollution control; biodiversity and landscape; and coastal protection.

3.19.1 Pollution Control

The Department of Agriculture and Environmental Services assists in controlling air pollution

3.19.2 Bio-Diversity; Landscape (Incl. Open Spaces); And Other (Eg. Coastal Protection)

Due to budgetary constraints in the 2024/25 Financial year, the Mtubatuba Local Municipality relied on the District Shared Service for Environmental Management Services. Budgetary provision for implementation of local services will be made in 2025/26.

3.20 COMPONENT F: HEALTH

This component includes: clinics; ambulance services; and health inspections.

3.20.1Clinics

The Municipality does not have sufficient access to community health care facilities to service the population. 15 wards within the Mtubatuba Municipality require greater availability of clinic and healthcare facilities. Healthcare remains a national problem with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS a concern of the district as a whole.

3.20.2 Ambulance Services

The Ambulance service are commonly privately owned and there's is public private partnership in providing ambulance services between public and private sector.

3.20.3 Health Inspection; Food and Abbatoir Licensing And Inspection; Etc

This function is performed by the District Municipality

3.21 COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

This component includes: police; fire; disaster management, licensing and control of animals, and control of public nuisances, etc.

3.21.1 Police and Traffic Management

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality has 2 police stations within its jurisdiction. These are located in KwaMsane and Mtubatuba. There is 1 satellite office in St Lucia. The municipality is responsible for conducting the Community Safety Forum and participate in the Community Police Forum and Security cluster forum.

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipalility Traffic Police Offers the following Services:

- Traffic Management
- Enforcing Law
- Ensures Public Safety
- Ensures Public Complance to Municipal Bylaws and other Legislations.

3.21.2 Fire

The Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality established a Fire Rescue Unit in 2014. There are 12 trained personnel in firefighting, two interns and 3 disaster personnel, a Fire Engine, response bakkie (skid unit van) and small fire tools. The challenge has been insufficient funding and no office and storage facilities for the Unit. The municipalityis in a process of securing funding for the construction of the Fire Station from COGTA and a site has already been identified by the municipality at KwaMsane old offices and a satellite fire station in St. Lucia. A fire Prevention by-Law was approved by Council in the 2018/2019 financial year but has not yet been gazzeted.

3.22 OTHER (DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES AND OTHER)

Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality is guided by the District Disaster Management Policy Framework and has developed our own Disaster Management Plan. We ae in a process of developing our own Disaster Management Policy framework as guided by Cogta. The Municipal Disaster Management Unit provides disaster management, fire and rescue services within the Mtubatuba Municipality and assisted by the District Disaster Management Centre. The Disaster Management Manager and two Disaster Management Officers has been employed. The following tables show the Municipality's Disaster Management projects and budgets.

Table 21: Disaster Management Programs

Disaster Management Programs/projects By Municipality		
PROJECT NAME	**TARGETED AREAS**	**RESPONSIBLE AGENT**
Improve Capacity to Reduce Fire Risk:	All municipal wards	**Mtubatuba Municipalityand UKDM**
Establishment of the volunteer program	All Municipal wards	
Educate communities on Fire risk:	All wards	**Mtubatuba Municipality, UKDM**
Mainstreaming of DM	All Municipal wards	
School awareness campaigns	All municipal Wards	
Door to door	All municipal Wards	
Partnership with Working on Fire	All 20 Wards	
Mitigation		
Building access road for emergency vehicles	All 20 Wards	**Mtubatuba Municipality Technical Services**
Fire Breaks	All 20 Wards	**District Fire Services,WOF,FPA Mtubatuba Municipality**
Awareness on illegal connection	All 20 Wards	**Eskom and DOE**
Municipal Building Inspection for fire compliance	**All 20 Wards**	**Fire department, UKDM Fire**

Table 22: Disaster Management: Projects and Budgets

Disaster Management: Projects and Budgets			
Name Of The Project	**Budget**	**Target Areas**	**Date**
Installation of Lightning conductors.	R100,000.00	Vulnerable areas around the municipality	**2021/2022**
Disaster Management relief material	R150,000.00	All wards	**2021/2022**
Disaster Management awareness campaign	_	Community, schools Towns, and informal settlement	**2021/2022**
Capacity building	R60,000.00	Training of CDWs, Disaster Volunteers, Traditional leaders, Councillor and rural communities	**2021/2022**
4 Advisory forum meetings	R40,000.00	_	**2021/2022**
Vehicles and Equipment (Rescue Vehicle, Disaster Management Vehicles)	R1,2 000 000	_	**2021/2022**
Commemoration of the International Day for Fire-fighters	R50 000		**2021/2022**
Commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction	R50 000		**2021/2022**
Total			**R1 610 000.00**

3.23 COMPONENT H: SPORTS AND RECREATION

This component includes: community parks; sports fields; sports halls; stadiums; swimming pools; and camp sites.

3.23.1 Sport and Recreation

The initial purpose of Sports Development is to create strategies and programs in pursuit of a high performing sport and active recreation system that delivers:

- increased participation;
- success in international competition;
- strong national sporting competition;

and contributes to whole of government objectives including improved health and education outcomes (including sport in schools), enhanced social inclusion and community development. The intention is to increase capacity in terms of infrastructure, coupled with human resource development both with regards to administration and competitiveness. This remains as relevant now as it has been before. The objective of creating a better life for all heavily depends on a dynamic development programme that is measurable. This should be implemented in parallel with delivering quality athletes that are able to perform at any level required.

To initiate and promote sporting opportunities Mtubatuba Municipality takes part in the District Sports Competitions and the annual IG and KZN SALGA games festivals that runs from Ward level, up to District and Provincial level. The municipality ensures representation in the provincial tournaments by investing resources in identifying and developing local talent. The municipality is committed in advancing sports development in a such that it invests more resources in club development.

Transformation of sport is dependent on a holistic sport development programme which requires appropriate infrastructure as a critical means to enable access, talent identification and accelerated development of athletes from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The state of recreation and sport infrastructure and participation in recreation and sport activities mirrors the societal disparities created by the apartheid regime. Numerous efforts to address these imbalances have been made since the advent of the democratic dispensation.

In 2020/2021 Financial Year, the municipality have openned doors to KwaMsane Sport Complex which is a multi-coded sport facility. The Sport Complex includes facilities such as:

- Soccer Field
- Combo Courts (Netball, Volleyball and Basketball)
- Cricket training hub
- Change rooms
- High Perfomance Centre
- Futsal Field
- Outdoor Gym
- Recreational Park.

3.24 COMPONENT I: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

This component includes: corporate policy offices, financial services, human resourceservices, ICT services, property services.

3.24.1 Executive and Council

All Section 54 and section 56 positions have been filled for the 2024/24 Financial Year. The GM: Planning and Sustainable Development; GM: Corporate services and Chief Financial Officer.

Currently the Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality comprises of 45 Councilors. The Councillors are allocatedto different portfolios where they serve in accordance with internal departments and functions. Some Councilors have been workshopped and trained to maximize their capacity in ensuringtheir oversight role. The following portfolios have been established and are functional:

- Community Services Portfolio Committee
- Technical and Infrastructure Services Portfolio Committee
- Finance Portfolio Committee
- Corporate Services Portfolio Committee
- Sustainable Development and Town Plannig Portfolio Committee
- MPAC

3.24.2 Human Resource Services

The Council of Inkosi uMtubatuba Municipality last approved the Human Resource Development Strategy that includes a Five-Year Human Resource Implementation Plan in the 2022/23 FY.It has been resolved that the Strategy shall be subject to annual review. It is common cause that human resources remain easily most significant and a costly resource for every Municipality. Accordingly, human resources play a pivotal role within the Municipality particularly when it is utilized at its peak and is constantly monitored. It is important for the Municipality to ensure that it has the right number and competencies as well as the most appropriate organizational and functional spread of human resources.

Finally, there must be in place functioning systems and structures that allow the Municipality to operate efficiently and cost-effectively. Naturally the need for these resources tends to change over time as priorities and budgetary constraints change. Consequently, the Municipality needs to update its Human Resource Management, Human Resource Development Strategy and Implementation Plan each year to ensure its constant relevance.

The Human Resource Management, Human Resource Development Strategy and Implementation Plan outline the intentions of the Municipality in relation to how it should manage its human capital, focusing in the following:

- Planning the municipal workforce in totality;
- Developing a capable and skilled workforce that strives to achieve service excellence; and
- Setting guidelines to strengthen leadership and develop human capital by attracting, retaining scarce, valued and critically required skills for the Municipality.

In line with the above, the Human Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan are aimed at:

Ensuring that the Municipality has the right number and composition of staff with the appropriate competencies, in the right places, to deliver on the Municipality's mandate and achieve its strategic goals and objectives;

Ensuring that the Municipality's employees are suitably skilled and competent to add value to the Municipality in delivering sustainable solutions, advice and capacity building to the municipality.

Ensuring that the municipality makes optimum use of human resources, envisages and manages surpluses and/or shortages of staff;

For all intents and purposes in the quest to guarantee that the Municipality makes the best possible use of its resources to attain its commitments and programme objectives set out in the IDP, SDBIPs, the Back-to-Basics Strategy and Strategic Plan, the Municipality needs to have in place a well-structured HRM & HRD Strategy and Implementation Plan. This strategy informs the decision-makers on the three critical issues vis-a-vis:

- current supply of human resources;
- human resources demand, as well as
- Prioritized and strategic HR actions to be taken.

Inkosi Mtubatuba Municipality believes that the creativity, diversity and energy that its employees bring is key to its success and that there should be human resource management systems that will fit organizational strategies, respond to a broader range of external environmental influences and help the Municipality to attract and retain employees with the skills and motivation required for high level performance.

The main objectives of these strategies are to assist the Municipality in the career development of its existing staff, reduction of labour turnovers and optimal utilization of the existing personnel including the implementation of both the Affirmative Action Policy as well as the Employment Equity Policy. Such strategies need to be developmental and not punitive and aim at developing staff members in order to retain them within an enabling environment.

At this juncture, the Human Resource Management, Human Resource Development Strategy and 5- Year Human Resource Implementation Plan are being implemented having since received approval by Council. The Human Resource Strategy and Implementation Plan is annexed hereto for ease of reference.

Table 23: Service Policy Objectives

Human Resource Services Policy Objectives					
Objectives	**Strategy**	**Priority**	**Output**	**Ward**	**Annual Target**
To provide effective and efficient Human Resources Management aimed at achievinga skilled workforcethat is responsive to Service delivery and change	Development of workplace skills plan	Employment Equity	Workplace Skills Plans submitted to LOSETA	All Wards	**30 June 2025**
	Development and Implementationof Employment Equity Plan	Employment Equity	Number of employed people from designated groups		**30 June 2025**
	% of operational expenditure spent on WSP	**Human Resources Development**	**% of operational expenditure spenton WSP**		**1%**

3.24.3 Information And Communication Technology (ICT) Services

The Municipality has an ICT Strategic Framework policy that is not adopted by Council yet. The Public Service Corporate Governance of Information and Communication Technology Policy Framework (2012) stipulates that COBIT5 is to be adopted and implemented as the Governance of ICT Framework on the Governance of ICT layer.

COBIT5 will enable the municipality to achieve their strategic goals by deriving optimal value from ICT through the realisation of benefits and optimising resources and risk.

COBIT 5 is based on five principles that are essential for the effective management and governance of enterprise IT:

- **Principle 1**: Meeting stakeholder needs
- **Principle 2:** Covering the enterprise end to end.
- **Principle 3:** Applying a single integrated framework.
- **Principle 4:** Enabling a holistic approach.
- **Principle 5:** Separating governance from management

These five principles enable an organisation to build a holistic framework for the governance and management of IT that is built on seven 'enablers':

1. People, policies and frameworks
2. Processes
3. Organisational structures
4. Culture, ethics and behaviour
5. Information
6. Services, infrastructure and applications
7. People, skills and competencies

Together, the principles and enablers allow an organisation to align its IT investments with its objectives to realise the value of those investments. Addressing AG findings when we joined the office in 2019/2020 Financial Year, a lot of documentation was requested from the office like Information Technology General Control, and none was available. The ITGC list was developed by Bonakude and our office met all requirements listed below.

3.24.4 Municipal (ITGC), To Be Specific the Findings to Have Been Addressed Were:

- User Access Control
- User Access right to the system
- Systems Agents update and emails.
- Disaster recovery measures
- Offsite Backups
- Information Security
- Monitoring of Vendors

ICT has reviewed all the above and improved on how things are to be done for compliance's purposes. The Municipality is proud to say all policies and other documentation that governs the ICT were submitted and the other documents are listed below.

1. ICT policies
2. ICT governance framework.
3. ICT strategy charter and committee.
4. Bcp (Business Continuity Plan)/Drp (Disaster recovery plan)
5. ICT Change Management Policy
6. Inadequate server room controls.
7. ICT steering committee charter
8. ICT Governance Charter.
9. ICT Strategic framework
10. Contract Management Policy
11. Data Centre Control and Environmental Policy
12. Domain Controller and Active directory were introduced to improve Security on our network.
13. PRTG Network monitor
14. Audit plus for to generate network reports.
15. Access control to systems and roles.
16. We have centralized our network connections, meaning one is able to connect or interact with our systems regardless the office he /she is based on. We are to do the same with telephones and security.
17. One thing that is not achieved yet is access control to the Municipal offices but all the required documentation in terms of procurement has been made and submitted to SCM.
18. The change in the Telephone system has been made. Offices received new telephones with updated technology.

3.24.5 Property; Legal; Risk Management and Procurement Services

Property Rates collection and service charges form a substantial financial component of the Municipality. The collection rate within Mtubatuba Municipality has to date (2024/2025) been affected by the pandemic(Covid19) and the improvement in the coming years is not certain since we not sure when the country will be free from the virus so the affected customers willgo back to their normal operations.

Currently, the Municipality has a fully functional Risk Management Unit

3.25 COMPONENT J: MISCELLANEOUS

This component includes: the provision of Airports, Abattoirs, Municipal Courts and Forestryas municipal enterprises and is not applicable to Mtubatuba Municipality

3.26 COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFOMANCE SCORECARD

This component includes: Annual Performance Scorecard Report for the current year.

The implementation of the IDP and the measurement of performance of the IDP strategies and projects should align with the performance management system of the organization. The MSA envisages that the IDP will equip the organization, its leaders, managers and workers, as well as all other local stakeholders, in decision-making, monitoring and reviewing the achievements of the municipality in integrated development planning.

Concurrent would be the process of integrating organizational performance with employee performance, ensuring that the IDP and organizational priorities cascade into the performance agreements and contracts with individual employees.

The link between these processes and systems lies in the organizational priorities which have been determined in the preparation of the Performance Management System and the contracts and the way in which they are designed and implemented.

The IDP was compiled based on the inputs received from municipal stakeholders, national and provincial policy directives, the current status of service delivery, and resources available. The municipal budget was prepared based on the municipal strategic objectives, the requirements applicable to the municipality in the IDP. These strategies, actions and financial resources are linked with each other hereby ensuring alignment of the municipal budget with the IDP.

These strategies will be used to annually formulate the service delivery budget implementation plan (SDBIP) and performance indicators for the Mtubatuba Municipality, which will be used to monitor the implementation of the municipal strategies (IDP) and budget. The performance of the municipality will then be assessed and reported on quarterly as well as annually in the municipality’s annual report.

4. CHAPTER 4: ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART 2)

4.1 COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

4.1.1 POLICIES

1.	Name of Policy	Status	Reviewed Yes/No
2.	Affirmative Action	Due for review	No
3.	Attraction and Retention	Due for review	No
4.	Code of conduct for employees	Completed	Yes
5.	Delegations Framework	Completed	No
6.	Disciplinary Code and Procedures	As per Collective Agreement	Yes
7.	Essential Services	Not in place	N/A
8.	Employee Assistance/ Wellness	Due for review	No
9.	Employment Equity	Due for review	No
10.	Exit Management	Not in place	N/A
11.	Grievance Procedures	As per Collective Agreement	
12.	HIV Aids	Completed	No
13.	Human Resource and Development	Completed	Yes
14.	Information Technology	Completed	Yes
15.	Leave Management	Completed	Yes
16.	Occupational Health and Safety	Not in place	
17.	Overtime policy	Completed	Yes
18.	Individual Performance Management System and Organisational PMS Framework	Completed	Yes
19.	Recruitment and Selection policy	Completed	Yes
20.	Sexual Harassment	Due for review	No
21.	Skills Development	Completed	Yes
22.	Smoking	Due for review	No
23.	Special Skills	Not in place	
24.	Uniforms and Protective clothing	Due for review	No
25.	Vehicle Usage Policy		Yes

4.1.2 INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

Type of Injury	Injury Leave Taken Days	Employees using Injury Leave No.	Proportion employees using Sick Leave %	Average Injury Leave per employee Days
Temporary total disablement	0	0	0%	00
Permanent disablement	2	1	55%	03
Total	**2**	**1**	**55%**	**03**

- During the 2022/23 FY A forensic Investigation was done which led to 15 employees being subjected to disciplinary hearings.
- Thirteen (13) of the of the 15 disciplinary hearings have been resolved. One employee resigned, one passed away and the remainders were terminated.
- All the terminated employees have challenged their dismissal through the SALGBC and such all these matters are still pending.
- No injury on duty was reported for the period under review;
- No employee placed on medical bording.

4.1.3 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

The Municipality had 3 performance assessment that were conducted on 06 December 2022; 22 March 2023; 07 June 2023. The quarterly performance reports were prepared and submitted to Internal Auditors, Performance Audit Committee and to relevant council committees (including council).

4.2 COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

4.3 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING

4.3.1 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR 2022/23

Name of Training intervention	Number of Attendees	Provider
	Employed	
MFMP	9	CSM
Conditions of Services Collective Agreements	3	SALGA
Ethics of Public Ethics	13	National School of Government
Bursary of Public Administration	3	LGSETA
Bursary of Municipal Finance Management	1	LGSETA
Conditions of Service Training	4	SALGA
Main Collective Agreement Training	4	SALGA
SAGE 300 People	6	CCG Camelsa
Labour Relations Training	5	SALGA
Minutes Taking and Report Writing	12	SALGA
Training on Coordinating Virtual Meetings	12	SALGA
	Unemployed	
Internship programme 2020-2022	17	Mtubatuba Local Municipality
I8 Months Inservice Training Programme	7	COGTA

4.4 COMPONENT D: MANAGING THE WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

4.4.1 EMPLOYEE EXPENDITURE

- All permanent municipal employees received 6,25% increment in July 2022 asper South African Local Government Bargaining Council Directive.
- The employees budget is still in line with SALGA threshold

5. CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The municipality has billed **R61 547 531.00** for refuse and property rates and collected a total revenue of **R46 946 638 for** property rates and refuse revenue. The total revenue including government grants for year 2022/23 is **R360 438 517.00** while the operating expenditure was **R 362 792 588.00** excluding capital. Capital expenditure was sitting at **R81 997 002.00**

COMPONENT A: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1.1 Statements of financial Performance: Revenue

The following table provides a summary of the Municipality's financial performance as at 30 June 2024.

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts						
Budget on Accrual Basis						
Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	7 998 587.00	- 1 447 160.00	**6 551 427.00**	5 573 191.00	- **978 236.00**	A1
Rendering of services	472 148.00	285 641.00	**757 789.00**	911 422.00	**153 633.00**	A2
Construction contracts (INEP)	-	5 365 901.00	**5 365 901.00**	5 631 478.00	**265 577.00**	B2
Rental of facilities and equipment	350 355.00	- 200 000.00	**150 355.00**	224 424.00	**74 069.00**	A3
Licences and permits	3 323 340.00	- 100 000.00	**3 223 340.00**	2 858 190.00	- **365 150.00**	A4
Other income	66 727.00	3 878 927.00	**3 945 654.00**	459 180.00	- **3 486 474.00**	A5
Interest income- bank and receivables from exchange	5 454 368.00	851 406.00	**6 305 774.00**	7 573 157.00	**1 267 383.00**	A6
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**17 665 525.00**	**8 634 715.00**	**26 300 240.00**	**23 231 042.00**	- **3 069 198.00**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	52 205 317.00	188 127.00	**52 393 444.00**	57 636 949.00	**5 243 505.00**	A7
Interest income from receivables from non-exchange	20 133 014.00	- 133 014.00	**20 000 000.00**	20 837 719.00	**837 719.00**	A8
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	293 434 001.00	- 3 510 903.00	**289 923 098.00**	292 385 565.00	**2 462 467.00**	A9
Public contributions and donations	-	-	**-**	42 380 810.00	**42 380 810.00**	
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits						
	1 544 641.00	155 359.00	**1 700 000.00**	1 686 072.00	- **13 928.00**	A10
Total revenue from non- exchange transactions	**367 316 973.00**	- **3 300 431.00**	**364 016 542.00**	**414 927 115.00**	**50 910 573.00**	
Total revenue	**384 982 498.00**	**5 334 284.00**	**390 316 782.00**	**438 158 157.00**	**47 841 375.00**	
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	- 124 684 138.00	1.00	- **124 684 137.00**	- 136 864 129.00	- **12 179 992.00**	A11
Remuneration of councillors	- 18 523 917.00	-	- **18 523 917.00**	- 17 388 707.00	**1 135 210.00**	A12
Construction contracts expenditure (INEP)	-	- 5 365 901.00	- **5 365 901.00**	- 5 631 478.00	- **265 577.00**	A13
Depreciation and amortisation	- 29 823 160.00	-	- **29 823 160.00**	- 34 617 206.00	- **4 794 046.00**	A14
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	-	-	-	- 1 819 479.00	- **1 819 479.00**	B14
Finance costs	- 1 000 000.00	-	- **1 000 000.00**	- 4 532 621.00	- **3 532 621.00**	A15
Lease rentals on operating lease	-	-	-	- 1 783 179.00	- **1 783 179.00**	A16
Debt Impairment	- 12 678 750.00	1 653 750.00	- **11 025 000.00**	- 34 085 351.00	- **23 060 351.00**	A17
Contracted Services	- 59 698 875.00	- 8 986 605.00	- **68 685 480.00**	- 75 861 697.00	- **7 176 217.00**	A18
General Expenses	- 44 973 081.00	19 599 476.00	- **25 373 605.00**	- 41 585 460.00	- **16 211 855.00**	A19
Total expenditure	- **291 381 921.00**	**6 900 721.00**	- **284 481 200.00**	- **354 169 307.00**	- **69 688 107.00**	
Operating surplus	**93 600 577.00**	**12 235 005.00**	**105 835 582.00**	**83 988 850.00**	- **21 846 732.00**	
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	-	-	- 792 501.00	- **792 501.00**	A20
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	219 600.00	**219 600.00**	A21

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts						
Budget on Accrual Basis						
	Approved Budget	Adjustment	Final Budget	Actual amount on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
	-	-	-	- 572 901.00	- 572 901.00	
Surplus before capital expenditure	**93 600 577.00**	**12 235 005.00**	**105 835 582.00**	**83 415 949.00**	**- 22 419 633.00**	
Capital expenditure			**46 281 805.00**		**5 623 380.00**	
	47 556 437.00	- 1 274 632.00		51 905 185.00		A22
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	**46 044 140.00**	**13 509 637.00**	**59 553 777.00**	**31 510 764.00**	**- 28 043 013.00**	
Reconciliation						
Basis difference						
Capital expenditure				51 905 185.00		A22
Actual Amount in the Statement of Financial Performance				**83 415 949.00**		

5.1.2. Statements Of Financial Performance: Revenue Collection Performance by Source

iNkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality			
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024			
Statement of Financial Performance			
Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2024	2023 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	16	5 573 191	3 734 464
Rendering of services	17	911 422	1 915 347
Construction contracts (INEP)		5 631 478	6 836 522
Rental of facilities and equipment	18	224 424	212 063
Licences and permits	19	2 858 190	2 753 095
Other income	20	459 180	14 184
Interest income- bank and receivables from exchange	21	7 573 157	4 565 289
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**23 231 042**	**20 030 964**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	22	57 636 949	50 785 015
Interest income - receivables from non-exchange	23	20 837 719	9 837 645
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	24	292 385 565	273 072 828
Public contributions and donations	25	42 380 810	5 024 115
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	26	1 686 072	1 264 391
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		**414 927 115**	**339 983 994**
Total revenue		**438 158 157**	**360 014 958**
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	27	-136 864 129	-127 969 158
Remuneration of councillors	28	-17 388 707	-17 559 228
Construction contracts expenditure (INEP)	29	-5 631 478	-6 836 522
Depreciation and amortisation	30	-34 617 206	-30 143 327
Finance costs	31	-4 532 621	-4 942 738
Lease rentals on operating lease	32	-1 783 179	-2 035 851
Debt Impairment	33	-34 085 351	-12 168 071
Contracted services	34	-75 861 697	-123 788 196
General Expenses	35	-41 585 460	-54 433 978
Total expenditure		**-352 349 828**	**-379 877 069**
Operating surplus (deficit)		**85 808 329**	**-19 862 111**
Gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets	37	-792 501	-2 511 227
Fair value adjustments	38	219 600	868 400
Impairment loss	39	-1 819 479	-5 322 356
		-2 392 380	**-6 965 183**
Surplus (deficit) for the year		**83 415 949**	**-26 827 294**

5.1.3 Grants

The Municipality received the following operating transfers and grants during thefinancial year:

Description	Budget 2023/2024		2024/2027 MTREF		
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	2024/2025 Budget Year	2025/2026 Budget Year	2027/2028 Budget Year
Grants Revenue					
Equitable Share	(213 319 600.00)	-	(223 985 580.00)	(234 210 876.37)	(248 410 594.30)
Equitable Share - Councillor Support	(19 554 400.00)	-	(21 155 420.00)	(22 424 745.20)	(22 636 299.40)
Provincialization of Libraries	(3 570 000.00)	-	(3 728 000.00)	(2 894 000.00)	(3 024 000.00)
Community Service Library Grant-CYBER CAD	(2 341 000.00)	-	(2 446 000.00)	(2 662 000.00)	(2 700 000.00)
Municipal Finance Management Grant	(1 920 000.00)	-	(1 900 000.00)	(2 000 000.00)	(2 200 000.00)
EPWP Grant	(2 100 000.00)	-	(2 226 000.00)	-	-
National Electrification - Operational	(6 760 000.00)	-	-	(7 205 000.00)	(7 509 000.00)
DSR - Sports Facilities (Care Takers)	(415 000.00)	-	-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant Operational	(845 002.24)	-	(1 315 939.15)	(1 922 350.00)	(2 077 050.00)
Total Operational Grants	**(250 825 002.24)**	**-**	**(256 756 939.15)**	**(273 318 971.57)**	**(288 556 943.70)**
Capital Grants					
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	(41 463 997.76)	-	(35 468 060.85)	(36 524 650.00)	(39 463 950.00)
Total Capital Grants	**(41 463 997.76)**	**-**	**(35 468 060.85)**	**(36 524 650.00)**	**(39 463 950.00)**
Total Operating and Capital Grants	**(292 289 000.00)**	**-**	**(292 225 000.00)**	**(309 843 621.57)**	**(328 020 893.70)**

5.1.4 Asset Management

Assets are managed and maintained by the Directorate under of Budget and Treasury Office and provision is made under their respective operational budgets for maintenance over the life cycle of the asset. The asset management unit is responsible for maintaining the asset register, annual asset counts, capturing of newly acquired assets on the asset register and the removal of obsolete or written off assets from the asset register. In the year 2024/25, Inkosi uMtubatuba Local Municipality appointed CCG Systems consultants to render the service for Asset Management due to shortage of human capital within the Municipality as the section has an Asset Officer only responsible within the unit.0n the 1st of June 2024 Accountant :Asset was appointed.

The Municipality's asset register is GRAP compliant and is accessed from the municipality's financial system Sage Evolution with Infrastructure and movable assets that includes but not limited to electricity, roads, land and buildings. The moveable consists of furniture and fittings, office equipment, computer equipment and vehicles.

5.1.5 Financial Ratios and Indicators

Mtubatuba municipality make use of several operating ratios and indicators to enable to benchmark financial performance. The following are of particular importance:

Expenditure	2023	2024	Norm 2023
Employee Cost	R143 208 055.00	R153 767 046.00	93%
Repairs & Maintenance	R16 320 000.00	R12 870 000.00	79%
Finance Charges & Impairment	R1 000 000.00	R1 050 000.00	95%
Debt Impairment	R11 410 875.00	R10 303 151.00	90%
Total Expenditure	**R171 938 930.00**	**R177 990 197.00**	

5.1.6 Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratio is calculated based on current assets divided by current liabilities. The liquidity ratio is a measure of the ability of the Municipality to utilize cash and cash equivalents to extinguish or retire its current liabilities immediately. Ideally, the Municipality should have the equivalent cash and cash equivalents on hand to meet at least the current liabilities, which should translate into a liquidity ratio of 1. Anything below 1 indicates a shortage in cash to meet creditor's obligations. For the 2024/2025 financial year the ratio is 46 409 586/105 864 394= 0.44

5.1.7 Cost Coverage

Cost coverage ratio explains for how many months the expenditure can be covered by the cash and other liquid assets available to the Municipality excluding utilization of grants.
2 122 237/328 381 351.60 =0,0065 which is below the norm of 1.

5.1.8 Service Debtors to Revenue

Service debtors to revenue ratio is the percentage outstanding debtors to annual revenue.

Description	Budget year 2024/2025		Actual 2025
R thousand	**Original Budget**	**Adjustment Budget**	**Actual**
		10	
Revenue By Source	**A**	**H**	
Property rates	52 205 317.00	52 393 444.00	55 013 116.00
Service charges - refuse revenue	7 998 587.00	6 551 426.00	6 878 998.00
Total Service charges	**60 203 904.00**	**58 944 870.00**	**61 892 114.00**
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	3 854 368.00	3 305 774.00	2 447 106.00
Sum of debtors in rands	64 058 272.00	62 250 644.00	64 339 220.00
Total Revenue	337 007 597.00	345 852 784.00	352 675 442.00
% of debtors to annual Revenue	**19%**	**18%**	**18%**

5.1.9 Creditor System Efficiency

The Municipality is unable to pay its creditors after 30 days of submitting the invoices and the liquidity ratio is un favorable.

5.1.10 Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure

Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of capital interest and principal by the total operating expenditure. The Municipality can keep a balance between its capital expenditure which is table A5 and its operational expenditure which is table A4. The budgeted capital expenditure for 2023/2024 was R46 281 805 while the actual expenditure was sitting at R51 905 185

5.1.11 Employee Costs

Employee costs are calculated as a percentage of total expenditure excluding capital expenditure. During 2024/2025 audit information employee related costs represented 39% of the total operating expenditure, which is within the treasury norm.

Description	2024
Employee Related Cost	R134 131 692.00
Remuneration to Councilor's	R19 635354.00
Total	**R153 767 046.00**
Total expenditure	**308 633 105.00**
Percentage	**50%**

5.1.12 Repairs and Maintenance

During 2024/2025 the Repairs and Maintenance stood at less than 8% and Finance charges 1% of the operating expenditure. Actual Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is inline the prescribed treasury norm of 8% of the total operational expenditure, the Municipality ensured tat such repairs and maintenance would be carried on and as-and-when-necessary basis and are properly planned. The finance charges relate to the provision for land-fill site rehabilitation after its useful lifespan and the portion for the Machinery leases. The Municipality does not have any external borrowings to fund repairs and maintenance and capital assets.

5.1.13 Debt Recovery Rate

The Municipality's debt recovery rate is 87% which is based on last 12 months' receipts (R51 727 509) divided by last 12 months billing (R58 944 871.00). Included in the receipts is the old debts as the approximately 90 percent of our debtors above 90 days. Government departments are also contributing to the increasingly debtor's book.

Mtubatuba Municipality generates revenue from four major sources vis-à-vis Property Rates: Refuse Removal, License and Permits. The tariffs relating to service charges in the Municipality were increased by 3% for service charge refuse during 2022/23 financial year.

5.2 PART B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

5.2.1 Capital Expenditure

The total capital budget for 2023/24 was R47 556 437 during the adjustment budget, this amount was reduced to R46 281 805 The actual expenditure at the end of the financial year was R51 905 185. This is represented by the addition in the below extract.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	61 555 000.00	12 000 000.00	-	-	-	-	**73 555 000.00**
Buildings	41 008 803.00	-	-	-	- 3 236 578.00	-540820.00	**37 231 405.00**
Plant and machinery	4 494 726.00	-	- 87 774.00	158 209.00	- 936 096.00	-	**3 629 065.00**
Furniture and office Equipment	2 942 018.00	706 333.00	- 7 494.00	475 202.00	- 871 254.00	-	**3 244 805.00**
Transport assets	3 221 506.00	-	-1 127 792.00	-	- 380 485.00	-	**1 713 229.00**
IT equipment	3 184 420.00	1 252 292.00	- 57 556.00	230 000.00	- 1 402 485.00	-	**3 206 671.00**
Infrastructure	157 295 870.00	23 911 534.00	-	-	- 19 677 618.00	- 82 118.00	**161 447 668.00**
Community assets	195 649 923.00	14 035 025.00	-	41 484 357.00	- 8 046 489.00	-1 196 541.00	**241 926 275.00**
Total	**469 352 266.00**	**51 905 184.00**	**-1 280 616.00**	**42 347 768.00**	**- 34 551 005.00**	**-1 819 479.00**	**525 954 118.00**

5.2.2 CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT YEAR 2023/24

Choose name from list - Table B5 Adjustments Capital Expenditure Budget by vote and funding -

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2023/24									Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
		Original Budget	Prior Adjusted 5	Accum. Funds 6	Multi-year capital 7	Unfore. Unavoid. 8	Nat. or Prov. Govt 9	Other Adjusts. 10	Total Adjusts. 11	Adjusted Budget 12	Adjusted Budget	Adjusted Budget
R thousands		A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
***Single-year expenditure** to be adjusted*	2											
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Finance & Administration		411	–	–	–	–	–	9 693	9 693	10 104	10 508	10 981
Vote 3 - Finance & Administration		2 161	–	–	–	–	–	(509)	(509)	1 652	1 718	1 796
Vote 4 - Planning & Development		5 109	–	–	–	–	–	3 152	3 152	8 261	6 143	5 878
Vote 5 - Public Safety		665	–	–	–	–	–	(404)	(404)	261	271	284
Vote 6 - [NAME OF VOTE 6]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Road Transport		25 474	–	–	–	–	–	(4 024)	(4 024)	21 449	22 307	23 311
Vote 8 - Waste Management		102	–	–	–	–	–	(59)	(59)	43	45	47
Vote 9 - Community & Social Services		13 635	–	–	–	–	–	(9 124)	(9 124)	4 511	4 692	4 903
Vote 10 - [NAME OF VOTE 10]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		**47 556**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1 275)**	**(1 275)**	**46 282**	**45 685**	**47 199**
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		**47 556**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1 275)**	**(1 275)**	**46 282**	**45 685**	**47 199**
Capital Expenditure - Functional												
Governance and administration		**2 572**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9 184**	**9 184**	**11 756**	**12 226**	**12 776**
Executive and council		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Finance and administration		2 572	–					9 184	9 184	11 756	12 226	12 776
Internal audit		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**14 300**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9 528)**	**(9 528)**	**4 772**	**4 963**	**5 186**
Community and social services		13 635	–					(9 124)	(9 124)	4 511	4 692	4 903
Sport and recreation		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Public safety		665	–					(404)	(404)	261	271	284
Housing		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Health		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**30 582**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(872)**	**(872)**	**29 710**	**28 450**	**29 189**
Planning and development		5 109	–					3 152	3 152	8 261	6 143	5 878
Road transport		25 474	–					(4 024)	(4 024)	21 449	22 307	23 311
Environmental protection		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		**102**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(59)**	**(59)**	**43**	**45**	**47**
Energy sources		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Water management		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		102	–					(59)	(59)	43	45	47
Other		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	**47 556**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1 275)**	**(1 275)**	**46 282**	**45 685**	**47 199**
Funded by:												
National Government		37 456	–					(1 392)	(1 392)	36 064	37 507	39 195
Provincial Government		4 261	–					(1 652)	(1 652)	2 609	–	–
District Municipality		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	4	**41 717**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3 044)**	**(3 044)**	**38 673**	**37 507**	**39 195**
Borrowing		–	–					–	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds		5 839	–					1 770	1 770	7 609	8 178	8 005
Total Capital Funding		**47 556**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1 275)**	**(1 275)**	**46 282**	**45 685**	**47 199**

5.2.3 Sources of Finance

Mtubatuba Municipality generates revenue from four major sources: Property Rates; Refuse Removal, License and Permits. The tariffs relating to service charges in the Municipality were increased for all services in 2023/24

5.2.4 Capital Spending Projects

Capital projects are funded from Municipal Infrastructure grant and own revenue, different infrastructure construction is taking place in municipal wards:

Description	Budget 2023/2024		2024/2027 MTREF		
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	2024/2025 Budget Year	2025/2026 Budget Year	2027/2028 Budget Year
Capital Contribution					
Mtuba urban Road Ward 5, Ebaswzini Gravel Access Road Ward 12.	23 257 121.00	-	2 628 448.21	2 556 725.50	2 762 476.50
Construction of Velempini Multi-Purpose Com	5 187 922.00	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	-	-	600 000.00	630 000.00	667 800.00
Motor Vehicles	1 500 000.00	-	4 750 000.00	4 987 500.00	5 286 750.00
Office Equipment	200 000.00	-	200 000.00	210 000.00	222 600.00
Furniture and Fittings	-	-	620 000.00	651 000.00	690 060.00
Computer Equipment	550 000.00	-	1 250 000.00	1 312 500.00	1 391 250.00
System Software	-	-	-	-	-
INEP-Funded Internal	-	-	2 200 000.00	2 310 000.00	2 448 600.00
Beautification- N2 to Mtuba town	-	-	400 000.00	420 000.00	445 200.00
Skip bins	-	-	200 000.00	210 000.00	222 600.00
VTS Mechinery for testing station	-	-	1 500 000.00	1 575 000.00	1 669 500.00
Animal Pound	-	-	200 000.00	210 000.00	222 600.00
Land Acqusition Tourism Information Centre	6 500 000.00	-	3 200 000.00	3 360 000.00	3 561 600.00
Mtubatuba Sport Complex Phase II, Ward 04	13 029 031.45	-	32 839 612.64	33 967 924.50	36 701 473.50
Dukuduku Sport Field, Ward 02	-	-	1 000 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 113 000.00
Construction and Rehabilitation of the Tourisn	3 000 000.00	-	2 000 000.00	2 100 000.00	2 226 000.00
Landfile Site Rehabilitation	-	-	7 000 000.00	7 350 000.00	7 791 000.00
Sub-Total	**53 224 074.45**	**-**	**60 588 060.85**	**62 900 650.00**	**67 422 510.00**

5.2.5 Basic Service And Infrastructure Backlogs – Overview

The municipality has infrastructure development backlogs and therefore commits itself to reduce backlogs by 2030. The municipality has on annual basis allocated budget from the equitable share to address the backlog relating to basic services.

5.3 COMPONENT C: CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

5.3.1 Borrowings and Investments

There Municipality does not have any loans, Overdraft for the 2023/24 financial year. For Inkosi Mtubatuba Local Municipality cash flow is of utmost significance to the financial health of the organization. The local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) requires that a municipality must establish an appropriate and effective cash management and investment policy. Under this policy framework, the Municipality must:

- Conduct its cash management and investments
- Invest surplus cash that is not immediately required for expenditure purposes.
- This surplus could include income from rates and services, rents, fines, grants, subsidies, levels and interest earned on investments.

Investments are placed with top creditworthy institutions as rated by nationally recognized credit rating agencies. Cash flow management is crucial to any operation, and during the year 2023/2024, the cash flow of the municipality was very low in such that Unspent Conditional Grants were not Cash backed by the end of the financial year.

In the 2023/2024 The Interim Finance Committee has also look at the issues of Backing the Grants to their investment accoun

6. CHAPTER 6: AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

REFER TO ANNEXURE A

7. CHAPTER 7: SERVICE PROVIDER'S PERFORMANCE

The service provider's performance assessment is done in line with section number 46 (a, b & c) of chapter 6 the municipal systems act and regulation 32 of 2000 Section 116 of the Municipal Finance Management Act regulates contract management, monitoring of contracts on monthly basis. The report herein below outlines the assessment of each contracted service that the municipality has with external service providers. The rating of service providers is based on the legend mentioned hereunder.

Rating score index	
1	Unacceptable performance
2	Performance not fully satisfactory
3	Fully effective
4	Performance significantly above expectation
5	Outstanding Performance

7.1 A detailed spreadsheet of service provider's performance for 2024/25 financial year,refer to annexure F

REFER TO ANNEXURE ~ F

8. CHAPTER 8: REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

MUNICIPAL AUDIT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

REFER TO ANNEXURE D

9. CHAPTER 9: REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

REFER TO ANNEXURE E

10. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX-E: WARD COMMITTEE REPORTING

Functions of Ward Committees

The ward committee is regarded as the statutory structure recognized by the municipal council as its consultative body and communication channel on matters affecting the ward, which includes but not limited to:

- Representing the community in the compilation and implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Ensuring constructive and harmonious interaction between the municipality and the community
- Attending to all matters that affect and benefit the community
- Acting in the best interest of the community, and ensuring active participation of the community in the municipality's budgetary process.

Ward committees have an important role to play in bridging the gap between the municipality, its council and the community. Some of the objectives of ward committees are to:

- Create formal unbiased communication channels and co-operative partnerships between the municipality and the community within a ward
- Ensure contact between the municipality and the community through the use and payment of services
- Create harmonious relationships between the residents of a ward, Ward Councillor, geographically diverse community and the municipality
- Facilitate public participation in the process of managing the development, review, and implementation of the municipality's IDP.

Ward	Ward Committee Members	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Reports Submitted to the Municipality	Challenges Experienced	Measures taken to address them
1	1. Sikhona Bonginkosi 2. Mthethwa Thulani 3. Buthelezi Nozipho 4. Khumalo Thabani 5. Ndaba Nene 6. Mnguni Thembeka 7. Mbuyazi Tema	11	120	N/A	N/A

	8. Sithole M. 9. Mngomezulu M.N 10. Mkhize Themba				
2	1. Mgabhi Bhekizizwe Vusumuzi 2. Mthembu Fanele 3. Gumede Phindile F. 4. Myeza Gloria 5. Njabulo Zitha Jonathan 6. Shandu Ntombenhle A. 7. Ntombela Thokozani PraiseGod 8. Mdletshe Bhekizitha Vela 9. Mthiyane Sibusiso Mkhonzeni 10. Mbuyazi Hlengiwe L.	12	120	N/A	N/A
3	1. Thethwayo Tholakele Winnie 2. Mthethwa Zwilenkosi 3. Zulu Dumisani Emmanuel 4. Mthiyane Sithembiso Tornado 5. Kunene Thobani Wilfred 6. Ngwane Siyabonga Zakhele 7. Mtshali Bongani 8. Simelane Eric	12	120	N/A	N/A
4	1. Magubane Mbuso 2. Nxumalo Nonhlanhla 3. Sibuza (Ntshangase) Thembelihle Cleries 4. Maphanga Timothy 5. Mthembu Mvumeleni Freedom 6. Zulu (Masondo) Alfred 7. Msane Mpiyonke S. 8. Mhlongo Muzikayise Bhekizenzo	12	96	N/A	N/A
5	1. Ntenga Mduduzi 2. Mgenge Vusi 3. Mashaba (Mdletshe) Gugu P. 4. Sithole Oscar 5. Mthimkhulu Ntokozo Sikhumbuzo 6. Mathe Sipho M.	11	108	N/A	N/A

	7. Van Rooyen Monique Natasha 8. Ndlovu Mandlakhe Majazimani 9. Khoza NE				
6	1. Nxumalo Lucky Sizwe 2. Ncube Sibusiso Phapha 3. Mkhwanazi Lethukuthula Phila 4. Ntshangase Hlengiwe Betty 5. Mdletshe Florence Mamsie 6. Dube ZJ 7. Dube Mpumelelo Goodness 8. Dube Sizwe Siyathokoza 9. Nxumalo Nicholas M 10. Hlunguane Dumisane	12	120	N/A	N/A
7	1. Sibiya Nonhlanhla 2. Mthethwa Phumlile Fortunate 3. Tembe Ntombenhle Nelisiwe 4. Brits L.G 5. Msweli Thamsanqa 6. Sithole Sithembiso 7. Mkhwanazi Sbangani Leonard 8. Xaba Mandlakayise 9. Jobe Goodness Promise 10. Myeza Mbongeni Sawe	12	120	N/A	N/A
8	1. Khumalo Mduduzi Goodman 2. Manzini Sarah Zonke 3. Zikhali Mzikawubongwa 4. Gumede Phuthalenzeka 5. Msweni Johan Mbongeni 6. Mdletshe Dinabantu 7. Mthembu Sthembiso Elvis 8. Biyela Thandi Nikiwe 9. Shandu Goodness Thembelihle 10. Mlambo Thembinkosi Bhekicala	12	120	N/A	N/A
9	1. Mthembu Thokozile P 2. Gazu Fikile Q. 3. Tono Zanele	12	108	N/A	N/A

	4. Mbuyazi Bhekisani Titus 5. Nxumalo Sibongiseni Scelo 6. Mantengu Siphamandla Mthembu Eunice 7. MantenguThembinkosi Mandlenkosi 8. Nhlenyama Ntibane Raphael 9. Nhleko EN				
10	1. Mngomezulu Sihle Jabulani 2. Nxumalo Mduduzi 3. Nene Zenzele 4. Xulu Zamani 5. Mcambi Sibonakaliso Mondli 6. Mabika Sibusiso 7. Msweli Thembeni Goodness 8. Khambule Gladys	12	120	N/A	N/A
11	1. Zikhali Mduduzi 2. Mkhwanazi Ntombizonke 3. Dube Princess Jabu 4. Mbuyazi Sphiwe 5. Sithole Nomshado 6. Khoza Slungile Almina 7. Mfekayi Thobile 8. Dlamini Mafika Dumisani 9. Mthiyane Alson m. 10. Ngobese Zodwa Nozipho	12	120	N/A	N/A
12	1. Zwane Lindiwe 2. Mkhwanazi Hlengiwe Sbongile 3. Zondi Sipho 4. Mtshali Bhekabantu B. 5. Nkosi Qhwandaphansi Jonathan 6. Masondo Ishmael Mhlabuthini 7. Banon Zandile Cynthia 8. Mkhwanazi Zulumanyanyeni Mandlenkosi 9. Nkosi Phumelele 10. Zwane Fikelaphi Thokoza	12	120	N/A	N/A

13	1. Ntuli Nobuhle Charity 2. Vumase Ednah T. 3. Nyawo Muziwenkosi Sikhumbuzo 4. Dube Ntuleni Elias 5. Mkhwanazi Thembinkosi Bonginkosi 6. Dlamini Ntombi Nonhlanhla 7. Mkhwanazi Musawakhe Dumisani 8. Zwane Mkukuleni Samuel	12	96	N/A	N/A
14	1. Ngcobo Nokuthula R. 2. Cele (Mvuyane) Senzo 3. Mthethwa Xolani Jabulani 4. Nsele (Mkhwanazi) Daphney Fisani 5. Nxumalo Zelaphile P. 6. Mdletshe Syabonga M. 7. Mkhwanazi Mbongeni B. 8. Manqele Sizakele Gcinetheni 9. Mzibuko Felani Nkosinathi 10. Mthethwa Cebo	12	96	N/A	N/A
15	1. Ngubane Nobuhle Beauty 2. Gumede Sindisiwe Fortunate 3. Ntuli Sbongiseni Mlamuli 4. Ximba Francesca Bukani 5. Buthelezi Bheki Samuel 6. Manqele Ncane 7. Mdletshe Mthandeni 8. Mlungwana Phiwayinkosi 9. Kheswa Jabulani H	12	108	N/A	N/A
16	1. Zondo Nondumiso Fezile 2. Mkhwanazi Lindiwe 3. Buthelezi Samukelisiwe Ellah 4. Mbuyazi Fanele Londiwe 5. Khumalo Thokozile Rebecca 6. Mahlalela Mfaniseni Goodson 7. Mkize Thokozani Mandlenkosi	12	108	N/A	N/A

	8. Zikhali Bongwayinkosi Cebo 9. Xulu Cebile				
17	1. Ndlovu Ncamsile Khombisile 2. Magubane Ezekia 3. Mdletshe Alfred Mbongeni 4. Mkhwanazi Ayanda 5. Ntuli Phindile Constance 6. Buthelezi Gcwalisiwe Rejoice 7. Mkhwanazi Buhlebuyeza Sipho 8. Mantengu Simangele Samukelisiwe 9. Mtshali Thabisile Princess	12	108	N/A	N/A
18	1. Masuku (Mcambi) Nkosingiphile P. 2. Luvuno Khanyisile G. 3. Mhlungu Mantombi 4. Gumede Philani F. 5. Mashaya Nonhlanhla P. 6. Mathunjwa Noviso N. 7. Skhosana Vusumuzi S. 8. Mdaka Sheshelina 9. Mbatha Mfanuvele Abednego 10. Mthethwa Gloria Nqobile	12	120	N/A	N/A
19	1. Magubane Samuel B 2. Gumede Dudu S. 3. Mthabela Vusi P. 4. Phangela Nkosiyenzile 5. Zungu Thembelihle 6. Buthelezi Jabulile 7. Mhlongo Sthembile 8. Mtshali (Nhleko) Ziphi A 9. Mabaso Bonangani 10. Mkhwanazi Makhosazana	12	120	N/A	N/A
20	1. Ntshangase Mpilo Herry 2. Ntshangase Esper N.N. 3. Thethwayo Thoko 4. Gumede Ngenangani	11	120	N/A	N/A

	Thomas 5. Nxumalo Muntu N. 6. Sibiya S'bongile Phumlaphi 7. Dlamini Ntombiziningi Zinhle 8. Zungu Thembi 9. Ngubane Sindisiwe B. 10. Young Michael H.				

APPENDIX-F1:WARD TITLE: WARD NAME (NUMBER)

APPENDIX - G DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS FROM 1 JULY 2024 TO 30 JUNE 2025		
POSITION	**NAME**	**DESCRIPTION OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS**
Mayor	Cllr M Mthethwa	Declared in line with Municipal Financial Disclosure Forms of 2024/25 Financial Year
Councillor	Full Council	Declared in line with Municipal Financial Disclosure Forms of 2024/25 Financial Year
Municipal Manager	Mr TV Xulu	Declared in line with Annexure C- Financial Disclosure of 2024/25 Financial Year
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	Mr JV Nkosi	
Other HODs	Mr ME Sithole	Declared in line with Annexure C- Financial Disclosure of 2024/25 Financial Year
	Mr A Dube	
	Mr SJ Khoza	
	Mrs S Mchunu	

11. KEY CONTACT DETAILS

MR TV XULU
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

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