FINAL 2023-2024 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW






19 MAY 2023

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List of Abbreviations

BEE	**-**	**Black Economic Empowerment**
B2B	**-**	**Back-to-Basics Approach**
CBD	**-**	**Central Business District**
CIF	**-**	**Capital Investment Framework**
COGTA	**-**	**Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs**
DAFF	**-**	**Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**
DBSA	**-**	**Development Bank of South Africa**
DEA		**-Department of Environmental Affairs**
DGDP	**-**	**District Growth and Development Plan**
DGDS	**-**	**District Growth and Development Summit**
DMC	**-**	**Disaster Management Centre**
DMR	**-**	**Department of Mineral Resources**
DOE		**-Department of Education**
DOHS	**-**	**Department of Human Settlements**
DOT		**-Department of Transport**
DWS	**-**	**Department of Water and Sanitation**
ECD		**-Early Childhood Development**
EDTEA	**-**	**Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs**
EIA	**-**	**Environmental Impact Assessment**
EMF	**-**	**Environmental Management Framework**
EMP	**-**	**Environmental Management Plan**
EPWP	**-**	**Expanded Public Works Programme**
EXCO	**-**	**Executive Committee**
FY	**-**	**Financial Year**
GE	**-**	**Gender Equity**
GIS	**-**	**Geographical Information System**
HIV/AIDS	**-**	**Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome**
ICLEI	**-**	**International Council for Local Environment Initiatives**
ICROP	**-**	**Integrated Community Relief Outreach Programme**
ICT	**-**	**Information Communication Technology**
IDP	**-**	**Integrated Development Plan**
IRSDP	**-**	**iLembe Regional Spatial Development Plan**
IWMP	**-**	**Integrated Waste Management Plan**
KPA	**-**	**Key Performance Area**
KPI	**-**	**Key Performance Indicator**
KZN	**-**	**KwaZulu-Natal**
LED	**-**	**Local Economic Development**
LM	**-**	**Local Municipality**
MANCO	**-**	**Management Committee**
MEC	**-**	**Member of the Executive Council (Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs)**
MFMA	**-**	**Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003**
MIG	**-**	**Municipal Infrastructure Grant**
MTEF	**-**	**Medium-Term Expenditure Framework**
MTSF	**-**	**Medium-Term Strategic Framework**

MWIG - Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant
NDP - National Development Plan
NSDP - National Spatial Development Perspective
OVC - Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PA - Planning Authority
PACA - Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage
PGDS - Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMS - Performance Management System
PMU - Project Management Unit
PPP - Public-Private Partnership
PSEDS - Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
PTP - Public Transport Plan
RDP - Reconstruction and Development Programme
RIDS - Regional Industrial Development Strategy
R&R - Repairs and Renovations
RRTF - Rural Road Transport Forum
RSC - Regional Service Centre
SADC - Southern Africa Development Community
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDF - Spatial Development Framework
SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
SDBIP - Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDP - Site Development Plan
SMME - Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SONA - State of the Nation Address
SPLUMA - Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2016
TA - Tribal Authority
TBC - To Be Confirmed
VTC - Voluntary Testing and Counselling
WSB - Water Services Backlog
WSDP - Water Services Development Plan

Municipality Mayor's Foreword



HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR CLLR S.Z MFEKA

It gives me great pleasure to present to the communities of the 2023/2024 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Review. This IDP is particularly important as it provides a roadmap for the development of the municipal area throughout the Local Municipality. The priorities and strategic interventions of this new Council that will guide this IDP and subsequent reviews, were formulated during the Municipal Strategic Planning Session that was held on 13-16 March 2023 to confirm the municipality's vision, mission, strategic objectives and organogram in line with the government priorities and initiatives. Furthermore, to discuss and reflect on service delivery successes, challenges and measures to be implemented as well as planning for the 2023/2024 financial year.

This is the 2023/2024 IDP review which illustrates the Council's 1-year programme over the next 5 year that is committed to eradicating service delivery infrastructure backlogs through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The infrastructure projects that have been included in this IDP emanate from an appreciation of the many households that still do not have access to roads, electricity and communities (halls and sports fields). Our long-term development outlook for infrastructure to cater for the domestic and economic demands of our municipal area.

This Council is committed to building upon the work of our predecessors, particularly on issues of clean administration. One of the focus areas pronounced in this IDP is the need for the municipality to maintain a clean audit opinion from the Auditor General. Improving the municipality's financial position is of principal importance, in this respect we will ensure sound revenue and expenditure management mechanisms are implemented throughout this term of office.

The IDP is aligned to the country's pillars, the National Development Plan (NDP), Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, District Growth and Development Strategy and other strategic frameworks. To make processes and coordination seamless, government has also

launched and promoted the District Development Model (DDM) which emphasizes the importance of coordinated planning as opposed to working in silos. This saw us hosting the national minister of COGTA, who was impressed by, among other things, the progress and status of the municipality as presented to her on the day as well as development plans and our overall relationship with traditional structures.

We are proud as this Council that we have been able to swim above the tide of all hindrances and we remain steadfast in fast tracking service delivery in all our Key Performance Areas as we managed to achieve a 76% overall performance in 2021/2022.

As the new Council will identify areas that needed attention and causing bottlenecks and hindering service delivery drive. We are now at over 90% success rate in terms of electrification of all wards through department of mineral resources and Eskom partnerships. We remain anxious about the shortage of water in, but we believe we play our role of coordinating and assisting the district municipality where it requires our support. We lately received a water tanker and firefighter vehicles from KZN COGTA, which will also go a long way in ensuring that our response time when there are disaster incidents is shorter and more effective.

Our partnership with the Department of Public Works is one of our flagships as it has been praised as the most active and functional Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP), a program that creates employment opportunities, targeting only local people involved in waste collection, tree felling, grass-cutting, bush clearing etc.

His Worship, the Mayor: Councillor S.Z Mfeka

The Structure of Local Municipality

Political Governance

The Council of Municipality is made up of 37 Councillors who were elected to serve the Council on 01 November 2021. The Municipality possesses all of the authorities delegated to it by the Constitution as well as applicable national and provincial legislation. The Council has executive and legislative powers, as a result, the Council is responsible for making all of the Municipality's main decisions, including delegating authority to its principal Executive Committee, political office bearers, Council committees, and officials. Furthermore, the Council is made up of 6 political parties in the form of public representation, as follows:

Table 1: Representation of Political Parties

POLITICAL PARTY	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES/COUNCILLORS
African National Congress	19
Inkatha Freedom Party	11
Democratic Alliance	1
Economic Freedom Fighters	4
African Independent Congress	1
African Freedom Revolution	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS	37

Local Municipality Ward Councillors 2021-2026

The list below indicates the number of Councillors as follows:

Table 2: Ward Councillors

Ward	Councillor Name & Surname	Gender	Political Party	Contact Number
Ward-1	Sihle Mhlongo	Male	ANC	0664146141
Ward-2	Nkosinathi Duddley Cyprian Maphumulo	Male	ANC	0765758091
Ward-3	Roman Mduduzi Cele (Speaker)	Male	ANC	0716407721
Ward-4	Mzokhona Mziwenhlanhla Khuzwayo	Male	ANC	0726264922
Ward-5	Thobani Nkwakhwa	Male	ANC	0828495786
Ward-6	Sipho Emmanuel Dladla	Male	ANC	0826130551
Ward-7	Nonsikelelo Nomfundo Ntetha (EXCO)	Female	ANC	0812082211
Ward-8	Samuel Zwengithini Mfeka (Mayor)	Male	ANC	0722466851
Ward-9	Nzuzo Cyprian Chamane	Male	ANC	0790213134 0736912709
Ward-10	Zethembe Wilfred Khoza	Male	ANC	0814773000
Ward-11	Mthokozisi Mthethwa	Male	ANC	0723359124
Ward-12	Leonard Mandla Ndlovu	Male	ANC	0723359124
Ward-13	Christopher Sibusiso Mbele	Male	ANC	0616871237
Ward-14	Zinhle Promise Ngwane	Female	ANC	0612115634

Ward-15	Phumelela Sibongiseni Shezi (EXCO)	Male	IFP	0762163608
Ward-16	Ephraim Sithembiso Khuzwayo	Male	IFP	0723451099 0725371584
Ward-17	Sthabiso Senzile Bhengu	Male	ANC	066322893
Ward-18	Lucky Stanley Moahloli	Male	ANC	0840249602
Ward-19	Reginald Sbonakaliso Hlophe	Male	IFP	0725880040

NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PR COUNCILLORS 2021-2026

Table 3: PR Councillors

PR CLLR	Councillor Name & Surname	Gender	Political Party
PR CLLR	Mnqobi Lancelot Sibiya	Male	DA
PR CLLR	Nonhlanhla Fortunate Makhanya	Female	EFF
PR CLLR	Wilfred Mcebiseni Makhanya (EXCO)	Male	EFF
PR CLLR	Maureen Thulisile Khuzwayo	Female	EFF
PR CLLR	Japan Luthuli	Male	IFP
PR CLLR	Vukani Christopher Shangase	Male	IFP
PR CLLR	Goodman Khonzuyise Ngidi (EXCO)	Male	ANC
PR CLLR	Nosihle Precious Simelane	Female	ANC
PR CLLR	Sabelo Busani Mfayela	Male	IFP
PR CLLR	Samson Muziwelanga Sishi	Male	IFP
PR CLLR	Zandile Sandy Thoolsi (Deputy Mayor)	Female	ANC
PR CLLR	Zamani Phumelele Magwaza	Female	IFP
PR CLLR	Phumlani Henry Ngobese	Male	AFR
PR CLLR	Rejoice Thabisile Nkwanyana (EXCO)	Female	IFP
PR CLLR	Mhlengi Clifford Shangase	Male	EFF
PR CLLR	Elsie Bathokozile Ntuli	Female	AIC
PR CLLR	Mbukiswane Vincent Phewa	Male	IFP
PR CLLR	Nombuso Yvonne Mlotshwa	Female	IFP

Table 4: The Roles and Responsibilities of the Council, EXCO and Other Committees

Council	The Municipality Councillors are allocated to different portfolios where they serve in accordance with internal departments and functions. The Council has quarterly meetings as legislated. This reflects 100% functionality.
Exco	Executive Committee meetings are held monthly for the purposes of considering reports submitted by the respective portfolio committees prior their being presented to Council.
Portfolio Committees	Members of municipal departments hold meetings monthly wherein they deliberate on issues and make recommendations to EXCO and to Council for approval. Essentially Portfolio Committees exercise political oversight on these meetings. The arrangement of the portfolio committees is as follows:
Municipal Oversight Committee	The oversight committee is in place and meets regularly as per their scheduling. These are MPAC, Manco, Risk Committee and Audit Committee.
Audit /Performance Committee	The Audit/Performance Committee was appointed to assist Council in strengthening its role. The Committee comprises four (4) members who are highly qualified and are all external. The Committee met in the last financial year and is set to meet on a quarterly basis as-and-when required to attend to matters at hand. The Audit Committee is chaired by one chairperson who is responsible for all regulated matters to be considered by the committee.

Table 5: Traditional Leaders and Contact Details

AMAKHOSI ASENDWEDWE	
INKOSI'S NAME	CELL NUMBER
INkosi NW Chili of KwaChili TC	082-404-2267/0781658342
INkosi Thulani P Cibane of KwaCibane TC	079-800-1733
INkosi MN Ndimande of Nsuze-Gcwensa TC	072-840-7568
INkosi BV Hlophe of KwaHlophe TC	078-332-4393
INkosi S Khumalo of KwaKhumalo TC (CHAIRPERSON of Amakhosi)	076-320-8266
INkosi L Magwaza of KwaMagwaza	072-514-4794
INkosi VT Ngcobo of eMalangeni TC	084-411-5185
INkosi M.N Ndimande of Gcwensa TC	082-281 0291
INkosi MM Ngcobo Mlamula TC	076-786-0839
INkosi MA Ngcobo Mavela TC	073-317-1514
INkosi MW Qwabe Qwabe TC	073-060-0379
KwaLuthuli TC	072-431-1214
Induna NP Zungu – on behalf of eMangangeni Traditional Council	0824383600
INkosi Sifiso W Ngcobo of NkumbaNyuswa Traditional Council	071-497-2036
INkosi B.M Ngcobo of Nodwengu Traditional Council	079-117-4053
INkosi PB Gumede of KwaQwabe Traditional Council (Ward 3, Waterfall)	072-803-9669
INkosi R NZAMA of Wosiyane Traditional Council	078-265-5545
INkosi MG Shangase of KwaShangase Traditional Council Secretary	078-513-2465 078-052-6660
Inkosi M Ngcobo Iqadi Traditional Council Induna ME Mdima	083-215-8012 078-479-9158

The EMaQadini Traditional list has been provided below with contact details as follows:

Table 6: Contact Details of EmaQadini Traditional Authority

	EMaQadini Traditional Council Induna Mdima AMaQadi Secretary This one has a section in Ndwedwe and eThekwini but Induna sits on behalf of INkosi	 078-479-9158 079-236-6012

The Ndwedwe Local Municipality is classified as a Category B Municipality in terms of the Municipal Structures, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) and comprises of mostly rural areas governed by Traditional Authorities. Tenure is under the Ingonyama Trust, and a very small percentage is directly under the control of the municipality (Ndwedwe Town). There are 19 traditional leaders as detailed above.

Municipal Manager's Overview

Municipal Manager's Overview



Mr S.D.G Khuzwayo
Municipal Manager

The Ndwedwe Municipality is established and operates in terms of Chapter 7 of the South African Constitution. Section 152(1) of the Constitution outlines various objects of local government, and it is on these objects that this municipality governs and serves its community in a manner that is commensurate with democracy.

It is a pleasure for me to provide highlights and the considerable effort made by the Ndwedwe Local Municipality in strengthening governance structures, through the review and adoption of policies, procedures, improving systems and implementing new regulations. A review of the organisational structure was conducted to improve the functionality and alignment to the Municipality's strategy and to promote service delivery. This was informed by resolutions that was undertaken during Municipal Strategic Planning Session held on 14 to 16 March 2023 and which emphasis the issue of speeding up services to the community. This 2023/2024 IDP review contains goals, objectives, strategies, programmes and priorities of the Municipality. The Ndwedwe Local Municipality IDP 2023/2024 review is aligned with the National and Provincial Government strategic directives.

The Municipality is mainly dependent on government grants and support. The Municipality achieved an unqualified audit opinion during 2021/2022 financial year and an AG Action Plan is in place to address the findings identified. Under Governance and Compliance, the Municipality has appointed a Disciplinary Board, an Audit and Performance Committee and Risk Management Committee are in place and functional.

The Risk Manager has been appointed on 1st May 2023. The Risk Management Committee, under the leadership of the Municipal Manager, meet quarterly and report to Council and the Audit- and Performance Audit Committee. The risk assessments of all departments were completed and measured to mitigate all identified risks affecting the Municipality during. All the risks were included in a Risk-Based Action Plan, for monitoring and management purposes. I am.

The Director Technical Infrastructure Services has been appointed on 1st June 2023. During the previous financial year, the Municipality was able to **spend 100% of municipal infrastructure grant,** as a result of good performance on infrastructure spending. It is worth to report that by end June 2022; Municipality was able to spend 100% of MIG amounted to **R40 331 000.00.**

The highlights and achievements for technical services for Ndwedwe Municipality during 2021/2022 has successfully delivered the following infrastructural projects under Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG):

1. Construction of Uqeko Bridge Ward 16
2. Construction of Mthombisa Community Development Centre Ward 03
3. Construction of Mabheleni Access Road Ward 06
4. Construction of Nhlabamkhosi to Epitsini Access Road Ward 13
5. Construction of Etsheni Access Road Ward 07
6. Bhamshela Road Intersection for Testing Centre Ward 06
7. Dalibho Hall Ward 02
8. Ngonyameni Access Road
9. Electrification Ward 12,14,16

Our Municipality continued to ensure that halls and Roads are being maintained as a result of this existing capacity. The Ndwedwe LM under the iLembe District Municipality has established 100% Ward Committees fully functional.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Mayor, Council, Staff and communities at large for their continued support during the formulation of this IDP. I am confident that the Administration, under my leadership, will steer this Municipality to greater successes in the future.

I thank you.

……

MR S.D.G KHUZWAYO

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Administrative Governance

The Municipal Manager heads the administration of Municipality and has five directors reporting him. The municipality has six departments namely:

Table 7: Departments of Municipality

NO.	DEPARTMENT	POSITION
1.	Office of the Municipal Manager	Mr. S.D.G Khuzwayo
2.	Corporate Services	Ms. L Mathu (Acting)
3.	Budget and Treasury (CFO)	Mr. X Hlekwane (Acting)
4.	Community and Social Services	Mrs. P Mbonambi
5.	Technical Infrastructure Services	Mr. M Mzolo
6.	Economic Development Planning Services	Ms. Z Khuluse (Acting)

Each department is structured into different sections which are run by Section Managers.

SECTION A:

1. Executive Summary

The 2023-2024 Integrated Development Plan Review represents the 1st Review of the of Integrated Development Plan within the Republic of South Africa. This plan will be the primary strategic tool that will be utilised to guide the Municipal Council and Administration in achieving its goals for the period ending 2023/2024 and beyond.

In general, an IDP has a lifespan of 5 years that is linked directly to the term of office for local councillors but is reviewed every year to allow for necessary changes to be made. After every local government election, the new council has to decide on the future of the IDP, it can choose to adopt the existing IDP or develop a new one that takes into consideration existing plans.

Local municipalities in South Africa use IDPs as a method to plan present and future development in their respective areas. It is an approach to planning that involves the municipal officials and residents of those municipalities to find the best solutions to achieve positive long-term development, which acknowledges residents as people who best know what they need.

IDPs are prepared according to Chapter 5 and Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), which states that: "Each 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 which-

i. Links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the *development of the municipality.*

ii. *Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan.*

iii. *Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and*

iv. *Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.*

This Integrated Development Plan is reviewed and prepared in accordance with the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs IDP Framework Guidelines and Chapter 5 of the MSA 32 of 2000.

1.1 Who Are We?

The Ndwedwe Local Municipality is one of the four local municipalities that are the composite of iLembe District Municipality, which lies along the sea to the eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal as indicated in the map below. Local Municipality lies further inland and abuts eThekwini Metro to the south, where the King Shaka International Airport and Dube Trade port is about 20kms away from Local Municipality, Maphumulo to the north, and KwaDukuza to the east. Local Municipality is a rural area located in the close proximity of Verulam, Tongaat, Shakaskraal, Stanger and Groutville towns. The urban areas are found only in KwaDukuza Local Municipality to the eastern part of Local Municipality along the R102. The municipality is characterized mainly of disadvantaged areas. The main land uses are both the primary and secondary education facilities, hospital, community health facilities, the clinic, community halls, administration offices, sports fields and a police station.

There are three hierarchical nodes exist in the municipality namely:

- Primary activity node, which is defined as the major centre in the municipality providing services, facilities, amenities, and economic opportunities for the entire municipality, functioning also as the administrative centre of.

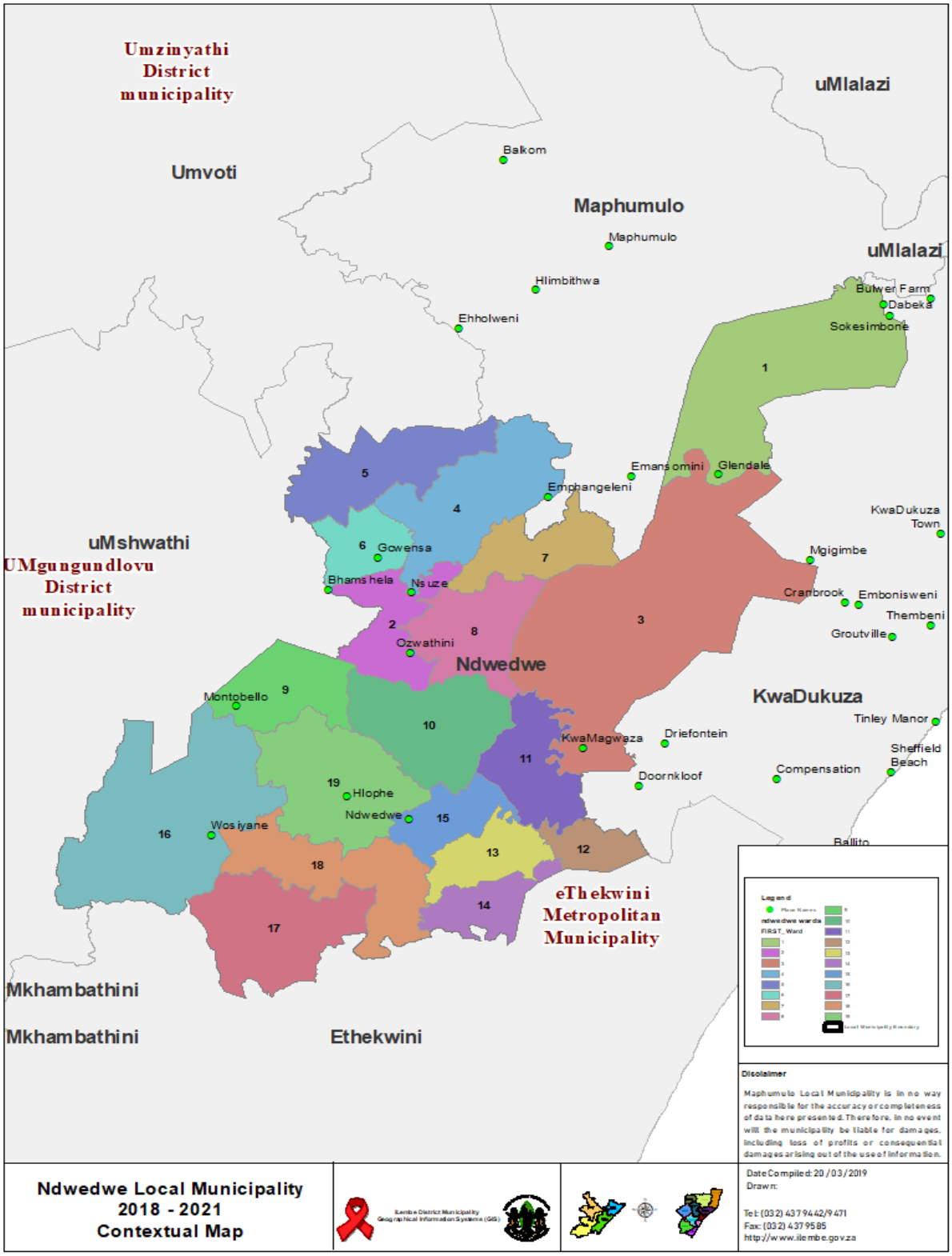
Secondary activity nodes, which are major interceptor point locations serving each portion of the municipality and providing services for such areas, suggested secondary activity nodes consist of:

- Tafamasi in the south; Montebello in the south-west.
- Qinisani at the intersection of the R614 and the north-south link road.
- Bhamshela at the western end of the R614 within the municipality.
- Sonkombo in the east; and Ezindlovini in the east.

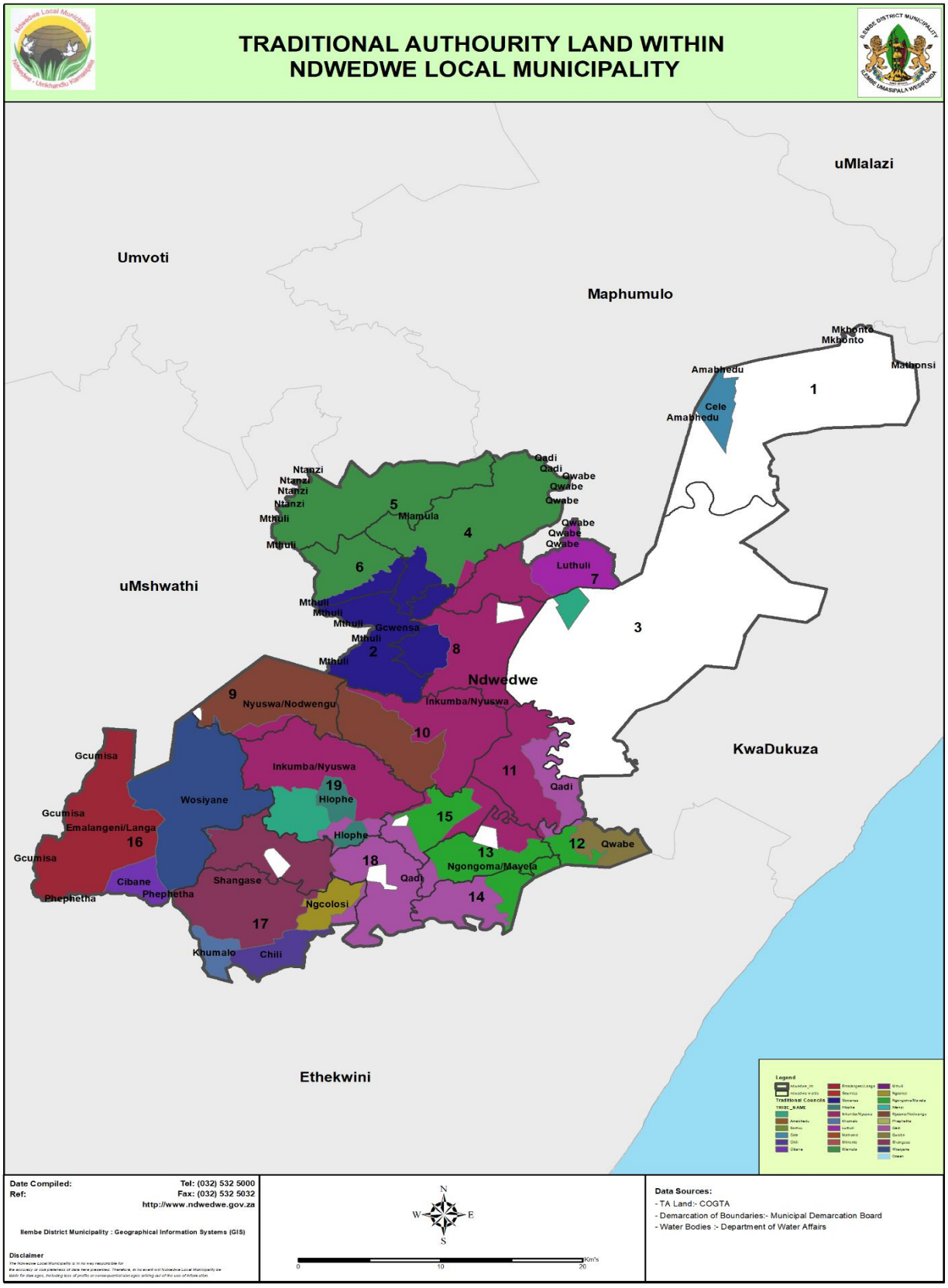
Tertiary activity nodes, consisting of strictly local nodes serving individual communities and areas. The extent of the municipal area is 1153 Km^2 and accommodates a population in the region of 143 117 people (Community Survey, 2016). As would be indicated later, the majority of the population is made up people between the ages of 15-34 whilst women are a dominant sex in society. It is also worth noting that the working age group (15-64) is also dominant (56%) whilst the dependency ratio is also standing at 56%. Overall settlement densities are approximately 145 people per Km^2. 68% of consists of traditional authority land, most of which is part of the former Kwa-Zulu homeland consisting of traditional settlements. In total, there are 19 traditional authority councils in Municipality area. The remainder of the land is made up of commercial farmlands located in the north-east of the municipality. Local Municipality has 19 Wards and a total number of 37 Councillors.

The Locality Map below spatially depicts the Local Municipality's location within the iLembe District Municipality and the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Map 1: Ndwedwe Municipality Locality Map



Map 1: Local Municipality Map Indicating Wards and Traditional Authority Areas



Administrative Context: The Local Municipality is classified as a category B municipality in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act no. 117 of 1998) and comprises of mostly rural areas governed by traditional authorities. Tenure is under the Ingonyama Trust, and a very small percentage is directly under the control of the municipality (town). There are 19 traditional authorities, and the list is detailed above.

In economic terms, the local economy is largely defined by the service sector where most people are employed in the public sector (various government departments and municipality as well as through government-funded programmes and projects); the informal economic sector and SMME; and the public transport sector. The area has enormous potential in tourism, agriculture, and the commercial development sector, as would be indicated later.

1.2 How was 2023/2024 IDP Developed?

This chapter presents the 1ST Review of the 2023/2024 IDP for the newly elected term of office commenced from 1 November 2021. According to chapter 5, Section 23(1) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) 32 of 2000, each municipality is required to undertake a developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it:

-Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution.

- Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and

- Together with other organs of state, contribute to the progressive realization of the fundamental rights contained in section 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

In terms of Section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000), each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality.
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan.
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based.
- Complies with the provisions of this Chapter (Chapter 5); and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislation.

As stipulated in Section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (MSA), a municipal Council must adopt a **process** set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its Integrated, Development Plan (IDP). This Process Plan is developed in line with the District Framework Plan, municipal plans and other relevant legislation, regulations, and guidelines.

The Process Plans must ensure compliance with certain minimum quality standards of the IDP process and proper coordination between and within spheres of government occurs.

The LM Process Plan was adopted by Council on 31 August 2022, which essentially is the IDP process set in writing includes the following:

- A programme specifying the time frames for phases of the planning process.
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities, and other role-players in the IDP drafting process.
- An indication of the organisational arrangements for the IDP process.
- Legally binding plans and planning requirements to be met within the context of the IDP process.
- Mechanisms and procedures for vertical and horizontal alignment.

The methodology that was followed for the adopted 2023/2024 IDP/Budget/PMS Process Plan for the Local Municipality is defined and detailed in the table below.

1.2.1 The 2023/2024 IDP Process Plan

Table 8: IDP, Budget and PMS Preparation and Action Plan with Time Frames

NO	MAJOR ACTIVITY	DETAILED ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	IDP/BUDGET PLANNING	Planning for the next three-year budget begins in accordance with the coordination and preparation of the Budget/IDP process. (MFMA S53 and S63)	July 2022	Municipal Manager Chief Financial Officer IDP/Public Participation Manager
2	IDP - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	Invitation of the interested parties to register in the 2022/2027 IDP Representative Forum Register	July 2022	Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Director
3	BUDGET 2023/2024 FORMULATION & IDP 2023/2024 REVIEW PROCESSES	Tabling to Council of the time schedule outlining key deadline for preparing, tabling and adopting the budget, reviewing of the IDP that should start 10 months before the start of the financial year. (MFMA S21) Adoption of the Budget/IDP Process Plan by the Council	August 2022	EXCO/Council Municipal Manager Chief Financial Officer/ Budget Office IDP/Public Participation Manager
4	MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND REVIEW OF ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE FOR 2021/2022	Measurement, reporting and review of organisational performance of Municipality for 2021/2022 Financial Year	August 2022	Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Manager All Directors and Managers
5	REVISION OF ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Revision of Organisational Performance Management System of Municipality Project Mobilisation Desktop Analysis PMS Workshop	Septemb er 2022	Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Manager Internal Audit Manager All Directors and

	OF MUNICIPALITY	Setting of Organisational KPI's and targets Setting of operational KPI's and targets Compilation of PMS Framework Linking organisational and individual performance management		Managers
6	INTEGRATE THE PMS WITH THE IDP	Institutionalize the reporting and performance auditing systems through the IDP Rep Forum	Septemb er 2022	MM / IDP/Public Participation Manager Manager for special programmes and support services
7	IDP REVISION / PUBLIC CONSULTATION (REPORTS BACK)	Adoption of the IDP Organisational Structures. Mayoral Imbizos (Needs Review)	Septemb er 2022	Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Manager
8	UPDATE THE FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN	CFO to update 5-year financial plan, list of projects for 2021/2022 and 5-year capital investment programme. To integrate with IDP to inform strategic municipal budget alignment with IDP	Septemb er 2022	CFO & All Directors IDP/Public Participation Manager
9	SECTORAL MEETING/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	Meeting with sector departments in order to identify and incorporate their plans into 2022/2027 IDP	October – Novemb er 2022	Municipal Manager Directors/CFO IDP/Public Participation Manager
10	BUDGET 1ST QUARTER REVIEW	Submission of report to Council on implementation of budget and financial status of municipality	October 2022	Chief Financial Officer Municipal Manager Directors
11	DETERMINATION OF REVENUE PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES	Submission of Report to Council	October 2022	Municipal Manager CFO Directors
12	REVIEW THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	Review the Municipality's priority list of strategies and projects	Novemb er 2022	IDP/Public Participation Manager All Directors, Council
13	SECTORAL MEETINGS/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	Collection of relevant information through IDP Rep Forum/ Multi-Sectoral Meeting Needs Analysis Process	Novemb er / Decembe r 2022	Mayor Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Manager
14	POLICY REVIEW	Review following policies: Tariff policy Investment Policy Indigent policy Insurance Policy Public Participation Credit Control Policy Rates Policy All departmental policies	Novemb er 2022	Mayor
15	OPERATIONAL PLANS AND SUBMISSION OF CAPITAL BUDGET,	-Preparation of the MTERF (Medium Term Expenditure and Revenue Framework) budget in terms of the MFMA -Conduct a workshop to clarify what each vote/line item is to be used for and how it	Novemb er / Decembe r 2022	Chief Financial Officer Municipal Manager All Directors

	DRAFT SDBIP	should be used in order to eliminate unused or duplicated line items. -Extensive consultations with the Heads of departments for operational and capital budgets Department Heads prepare and submit operational plans. -Submission and presentation of Operational Plans to the budget office - Identification, submission and presentation of all Capital Projects and the 5-year capital plan –SDBIP		
16	BUDGET 2ND QUARTER REVIEW	Submission of report to Council on implementation of budget and financial status of municipality	January 2023	CFO/Municipal Manager Directors
17	MUNICIPAL SECTOR PLANS	Finalisation of municipal sector plans	January 2023	Municipal Manager Chief Financial Officer IDP/Public Participation Manager Directors EXCO/Council
18	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	Implementation of recommendations from review process MFMA S72	January 2023	Chief Financial Officer Manager Finance
19	BUDGET PREPARATION –	Preparation of Budget for Financial Year	January 2023	Chief Financial Officer
20	(INTERNAL PROCESS)	Capital Budget Operating Budget Salaries Budget Tariff of charges Revised Budget Draft SDBIP		Manager Finance Managers
21	A STRATEGIC MTEF BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK LINKED TO THE IDP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SENSITIVE TO THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME	Finalize the 10-year capital investment and infrastructure investment programme. Draw up an integrated MTEF budgetary framework for inclusion into the IDP. Alignment of MTEF budgetary framework with that of sector departments	February 2023	All Directors IDP/Public Participation Manager CFO Manager Finance
22	ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT IDP	Adoption of the First Draft IDP	February / March 2023	Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Manager All Directors EXCO/Council
23	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	Advertisement of the IDP for public comments and scrutiny	March/April 2023	IDP/Public Participation Manager

24	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	IDP Roadshows/ Mayoral Imbizo's – For the presentation of the IDP for comments and clarity. Preparation of final budget documentation for consideration of approval taking into account consultative processes and any other new information of material nature	April 2023	The mayor IDP/Public Participation Manager All Directors
25	IDP REVISION	IDP Rep Forum and Sector Alignment Meetings	First week of March 2023	IDP/Public Participation Manager All Directors
26	IDP 2023/2024 REVIEW PROCESSES	Alignment of the 2023/2024 draft budget to the IDP	March 2023	Chief Financial Officer All Directors IDP/Public Participation Manager Manager Finance
27	COMPLETE DRAFT BUDGET DOCUMENT AND DRAFT SDBIP	Table Draft Budget Table Draft SDBIP Commencement of public participation process-advertisement of the budget in local newspapers, websites, municipal office conduct Imbizos to let the community know of their budgets. submit draft budgets to National & Provincial Treasury, DPLG, LGTA and other stakeholders (MFMA s22)	March 2023	EXCO Chief Financial Officer Manager Finance
28	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	IDP Rep Forum/Multi-Sectoral Meeting	April 2023	IDP/Public Participation Manager
29	2022/2023 3RD QUARTER BUDGET REVIEW	Submission of report to Council	April 2023	CFO/MM
30	FINAL BUDGET	Preparation of the final budget documentation for consideration of approval, taking into account consultative processes and any other new information of material nature. MFMA s 23	May 2023	The mayor
31	BUDGET/IDP	Adoption of both 2023/2024 Budget & the 2023/2024 IDP	May 2023	The mayor
32	BUDGET	Submission of the Budget in the approved format to the Provincial and National Treasuries, Provincial and National COGTA	June 2023	Manager Finance
33	IDP 2023/2024	Submission of the Adopted and Final 2022/2027 IDP to the MEC for Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs	June 2023	Municipal Manager IDP/Public Participation Manager
34	2023/2024 BUDGET	Finalization of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) The mayor must approve the SDBIP 28 days after the approval of the budget and ensure that annual performance contracts are concluded in accordance with S57 of Municipal Systems Act (MSA). The mayor must submit the approved SDBIP and performance agreements and make the document public within 14 days after approval MFMA s53	June 2023	MM IDP/Public Participation Manager Chief Financial Officer

1.3 IDP, Budget & PMS Public Participation

(a) Public Participation Context

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires that a Municipality must encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including the preparation, implementation and review of its Integrated Development Plan. In this context, the municipality is committed to a participatory process of IDP review whereby the community will play a meaningful role. There are four major functions that can be aligned with the public participation process namely:

- Needs identification.
- Identification of appropriateness of proposed solutions.
- Community ownership and buy-in; and
- Empowerment.

(b) Mechanisms for Participation

The following mechanisms for participation were utilised:

IDP Steering Committee: The Steering Committee is a technical working team consisting of Departmental Heads within the Municipality. This committee is chaired by the Municipal Manager and the IDP Unit is responsible for co-ordinating meetings. The invitation to attend the working sessions is usually extended to middle managers. These are all the representatives who are involved in the preparation of technical reports and information, formulation of recommendations as well as to prepare any other documents during the compilation of the IDP process. IDP Steering Committee meets monthly in the form of Manco and Extended Manco where all issues related to the IDP are attended to**.**

IDP Representative Forum (IDPRF): This forum represents all stakeholders and is as inclusive as possible. Efforts were made to bring additional organizations into the IDPRF and ensure their continued participation throughout the process. The IDP Representative Forum was consulted in the preparation of 2023/2024 IDP.

ACTIVITY	WARD ATTENDING	VENUE	TIME	DATE
IDP Representative Forum	Stakeholders	Jonny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/10/2022
IDP Representative Forum	Stakeholders	Johnny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/04/2023

Ward Committees: The Ward Committees are formal structures established in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, the Ward Committees and Ward Councillors are used as a link between the Municipality and Communities, to obtain information in relation to the progress of the implementation of IDP. The Ward Committees are fully functioning and meet on monthly basis. They were consulted in the preparation of 2023/2024 IDP.

Newspapers: Local and national newspapers were used to publish the IDP/PMS/Budget 2023/2024 related activities and to inform the local community of the progress on the IDP/PMS/Budget.

Municipal Website: The Local Municipality website was utilized for uploading public information about the IDP/PMS/Budget and general municipal information which includes, *inter alia*, IDP and budget adverts. The above documents were uploaded on the municipal website.

Municipal Notice Board: The Municipal Notice Boards are placed at various municipal buildings and were used to inform stakeholders of critical IDP/PMS/Budget meetings and other important notices.

Community Road Shows: The NLM has established public participation mechanisms and procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality. This serves as the direct consultation with the members of the public to discuss what the IDP document contains and if there are development issues that need to be addressed. The Municipality together with the iLembe District's conduct joint Mayoral Imbizos which are rolled out within jurisdiction. The various public participation mechanisms include the IDP representative forums, ward committees, traditional leaders and IGR Forums.

In compliance with Chapter 4, Section 16(1) of the Municipal System Act 32 of 2000, the Municipality conducted community road shows to publicize the draft IDP and Budget after Council approved on 31 March 2022 and the road shows will be conducted in between April and May 2023 for the approval of the Final IDP and Budget. The venues for these meetings were conducted and publicized through the media.

Table 9: IDP Engagement Meetings and Related Activities 2023/2024

ACTIVITY	WARD ATTENDING	VENUE	TIME	DATE
IDP Representative Forum	Stakeholders	Jonny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/10/2022
IDP Mayoral IMbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Ngayiphi Sport field	09H00	11/11/2022
IDP Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS	Nhlangwini sport field	09H00	17/11/2022

	Community			
IDP Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Ndodembi sport field	09H00	23/11/2022
IDP Representative Forum	Stakeholders	Johnny Makhathini Hall		21/04/2023
Speakers Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Ward 18		26/04/2023
IDP Budget Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Nondabula Sport field		11/05/2023
IDP Budget Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Emathendeni Sport Field		18/05/2023

Table 10: Community Issues/Priority Needs

Date	Community Name	Community Issues/Priorities Needs
MAYORAL IMBIZO WARD 09 Nondabula Sport field **11 May 2023**	Njabulo Mathenjwa Ward 09 (079 601 6609)	Transport Nyuswa (Moliva) stated that the bridge they are currently using is dangerous to cross over and the Municipality needs to resolve.
	Phamile Dladla Ward 09 Emayekesweni (079 373 9722)	Ward priority needs: • Hall • Sport Ground • EPWP in the road to collect waste. • Social Worker assistance • Bridge Mdloti that bridge is so small to cross over.
	Mthoko Chonco	Request for a Community Hall at Enembeni.

	Mzila Ward 09 Enembeni (072 092 0506)	
	4. Jabulile Mtshali Ward 09 Ozwathini	The community member indicated that her crime case has been reported however, she did not receive any response. She also mentioned that she has seen the criminals many times.
	5. Sphephelo Gumede Ward 09 (079 036 3233)	The community member requested funding from the municipality for his business which is Wiring and Plumbing material.
MAYORAL IMBIZO WARD 11 Emathendeni Sport Field **18 May 2023**		
	Ward 10 Ms Teresa Gumede	Water issues.
	Ward 11	The community member enquired about the Lindela housing project for assistance of a new house due to her house being burnt down.
	Ward 11 Mr Laka Mwandla	The community member requested for a house to be built in Sonkombo area however, the house was built in the Mashiyamahle area.
	Ward 12 Mr Bonani Mfayela	The community member has requested for a Sport field in Mgezengwana area for Youth actives.

The development of the IDP is a public driven process, which in effect means that projects and programs that form a part of the IDP must be delivered upon to the community that we serve.

The development of the IDP is a public driven process, which in effect means that projects and programs that form a part of the IDP must be delivered upon to the community that we serve.

Information Sheet/ Brochures/ Pamphlets: At the completion of each of the Sector Plans, as well as the IDP/PMS/Budget Review, an information sheets are prepared. The members of the Representative Forum, Officials and Councillors will be given copies of these information booklets and will assist in the distribution of same. Ward Committees were used to explain and to distribute information that needs to reach the public.

MEC Findings for IDP and Auditor General (AG) Report: The findings of the CoGTA MEC for the 2022-2023 IDP review, and the Auditor General findings for 2021-2022. The IDP Action Plan and the AG Action Plan considerably aided in creating and revising the content of this IDP assessment.

Annual Report: Ndwedwe Municipality has ensured that the findings identified in the annual report are addressed so as to improve the performance. This is well addressed in chapter……of this IDP.

Council Approved Budget/Financial Plan 2023/2024: An annexure with the council-approved draft budget and financial plan for the fiscal year 2023–2024 is attached. The MSCOA Criteria, including the Scorecard and SDBIP Templates, have been incorporated thanks to the Ndwedwe Municipality's IDP, PMS, and Budget processes.

Back to Basics Plan for Ndwedwe Municipality: The Municipality's Back to Basics plan is critical in addressing the issues that are lacking and affecting the service delivery as required within the local government. A detailed report containing a summary of B2B performance information from quarter 1 to quarter 4 is presented in the PMS Section. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation tool (CMET) that was developed serves as a basic yardstick to measure Ndwedwe Municipal performance. The tool assesses high level progress and functional requirements of municipalities so as to track if municipalities are getting the basics right (B2B). This B2B assessment is done on a quarterly basis.

The purpose of the CMET is to monitor performance of municipalities on a quarterly basis against Key Performance Indicators linked to the core mandates of municipalities and serves as an early warning signal to identify areas of under-performance. The areas of underperformance are highlighted to garner support to improve functionality in the identified areas. These areas are then escalated to the Departmental Nerve Centre Committee for support and further escalated to the Provincial Service Delivery War-Room. The categorisation of municipalities according to the B2B programme is used to determine the level of support to be provided by different stakeholders including COGTA.

Government Policy Imperatives: The 2023-2024 Final IDP has taken into account chapter 2 that deals with planning and development principles. The IDP is informed by the following:

- **International Policy Directives:** Thus, Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- **National Policy Frameworks:** National Development Plan Vison 2030, State of the Nation Address 2023, 14 National Delivery Outcome Agreements and Back to Basics
- **Provincial Policy and Imperatives:** KZN PGDS, State of the Province Address 2023 and Government Sector Policies, Programmes and Projects 2023 and beyond.
- **Municipal Imperatives and Interventions:** iLembe District Growth and Development Plan, iLembe District Municipality-District Development Model and Catalytic Programmes and Projects, Ndwedwe Municipality Spatial Plans, Ward Based Plans and Strategic Projects.

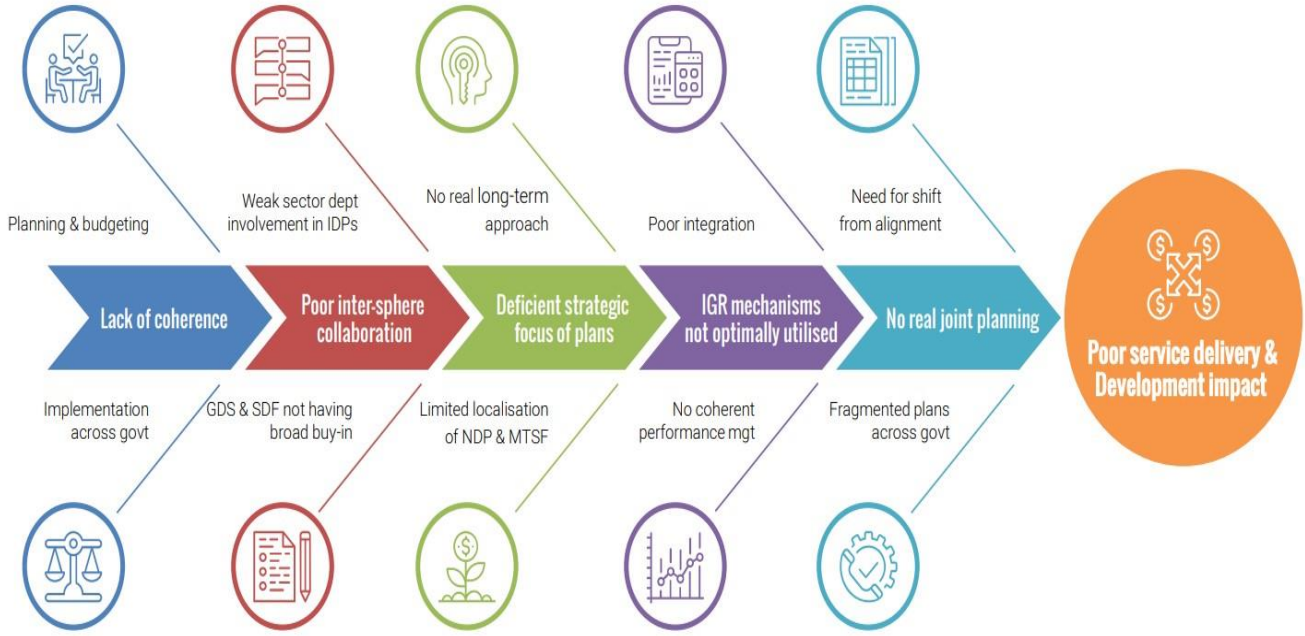
The Strategic Intent of the iLembe Comprehensive District Development Model: The District One Plan is a 25- to a 30-year strategic plan that transcends the planning period of at least five IDP planning cycles. Therefore, the formulation of the One Plan only presents an opportunity to align the district's plans with the PGDS/P, but also to align the shorter Municipal 5-year IDPs with a long-term vision for the development of the district as one integrated area.

The District Development Model (DDM) One Plan One Budget was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019 and subsequently discussed and adopted by Cabinet, the 2019 Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the March 2020 extended PCC and various MINMECs. The President identified the "pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to a lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult". The consequence has been sub-optimal delivery of

services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and employment. The key objectives underpinning the approach include the following:

- To develop "One plan" for the district, with all stakeholders' support.
- To provide a framework for the alignment of different spheres of government budget allocations.
- To align the One Plan with other spheres of government planning initiatives.
- To mobilise and ignite all stakeholders around implementing the One Plan on an ongoing basis.
- To prepare a knowledge product on the process of preparing and implementing the One Plan, which other district municipalities may use.

Figure 1: Challenges that the DDM is Attempting to Address.



Source: Guidelines Implementation of the District Development Model, 5 November 2022

Implementation of iLembe DDM: The iLembe DM together with its local municipalities have adopted a Comprehensive One Plan, dated 22 December 2022. The report consists of the agreed vision, desired outcomes, strategic objectives, programmes and catalytic projects. The plan is attached as **Annexure A**.

The iLembe One Plan identifies several Transformative Enablers (catalytic projects) for each of the above transformation focus areas. Refer to Section 10 of the DDM Plan.

The DDM programme, as a programme by which joint and collaborative planning at all levels of Government, with the involvement of private sector and civil society, lies at the core of the current One Plan. It is therefore appropriate that some of the key programmes that needs urgent attention are related to institutional building and capacitation, such as:

- Formulation of a new Social Compact: Revitalization of the iLembe Economic Development Facilitation Committee (iEDFC).
- Institute permanent committees of National, Provincial and Local Government officials, private sector and civil society that aligns to the Cluster Committee structures to plan and monitor the implementation of DDM.
- Address the financial sustainability of the Local and District Municipalities
- Formalisation and institutionalisation of the DDM One Plan Procedures and Process in the District: The Cluster, Technical and Political Hub institutional structure to be aligned to Municipal decision making and monitoring.
- Align the DDM and IDP Process with specific reference to the full involvement of the National and Provincial Sector Departments in the planning process.
- The One Plan should be supported through legislation and regulatory framework for assigning responsibilities and for implementation and monitoring.

Cross Boarder Municipal Planning Engagements: Ndwedwe Municipality is responsible for ensuring that its IDP complies with planning legislation and policies, as well as carrying out the construction of an SDF as a geographical representation of the IDP. The SDF directs and guides strategic investments that are advantageous to all the neighbouring municipalities. The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) coordinates and facilitates cross-border planning alignment meetings to ensure that the spatial implications of planning initiatives between the affected municipalities are addressed. Furthermore, to prevent conflicting initiatives and land uses to be implemented on opposite sides of a boundary.

Table 11: Summary of Planning Issues with Bordering Municipalities

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES THAT SHARE A BORDER WITH EMA	CROSS BORDER ISSUES
iLembe Municipality Local municipalities are: KwaDukuza Ndwedwe Maphumulo Mandeni	KwaDukuza ▪ Is the strongest local municipality in iLembe economically, ▪ Houses the towns of Ballito and KwaDukuza (Stanger), ▪ Has a mix of coastal tourism, commercial, light industrial and agricultural activities. Shares northern border with EM. Ndwedwe: ▪ One of the rural/traditional/ agricultural Local Municipalities ▪ Has poor level of services and infrastructure, ▪ Has high unemployment, ▪ shares northwestern border with eThekwini Municipality	KwaDukuza Vision of an economic corridor along N2 & R102, Degree of unregulated economic and residential development may lead to conflict and competition between the municipalities. Ndwedwe Large proportion of residents in Ndwedwe employed in EM and cross boundary issues almost inseparable. Poverty, unemployment, unregulated development all threatens the UDL and the environmental sensitivity of EM's north-western border. Identified the need for a cooperative agreement on the sharing of infrastructure and services. General planning issues to emerge: ▪ The need to establish a common communication and co-ordination platform. ▪ The need for alignment of a common development concept at a regional scale and translate this into a binding spatial planning document. ▪ Establish a cross border urban-rural management committee to address a wide range of issues including climate change with the private sector involved where applicable. ▪ Enter into MoU regarding servicing, socio-economic and any other pertinent issues that may arise resulting from Cross Border Spatial Planning ▪ Factor in political leadership and buy-in for cross border planning issues. ▪ Factor in geo-political aspects inclusive of socio-economic aspects which can and may influence development realized. ▪ Cross border mapping (to include terminology of nodes, corridors and uniform colour coding) ▪ To consider the areas proposed for demarcation. ▪ To hold special meetings to discuss

		development applications and proposals with specific reference to: - ▪ Conservation Areas: -KDM Biodiversity and Open Space Plan and eThekwini DMOSS; Future developments in eThekwini to consider KDM and iLembe environmental layers as development proposals in eThekwini may have adverse effect on KDM and iLembe natural environment and vice versa. ▪ New Planned Projects: The provision of bulks could influence influx of PDA submissions to the south of KDM where Tongaat Hullet is a major landowner. ▪ Infrastructure Development: Alignment of land use planning to iLembe services provision. Possible scenarios where for example major WTW or WWTW plants are located on either municipality but service the other. This could also have an effect as such infrastructure could be susceptible to development pressures in either municipality. ▪ Role of settlements: Housing plans vs housing subsidies ▪ Key Development Proposals: Wewe Driefontein Mixed Use Development and Tongaat Hullet Compensation Area ▪ Influence of Catalytic Projects: Dude Trade Port at its current state of development, DTP in 2035 and 2060 development horizon and rail transport ▪ Corridors and Linkages-PSEDS and PGDS: Role of the North South corridor in the context of the eThekwini- Umhlathuze corridor. Influence on space economy with regard to release of industrial. Need to ensure the sustainable management of industrial and residential land development between eThekwini and KwaDukuza Municipalities as well as R102. Need to strengthen East. ▪ West Corridors.
UMgungundlovu Municipality Local municipalities are: ▪ uMshwathi ▪ uMngeni ▪ Mpofana ▪ Impendle ▪ UMsunduzi ▪ UMkhambathi ▪ Richmond	uMkhambathini ▪ Has always been considered as rural and traditional Municipality. ▪ Mainly focusing on agriculture and tourism development.	Umkhambathini ▪ The eastern boundary of Umkhambathini is set aside as commercial farms and agri. ecotourism which reflects the actual land use and is compatible with the proposed land uses on the western extremity of the eThekwini Municipality.

	▪ Between the years 1996 and 2007 this Municipality has experienced an increase in population mainly because of its proximity to Pietermaritzburg and Durban which are the main centers of economy. ▪ Unauthorized industrial development has taken place along the eastern boundary of Mkhambatini and is the subject of High Court action for demolition. ▪ The Umlaas Road development has adequate water supplies from the Umgeni Water pump station and reservoirs in that area, ▪ Although a sewage works has already been constructed to accommodate immediate development pressures in Umlaas Road, a new works of R60 million has been funded (in part), designed and reticulations plans finalized to accommodate the developable area identified in the SDF expansion plans which commences in the Camperdown locality. ▪ Development approved to date centres on Provincial main roads and are considered sufficient. ESKOM has not placed any restrictions on the supply of electricity to any proposed projects.	▪ Cognizance needs to be given to the Big 5 Mayibuye Game Reserve on the northwestern boundary of Cato Ridge. Development which impinges on the skyline of this resource requires monitoring. ▪ Greater emphasis needs to be placed on the Umbumbulu region with its rapid urbanization and impact on the R603 which serves as an alternative major route through the region. ▪ Further ad hoc meetings are proposed to engage around development applications that may impact on both municipalities. ▪ Need to collaborate on the SIP2 N3 Corridor Planning Initiative. N3 is the primary economic corridor to Gauteng, need for coordinated and integrated development. **General Planning Issues to Emerge are as Follows:** ▪ The need to establish one forum: consisting of the IDP, SDF and GIS representatives from Department of COGTA and relevant municipalities. ▪ The need for a Terms of Reference for the forum ▪ Cross border mapping ▪ Special meetings needed to discuss development applications and proposals along N3 corridor and/or encroaching the boundary of the municipalities. Specific emphasis is on Umlaas Road, Camperdown, Cato Ridge and Umbumbulu. This will also consider housing and bulk infrastructure projects as well as act 70 of 70 agricultural land. ▪ It is also proposed that joint site inspections be undertaken on the identified strategic projects that could be a point of integration between the two Municipalities, with the aim of analyzing and making possible land use adjustment to ensure sustainability and also to ensure that these projects will benefit the wider communities. It will also be important to also look at how the linkages between the two Municipalities can be improved to

		facilitate better access to the economic and social services between the communities of the two Municipalities.

Stats SA Data: The municipality acknowledges and appreciates the support received from the Department of Social Development-Population Development in this review. The data used and presented in this document is from 2011 and 2016 data.

The Status of Infrastructure Projects Relating to Local Government Elections 2021 and 2024 National Government Elections: The Municipality has formulated a five-year plan (i.e.,2023/204 IDP with planned programmes and projects with an accompanying budget). The plan prioritizes water, electricity, building structures and access roads. It can thus be inferred that the Municipality, working in conjunction with the Zululand District Municipality and the Independent Electoral Commission has indeed made provision in its IDP, for infrastructure projects relating to Local Government (2021) elections. A copy IEC infrastructure needs is annexed for ease of reference.

1.4 Key Development Challenges and Strategic Interventional Measures

The main challenges facing the Municipality can be summarized as follows:

Table 12: Key Development Challenges and Strategic Interventional Measures

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Inadequate office space	▪ The construction of new municipal building of offices (extension) has already started.
	Insufficient budget allocation for the implementation of Workplace Skills Plan Inadequate skills support for communities and vulnerable groups	▪ To source funding for the implementation of Workplace Skills Plan. ▪ To conduct community skills audit/profile ▪ To conduct community skills training programme targeting the vulnerable groups.
	Load Shedding	▪ To source budget for the procurement of generators in strategic municipal offices as well as other non-renewable sources of energy
	Shortage of staff	▪ To prioritise budgeting and filling of strategic positions.
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Inability to meet the investment income target	▪ Strive to increase revenue base if the municipality by devising strategies to generate revenue.
	Lack of revenue base limiting the	

	budget growth of the municipality and its ability to fulfil its service delivery obligations.	▪ Revenue Enhancement Strategy.
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
Good Governance and Public Participation	Public Participation Unit is not fully capacitated there is shortage of staff	▪ The municipality has appointed 1 x Public Participation Officer and the second PP Officer post has been advertised.
	Councillor support office and staff is small	▪ The municipality is in the process of building offices for the staff.
	No communication strategy and no communication policy	▪ The municipality has allocated funding in the new financial year for the development of the Communication strategy and policy.
	Lack of training for the ward committees	▪ The municipality has budgeted for 2 x Accredited ward committee training and capacity building to be conducted in the new financial year.
	Social media criticism and absence of newspaper advertisements for the municipality	▪ Develop a Communication Strategy and Public Participation Strategy.
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
	Limited resources to support Cooperatives, SMME'S and for the implementation of LED projects	▪ Mobilisation of external funders
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
	The lack of regular access to drinking water.	▪ iLembe District Municipality is responsible for this function.
	High levels of household service backlogs creating a threat of service delivery protests.	▪ iLembe District Municipality is responsible for this function.
	Backlog in roads and bridges infrastructure due to flooding	▪ Ndwedwe Municipality has internal plant equipment (Yellow Plant) for road maintenance and MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) is used to construct/develop roads and bridges. ▪ Due to high demand and backlog which also caused by April 2022 floods in Road's infrastructure there is a need for extra financial intervention
	Limited funding	▪ Due to high demand and backlog which also caused by April 2022 floods in Road's

		infrastructure there is a need for extra financial intervention
	No Local Integrated Transport Plan	▪ Financial assistance is required to develop the Integrated Transport Plan (ITP)
	Mining of quarry material for road maintenance poses a challenge	▪ The issue of Quarry material is being attended by JCC (Joint Coordinating Committee – Amakhosi and Cllrs)
	Ongoing load shedding	▪ Do research on alternative energy approaches. ▪ Review organogram to accommodate energy specialist and/or manager energy resources in assisting the municipality with energy licence through NERSA
	Limited office space	▪ The municipality completed Municipal Office Phase 1 which accommodate Technical Services staff and municipality further passed a budget to commence (2022-23 & 2023-24) with Phase 2 Municipal Offices which will mainly accommodate Finance Department Staff
	Limited budget and resources including vehicles for operation	▪ Budget for the purchase of vehicles that will be dedicated for Technical Services had been proposed 2023-24 budget financial year through Corporate Services Department
	Poor maintenance of sports fields and community facilities	▪ Sportsground maintenance plan in place through grass cutting budget vote and community facilities maintenance budget made available each year 2022-23 and 2023-24
	Delays in the establishment of the buy-back/transfer station for waste management	▪ The Buy-Back centre is being fenced. The establishment of the buy-back/transfer station for waste management has been budgeted in the new financial year. The project will commence in quarter 1.
	Unavailability of land for the establishment of the mandatory animal pound, municipal cemeteries as well as Bhamshela Thusong Centre expansion	▪ The municipality is currently engaging in bilateral meetings with Amakhosi to and resolve the issue surrounding unavailability of land.
CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
Cross Cutting Interventions	Lack of Land ownership by the Municipality	▪ The municipality is currently engaging in bilateral meetings with Amakhosi to and resolve the issue surrounding unavailability of land. ▪ Strengthening relations with Ingoyama Trust
	Unauthorised developments and un-	Implement Municipal By-Laws

	co-ordinated developments	
	Poor working relationships between uMshwathi and Ndwedwe Municipalities on cross boundary planning and alignment issues	Strengthening relations with uMshwathi Municipality.
	Climate change, Unsustainable development practices and Loss of natural capital.	The municipality will be developing a Climate change Plan in the new financial year 2023/2024, currently the municipality is aligning to the District Climate Change Strategy adopted in 2017.

1.5 SWOT Analysis

Table 13: SWOT Analysis

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Suitable fleet ▪ Policies ▪ Experienced and qualified workforce ▪ Monitoring of ICT Systems ▪ Functional ICT Environment	▪ No Departmental Head (Director Corporate Services Post: vacant) ▪ Understaffing ▪ Lack of submission of records to registry ▪ Lack of office space ▪ Burglary and theft ▪ Insufficient budget ▪ Delays in appointment of service providers
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Automated systems ▪ Public Wi-Fi ▪ External funding ▪ Paperless work environment	▪ Employee and community strikes ▪ Fencing of municipal buildings ▪ No external lighting in some municipal buildings ▪ Burglary and theft ▪ Insufficient Budget ▪ Unfavourable weather conditions ▪ Loss of Institutional Memory/Data ▪ Non maintenance of municipal buildings
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Full Buy-in, cooperation and meeting targets by Management. ▪ Filling of all Senior Managers posts (Depts. will be fully functional in performing PMS/IDP activities). ▪ Availability of the Internal auditors, Auditor General, Audit Committee that ensures PMS reports are credible through their reviewing before submission to EXCO and Council. ▪ Effective Speakers Forum ▪ Provincial Public Participation Steering Committee ▪ District Communicators Forum	▪ Late submission of portfolio of evidence from some departments. ▪ Using of paper reporting system which is time consuming and outdated instead of PMS Automotive System. ▪ Setting targets that lack the PMS SMART principles by some departments. ▪ Poor performance of some service providers which cause a planned project not to be achieved within deadline. ▪ Uneven Topography some areas are not accessible for community consultation (Mayoral IDP/Budget Imbizo's).

▪ Complaint Management policy – draft ▪ Joint Co-ordinating Committee (JCC) ▪ CDWs (available resource at local ward level) - to assist with reporting. ▪ IDP roadshows (Mayoral imbizo, & Speakers Imbizo) ▪ IDP Stakeholder Engagement Forum ▪ Good performance of ward committees ▪ Door-to-Door visits, to address socio economic challenges. ▪ Municipal Vehicles for loud-hailing and facilitation of outreach programme. ▪ Ward Committees Quarterly meetings ▪ Councillor's Public meetings (feedback mechanism) ▪ Training of Ward Committees ▪ Ndwedwe Municipal policy on election of ward committees ▪ Good relations with other sector departments, NPOs and NGOs through developed Youth and Social Cohesion structures and through OSS/LTT meetings. ▪ Strategic plans and development of policies ▪ Proper coordination and functionality of OSS within the municipality. ▪ Good Priorities for Infrastructure Development ▪ Functioning of Portfolio, EXCO and Council Committees ▪ Functioning Youth and Social Cohesion Structures	▪ Limited office space ▪ Uneven Topography, some areas are not accessible for service delivery and community consultation. ▪ Municipal Rapid Response Team not functional. ▪ Public participation strategy not in place ▪ Complaints management system not in place. ▪ Inadequate capacity (mixture of skills and training ▪ Lack of environmental policies and bylaws ▪ Limited budget and resources (Human and Capital) ▪ Limited office space and working environment. ▪ Lack of vehicles for operation
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Cascading of PMS to middle managers and lower-level staff by Human resource Unit, this will create a sense of taking a full responsibility to their area of function. ▪ Conducting workshops for both officials and councillors on PMS to create an understanding of what PMS entails especially to new councillors. ▪ Fully functional PMS and IDP unit ▪ Appointments of PMS, IDP, B2B and AR champions in all 6 departments. ▪ To promote sound intergovernmental relationship ▪ District Call Centre (whistle blowing) reporting on service delivery. ▪ Establishment of Ward Committees ▪ Community awareness campaigns ▪ Skills enhancement of ward committees ▪ Working towards a fully functional Ward Committees in all nineteen wards.	▪ Lack of priority of PMS, IDP and AR information from some departments that may cause a delay in submissions to Portfolios, COGTA, Auditor General and National Treasury. ▪ National pandemic (covid-19) had a serious negative impact in performance and the service delivery and municipal operations. ▪ Loadshedding ▪ Lack of communication with internally departments may lead to clashing of programs and delay in service delivery causing community unrest/protests. ▪ Lack of community meetings at ward level may lead to service delivery protests. ▪ Poor road conditions to reach community for communication of public participation meetings. ▪ Shortage of water supply. ▪ Slow pace of housing implementation projects ▪ Outbreak of diseases due to volumes of waste caused by lack of resources, both physical and human.

▪ Awareness campaigns are conducted successfully. ▪ Bursaries and financial assistance, Learnership and internship programmes in place to fight unemployment. ▪ Youth and OSS programmes relating to social ills conducted. ▪ Use of OSS as service delivery model for sound intergovernmental relations. ▪ Policies are reviewed annually.	
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Good Forward Planning (best practices) for Infrastructure Development Expenditure of Grant Funding ▪ Ability to draw and/or receive additional fundings on grants like MIG and INEP due to good performance. ▪ Development of internal capacity to ensure infrastructure management (maintenance team) ▪ functioning Infrastructure Portfolio Committee	▪ Lack of dedicated allocated vehicles for operation and transport allowance for Technicians (Field workers) ▪ Backlog on infrastructure still huge and infrastructure demand high due to flooding ▪ Contract positions and vacancies within Technical Services which becomes demotivating to staff. ▪ Sparse/scattered Settlement Pattern for Infrastructure Development ▪ Lack of Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) – the municipality require funding to develop Transport Infrastructure Plan ▪ Lack of Performance management/measurement of Senior Manager (Director Technical Services) - This will assist to determine if the Director qualify for bonuses which become a motivating factor. ▪ Inadequate bulk water sources ▪ Poor maintenance of sport fields and community facilities, including CDC's and halls
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Municipality geographical location ▪ Town Development ▪ Developer's contribution ▪ Positive publicity ▪ Application for Energy/electricity license (National Energy Regulator SA), Explore energy sources – Appoint Energy Specialist/Manager Energy Resources	▪ Poor road condition due to flooding (as a result of climate change) ▪ High backlog on infrastructure development ▪ Damage to property and infrastructure, Loss of life, injuries due to disaster incidents ▪ Severe effects of climate change ▪ Drugs and substance abuse – Social ills ▪ Loadshedding, connectivity and High crime rate
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Minerals. ▪ Massive Arts and Craft potential. ▪ Relatively Good weather. ▪ Close proximity to eThekwini Municipality. ▪ The existing agricultural potential. ▪ The already existing community facilities such as schools, halls, clinics and houses. ▪ Highly motivated staff	▪ Limited resources to support Cooperatives, SMME'S, strategic projects and for project implementation. ▪ Shortage of infrastructure (informal traders) ▪ High unemployment rate ▪ There are no proper structures to co-ordinate LED activities (Dept vs Ndwedwe LM) ▪ Equipment/ tools to practice farming are not sufficient. ▪ Lack of training and skills development centres. ▪ Lack of Agricultural/ Farming Expertise ▪ Seasonal Farming

OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Proposed link between Ndwedwe and Maphumulo Municipality. ▪ Dube Trade Port ▪ Increasing employment ▪ Opportunities in agriculture e.g., Agricultural College ▪ Ndwedwe and Bhamashela Development ▪	▪ Low revenue base ▪ Red tape ▪ High unemployment rate ▪ Lack of investment due to bulk infrastructure funding ▪ Illegal immigrants "foreign nationals" taking over informal and formal economy. ▪ Decline in formal employment within economic sectors. ▪ Increasing costs (electricity, transport, capital, storage and equipment) ▪ Climate change e.g., excessive rain and sun ▪ Loss of biodiversity e.g., different animal species have been lost. ▪ Loss of natural grassland and alien Lantana (ubhici) spread. ▪ Large spread poverty. ▪ Loss of estuarine and riverine vegetation ▪
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Special programmes budget ▪ Forums focusing on vulnerable groups. ▪ the social development unit is able to interact with all stakeholders even at national level. ▪ The unit has got the budget to assist the vulnerable groups e.g., OSS houses	▪ Poor access to social development services ▪ Coordination of programmes due to insufficient human resources ▪ There is no designated HIV/AIDS coordinator in the unit.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ There is a funding opportunity in the unit such as NGO's who deals with vulnerable programmes	▪ Crime ▪ HIV/ AIDS ▪ Malaria fever ▪ No proper policies ▪ Implementation of projects that are not funded or in the SDBIP
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Unqualified audit opinions ▪ Skilled personnel ▪ Policies ▪ Cash coverage above the norm ▪ Current Ratio above the norm ▪ Active Finance Portfolio	▪ Lack of office space ▪ Timeous review of policies ▪ Positions that have been vacant for long time ▪ Employee benefits ratio is above the norm.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Potential to improve collection rate. ▪ Potential to improve revenue bases. ▪ Improved the quality of our monthly reports to improve the audit opinion	▪ Inability to meet the investment income target. ▪ Non-compliance with budget regulations ▪ Non-compliance with MFMA, non-sitting of committees ▪ Non-compliance with Procurement plans ▪ Non-compliance with payment procedures ▪ In-year virements

CROSS CUTTING & INTERVENTION: SPATIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL & DISASTER MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ The existing agricultural potential. ▪ Proposed link between Ndwedwe and Maphumulo Municipality. ▪ Close proximity to Dube Trade Port ▪ Opportunities in agriculture e.g., Agricultural College ▪ Ndwedwe and Bhamashela Development ▪ Sharing of boundary with KwaDukuza, eThekwini and Umshwathi Municipalities	▪ Lack of Land ownership by the Municipality ▪ Encroachments ▪ Unauthorised developments and un-co-ordinated developments ▪ Lack of enforcement ▪ Crime ▪ Lack of Land ownership by the Municipality ▪ Encroachments ▪ Lack of environmental policies and bylaws ▪ Poor working relationships between uMshwathi and Ndwedwe Municipalities on cross boundary planning and alignment issues ▪ Steep landscape and fragmented settlement pattern have negative impact on municipality's internal and external linkages, rendering the servicing of the area to be costly and being conditionally suitable for a series of land uses and activities including commercial agriculture, cost-efficient housing, etc. ▪ Climate change, Unsustainable development practices and Loss of natural capital. ▪ Lack of coordination and alignment of development initiatives taking place in the primary and secondary nodes. ▪ Climate change e.g., excessive rain and sun ▪ Loss of biodiversity e.g., different animal species have been lost. ▪ Loss of natural grassland and alien Lantana(ubhici) spread. ▪ Large spread poverty. ▪ Loss of estuarine and riverine vegetation ▪ Lack of Agricultural/ Farming Expertise ▪ Seasonal Farming
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ External sources of funding ▪ Proposed link between Ndwedwe and Maphumulo Municipality. ▪ Close proximity to Dube Trade Port ▪ Opportunities in agriculture e.g., Agricultural College ▪ Ndwedwe and Bhamashela Development ▪	▪ Lack of Land ownership by the Municipality ▪ Encroachments ▪ Unauthorised developments and un-co-ordinated developments ▪ Lack of enforcement ▪ Crime ▪ Lack of Land ownership by the Municipality ▪ Encroachments ▪ Poor working relationships between uMshwathi and Ndwedwe Municipalities on cross boundary planning and alignment issues

	▪ Steep landscape and fragmented settlement pattern have negative impact on municipality's internal and external linkages, rendering the servicing of the area to be costly and being conditionally suitable for a series of land uses and activities including commercial agriculture, cost-efficient housing, etc. ▪ Climate change, Unsustainable development practices and Loss of natural capital. ▪ Lack of coordination and alignment of development initiatives taking place in the primary and secondary nodes. ▪ Climate change e.g., excessive rain and sun ▪ Loss of biodiversity e.g., different animal species have been lost. ▪ Loss of natural grassland and alien Lantana (ubhici) spread. ▪ Large spread poverty. ▪ Loss of estuarine and riverine vegetation ▪ Lack of Agricultural/ Farming Expertise ▪ Seasonal Farming

1.6 Ndwedwe Municipal Vision, Goals, Objectives Strategies and Programmes

During a strategic planning workshop conducted on 13 to 16 March 2023, the municipality confirmed its vision, mission, goals, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects for implementation in 2023-2024 and these are presented and outlined in full and clearly in Chapter D: Point 10.2 Goals, Objectives and Strategies.

1.7 Community Broad Based Projects/Development Needs 2023/2024

The community-wide initiatives and development needs for Ndwedwe Municipality were conducted in all wards from October 2022 to April 2023. Communities were given the opportunity to review their needs, challenges, interventions, and priorities throughout the meetings. The meetings' objective was to confer with all wards on the review and prioritizing of ward needs. These requests were fulfilled through IDP procedures and budget allocation meetings, refer to the table below.

Table 14: Ward Priorities for Financial Year 2023/2024

WARD 1	WARD	PRIORTIY
CDC: Glendale, Hullets, Msonono and Tshepula	1	1
Access Roads: Nhlangwini, Pheyane, 40 Nhlangwini access road	1	2
Berea housing project (40)	1	3
Land	1	4
Mnsonono Creche	1	6
Housing: Msonono, Hullets and Parukapad	1	7

Nhlangwini Hall renovations	1	8
Glendale Cemetery	1	9
Nhlangwini Clinic	1	10
Electricity infills	1	11
Building of a High School (Nhlangwini)	1	12
Library	1	13
Co-operative support (fencing)	1	14

WARD 2	**WARD**	**PRIORTIY**
Water/ Sanitation	**2**	1
Nsuze sport field renovation	**2**	2
Housing (Phase 02)	2	3
Access Roads; Mwandla, Mhlongo, Nzuza; Mazombe, Cibane; Gcamu, Zinkawini, Sibhukudweni access road and Maphumulo access road.	2	4
Wewe clinic	2	5
Mabutho Hall	2	6
Nsuze Waterfall maintenance	2	7
Grazing Camp	2	8
Tourism Development	2	9
Agricultural Development	2	10
Youth Development	2	11
Skills Development	2	12
Co-operatives Support	2	13
Magxuma Tourism Site	2	14
Road: D1523, D2490, D1577- D1618	2	15
Gcwensa Creche	2	16
Electricity Infills	2	17
Dalibho sports field	2	18
Bhamshella Town Development	2	19
Waterfall	2	20
Maintenance of all DOT roads	2	21
		22

WARD 3	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Sani Access Road	3	1
Waterfall School access road	3	2
Housing	3	3
Land	3	4
Waterfall hall renovation	3	5
Nyangaye Access Road	3	6
Mlandeleni CDC	3	6
Waterfall crèche	3	7
Waterfall camp fencing	3	8
Glendale camp fencing	3	9
KwaMagwaza cemetery	3	10
Glendale CDC renovation	3	11
Mthombisa Access Road	3	12
Clinic	3	13
Waterfall community garden fencing	3	14
Glendale deepening tank	3	15
Agriculture: Village	3	16
College: Sewing Skills	3	17
L21 Access Road (Department of Transport)	3	18

WARD 4	WARD	PRIORITY
CDC Ngcongangconga and Phambela	4	1
Access Road: Chibini, Myayiza, Mahlashaneni, Okhalweni, Phoyiseni and Kwanzuza	4	2
Mjobhozini Bridge and Computer centre in Umvoti	4	3
Creche: Mandlakazi and Ovanzini	4	4
Halls Renovations: Ezimpangeleni, Chibini and Mjota	4	5
Creche Renovations: Zimpangeleni, Sioni and Chibini	4	6
Sports field: Ovanzini, Phambela, Chibini and Mandlakazi	4	7
Dipping Tank: Kwandevu and windmill Zimpangeleni	4	8
Mlamula Phase 2 Eco Housing	4	9
Shopping Centre Mvoti	4	10
Taxi Rank Mvoti	4	11

WARD 5	WARD	PRIORITY
Water supply	5	1
Access Road: Skhotho		1
Regravelling: Wollongo, Mathwala, Deda, Musgrave, Mkhomazi, Sogidi, L3007 Road and Nambithana road	5	2
Renovation: KwaDeda Club houses and connection of kwaDeda sport field lights.	5	3
Electricity infills	5	4
Mkhomazi or Wolongo Creche	5	5
Housing: Mlamula Phase 2	5	6
Agricultural Co-operative Development	5	7
Deda Centre Renovations	5	8
Renovation of Deda Hall	5	9
Qalakahle and Mkhomazi Hall		10
Deda Sport field pitch	5	11
Deda Master light	5	12
Fencing and boreholes for cooperatives projects	5	13
Syaphumula, Qalakahle and Nambithane Sport field	5	14

WARD 6	WARD	PRIORITY
Access Roads: Madwaleni access road Mabheleni, Noordsberg, Zichwayini.Matsheketsheni, Qhubakahle, Mkhize, Phambela, Simunye	6	1
Bhamshela Multi-Functional Centre	6	1
Noordsburg Multi-Functional	6	2
water	6	3
Sanitation	6	4
Road: D1523 D 889	6	5
Agricultural Cooperation	6	6
Sport Ground: Qhubakahle	6	7
Matsheketsheni Primary School	6	8
Bhamshela Town Development	6	9
Electricity infill projects	6	10

WARD 7	WARD	PRIORITY
Housing	7	1
Mwandla Road joining Maphumulo, Gogovuma Road, Mangqekeni Road, Zesuliwe Road, P712 Road, and eDiphini eNsuze	7	2
eTsheni Bridge	7	3
Hlalakahle CDC	7	3
Unyazi CDC	7	4
Sports Field: Hlalakahle & Mary Grey	7	4
Sports Centre fencing: Mary Grey		
Sthokozise and Unyazi Creche renovations	7	5

Zakhele CDC renovations	7	5
Lightning conductor	7	6
Water and Sanitation (disabled people)	7	7
Luthuli Community Hall	7	8
Creches: Zakhele, Gogovuma and Mary grey	7	9
Fencing gardens: Isinandi, Sinamuva, Xanyana, Faya, Senzokwethu farming and Siyazenzela youth farming	7	10
Regravelling of (D1617, D891 and D1629)	7	11
Zakhele Gym park	7	12
Clinic: Luthuli clinic	7	12
Zakhele Library	7	13
May Grey Signage and KwaVuma Senior citizen signage	7	13
Access Roads: Khekhe, Mlotshwa, Ndunsuleni, Wheelchair, 14 access road, Khumalo, Ziqhwageni, Maphumulo, Mamazi, Mancinza; Nduli; Mafumeyana; Nhlanhleni; Dlamini; Ximba; Khoza; UNyazini; Dube Mdodi; KwaNgidi; Zilwayo, KwaFaya; Mandleya; Makhanya; Stop8, Dube KwaNgidi, uNyazi access road, Mlondi.	7	14
Hospice	7	15
eTsheni Tourism Development	7	16

WARD 8	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Water	8	1
Mhlali foot bridges	8	2
Mcathu CDC	8	3
Msengeni CDC	8	4
Msengeni grazing camp	8	5
Access roadS	8	6
Mcathu foot bridge	8	7
Masakhane sports centre	8	8
Electricity phase 2 (infills)	8	9
Sanitation phase 1(Toilets)	8	10
Housing project	8	11
Mapholoba CDC	8	12

WARD 9	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Ozwathini and Nhlangakazi CDC	9	1
Khanyisa Sportsfield	9	2
Ozwathini Creche, Nhlangakazi Creche, Montobello Creche	9	3
Sanitation (Toilets)	9	4
Montobello Hall Renovation	9	5
Drayeni access road, Qwaqwa access road, Nsuze access road, Thusi access road, Goge access road	9	6
Housing (RDP houses)	9	7
Water	9	8
Electricity	9	9
Businss center/ market stalls	9	10
Fencing of cooperatives projects (agriculture)	9	11
Tier road to Montobello hospital	9	12

WARD 10	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Halls: Maqokomela and Dikwayo (hall renovations)	10	1
Market Stalls (Magongolo renovations)	10	2
Grazing Camp: Magongolo	10	3
Sports field Dikwayo	10	4
Creche: Magongolo	10	5
Access road (Magongongo, Esigodini) maintenance	10	6

Access road: Nkumbanyuswa,	10	7
Access Road (Magongolo, Vilakazi)	10	8
Access Road (Magongolo, Esgodini) maintenance	10	9
Access Road (Magongolo to Dikwayo) maintenance	10	10

WARD 11	WARD	PRIORITY
Access Roads: Nsimbini, Sanguphe, Slungwaneni, Dlamuka access road, D1509, D865, Mbuzazane and mathoba access road	11	1
Mayika Sport Ground	11	2
Community Library	11	3
Electricity	11	4
Renovation of Matholamnyana Sportsground	11	5
Matholamnyama bridge	11	6
Toilets/ sanitation	11	7
Thabani Luthuli electricity	11	8
Nozandla Tourism	11	9
Co-operatives Support	11	10
Nkumbanyuswa Housing project	11	11
Qadi Housing project	11	12
Fencing of Community Gardens	11	13
water		14

WARD 12	WARD	PRIORITY
Bridges: Sokhulu, Mgezengwana and Khohlwa	12	1
Access roads: Engosini, Ekhohlwa, Isithupha, Jika to Sthupha Clinic, Hloniphani to KaMsomi, Mganwini to Enkwalini, Mpisini to P714, Ethafeni to Enkwambase	12	2
Halls: Sthupha, Ezibomvini Khohlwa hall	12	3
Sport fields: Ezibomvini, Ekhohlwa, Nkwambase, Hloniphani and Ngedleni	12	4
P715 Tar Road (From Cell C to Noodrburg Road)	12	5
Creches: Zibomvini, Hloniphani, Khohlwa, Nkwambase, Mgezengwane, Ngedleni, Mqwayini	12	6
Kwambase Clinic	12	7
Mgqwayini Primary School	12	8
Tourism Development	12	9
Housing (Qadi)	12	10

WARD 13	WARD	PRIORITY
Ntaphuka CDC	13	1
Madlebe access road	13	2
Sisebenzile access road	13	3
Nhlabamkhosi access road	13	4
Sanitation (Toilet project)	13	5
Mbeki to Jikeni tar road	13	6
Skills centre	13	7
Electricity infills	13	8
Shange access road	13	9
Mgibandlala sport ground	13	10

WARD 14	WARD	PRIORITY
Ndodembi Bridge	14	1
building of Nompande Sports field; Pentecoste (Bhanoyi) sports field	14	2
Electricity infill	14	3
Toilets infill (Sanitation)	14	4
Access roads; Bhanoyi Road; Makhathini access road; Ezindlovni -Jele Road Bhethemu Road and Red devil access road.	14	5

Emthebeni Creche; nompande creche	14	6
Mdada Bridge, mthebeni Bridge	14	7
Renovation of Nduli sports field	14	7
Mthebeni Bridge	14	8
Mthebeni skill centre (electricity; water and sanitation and chairs)	14	9
Clinic Mthebeni VD	14	10
School (Msunduze/ Bhanoyi)	14	11
Fencing of cooperatives (Agriculture)	14	12
Tier road (Mkhabela to Oarkford) Transport	14	13
Khumalo Road	14	14

WARD 15	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Electricity Type 1, Type 2/ Type 3 Eskom and Ndwedwe	15	2
Roads: Shakavillage and Mzileni, Nhlabathi, Zondo road phase 2, Mpungeni access road, Nyongwana access road and Phewa access road.	15	2
Ndwedwe Central Indoor Sports Centre	15	1
Nyongwana, Zondo Ngwane Road, Madimeni Road, Shaka village Road, Mzileni Road and Phewa road (concrete)	15	4
Cricket Sports field	15	5
Art and Culture Centre	15	6
Qadi housing project	15	7
Nkumbanyuswa housing project	15	8
15 Boreholes (iLembe or Public Works)	15	9
Crèches: Mzamo, Mpungeni, Mzokhulayo and Mutwa/Madimeni	15	10
CDC: Mzokhulayo and Mpungeni	15	
Geysers	15	11
Mzokhulayo Sports field and Netball court, Mpungeni Sportfield, Mthukutheli sportfield	15	12
Swimming Pool Academy	15	13
Disaster management centre	15	14
Ndwedwe Buy back centre	15	15
Isgcino bridge (cross way), Madimeni bridge (cross way), Zondo road bridge, Mzileni bridge	15	16
Court road, home affairs road. Tar road	15	17
Fencing and Renovations of regional sports field	15	18
Town Development	15	19
WARD 16	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Access Roads: Ndaka, Cibane access, Amatata, and Dlayejwana,	16	1
Housing project phase two and three	16	2
Electrification infill	16	3
Sanitation infill	16	4
Water project (spring water upgrade)	16	5
Mkhumbuzi sport ground upgrade	16	6
Maduna sport ground upgrade	16	7
Nsele sport ground upgrade	16	8
Gweni sportground upgrade	16	9
Wosiyane sportground upgrade	16	10
Makhazini sport ground upgrade	16	11
Nonoti sport ground upgrade	16	12
Msilili hall	16	13
Menyane hall	16	14
Msilili bridge	16	15
Mahedeni bridge		
Hoqweni bridge crossway- Mqeku and Nhlambamasoka bridge	16	16
Mnyameni bridge crossway	16	16

Network connection	16	16
Nsele Bridge	16	17
WARD 17	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Water	17	1
Maphofu bridge	17	1
Housing	17	1
Mzunga CDC, Khumalo CDC, Chili CDC and Manyonini CDC	17	2
Access Roads: Maganini, Mzunga, Emathankini and Ndimande	17	3
Road: P716, L1042, D1543 and A3826	17	4
Meme Dipping Tank	17	5
Mbayini Sport Centre	17	6
Streetlights	17	7
Type 2 Electricity	17	8
Network connection	17	9
Maintenance of Springs	17	10
Fencing of Gardens	17	11
Toilets	17	12
WARD 18	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Electricity	18	3
Water	18	1
Housing	18	2
KwaLoshe Game Reserve	18	4
Makhawula hall	18	2
Mission Sports field	18	3
Makhuluseni hall	18	2
Access Road: Makhanya access road, Makhawula access, Shangase, Novimba, Thafamasi, Cibane, Magongiseni access road, Makhuluseni access road	18	3
Makhawula Creche	18	3
Makhanya access road bridge	18	3
Makhuluseni Sports field	18	3
New Village Sports field	18	
WARD 19	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Electricity Infill's	19	1
Housing	19	2
Grazing Camps	19	2
Agricultural projects Co-operative Support	19	2
Access Roads regravelling- schools: Zubane, Nhlangano, Nobantu/ Manzini, Bhekamafa, Vulela	19	1
Mantshunguntshu Road and Bridge	19	1
Halls: Simamane, Mkhukhuze, Mahedeni and Zubane hall	19	2
Creches: Zamindlela, Snothando, Mantingwane, Thandolwethu and Sbusisiwe Community creche	19	1
Hlophe CDC		2
P102 Tar Road	19	1
Mkhukhuze Market	19	1
Water and Sanitation	19	1
Phewa Road regravelling and KwaCebekhulu	19	2
Ndiyazi Sports field, KwaHlophe, Mkhukhuze, Mangangeni Sports field	19	2
Sgedleni Hall Renovation, Mahedeni creche/hall renovation	19	1

1.8 Municipal Long-Term Vision 2030

VISION

"By 2030 The People of Ndwedwe Will Have a Prosperous and Vibrant Economy, Where Their Aspirations Are Met"

MISSION

To promote a quality and sustainable delivery of municipal services by:
-Involving communities in the development; and
-Forging strategic alliances and partnerships between the municipality and government departments, NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector to ensure speedy and coordinated delivery.

CORE VALUES

The operations of the Municipality will be underpinned by the following core values:

-Accessibility,
-Good Governance,
-People centre,
-Transparency,
-Customer satisfaction,
-Accountability,
-Courtesy,
-Integrity,
-Employee development,
-Respect

The above values are aligned to Batho Pele Principles which are the following:

- Consultation
- Service Standards
- Access
- Courtesy
- Information
- Openness and Transparency
- Re-dress
- Value for Money

The Municipality values are also aligned to service delivery standards which are sets of rules of engagement for providing municipal services. These service standards include targets that Municipality have set as turnaround time for providing each municipal service. Each municipal building has a notice board which detail what citizens are entitled to know what they should expect from the Municipality, how services will be delivered, what they cost and can be done if the services are not accepted.

1.9 What to Expect Over the Next Five Year

Table 15: Expectations for the Next 5 Years

NATIONAL KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		
LEMBE DGDP PRIORITIES 2030: A DIVERSE AND GROWING ECONOMY, PROMOTE SOCIAL WELL-BEING & LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE IDP		
OUTCOME: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM		
KZN PGDS: 3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & 7: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY		
B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST & B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE		
NLM GOAL	**5 YEAR OBJECTIVES**	**5 YEAR STRATEGY**
TO PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure the functionality of Audit and Performance Committee
		Ensure the functionality of the Internal Audit
		Implementation of an Oversight Report
		Implementation of the Organisational PMS
		Implementation of a Credible Integrated Development Plan
		Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.
	To ensure quality, reliable financial statements and performance management information	Implementation of an Annual Report
	To promote a culture of participatory democracy	Speakers and Mayoral IDP and Budget Imbizo's
	Effective public awareness on municipal business through information dissemination	Ensure the functionality of Ward Committees
		Implementation of Communications Strategy and Plan
	To provide legal advice and ensure legal matters are handled on behalf of the municipality	To limit losses to the municipality - legal risk mitigation
TO PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	To provide effective waste management services	Provision of solid waste removal services to the communities and businesses.
		Implementation of Integrated Waste Management
	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes
	To ensure that there is effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes aimed at prevention and mitigation against identified risks	To ensure prevention and mitigation against disasters
	To ensure rapid and effective response in assisting vulnerable communities during incidents and disasters	
	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Thusong Centres and Community halls)
	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes
		To harness the potential of young people to enable them to play a meaningful role in society
	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk	Implementation of Enterprise Risk

	management	Management and Compliance.
NATIONAL KPA BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
ILEMBE DGDP PRIORITIES 2030: EQUITY OF ACCESS & A LIVEABLE REGION		
OUTCOME 9: IMPROVED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES		
KZN PGDS: 1: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH; 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
B2B PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY		
NLM GOAL	**OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES**
	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Community Development Centre
		Provision of Community Hall
		Provision of Gardens and Park
		Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2
		Construction of new access roads
		Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion
		Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion
	Create job opportunities through infrastructure projects	Implementation of EPWP
	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.
	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity
	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Bridge)
		Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Library)
		Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)
		Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (access roads)
		Construction of new access roads
		Implementation of Capital projects
NATIONAL KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
ILEMBE DGDP PRIORITIES 2030: EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE, POLICY AND SOCILA PARTNERSHIP		
OUTCOME: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EEFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM		
KZN PGDS: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT& 7: GOVERNANCY AND POLICY		
B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST & B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE		
NLM GOAL	**OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES**
TO FACILITATE INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TO FACILITATE SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE TO SUPPORT AN INCLUSIVE GROWTH PATH	To improve the capacity of staff to deliver services	Implementation of Employment Equity Policy
	To ensure the municipality has well skilled and qualified employees	
	To manage the staff component of the Municipality	Implementation of the Council approved organogram
	To ensure the municipality provides a safe working environment.	Compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act
	To ensure the wellbeing of employees	Implementation of EAP Policy
	To ensure effective and efficient functioning of ICT	Implementation of ICT Systems
	To ensure efficient, effective, economic and	Implementation of Fleet Management

	transparent utilisation of fleet management	
	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.
	Supply resources & Council Support Services for all Council meetings	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees
		Ensure the functionality of Audit and Performance Committee
		Provision of security and safety
	To encourage good administration that conforms with legal mandates.	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees
		Implementation and review of municipal policies
NATIONAL KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT		
ILEMBE DGDP PRIORITIES 2030: EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE, POLICY AND SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP		
OUTCOME 9: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM		
KZN PGDS 7: GOVERNANCY AND POLICY		
B2B PILLAR 4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		
NLM GOAL	**OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES**
TO PROMOTE SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Ensure financial reporting and compliance (GRAP, Mscoa, etc)
		Preparation and submission of Mid-Year Financial Report
		Approval of budget by Council
	To ensure sound revenue management	Implementation of expenditure and revenue management
	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation and compliance with all financial legislation and policies
	To implement valuation, roll that aligns to the Municipal Property Rates Act	Implementation of fair evaluation of properties
	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of supply chain management and contract management
		Ensure financial reporting and compliance (GRAP, Mscoa, etc)
		Implementation of expenditure and revenue management
		Implementation of MFMA Training for employees
		Implementation of asset management
	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.
	To improve access to basic services	Provision of free basic services to indigent
NATIONAL KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AND CROSS CUTTING		
ILEMBE DGDP PRIORITIES 2030: EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE, POLICY AND SOCILA PARTNERSHIP		
OUTCOME: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM		
KZN PGDS: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, HUMAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SPATIAL EQUITY		
B2B PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY		
NLM GOAL	**OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES**
TO FACILITATE A	To make the conditions favourable for the advancement of society and the economy.	Implementation of initiatives that attract investment, promotion and facilitation.
		Encourage the growth of small businesses

STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY THAT PRODUCES LONG TERM, SUSTAINABLE JOBS AND LOWERS POVERTY		and their support
	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.
	To facilitate co-ordinated planning and development	Facilitate the finalisation of the Ndwedwe Town Establishment Programme and implementation thereof
		Strengthening of Housing Forums
		Strengthening of LED Forums
		Facilitate the development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such the SDF, Housing Sector Plan, Agricultural Plan, etc
		Implementation of Housing sector Plan

1.9.1 Implementation of Ndwedwe Municipality Capital Infrastructure Projects

Table 16: NLM CIF Projects

No.	Project	Budget Allocation	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	Project Coordinates	
						Longitude [E]	Longitude [E]
1	Hlalakahle Community Development Centre Ward 07	R12 800 000.00	X				
2	Msengeni Community Development Centre Ward 08	R12 800 000.00	X				
3	Makhawula/Ntaphuka Hall Ward 13	R6 695 000.00	X				
4	Mdloti Access Road Ward 17	R2 700 000.00	X				
5	Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2	R15 000 000.00		X			
6	Inep Electrification Ward 14, 13, 05, 03, 01 & 12	R10 000 000.00		X			
7	Uqeko Bridge in Ward 16	R17 212 846.02	X			30.44.31	29.31.16
8	Mthombisa Community Development Centre in Ward 3	R10 788 041.68	X			31.3.17	29.24.51
9	Isibonelo Community Creche in Ward 11	R6 840 000.00	X			30.58.8	29.27.43
11	Mabheleni Access Road in Ward 6	R5 991 514.50	X			30.53.30	29.21.0
12	Mahlabathini Access Road in Ward 5	R8 070 401.45	X			30.54.31	29.19.49
13	Emakhawula Community Development Centre in Ward 13	R9 991 041.16	X			31.1.2	29.32.14
14	Chibini Access Road in Ward 4	R9 685 520.34	X			30.55.28	29.16.33
15	Construction Of Mdloti Gravel Access Road in Ward 17	R8 047 350.12	X			30.54.11	29.35.13
17	Maqokomela Community Development Centre Ward 10	TBC		x			
19	Shangase Community Hall Ward 18	TBC		x	x		

22	Khanyisa Sports field Ward 09	TBC					
25	Noorsdburg Multi-purpose Centre Ward 06	TBC			x		

1.9.2 Implementation of Special Programmes/Projects (To obtain the list from Finance Dept)

Table 17: Specials Programmes/Projects

No.	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	ORIGINAL BUDGET	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
1	Gender programs for Men and women conducted by deadline	R390 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
2	Women's Caucus	R260 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
3	Gender programs for women conducted by deadline	R300 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
4	Disability programme	R300 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
5	Dress a child uniform campaign	R670 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
6	Orphans and Farm Workers Program	R260 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
7	Christmas Program for Senior Citizens	R280 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
8	Moral Regeneration event	R270 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
9	Civil Society Forum	R70 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
10	Ndwedwe HIV/Aids Day event	R270 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
11	16 Days of Activism	R170 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
12	Umkhosi Wesintu	R585 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
13	Umkhosi Womhlanga Ndwedwe Reed Dance Celebrations	R500 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
14	Child Protection Program	R190 000.00	
15	Mandela Day Program	R170 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
16	Training and Development for Women	R290 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
17	Operation sukuma sakhe (OSS) local task team meetings	R240 000.00	Manager Social Cohesion
18	Operation MBO		Manager Social Cohesion
19	Disaster and Waste Awareness Campaigns	R300 000.00	Director: Community and Social Services
20	Sports Development/Recreation programs	R1 755 000.00	Manager: Youth
21	Disability Games (Local, District, Provincial and National)	R272 000.00	Manager: Youth
22	SALGA Games (Local/District and Provincial)	R1 144 000.00	Manager: Youth
23	Mayoral Sports Development Cup Tournament	R400 000.00	Manager: Youth
24	Sports and Recreation Capacity Building Workshops	R350 000.00	Manager: Youth
25	Ndwedwe Rural Horse Racing	R255 000.00	Manager: Youth
26	Examination Prayer	R255 000.00	Manager: Youth
27	Youth Development	R2 113 000.00	Manager: Youth
28	Young Local Artists Support Workshop	R225 000.00	Manager: Youth
29	Youth Council meeting	R205 000.00	Manager: Youth

1.9.3 Implementation of iLembe District Water and Sanitation Programmes/Projects

Table 18: Water Projects at Planning Stage

WARD	NAME OF PROJECT	COMPLETION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PROGRESS
Ndwedwe Ward 10,11,12,13,14,15, 18,19 (Umgeni Water Project)	uMshwathi Phase 4: Supply to Southern Ndwedwe – Ndwedwe Res 5	June 2027	R 684 664 000	The project is at tender stage, Contract 1 for the pipeline supply has been awarded – Done by Umgeni Water
Ndwedwe wards 2,3,4,5,6,7, 8 and 9	uMshwathi Phase 5 – Northen Ndwedwe and Augmentation of Maphumulo Supply	November 2024	R 225 000 000.00	Contract 1 – Awarded Contract 2 – Tender evaluation award end March23 Contract 3 – Tender in April 2023
Ndwedwe ward 17 and 18 (Umgeni Water Project)	uMshwathi Phase 6 Supply from Bruyns Hill to Wosiyane, Emalangeni and Khumalo areas	2027	R 322 319 000.00	Project is at Detailed design stage – Done by Umgeni Water
Ward 10,11,12	Sonkombo /Nkwambase Reticulation Upgrade	July 2024	R 42 000 000.00	Project is at Bid Specification stage.
Ward 11	Matholamnyama	October2024	R 30 000 000 00	Project is at Tender stage.

Table 19: Water Projects at Construction Stage

WARD	NAME OF PROJECT	COMPLETION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PROGRESS
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 10,11,12,	Sonkombo and Boreholes	November 2023	R 16 000 000 00	The project is at construction stage.
2,4,5,6,9	Umshwathi phase 5 – Contract 1	July 2024	R68 000 000 00	Site establishment and labour and materials procurement underway
2 and 8	Nsuze and Esidumbini dam rehabilitation project	June 2023	R2 700 000 000	Rehabilitation of access road to the tanker standpipe, removal alien vegetation at the dam. Construction of additional package plant to treat high iron

1.9.4 Implementation of Catalytic Programmes/Projects

Table 20: NLM Catalytic Projects

No.	Project Name	Brief Description	Ward No	GPS Coordinates	Project Budget	Intervention
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NDWEDWE MOTORING LICENSING OFFICE	Establishment Of a Motor Licensing Office. Phase 1 Has Been Completed. Excavation And Fencing Has Been Completed.	6	30.885 E - 29.372 S	R5 000 000	Department Of Transport for Facilitating Processes and Procedures.
	NDWEDWE TOWN DEVELOPMENT	Finalization Of Town Development	15	30.939E - 29.517S	R2 000 000	Department Rural Development and Land Reform to Facilitate Discussions with The NLM And Traditional Authorizes.
3	TYPE 2 ELECTRIFICATION	To Provide Type 2 Electrification to Ndwedwe Citizens	1 To 19	All Wards	20 000 000	Funding From Eskom and DMRE.

1.10 How Will Our Performance and Progress Be Measured?

Performance Management is a process which measures the implementation of the organisation's strategy. At Local Government level this has become an imperative, with economic development, transformation, governance, finance and service delivery being the critical elements in terms of Local Government Strategy. Performance Management provides the mechanism to measure whether targets to meet its strategic goals, set by the organisation and its employees, are met. National Government has also found it necessary to institutionalize and provide legislation on the Performance Management Process for Local Government.

For the purpose reporting, measuring, monitoring and evaluation of the organizational performance, the organizational Performance Management System (OPMS) was developed. It contains the key components of the IDP Matrix; the Strategic objectives, Key Performance Indicators and Targets demonstrating how performance of the organization will be measured in a period of one year. These objectives are trying to achieve the goals stipulated in the IDP. The Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which focuses to performance of each directorate/department was developed indicating the targets which are intended to be achieved on a quarterly basis. The SDBIP gives effect to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

and budget of the Municipality. The budget gives effect to the strategic priorities of the Municipality.

Performance Management as defined by Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs is a strategic approach to management, which equips leaders, managers, employees and stakeholders at different levels with a set of tools and techniques to regularly plan, continuously monitor, periodically measure and review performance of the organization in terms of indicators and targets for efficiency, effectiveness and impact. This system will therefore in turn ensure that all the leaders, managers and individuals in the municipality are held accountable for their actions which should bring about improved service delivery and value for money.

The NLM has developed programmes and projects that are geared towards delivering of basic services, economic infrastructure development, reducing unemployment and poverty developing thriving communities able to sustain itself and the municipality. The IDP has been compiled based on the inputs received from municipal stakeholders, national and provincial policy directives, the current status of service delivery, various strategic plans completed 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.

The strategies are used to annually formulate the service delivery budget implementation plan (SDBIP) and performance indicators for the NLM, 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. The process of managing performance:

Performance Planning

- Performance Monitoring
- Performance Measurement
- Performance Analysis
- Performance Reporting
- Performance Review

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 annual process of managing performance at organisational level in the Municipality involves the steps as set out below:

- Organisational Scorecard and Departmental Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plans (SDBIP's)

- Performance management can be applied to various levels within any organisation. The legislative framework provides for performance management at various levels in a municipality including organisational (sometime also referred to as municipal, corporate or strategic) level, departmental (also referred to as services, operational or section/team level) and lastly, individual level.

At organisational level the five-year IDP of a municipality forms the basis for performance management, whilst at operational level the annual SDBIP forms the basis. The IDP is a long-term plan and by its nature the performance measures associated with it will have a long-term focus, measuring whether a municipality is achieving its IDP objectives. A SDBIP (both for the municipality as a whole and that of a department) is more short-term in nature and the measures set in terms of the SDBIP, reviewing the progress made with implementing the current budget and achieving annual service delivery targets. The measures set for the Municipality at organisational level is captured in an organisational scorecard structured in terms of the preferred performance management model of the Municipality. The measures at departmental level are captured in the SDBIPs of the various Departments of the Municipality.

By cascading performance measures form organisational to departmental level, both the IDP and the SDBIP, forms the link to individual performance management. This ensures that performance management at the various levels related to one another, which is a requirement of the 2001 Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations. The MFMA specifically requires that the annual performance agreements of managers must be linked to the SDBIP of a municipality and the measurable performance objectives approved with the budget.

1.10.1 Performance Management Framework and Policy

To measure and monitor our progress, Performance Management Framework and Policy was developed and is in place and it is reviewed annually. Key performance indicators have been refined in support of the Municipality's development priorities and objectives aligned with the organizational structure in line with the Integrated Development Plan Framework to ensure consistency in measuring and reporting on long terms strategies and projects. Measurable performance targets with regard to each of these development priorities and objectives were established and are reflected on the Organizational Performance Management Scorecard attached to the Integrated Development Plan and it is reviewed annually together with the Integrated Development Plan review process to ensure regular reporting is in place and gets reported quarterly to the Council via Performance Audit Committee. The PMS 2023/2024 Framework has been adopted by Council 30 May 2023.

Individual performance agreements and performance plans for the Municipal Manager and Heads of Departments are prepared annually in line with provisions prescribed in the performance Regulations, these agreements are fully implemented and aligned with the service

delivery and Budget Implementation Plan as required in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. Performance Evaluation Panels have been established for the assessment of performance of the Municipal Manager as well as Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager and performance assessment is taking place on a quarterly basis to ensure that annual department targets will be achieved.

1.10.2 Individual Performance Agreements and Performance Plans for the Municipal Manager and Heads of Departments

Individual performance agreements and performance plans for the Municipal Manager and Heads of Departments are prepared annually in line with provisions prescribed in the Performance Regulations (Notice 805, published on 1 August 2006 in the official gazette). These agreements are fully implemented and aligned with the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan as required in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

1.10.3 Performance Evaluation Panels

Performance Evaluation Panels have been established for the assessment of performance of the Municipal Manager as well as Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager and performance assessment is taking place on a quarterly basis to ensure that annual departmental targets will be achieved.

1.10.4 Cascading of PMS to All Employees

NLM is in the process of introducing performance management to all levels of employees including managers, supervisors, and all employees. The performance assessments of all employees will be conducted by the managers and supervisors on a quarterly basis. This is supported by the policy.

The NLM Human Resources Unit will be rolling out the PMS cascading process in phases. Starting from phase 1 to phase 3. Phase 1 will comprise of extended MANCO managers, phase 2 supervisors and phase 3 all employees.

The municipality programmes and projects have been geared towards delivering basic services, economic infrastructure development, reducing unemployment and poverty, developing thriving communities able to sustain itself and the municipality. The municipality, in partnership with other stakeholders, has been working hard to deliver on the following outcomes. The community should expect the following outcomes and deliverables emanating from the implementation of this Integrated Development Plan.

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 has been compiled based on the input received from municipal stakeholders, national and provincial policy directives, the current status of service delivery, various strategic plans completed 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 Ndwedwe 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 quarterly as well as annually in the municipality's annual report. The process of managing performance:

- Performance Planning
- Performance Monitoring
- Performance Measurement
- Performance Analysis
- Performance Reporting
- Performance Review

The annual process of managing performance at organisational level in the Municipality involves the steps as set out below:

1.10.5 Organisational and Departmental Scorecards

Performance management can be applied to various levels within any organisation. The legislative framework provides for performance management at various levels in a municipality including organisational (sometime also referred to as municipal, corporate or strategic) level, departmental (also referred to as services, operational or section/team level) and lastly, individual level.

At organisational level the five-year IDP of a municipality forms the basis for performance management, whilst at operational level the annual SDBIP forms the basis. The IDP is a long-term plan and by its nature the performance measures associated with it will have a long-term focus, measuring whether a municipality is achieving its IDP objectives. The SDBIP (both for the municipality as a whole and that of a department) is more short-term in nature and the measures set in terms of the SDBIP, reviewing the progress made with implementing the current budget and achieving annual service delivery targets.

The measures set for the Municipality at organizational level is captured in an organizational scorecard structured in terms of the preferred performance management model of the Municipality. The measures at departmental level are captured in the SDBIPs of the various Departments of the Municipality.

By cascading performance measures form organizational to departmental level, both the IDP and the SDBIP, forms the link to individual performance management. This ensures that performance management at the various levels related to one another, which is a requirement of the 2001 Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations. The MFMA specifically requires that the annual performance agreements of managers must be linked to the SDBIP of a municipality and the measurable performance objectives approved with the budget.

1.10.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

To measure and monitor our progress, Performance Management Framework and Policy was developed and is in place and it is reviewed annually. Key performance indicators have been refined in support of the Municipality's development priorities and objectives aligned with the organizational structure in line with the Integrated Development Plan Framework to ensure consistency in measuring and reporting on long terms strategies and projects. Measurable performance targets with regard to each of these development priorities and objectives were established and are reflected on the Organizational Performance Management Scorecard attached to the Integrated Development Plan and it is reviewed annually together with the Integrated Development Plan review process to ensure regular reporting is in place and gets reported quarterly to the Council via Performance Audit Committee.

Individual performance agreements and performance plans for the Municipal Manager and Heads of Departments are prepared annually in line with provisions prescribed in the performance Regulations, these agreements are fully implemented and aligned with the service delivery and Budget Implementation Plan as required in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

Performance Evaluation Panels have been established for the assessment of performance of the Municipal Manager as well as Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager and performance assessment is taking place on a quarterly basis to ensure that annual department targets will be achieved.

SECTION B:

2. Planning and Development Principles & Government Policies and Imperatives

2.1 The International Policy Directives

The Municipality IDP is informed by the following policies directives:

2.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) initiative are aimed at attaining the following goals. Each goal has specific target:

Figure 2: Sustainable Development Goals



The suggested Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) far outperform the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They not only address some of the systemic hurdles to sustainable development, but they also provide better coverage and balance of the three pillars of sustainable development – social, economic, and environmental – as well as institutional/governance issues. Four of the goals tackle global environmental challenges (climate, water, ecosystems, and oceans), demonstrating the overall balance.

The MDGs were limited to developing nations and only partially captured all three characteristics of sustainability. In comparison, the SDGs address all countries and dimensions, while the relevance of each goal varies by country. Through the endeavour to create universal goals that articulate the need and opportunity for the global community to come together to achieve a sustainable future in an interconnected world, the SDG process has been a tremendous step forward.

Table 21: Sustainable Development Goals & Alignment

GOAL	Sustainable Development Goal	Ndwedwe Local Municipality's Response
1	No poverty	▪ Strengthen working relationship with Enterprise iLembe and ensure SMME support and participation in various programmes. ▪ Increase access to economic opportunities for women and other special groups. ▪ Develop LED techniques to generate money. ▪ Encourage more people to participate in War Rooms and Sukuma Sakhe to find out which households are in poverty and hunger. ▪ Create networks of cooperation with NGOs and other parties involved.
2	No hunger	Facilitate partnerships with relevant government departments and private sector on the following programmes: ▪ School nutrition programme ▪ Develop programs for food security. ▪ Broaden engagement with merging farmers. ▪ One house, one garden support
3	Good health	▪ To improve collaboration with the Department of Health and other relevant government departments and private sector on the following programmes ▪ Enhance the use of OSS for health-related issues. ▪ Expand health education campaigns
4	Quality education	▪ Facilitate community skills audit and support programs through SETAs. ▪ Facilitate SETA programs and learnerships. ▪ Provide mobile libraries that will be open to all students. ▪ Facilitate funding support for people/scholars in need and for tertiary studies.
5	Gender equality	▪ Support special groups and LGBT, women, youth and people living with disabilities. ▪ Establishment of gender forum ▪ Facilitate youth desk, campaigns, and women parliament
6	Clean water and sanitation	▪ Strengthen working relationship with the district municipality in order to ensure access to affordable and reliable water and sanitation. ▪ Access to water and sanitation programmes
7	Clean energy	▪ Strengthen working relationship with Eskom and other energy service providers to ensure access to affordable and reliable energy. ▪ Research on clean energy initiatives ▪ Create programmes and projects. ▪ Conduct awareness campaigns
8	Good jobs and economic growth	Establish a setting that will lead to greater employment possibilities. ▪ Form partnerships with the public and private sectors. ▪ Secure land ownership and make it available for development. ▪ Facilitate support and programmes for the unorganized sector. ▪ Attract local and international investors
9	Innovation and	▪ Facilitate and implement EPWP projects.

	infrastructure	▪ Zoning of land in order to open up land for development. ▪ Attract industrial development and create business incentives. ▪ Establish public-private collaborations. ▪ Formulation of Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan and implementation thereof. ▪ Creating and implementing investment strategies ▪ Establish a favourable atmosphere for investors. ▪ Attract potential industries to strategic locations designated for industrial development by the Council.
10	Reduce inequalities	▪ Implement EEP ▪ Indigent support program ▪ SMME's and Co-operatives support
11	Sustainable cities and communities	▪ Development of the land use management scheme ▪ Reduce service backlogs
12	Responsible consumption	▪ Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. ▪ Implementation of effective supply chain management system by employing companies in a close radius. ▪ Create awareness for sustainable development
13	Protect Planet	▪ Implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan ▪ Implementation of Buy-Back infrastructure and related programmes as per the outcome of the feasibility study. ▪ Strengthen working relationship with the district in relation to the adopted climate change, its impacts and response strategy. ▪ Implement climate change initiatives and interventions for Ndwedwe Municipality ▪ Develop mitigation and adaptation strategies. ▪ Develop disaster awareness and prevention campaigns
14	Life below water	▪ Effective implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan to protect marine resources (rivers, streams and dams). ▪ Create sustainable awareness campaigns in regard to rivers and streams, as rubbish thrown in pollutes the water endangering sea species
15	Life on land	▪ Effective implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan ▪ Develop Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) ▪ Develop Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
16	Peace and justice	▪ Implementation of anti- fraud and corruption policy ▪ Effective and fractional external audit, committee, and risk management committee. ▪ Implement crime prevention strategies. ▪ Involve stakeholders such as Amakhosi, South African Police and the community in Operation Sukuma Sakhe ▪ Facilitate access to social and economic services
17	Partnerships for goals	▪ Strengthen IGRs

2.1.2 Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, a new legally enforceable framework for a globally coordinated effort to combat climate change, was adopted by 196 Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 12, 2015. The Agreement is the result of six years of international climate change discussions under the auspices of the UNFCCC, and it was negotiated in the face of great worldwide pressure to avoid a repeat failure of the 2009 Copenhagen Conference. The Paris Agreement includes the following provisions:

- An ambitious collective goal to hold warming well below 2 degrees with efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees.
- An aim for greenhouse gas emissions to peak as soon as possible, and to achieve net-zero emissions in the second half of this century.
- A requirement for mitigation measures of individual countries to be expressed in nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
- A process that demands a revision of NDCs at least every 5years representing progression beyond the last NDCs.
- A mechanism for countries to achieve NDCs jointly, sharing mitigation targets, and a mechanism for countries to cooperate in achieving NDCs. Countries can meet their NDC targets by transferring 'mitigation outcomes' internationally – either in the context of emission trading, or to allow results-based payments.
- A mechanism for private and public entities to support sustainable development projects that generate transferrable emission reductions.
- A framework for enhanced transparency and an expert review of NDCs.
- A Global Stock-take from 2023 and every 5 years thereafter to review progress.
- Encouragement for Parties to implement existing frameworks for REDD+ including through the provision of results-based payments.
- A global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, and commitment to providing enhanced support for adaptation.
- A decision to adopt the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, noting that the agreement does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation.
- A commitment to a collective goal of providing USD 100 billion per year to 2025, and beyond 2025 with USD 100 billion as a floor. Developing countries are encouraged to provide voluntary support. Public funds will play a 'significant role' in finance, and developed countries must report twice a year on levels of support provided.
- An enhanced transparency framework for action and support with built-in flexibility which considers Parties' different capacities with the goal to understand climate change action in the light of the objective of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreements; and
- A non-punitive compliance mechanism that is expert based and facilitative in nature.

2.1.3 Agenda 2063 (African Aspirations For 2063)

Africans from various socioeconomic formations and the Diaspora confirmed the African Union Vision of "an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena" as the overall direction for the African continent's future. They also reaffirmed the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration's relevance and legitimacy. Converging voices of Africans from many origins, including the Diaspora, have produced a clear image of what they want for themselves and the continent in the future. A unified and shared set of aspirations has arisen from these convergent voices:

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance.
- An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
- A peaceful and secure Africa.
- An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.

Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and important global actor and partner, based on the potential of its people, particularly its women and youth, and caring for children. As a result, the guideline paper presents a compact set of guidelines based on the following:

- That all municipalities are expected to develop and implement IDPs in the context of the National Development Plan, Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and other policy imperatives.
- That for municipalities to develop credible IDPs, national and provincial departments must meaningfully engage with the local development planning process.
- That other development agents in municipal spaces such as government entities, traditional leadership, mining companies and others should participate and enrich the local development planning process.

2.2 The National and Provincial Development Planning and Policy Directives

2.2.1 The Constitution of South Africa

According to Section 40(1) of the Constitution, government is divided into national, provincial, and local sectors that are distinct from one another but interconnected and interrelated. The Constitution also requires the other spheres of government, as well as all organs of state within each sphere, to respect the constitutional status, institutions, powers, and functions of government in the other spheres, and "not assume any power or function except those conferred on them in terms of the Constitution." Courts have recently played an essential role in clarifying municipal government authorities in a number of situations. Overall, these

decisions confirmed that the municipal planning process serves as the foundation for all land development and land-use planning in South Africa. As a result, the formation and implementation of IDPs becomes critical in putting the constitutional principle of cooperative government into action.

According to Section 153 of the Constitution, a municipality must: (a) structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to prioritize the community's basic requirements and to promote the community's social and economic growth.

According to Section 155(6) of the Constitution, each provincial government must establish municipalities in its province in a manner consistent with legislation enacted in terms of subsections (2) and (3), and must: (a) Provide for the monitoring and support of local government in the province; and (b) Promote the development of local government capacity to enable municipalities to perform their functions and manage their own affairs through legislative or other measures.

Policy and Legislative Context: Significant policy and legislative developments have guided South African development. The following are the key policy developments:

2.2.2 Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003

Approval of Annual Budgets: *The MFMA Section 24 (1) The municipal council must at least 30 days before the start of the budget year consider approval of the annual budget.*

(2) An annual budget-
(a) must be approved before the start of the budget year;
(b) is approved by the adoption by the council of a resolution referred to in section 17(3)(a)(i); and
(c) must be approved together with the adoption of resolutions as may be necessary-
(i) imposing any municipal tax for the budget year;
(ii) setting any municipal tariffs for the budget year;
(iii) approving measurable performance objectives for revenue from each source and for each vote in the budget;
(iv) approving any changes to the municipality's integrated development plan; and
(v) approving any changes to the municipality's budget related policies.

(3) The accounting officer of a municipality must submit the approved annual budget to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury.

2.2.3 Municipal Systems Act, Act No.32 of 2000 (MSA)

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) creates a foundation for essential local government operations such as planning, performance management, resource mobilization, and organizational reform. This act requires all categories of municipalities to engage in developmentally oriented planning in order to realize the objectives of local government outlined in Section 152 of the Constitution.
(2) An integrated development plan adopted by a municipal council in terms of subsection (1) may be amended in terms of section 34 and remain in force until an integrated development plan is adopted by the next elected council. (read with Section 24 (1) of the MFMA 56 of 2003)

MSA Adoption and Review of Integrated Development Plans Section 25(1) of the MSA requires a municipal council to create a single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality within a stipulated period after the start of the electoral term. Furthermore, the Act mandates IDPs to "link, integrate, and coordinate plans," as well as "take into account proposals for the municipality's development." (Read with Section 24 (1) of the MFMA 56 of 2003).

(3)(a) A newly elected municipal council may, within the prescribed period referred to in subsection (1), adopt the integrated development plan of its predecessor, but before taking a decision it must comply with section 29(l)(b)(i), (c) and (d).
(b) A newly elected municipal council that adopts the integrated development plan of its predecessor with amendments, must effect the amendments in accordance with the process referred to in section 34(b).

(4) A municipality must, within 14 days of the adoption of its integrated development plan in terms of subsection (1) or (3):
(a) give notice to the public
(i) of the adoption of the plan; and
(ii) that copies of or extracts from the plan are available for public inspection at specified places; and publicise a summary of the plan.

Copy of Integrated Development Plan to be Submitted to M For Local Government: *MSA Section 32 (1)(a) The municipal manager of a municipality must submit a copy of the integrated development plan as adopted by the council of the municipality. and any subsequent amendment to the plan, to the MEC for local government in the province within 10 days of the adoption or amendment of the plan.*
(b) The copy of the integrated development plan to be submitted in terms of paragraph (a) must be accompanied by—
(i) a summary of the process referred to in section 29 (l);

(ii) a statement that the process has been complied with, together with any explanations that may be necessary to amplify the statement; and
(iii) in the case of a district and a local municipality, a copy of the framework adopted in terms of section 27.

(2) The MEC for local government in the province may, within 30 days of receiving a copy of an integrated development plan or an amendment to the plan, or within such reasonable longer period as may be approved by the Minister, request the relevant
municipal council— ,(a) to adjust the plan or the amendment in accordance with the MEC'S proposals.
if the plan or amendment— (i) does not comply with a requirement of this Act; or (ii) is in conflict with or is not aligned with or negates any of the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities or organs of state; or (b) to comply with the process referred to in section 29. or with a specific provision of this Act relating to the process of drafting or amending integrated development plans if the municipality has failed to comply with that process or provision, and to adjust the plan or the amendment if that becomes necessary after such compliance.

(3) A municipal council must consider the MEC'S proposals, and within 30 days of receiving the MEC'S request must
(a) if it agrees with those proposals, adjust its integrated development Plan or amendment in accordance with the MEC s request: or (b) if it disagrees with the proposals. object to the MEC's request and furnish the MEC with reasons in writing why it disagrees.

(4) On receipt of an objection in terms of subsection (3)(b) the MEC may refer the municipality's objection to an ad hoc committee referred to in section 33 for decision by the committee. If the MEC decides to refer an objection to an ad hoc committee, the objection must be referred within 21 days of receipt of the objection.

Annual Review and Amendment of Integrated Development Plan: *MSA Section 34 (1)A municipal council— (a) must review its integrated development plan— (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4 i; and (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and (b)may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.*

The Act specifies that the IDP must do the following:

- Link, coordinate and integrate plans
- Align resources and capacity
- Form the policy and budgeting framework for the municipality
- Comply with national and provincial development plans.

Section 35 defines municipal IDPs as "the primary strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning and development, as well as all decisions pertaining to planning, management, and development, in the municipality."

2.2.4 Disaster Management Act of 2003

According to the **Disaster Management Act of 2003,** municipalities must incorporate disaster management planning into their integrated development planning processes. Hence, disaster management plans should be considered in integrated development plans when they relate to particular strategic objectives. The hazards foreseen in disaster management plans should be considered while planning programs and projects for the IDP term. The same data must also be used as the primary planning information for integrated development planning and disaster management planning processes.

2.2.5 Climate Change Bill, 2018

To meet the bill's national adaptation and mitigation objectives, local governments must coordinate and synchronize plans for activities that have an impact on or are impacted by climate change. Local government is a state agency charged with the authorities and obligations of achieving, promoting, and protecting a sustainable environment.

2.2.6 Water Services Act 108 of 1997

The Municipalities that are water service authorities are required by Sections 12 and 15 of the Water Services Act, which was implemented in 1997, to develop and implement a Water Services Development Plan for their areas of control. This water services development strategy must be included in the integrated development plan.

2.2.7 National Land Transport Act No. 5 of 2009.

According to Section 31 of the National Transport Act, the processes of planning for land development and land use must be integrated with those for transportation. The integrated transport plans mandated by this Act must be accommodated in and form an integral element of integrated development plans. They are intended to give structure to the municipal planning function outlined in Part B of Schedule 4 of the Constitution. In addressing the MEC for CoGTA finding on the unavailability of the Integrated Local Transport Plan in Ndwedwe Municipality, the plan has been prioritized for development in 2023/2024 financial year.

2.2.8 Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME's) Draft Planning Framework Bill.

The necessity to institutionalize planning in government has been fully recognized, and work is currently underway, led by the DPME, to ensure that it shows itself in dramatically improved government operations. This process has been hastened, notably with the adoption in 2012 of the National Development Plan: Vision 2030 (NDP), which acts as the primary plan and policy implementation framework by the government.

The Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME's) was established by Proclamation 47 in July 2014. It was developed to implement a renewal process for the three roles of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation. However, its foundation did not result in the requisite strategic clarity on DPME's new function. The Draft Integrated Planning Framework Bill, 2018, was prepared with the goal of giving the important strategic clarity.

The whole process is based on the urgent need to improve the effectiveness, delivery, and implementation of the government's transformation and development plans and programs. This will be accomplished through improved coordination and integration of the planning powers and functions that the Constitution grant to each of the three levels of government.

Experience and practice have shown that the disparate and diffuse nature of planning has resulted in a complicated multitude of plans, legislation, and structures. Because of the fragmented planning environment, unsatisfactory results and uneven effects of government policies and programs, as well as suboptimal returns on resources allocated to them, have emerged.

The DPME has now introduced the Draft Integrated Planning Framework Bill, 2018 to address and remedy disparities and fragmentation in government systems of planning, monitoring, and evaluation, and to ensure a functionally more effective system to drive South Africa's development agenda, with all plans across all spheres aligned to the NDP. The following are some of the most significant enhancements:

The DPME has been conducting consultations and policy development aimed at overcoming a variety of systemic challenges in South Africa's planning landscape, as well as introducing improved coordination, alignment, and integration in planning, guided by the NDP's long-term developmental perspective. The DPME has now introduced the Draft Integrated Planning Framework Bill, 2018 to address and remedy disparities and fragmentation in government systems of planning, monitoring, and evaluation, and to ensure a functionally more effective system to drive South Africa's development agenda, with all plans across all spheres aligned to the NDP:The following are some of the most significant enhancements to the

- To establish a formal process for preparing national plans
- To enhance intergovernmental structures for co-ordination of effective planning between the three spheres of government
- To align national planning with the national budget and its related processes

- To deepen planning for spatial transformation
- To institutionalise the integration and use of a central information repository and data tools in planning across government.

2.2.9 The Human Settlement's Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997

Section 2 requires integrated development planning at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels of government for housing building. Section 9 of the Act states that municipalities must take all reasonable and necessary steps, within the confines of federal and provincial housing legislation, to guarantee that:

- Land use and development are planned for and managed.
- A public environment conducive to housing development which is financially and socially viable is created and maintained.
- The inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis.
- Services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, stormwater drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economically efficient.
- Conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed.
- Housing delivery goals in respect of its area of jurisdiction are set.
- Land for housing development is identified and designated; and
- Bulk engineering services are provided.

The Housing Chapter was established to assist municipalities with their human settlements planning efforts. Its goal is to ensure that integrated development planning (IDP) processes include housing-related legislative and political objectives. The National Housing Code (2009), which provides recommendations for incorporating housing planning into integrated development processes, made it a mandatory component of the IDP.

2.2.10 The 2004 Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements

The Comprehensive Housing Plan, also known as the Breaking New Ground in Housing Delivery (BNG), is a forward-looking plan adopted by National Cabinet in September 2004 to establish a framework for sustainable housing settlements over the following decade. The 10-year housing program is intended to satisfy people's housing requirements within the context of greater socioeconomic needs, resulting in sustainable human settlements.

The BNG's primary objective is the development of sustainable settlements, a break from the first 10 years of South Africa, when the emphasis was on the quantity of houses produced.

The quality of houses provided in the first ten years of democracy is extensively documented, and the BNG focuses on the quality dimension of both size and durability of delivered buildings. The BNG focuses not only on improving the quality of houses delivered, but also on the

development of viable human communities where people can live. In this setting, house location is critical, particularly in connection to economic opportunities.

This needs-based strategy is reinforced by seven business plans designed to assure full development integration. These plans, which are strategic thrusts in their own right, are as follows:

- Stimulating the residential property market.
- Spatial restructuring and sustainable human settlements.
- Social (medium density) housing programme.
- Informal settlements upgrading programmes.
- Institutional reform and capacity building.
- Housing subsidy funding systems reform, and
- Housing and job creation.

The new housing strategy will ensure that housing is an economic sector that is capable of alleviating poverty, creating jobs, leveraging growth, supporting a residential property market, and contributing in spatial-economic restructuring. The BNG acknowledges the importance of the private sector in housing delivery.

Poverty is defined as a combination of three important dimensions: income, human capital (services and opportunities), and assets. Housing is mostly responsible for reducing asset poverty.

"Sustainable human settlements" refer to: *"well-managed entities in which economic growth and social development are in balance with the carrying capacity of the natural systems on which they depend for their existence and result in sustainable development, wealth creation, poverty alleviation and equity".*

In line with the NSDP and the Draft National Urban Strategy, the Department will enhance its contribution to spatial restructuring by:

- Progressive Informal Settlement Eradication.
- Promoting Densification and Integration.
- Densification policy.
- Residential development permits.
- Fiscal incentives.
- Enhancing Spatial Planning.
- Enhancing the location of new housing projects.
- Supporting Urban Renewal and Inner-City Regeneration.
- Developing social and economic infrastructure.
- Enhancing the Housing Product.
- Enhancing settlement design.
- Enhancing housing design; and
- Addressing housing quality.

2.2.11 Comprehensive Rural Development Plan (CRDP)

The President of South Africa has charged the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) with developing a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) for the entire country.

To fulfil this directive, the DRDLR began on a new approach to rural development. The CRDP is focused on empowering rural people to take control of their future, with government help, and thereby effectively dealing with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. This will be accomplished through a broad-based agrarian transformation that is coordinated and integrated, as well as targeted investments in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit the entire rural community.

This will be accomplished through a broad-based agrarian transformation that is coordinated and integrated, as well as targeted investments in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit the entire rural community. The program will be successful when it is clear that it is "sustainable and vibrant."

The agrarian reform Increased output and more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources such as land, grass, trees, water, natural gases, mineral resources, and so on. Livestock farming (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens, turkeys, game, bees, fish, and so on), as well as the value chain processes that go with it; Cropping (grain, vegetables, fruit, spices, pharmaceuticals, and so on), as well as the value chain operations involved; Rural livelihood establishment and enhancement for lively local economic development The application of appropriate technology, current methods, and indigenous knowledge systems; and each rural home will have food security, dignity, and an enhanced quality of life.

Outcome Eight: Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household Life:

According to the NDP, "settlement patterns should meet the needs and preferences of citizens while taking into account broader social, environmental, and economic interests." Traveling distances must be reduced. This includes ensuring that a greater number of workers reside closer to their areas of employment and that public transportation is safe, dependable, economical, and energy efficient. It entails "creating denser and more liveable cities and towns" (National Planning Commission, 2011).

This presents a problem in Ndwedwe since housing should be positioned closer to other chances or provide housing with other options such as jobs, services, transportation networks, and so on. If successful, the outcome of eight would have been accomplished, and people's lives would have been vastly improved.

For a variety of reasons, the outcome is essential. First and foremost, it is a requirement of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Second, it is fundamental to human dignity and societal stability, and it is a critical enabler of health, education, and social cohesion results. Finally, with careful design, it can act as a catalyst for economic development and employment creation. Finally, the outcomes of the national effort on human settlements must be viewed in the perspective of social development and change, as well as satisfying the goals of reversing underdevelopment.

2.2.12 The National Development Plan (NDP) (2012)

The National Development Plan (NDP) provides a long-term view. It describes a desired destination and identifies the roles that all sectors of society must play in order to achieve that goal. It fulfils four broad goals as a long-term strategic plan: Providing overarching goals for what we want to achieve by 2030.

- Creating consensus on the major roadblocks to accomplishing these objectives and what needs to be done to overcome those roadblocks.
- Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more specific planning can take place to advance the NDP's long-term aims.
- Creating a foundation for making decisions on how to best use limited resources.

The Plan's goal is to ensure that all South Africans have a reasonable level of living through eliminating poverty and reducing inequality. The Plan identifies the following key elements of a reasonable standard of living:

- Quality education and skills development
- Safety and security
- Quality health care
- Social protection
- Employment
- Housing, water, electricity and sanitation
- Safe and reliable public transport
- Recreation and leisure
- Clean environment
- Adequate nutrition

Table 22: National Plan Priorities and Ndwedwe Municipality Goals

DP GOALS	KZN PGDP GOALS	ILEMBE DISTRICT DGDP	NLM GOALS	NLM RESPONSES
Create jobs	Inclusive Economic Growth	A diverse and growing economy	To facilitate a strong local economy that produces long term, sustainable jobs and lowers poverty	▪ Establish a setting that will lead to greater employment possibilities. ▪ Form partnerships with the public and private sectors. ▪ Secure land ownership and make it available for development. ▪ Facilitate support and programmes for the unorganized sector. ▪ Attract local and international investors
Quality Education Quality Healthcare	Human resource development	Promote social well-being	To facilitate institutional transformation and organizational development	▪ Implement EEP ▪ Indigent support program ▪ SMME's and Co-operatives support ▪ Facilitate community skills audit and support programs through SETAs. ▪ Facilitate SETA programs and learnerships. ▪ Provide mobile libraries that will be open to all students. ▪ Facilitate funding support for people/scholars in need and for tertiary studies.
Quality Education Quality Healthcare	Human and community development		To facilitate skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	▪ To improve collaboration with the Department of Health and other relevant government departments and private sector on the following programmes ▪ Enhance the use of OSS for health-related issues. ▪ Expand health education campaigns
Expand infrastructure	Strategic infrastructure	Provide equitable access	To facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery	▪ Facilitate and implement EPWP projects. ▪ Zoning of land in order to open up land for development. ▪ Attract industrial development and create business incentives. ▪ Establish public-private collaborations. ▪ Formulation of Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan and implementation thereof. ▪ Creating and implementing investment strategies ▪ Establish a favourable atmosphere for investors. ▪ Attract potential industries to strategic locations designated for industrial development by the Council. ▪ Reduce service backlogs
Use resources properly	Environmental sustainabil	Living in harmony with nature	To ensure Spatial equity and	▪ Effective implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan to protect marine resources

	ity		sustainable development	(rivers, streams and dams). ▪ Create sustainable awareness campaigns in regard to rivers and streams, as rubbish thrown in pollutes the water endangering sea species. ▪ Effective implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan ▪ Develop Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) ▪ Develop Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Build a capable State. Fight corruption Unite the nation	Governance and policy	Effective Governance, Policy and Social Partnerships	To promote good governance and public participation.	▪ Implementation of anti- fraud and corruption policy Effective internal audit, audit and performance committee, and risk management committee. ▪ Implement crime prevention strategies. ▪ Involve stakeholders such as Amakhosi, South African Police and the community in Operation Sukuma Sakhe ▪ Facilitate access to social and economic services
Inclusive Planning Unite the nation. Quality Healthcare	Spatial equity	A liveable region	To ensure Spatial equity and sustainable development	▪ Development of the land use management scheme ▪ Reduce service backlogs

The National Development Plan is a step in charting a new course for the country. The overarching goal is to end poverty and reduce inequality by 2030.The National Planning Commission (NPC) has been founded and is tasked, among other things, with developing a long-term strategic plan for South Africa. The plan articulates a long-term vision as well as a strategy for achieving it. It will influence spatial transformation and shape the government's service delivery and development programs.

2.2.13 KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and growth Strategy (PGDS) aims to provide strategic direction for growth and planning in the province.

Figure 3: Diagrammatic Representation of the KZN-PGDS Strategic Framework



As stated above, the PGDS focuses on seven provincial objectives that address a variety of developmental difficulties relating to the province's economic and social needs:

Table 16: Ndwedwe Municipality Goals and PGDS Strategic Goals

PGDS Strategic Goal	Alignment Thereof
Inclusive economic growth	To facilitate a strong local economy that produces long term, sustainable jobs and lowers poverty
Human resource development	To facilitate institutional transformation and organizational development

Human community and development	To facilitate skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
Strategic infrastructure	To facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery
Environmental sustainability	Facilitate Spatial Alignment and co-ordination through responsible development that is sensitive to sustainable environmental management and conversation
Governance and policy	To promote good governance and public participation.
Spatial Equity	To ensure Spatial equity and sustainable development

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Administration has established a medium-term strategic plan with major goals and unambiguous outcomes. The strategic plan's vision is *"By 2035, the Province of KwaZulu-Natal should have maximised its position as a gateway to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources, so creating a healthy, safe and sustainable living environment"*. The strategic plan sets out seven (7) strategic goals that determine policy direction and key interventions required to achieve the objectives and these are:

The objectives represent the provincial government's requirements and priorities and will be utilized to foster integrated and enhanced public sector performance in KwaZulu-Natal. The strategic plan considers the authorities and functions of the provincial government, but the inclusive approach to addressing difficulties is a crucial element that connects all objectives. For the strategy to be implemented successfully, intergovernmental interactions and strategic collaborations with all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the corporate sector must be strengthened.

The MTSF foundational document is intended to drive planning and resource allocation across all levels of government. National and provincial departments must prepare five-year strategic plans and budget requirements while keeping the medium-term imperatives in mind. Municipalities must align their Integrated Development Plans with the national medium-term aims. Each of the priorities outlined in the MTSF must be addressed. Critically, the strategic focus of the framework as a whole must be considered.

This is particularly relevant to the idea that economic growth and development, including large-scale job creation, investment in excellent education, and skill development, are central to the government's approach. The following programs are the foundation of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS):

Programme 1: Governance and Administration: A People-focused, responsive, accountable and efficient governance delivering timely and quality sustainable services.

Programme 2: Economic Development: Improve economic growth and development; increase formal jobs and enhance skills development.
Programme 3: Community and Social Infrastructure: Maintain and increase the provision of sustainable, integrated basic service infrastructure development.
Programme 4: Human Capacity Development: Improve and invest in skills and education to develop provincial Human Capacity.
Programme 5: Health & Social Support: Improve the livelihoods of the poor, reduce vulnerability to infectious diseases (especially HIV & AIDS), healthcare services, provide social safety nets and build unified, safe communities.
Programme 6: Crosscutting Priorities: HIV/AIDS and SMME development; Sustainable Environment, Human Rights, Integration, Capacity Building; Innovation and Technology; Poverty Alleviation, and Risk Management.

2.2.14 Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy

The Provincial geographical Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) emphasizes that social and economic development are never uniformly dispersed, and geographical disparities will always persist as a result of natural resource distribution, historical imperatives, and cultural factors. Apartheid-era spatial planning exacerbated these inequities. As a result, there is a gap between where people reside and where social and economic possibilities are concentrated. This spatial exclusion of the majority of the people from economic opportunities must be addressed in order to eliminate poverty and inequality and ensure shared growth. The following sectors of the provincial economy have been highlighted as the province's growth drivers in order to address unemployment and poverty:

- Agriculture – including Agri-Industry.
- Industry including heavy and light industry and manufacturing.
- Tourism including domestic and foreign tourism.
- Service sector including financial, social, transport, retail and government.

The PSEDS is based on the idea of creating a complete network of centres throughout the province to facilitate service delivery. Existing service centres are strengthened, and new or emergent service centres are formed, as a result of establishing the hierarchy of places.

2.2.15 The Back to Basics (B2B) Programme for Municipalities (2014).

Clean drinking water, sanitation, energy, shelter, garbage removal, and roads are the basic human rights and important components of the right to dignity established in the Constitution and Bill of Rights of South Africa. Since 1994, local government (municipalities) has been the major venue for service delivery in South Africa. Despite these accomplishments, it is evident that much more needs to be done to promote, educate, and, if necessary, enforce the service mandate of local government. The restructuring of the local government sector is a top focus for the current administration.

The National Development Plan states clearly that meeting the transformation agenda necessitates functional municipalities and capable local machinery capable of creating safe, healthy, and economically sustainable communities where citizens and people can work, live, and socialise.

Our mission is to improve municipal operations in order to better serve communities by getting the fundamentals right. The Department of Cooperative Governance is responsible with developing and strengthening municipalities' capacity and responsibility.

The government has imposed a back-to-basics attitude on the country's 278 municipalities.

"We want every municipality in South Africa to ensure that it undertakes core basic functions as efficiently, as effectively, and as religiously as is humanly possible," said Minister Pravin Gordhan.

The government through the Back- to Basics approach aims to ensure that robots work, the potholes are maintained, water is delivered, waste and refuse is managed properly. This programme further aims the systems to allow national and provincial governments to assess local performance and ensure faster response to emergencies have been implemented and will be continuously enhanced.

The emphasis is not on the flashy and frills, but on the core responsibilities that local government is truly there to execute within the context of this inter-governmental structure. This includes ensuring that municipal councils meet on a regular basis, that oversight systems are in place, and that transparency and accountability become part of daily operations.

Key Performance Areas (5 Pillars) for the Back-to-Basics Approach:

- Basic Services: Creating decent living conditions Efficient and Integrated Infrastructure and Services
- Good Governance: Democratic, Responsible, transparent and objective and equitable municipal governance
- Public Participation: Putting People First Democratic, Responsible, transparent and objective and equitable municipal governance.
- Sound Financial Management: Sound Financial and Supply Chain Management
- Building Capable Institutions and Administrations: Municipality resources and
- Committed to attaining the vision and mission of the organisation.

Table 23: B2B Alignment

Back to Basics	Ndwedwe Municipality Goals	NLM Responses
Basic Services: creating decent living conditions	▪ To facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery ▪ Facilitate Spatial	▪ Provision of community halls, animal pound, sport fields, thusong centres, libraries, cemeteries, landfill sites, and other recreational facilities) ▪ Construction of new access roads, stormwater and bridges.

	Alignment and co-ordination through responsible development that is sensitive to sustainable environmental management and conversation. ▪ To facilitate a strong local economy that produces long term, sustainable jobs and lowers poverty	▪ Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (access roads, bridges, public transport, community halls and sports fields) ▪ Provision of free basic services to indigent ▪ Provision of solid waste removal services to the communities and businesses. ▪ Implementation of Integrated Waste Management ▪ Facilitate the provision of access to electricity. ▪ Implementation of Housing Sector Plan ▪ Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion
Good Governance Public participation: Putting people First	▪ To promote good governance and public participation.	▪ Monitor the implementation of AG Findings and Action Plan ▪ Ensure the functionality of Audit and Performance Committee ▪ Ensure the functionality of the Internal Audit ▪ Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance. ▪ Implementation of the Organisational and Individual PMS ▪ Ensure the functionality of Ward Committees ▪ Implementation of a Credible Integrated Development Plan
Sound Financial Management	▪ To promote sound financial management practices	▪ Preparation and submission of Mid-Year Financial Report ▪ Implementation of fair evaluation of properties ▪ Increase revenue creation and all potential revenue sources applicable. ▪ Ensure financial reporting and compliance (GRAP, Mscoa, etc) ▪ Implementation of supply chain management and contract management ▪ Approval of budget by Council
Building capable institutions and administration	▪ To facilitate skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path. ▪ To facilitate institutional transformation and organizational development	▪ Implementation of the Council approved organogram ▪ Implementation of recruitment and retention strategies ▪ Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees ▪ Strengthening Council oversight through training on legislation and policies ▪ Implementation of Employment Equity Policy ▪ Implementation of the Workplace Skills Plan

The municipality will incorporate these further into the municipal strategic framework, municipal Scorecard, and SDBIP. The relevant senior managers' work plans will include

indicators and targets that respond to the Back to Basics strategy.

2.2.16 The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) (2016).

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) of the South African government is a policy effort administered by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The IUDF aims to build a shared understanding among government and community about how to best manage urbanization in order to achieve the following goals: infrastructure development, economic development, job creation, and better living circumstances in South Africa.

The IUDF policy is crucial in attaining the goal of executing and fulfilling the vision of the Ndwedwe Municipality. As a result, the Ndwedwe Municipality will endeavor to obtain the necessary COGTA support to execute the IUDF policy.

The municipality is anticipated to face greater urbanization, prompting the need to respond to planning from all angles, including infrastructure needs, land use planning, and administrative capabilities.

Section 26 of the MSA requires the IDP to reflect on regional economic growth and related efforts to advance economic development. Inclusionary economic growth (IUDF) is a key component of the Integrated Urban Development Framework. According to the IUDF, the Municipal Growth Management Strategy should have a specific component on economic growth, and the Integrate growth Plan should explain the strategy's medium-term goals. The economic development strategy is outlined below:

"The economic development strategy should be founded on specific strengths and limitations and acknowledge some requirements, such as the requirement to dissociate growth and resource use. It should aim to place the city in relation to other cities and regions in South Africa as well as internationally (in terms of significant industries, occupations, markets, and investment possibilities)''.

The IUDF further provides recommendations for how the municipality could express its top economic development priorities in the IDP and SDF:

"At the local level, economic development necessitates the presence of serviced land, critical physical and telecommunications infrastructure, labor, skills, and the effective management of building and environmental regulations. They provide the fundamental framework for luring investment and fostering growth, along with a supportive and secure social environment. Municipalities cannot provide all these services on their own and do not have to. Municipalities must therefore promote a shared economic agenda while collaborating with pertinent organizations and stakeholders to minimize duplicative, illogical, or useless actions and

initiatives and to create coordinated action plans. Municipalities must similarly collaborate closely with important stakeholders in the development''.

IDP and SDF: Along with respect to the long-term infrastructure plan and the long-term finance strategy, the IDP and SDF must begin with the same long-term strategic vision and work toward the same strategic outcomes. The long-term strategic vision, with a time horizon of 10 to 20 years, must give spatial expression to the pattern of growth and development.

To comply with SPLUMA, the IDP must include a five-year spatial development plan (SDP) for the municipality's spatial form. This should be included in the IDP. The processes for developing the IDP and the SDF are merged to the greatest extent possible, with overlapping steering committees and teams to ensure integration.

2.2.17 The District Growth and Development Plan (DGDP)

Section 29(2) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act 32 of 2000 outlines that district municipalities must:

- Plan integrated development for the area of the district municipality as a whole but in close cooperation with the local municipalities in the area.
- Align its integrated development plan with the framework adopted; and
- Draft its Integrated Development Plan, considering the integrated development processes of and proposals submitted to it by the local municipalities in that area.

Horizontal alignment is achieved through inter-governmental planning and consultation, cooperation, and by harmonizing the individual visions, missions, and strategic objectives of the region's municipalities.

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Executive Council assigned the Provincial Planning Commission in February 2011 with conducting a review of and preparing the 2016 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) to drive and direct growth and development in the province to the year 2030. The PGDS is a strategic examination of the province's current growth and development position, as well as a vision for where the province wants to be in 2030. It establishes seven strategic goals and thirty strategic objectives to guide the province to achieve this vision. Following extensive deliberation, the Cabinet approved the PGDS in principle in August 2011, stressing the need for a detailed implementation plan in the form of a Provincial Growth and Development Plan.

It was later agreed that for the province to realize the goals identified in the PGDS and detailed in the PGDP, each District Municipality and Metro must develop a District Growth and Development Plan (DGDP) and Metro Growth and Development Plan (MGDP) that will extract all issues of execution from the PGDP in their jurisdiction to further the implementation of the issues as prioritized. The February 2012 Cabinet Lekgotla thus determined that the Provincial Planning Commission and COGTA assist District Municipalities in developing District Growth

and Development Plans (DGDPs) as part of the current (2012/17) Integrated Development Plan process. The iLembe District Municipality DGDP was approved in 2015 for implementation.

Strategic Goals Aligned to the KZN goals.

Table 24: KZN PGDP and iLembe District Municipality DGDP Goals Aligned

PGDP Goals	iLembe DGDP Goals	Ndwedwe LM Goals	Ndwedwe LM Responses
Job Creation	A diverse and growing economy	To facilitate a strong local economy that produces long term, sustainable jobs and lowers poverty	▪ Implementation of LED Strategy ▪ Implementation of initiatives that attract investment, promotion and facilitation. ▪ Encourage the growth of small businesses and their support. ▪ Strengthening of LED, Agriculture and Tourism Forums ▪ Implementation of red tape reduction Action Plan
Human Resource Development	Promote social wellbeing	To facilitate institutional transformation and organizational development To facilitate skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	▪ Implementation of the Council approved organogram ▪ Implementation of recruitment and retention strategies ▪ Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees ▪ Strengthening Council oversight through training on legislation and policies ▪ Implementation of Employment Equity Policy ▪ Implementation of the Workplace Skills Plan
Human and Community Development			
Strategic Infrastructure	Provide equitable access	To facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery	▪ Provision of community halls, animal pound, sport fields, thusong centres, libraries, cemeteries, landfill sites, and other recreational facilities) ▪ Construction of new access roads, stormwater, and bridges. ▪ Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (access roads, bridges, public transport, community halls and sports fields) ▪ Provision of free basic services to indigent ▪ Provision of solid waste removal services to the communities and businesses. ▪ Implementation of Integrated Waste Management
Spatial Equity	A liable region	To ensure Spatial equity and sustainable development	▪ Facilitate the finalisation of the Ndwedwe Town Establishment Programme and implementation thereof. ▪ Facilitate the implementation of sustainable
Environmental Sustainability	Living in harmony		

	with nature		environmental programmes to support green economy. ▪ Implementation of LUMS ▪ Facilitate access to land and ownership for the municipal strategic projects from the ITB and Department of Land Affairs and Rural Development. ▪ Facilitate the development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such the SDF, Local Area Plans, Rural Nodal Plans, Environmental Management Plans, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Disaster Management Plan, Housing Sector Plan, Climate Change Plan, Agricultural Plan, Tourism, etc. ▪ Efficient processing of development applications and building plans
Governance and Policy	Effective governance, policy and social partnerships	To promote good governance and public participation	▪ Monitor the implementation of AG Findings and Action Plan ▪ Ensure the functionality of Audit and Performance Committee ▪ Ensure the functionality of the Internal Audit ▪ Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance. ▪ Implementation of the Organisational and Individual PMS ▪ Ensure the functionality of Ward Committees ▪ Implementation of a Credible Integrated Development Plan

2.2.18 Alignment of IDP and iLembe District Development Model (DDM)

In 2019, the President of South Africa, in his State of the Nation Address (SONA), stated that *"the pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to "lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of governments programme difficult"*

He called for the rolling out of "*a new integrated district based approach to address service delivery challenges, localised procurement and job creation that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involve communities" Such approach would require that "National Departments that have district level delivery capacity together with the provinces, provide implementation plans in line with priorities identified in SONA."* The DDM adds on the White Paper on LG, which highlights the importance of LG in reconstructing local communities and environments as the foundation for a democratic, integrated, affluent, and truly non-racial society. The DDM Model then becomes a viable IGR method for all three branches of government to collaborate, plan, and act in concert.

On the basis of collaborative processes inside government as well as with communities and stakeholders, the outcome of One Plan for each place will be authorized and adopted by all three spheres of government. It will include the objectives, outcomes, duties and responsibilities, and commitments to which all spheres and departments, as well as partners, will be held accountable for prioritizing resources and delivering results.

This shift from alignment to joint planning also constitutes part of the "*Theory of Change*" – radically improving the quality of life for our people and the places in which they live, work and leisure is dependent on a capable developmental state. The Model is not top-down but button-up with a twist of outcomes based joint planning. Hence it is with this rational that when Cabinet approved the Framework for DDM – one of the recommendations is that, this Model be interfaced with the Operation Sakuma Sakhe Approach.

Implementation of iLembe District Development Model (Draft) Vision 2050. "*By 2050, iLembe will be a sustainable, diverse growing economic hub providing social well-being and equity of access for all its citizens"*. ILembe District Municipality together with its local municpalities have adopted the DMM report dated 14 December 2022. The catalytic projects are also included in the report.

2.2.19 Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013, (SPLUMA)

Municipalities are required by the Municipal Systems Act to develop IDPs that include Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) as a core component. These SDFs must incorporate basic recommendations for a municipal land use management system. The Municipal Systems Act's SDFs are expanded on in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act.

Section 21 (b) and (c) of SPLUMA requires municipal spatial development frameworks to include statements that demonstrate the short term (5 year) plan for the spatial form of a municipality as well as more strategically show a longer-term vision statement for the desired spatial growth and development pattern of the municipality for the next 10 to 20 years.

SPLUMA is a vital legislative component in the creation of IDPs as well as the implementation of the NDP, PGDS, and other critical policies. The Act's purpose is as follows:

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

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

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

The principle of **spatial justice** outlines that:

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

(a) The principle of **spatial sustainability** outlines that 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.

(b) The principle of **efficiency** outlines that:

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

(c) The principle of **spatial resilience** outlines that flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.

(d) The principle of **good administration**, outlines that:

- 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.

SPLUMA Implementation and Progress: Ndwedwe Municipality is an active member of a fully functional iLembe District-wide Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT). The municipality commenced with the process of developing a Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) that aims at managing and directing development in Ndwedwe jurisdiction. To date the municipality had adopted its Single Land Use Management Scheme as one of the major tools to assist in managing development in all the corners of the Ndwedwe Local Municipality.

The municipality has developed the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal which sits within iLembe District Municipality and sits on the quarterly basis to discuss and comment on SPLUMA applications.

The municipal council through the DPSS has an Authorised Officer who is the municipal Town planner and part of the JMPT. The Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT) was established in terms of Chapter 2, Part C – Regulation 4 of the SPLUMA Regulations, wherein by agreement, two or more municipalities can establish a JMPT. The administration of this agreement is overseen by the Technical Support Forum (Municipal Manager Forum). Officially, the JMPT is deemed functional.

It must however be noted that in the new financial year, thus 2023/2024, the Municipality has prioritized to establish its own Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) with an aim of fast tracking the processing of SPLUMA applications within its area of jurisdiction without relying on the sitting of the JMPT coordinated by iLembe District Municipality.

2.2.20 The Cabinet Lekgotla

The key objectives of the Cabinet Lekgotla are to assess progress on the various targets which government undertook to realize and achieve. The key thrust of the Lekgotla focused on:

- Ensuring that government remains accountable to the service delivery needs of our people.
- Receive progress report on the key infrastructure projects.
- Cabinet also received the strategic implementation plan from the National Planning
- Commission and the report from the Presidential Review Committee on State Entities.

The Ndwedwe Municipality in reviewing its Integrated Development Plan has considered issues discussed at Cabinet Lekgotla where the following were resolved:

- To add new strategic and integrated projects on water and sanitation aimed at addressing the country's immediate and long-term water and sanitation needs.
- That all spheres of government strengthen implementation and enhance the localization programme for components and supplies of infrastructure inputs.
- Projects that support regional integration will receive special attention.

The Lekgotla praised the work done on cost-cutting and anti-corruption measures in the infrastructure plan, which will now proceed through the Cabinet procedure in the coming months. Cabinet acknowledged success in implementing the administration's priorities in health, crime and corruption, job creation, rural development, local government and basic services, education and skills development, and so on.

Cabinet agreed that all relevant departments should create tangible initiatives to expedite progress in areas where existing trends indicate that targets may not be met. Cabinet Lekgotla praised the National Development Plan (NDP) established by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and endorsed the objectives and the (18) key targets for achieving these. The Lekgotla also recognized the NDP as a strategic foundation for future government comprehensive planning.

The Lekgotla agreed to establish a Cabinet Committee to formulate targets and integrated implementation plans in collaboration with the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD). The NPC will evaluate implementation and revise the plan. Cabinet Lekgotla received the report on SOEs from the Presidential Review Committee. Cabinet accepted the report and agreed to study the Review Committee's suggestions.

2.2.20.1 The District Lekgotla

The District Lekgotla has not yet taken place. As and when it is held, Ndwedwe Municipality will perform its functions and implement resolutions that would be taken in the to-be held District Lekgotla.

2.2.20.2 Ndwedwe Municipality's Role in Cabinet Lekgotla

Ndwedwe Municipality will maintain relationships with other sector departments, particularly State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). Furthermore, the municipality has considered all significant national development plans, such as the National Development Plan (NDP), which the Cabinet Lekgotla has also approved, including its aims and targets.

Lastly, through the Integrated Development Plan, the municipality will guarantee that government priorities like as health, fighting crime and corruption, job creation, rural development, local government and basic services, and education and skills development are

met within Ndwedwe Municipality. In most cases, the municipality will act as a facilitator and, in some cases, will execute programs that are consistent with the assigned authorities and functions.

2.2.21 The State of the Nation Address, 2023

The State of the Nation Address sets out government's key policy objectives and deliverables for the year ahead, highlights achievements, flags challenges and outlines interventions to unlock development interventions for the coming financial year. The State of the Nation Address 2022 (SoNA) was delivered by the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa on 09 February 2023. The focus areas under guidance from the National Development Plan are as follows:

- Growing the economy and jobs
- Building better lives
- Fighting corruption
- Making communities safer
- Making government work

2.2.22 The State of the KZN Province Address, 2023

On 24 February 2023, the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal, Mr S. Zikalala delivered the State of the Province Address (SOPA). The priority areas are as follows:

- Provision of basic services-immediate challenge being water,
- Job creation
- Growing the economy
- Growing small businesses and co-operatives
- Education and skills development
- Human settlements and sustainable livelihood
- Build a peaceful province.
- Build a caring and incorruptible government.

2.2.23 Integrated Development Planning in Ndwedwe Municipality

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, Ndwedwe 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.

Ndwedwe Municipality IDP will serve as a strategic guide during the term of office of the current councillors (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 departments and service agencies.
- To coordinate the activities of various service delivery agencies within Ndwedwe 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.

2.2.24 Integrated Alignment with Government Priorities

Ndwedwe Municipality strategic focus is influenced by the Sustainable Development goals, National Development Plan, PGDS, DGDP, Ndwedwe 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. The following image shows the KZN PGDS Strategic Framework.

Table 25: Integrated Alignment with Government Priorities

Ndwedwe Municipality Goals	DGDS-GOALS	PGDS- GOALS	NDP - GOALS	SDG - GOALS
To promote good governance and public participation	Excellence in governance and leadership	Governance & Policy	Build a capable state. Fight corruption Unite the nation	5, 10, 16
To Facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery.	High quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth	Strategic infrastructure	Expanding infrastructure	9
To ensure Spatial equity and sustainable development	District characterized by integrity and quality of its physical environment and underpinned by a coherent spatial development. Improved quality of life and life	Environmental sustainability	Inclusive planning Quality education Quality healthcare Use resources properly	6,7, 13, 14, 15,

Ndwedwe Municipality Goals	DGDS-GOALS	PGDS- GOALS	NDP - GOALS	SDG - GOALS
	expectancy.			
To create resilient local economy that creates sustainable decent jobs and reduces poverty.	Expanded district economic output and increased quantity and quality of employment opportunities.	Inclusive economic growth Human & Community Development	Create jobs	1,2, 3, 8, 9, 10,11
To facilitate institutional transformation and organizational development	Enhanced quality of district human resources Excellence in governance and leadership	Governance & Policy Human Resource Development Human & Community Development	Build a capable state. Fight corruption Unite the nation	4, 11, 16,
To promote sound financial management practices	Excellence in governance and leadership	Governance & Policy	Use resources properly	16

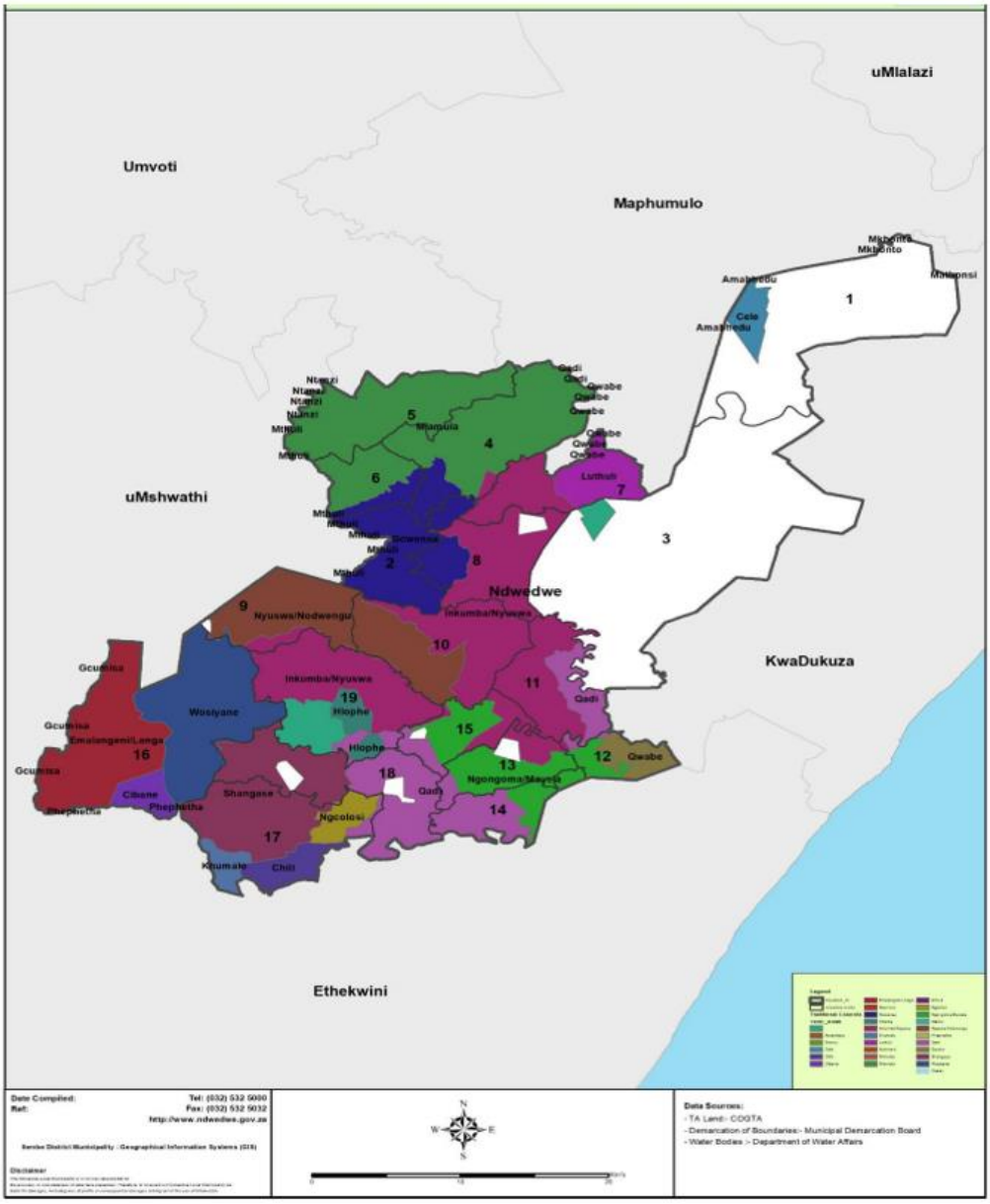
SECTION C:

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Demographic Analysis

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is one of the four local municipalities that are the composite of iLembe District Municipality, which lies along the sea to the eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal. The Local Municipality lies further inland and borders eThekwini Metro to the south, where the King Shaka International Airport and Dube Trade port is about 20kms away from Ndwedwe Local Municipality, Maphumulo to the north, and KwaDukuza to the east.

Map 2: Ndwedwe Municipality Locality Map



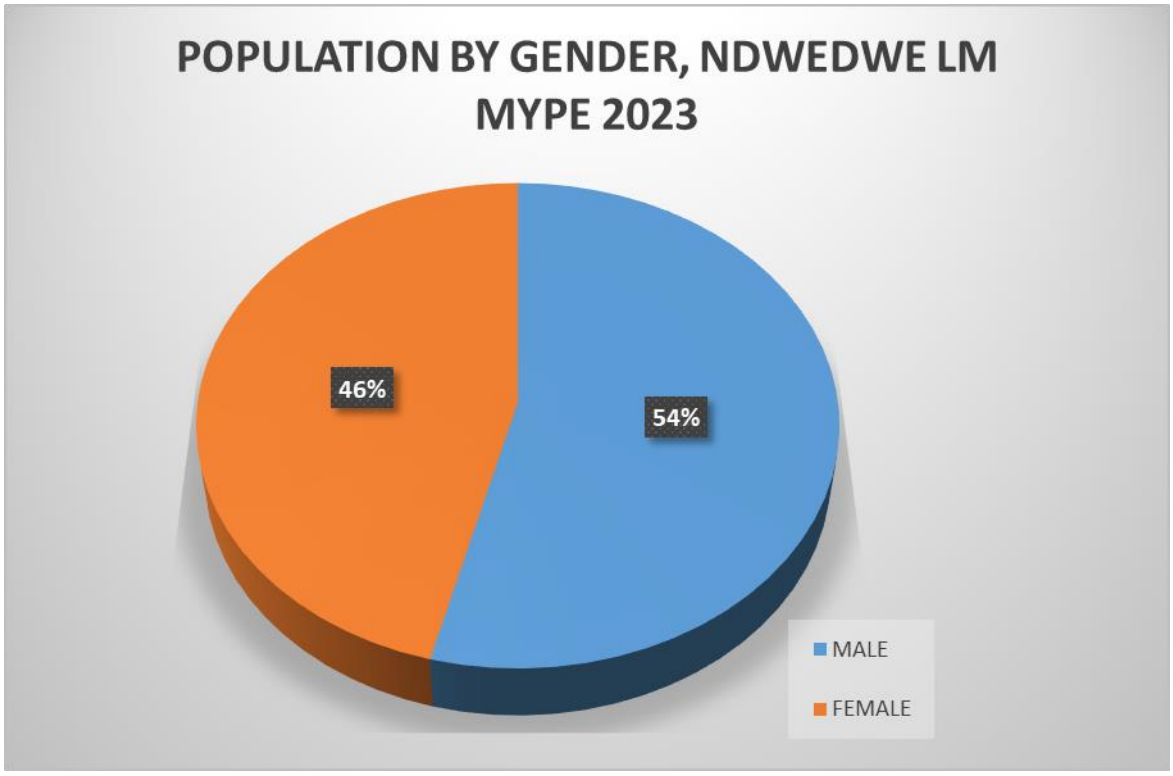
The municipality is a rural in nature and is located in the close proximity to Verulam, Tongaat, Shakaskraal, Stanger and Groutville towns. The urban areas are found only in KwaDukuza Local Municipality to the eastern part of Ndwedwe Local Municipality along the R102. The municipality is characterized mainly of disadvantaged areas. The main land uses are both the primary and secondary education facilities, hospital, community health facilities, the clinic, community halls, administration offices, sports fields and a police station.

Table 26: Population Group

Population group per municipality	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
DC29: iLembe	89,2	0,5	6,9	3,4
KZN291: Mandeni	97,1	0,5	1,8	0,5
KZN292: KwaDukuza	76,3	0,9	15,1	7,7
KZN293: Ndwedwe	**99,3**	**0,1**	**0,4**	**0,2**
KZN294: Maphumulo	99,9	0,0	0,0	0,0

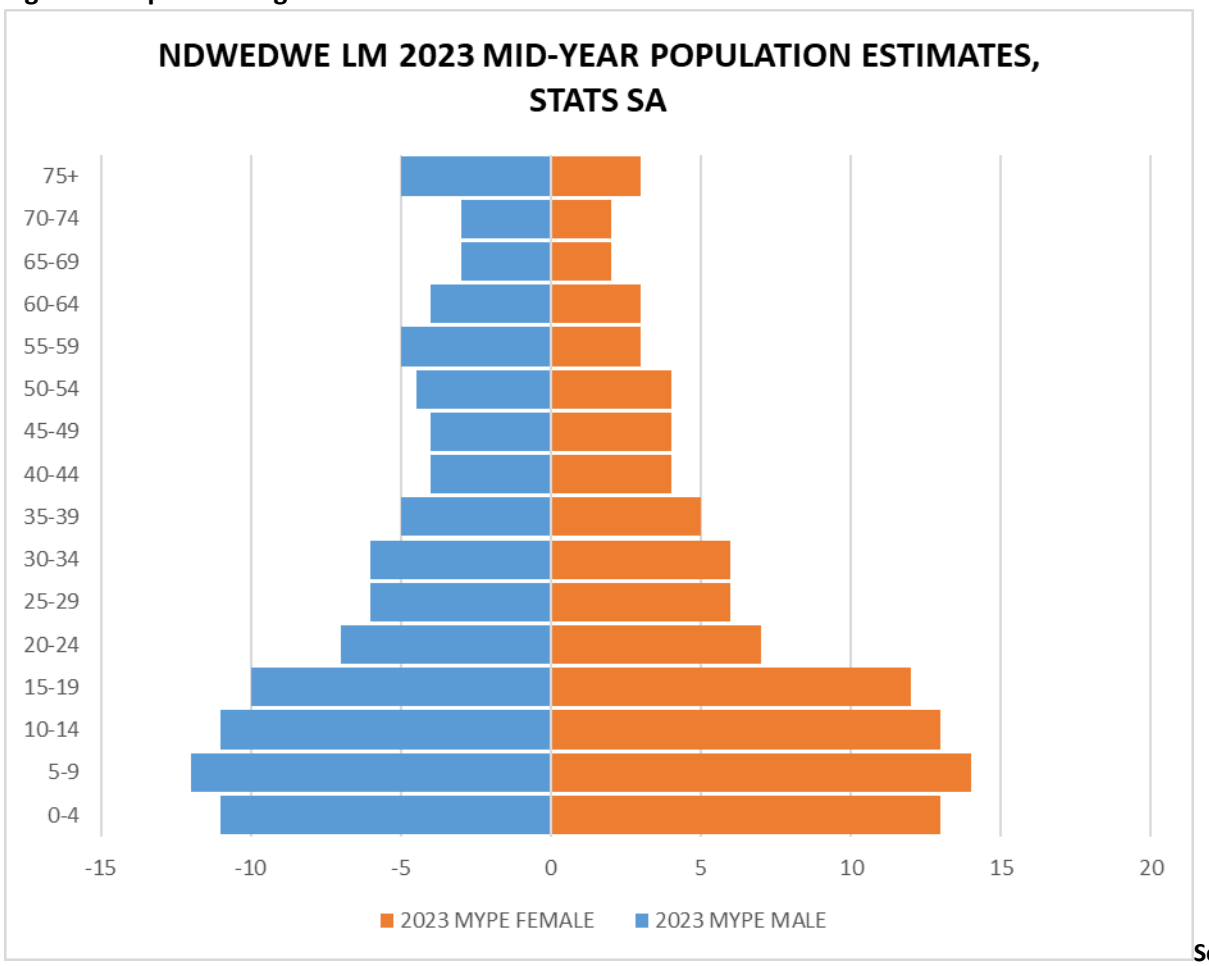
Source: Community Survey 2016

Figure 4: Population by Gender



Source : Mid-Year Population Estimâtes (MYPE) 2023, STATS SA

Figure 5: Population Age Structure for Ndwedwe LM



Source: STATS SA, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2023

The figure presented above shows young population age structure. It is characterized by high dependency ratio; with high population of children (broad-based pyramid) such picture depicts high fertility. With the picture presented above, it is imperative that planning in this LM should prioritize interventions that invest in children-wellbeing in doing so, the bigger picture is too catch-up with demographic dividend. The investment to children incorporates high quality education, ECDs, nutrition, healthcare programmes/services. While on the other hand, investing in economic active age group is highest priority to strive the balance and ensuring that the LM also cater for the needs of youth, retain them, this encompasses; education, economic/employment opportunities, health services including sexual reproductive health and rights services, sports, recreation services.

All interventions must consider the importance of gender mainstreaming in their implementation. The pyramid also shows the trends of population aging, given this, it is important that services/ plans/programmes meet their basic needs, considering that in most cases they look after their grandchildren. The municipality is rural; therefore, it requires that intensive rural development programmes be also effectively implemented.

3.1.1 Demographic Dividend Concept

As the country and the province of KwaZulu-Natal embracing the phenomenon of Demographic Dividend. This is a concept referring to the accelerated economic growth that can result from a rapid decline in a country's fertility and the subsequent change in the population age structure.

Demographic dividend is governed by 5 phases Pre-Dividend, Early-Dividend, Late-Dividend and post-dividend.

Ndwedwe LM as shown in the above population pyramid is at the Pre-Dividend stage whereby the fertility rate remains high. However, utilising the current status quo of the population age structure means to prioritize investment in children, while creating a balance in ensuring that youth and other age cohort are also of high priority. Such investment incorporates high quality education, ECDs, healthcare programmes, nutrition programmes.

It is imperative that Ndwedwe LM cater for youth ensuring to retain them, this is an economic active group, and their needs encompass; education, economic/employment opportunities, health services including sexual reproductive health and rights services, sports, recreation services.

The potential for economic gains can be enormous, provided the right policies are in place and investments in human capital, particularly among young people, are substantial and strategic. Therefore, Demographic Dividend will be realised in Ndwedwe LM as mortality and fertility rates decline, the working-age population increases substantially in relation to the non-working-age population, indicating that more people have potential to contribute to growth of the economy for a limited period of time.

Demographic dividend is not automatic, and this Local municipality need to take cognizance of the challenges posed by not taking advantage of this phenomenon.

3.1.1.1 Pillars of Demographic Dividend

The table below provides critical multisectoral pillars of the demographic dividend that are crucial for integration in all programmes/projects implemented in this LM by all stakeholders.

Table 27: Pillars of Demographic Dividend

Demographic variables	Health and wellbeing	Education and skills development	Employment and entrepreneurship, and youth empowerment
Situation analysis			
1. Disaggregation of the population by age and sex 2. Is the dependency ratio/working age ratio presented? 3. Are population projections presented? - are they disaggregated by age and gender? 4. Youth population analysed? 5. Is DD mentioned in the IDP? -outline how the DD is mentioned 6. Is fertility analysis part of the plan? - teenage childbearing 7. Analysis of disability **Gap analysis** Were gaps assessed for each indicator? - List gaps indicated	1. Poverty levels -are these disaggregated by demographic characteristics? - are these disaggregated by small geographic location? 2. Mortality analysis - by age and sex - infant mortality - causes of death 3. Which health measures were used? 4. Youth health - extent of analysis - were health gaps identified 5. Health access in the district - sexual and reproductive health 6. Provision of basic services: water and sanitation **Gap analysis** Were gaps assessed for each indicator? - List gaps indicated	1. Inclusion of educational information 2. The extent of inclusion of educational assessment: - by age-groups - by sex/gender - by level of education - extent of school dropouts - by geography 3. Inclusion of skills assessment - extent of the analysis **Gap analysis** Were gaps assessed for each indicator? - List gaps indicated	1. Inclusion of unemployment analysis 2. Extent of employment analysis - by sex/gender - by sector (formal/informal) 3. Assessment of entrepreneurship activities in the district 4. Are youth involved in entrepreneurship activities? - which activities are listed? 5. Is youth empowerment mentioned in the IDP? - how is it operationalized? **Gap analysis** Were gaps assessed for each indicator? - List gaps indicated
Identified programs			
1. Do programs align with the age-structure? 2. list programs according to the indicators identified in the situation analysis 3. Which indicators/gaps identified don does not have programs/plans?	1. Extent of engagement with the department of Health 2. Extent of engagement with the department of Social Development 3. list programs according to the (alignment with) indicators identified in the situation analysis 4. Which indicators/gaps identified in the situation analysis do not have programs/plans?	1. Engagement with the department of education and other relevant sector dots 2. list programs according to the indicators identified in the situation analysis 3. Which indicators/gaps identified don does not have programs/plans?	1. Extent of engagement with other sector departments 2. Economic generation programs/activities? 3. Programs that engage unemployed youth 4. Youth training activities through workshops, etc 5. list programs according to the indicators identified in the situation analysis 6. Which indicators/gaps identified don does not have programs/plans?
Budget			
Does the budget align with demographic indicators/gaps and programs?	Assessment of budget alignment with programs and gaps identified	Assessment of budget alignment with programs and gaps identified	Assessment of budget alignment with programs and gaps identified

Source: Source: Community survey 2016

3.1.2 Population by Age Range

Table 28: Population by Age Range

NDWEDWE 2023 MYPE		
AGE	**MALE**	**FEMALE**
0-4	8 320	8 432
5-9	8 982	8 807
10-14	8 374	8 681
15-19	7 303	7 872
20-24	5 059	4 470
25-29	4 581	3 925
30-34	4 244	3 694
35-39	3 678	3 329
40-44	3 291	2 267
45-49	3 443	2 656
50-54	3 406	2 561
55-59	3 367	2 031
60-64	2 805	1 713
65-69	2 395	1 162
70-74	2 062	1 017
75+	3 703	1 975
TOTAL	**75 015**	**64 591**

Source: STATS SA, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2023

3.1.3 Population Broad Age

Table 29:Population Broad Age

Location	0–14 (Children) % Share	15–34 (Youth) % Share	35–64 (Adults) % Share	65+ (Elderly) % Share	Dependency Ratio
DC29: iLembe	31,8	39,5	23,0	5,6	60,0
KZN291: Mandeni	32,0	40,9	22,6	4,6	57,6
KZN292: KwaDukuza	27,7	42,5	24,9	4,9	48,4
KZN293: Ndwedwe	35,5	35,7	21,8	7,0	74,0
KZN294: Maphumulo	38,6	34,1	19,9	7,4	85,3

Source: Community survey 2016

3.1.4 Family Information

Marital Profile

Table 30: Marital Status

Marital Status	DC29: iLembe	KZN291: Mandeni	KZN292: KwaDukuza	KZN293: Ndwedwe	KZN294: Maphumulo
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc)	13,0	11,9	14,8	12,1	10,8
Living together like husband and wife/partners	7,5	4,3	11,2	5,1	5,3
Divorced	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,1
Separated; but still legally married	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3
Widowed	2,6	2,8	2,7	2,4	2,2
Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before	3,7	2,4	4,8	3,2	3,6
Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner	46,3	51,8	42,8	47,5	45,9
Not applicable	26,4	26,5	23,0	29,4	32,0
Unspecified	0,0		0,0		

Source: Community Survey, 2016

3.1.5 Orphanhood

Table 31:Orphaned Children

Orphanhood of 0 – 14-year-olds	Paternal Orphan	Maternal Orphan	Double Orphan
DC29: iLembe	**6,6**	**3,8**	**1,4**
KZN291: Mandeni	7,9	5,1	1,5
KZN292: KwaDukuza	6,1	3,1	1,0
KZN293: Ndwedwe	**5,5**	**3,9**	**1,8**
KZN294: Maphumulo	7,6	3,2	1,6

Source: Community Survey 2016

3.1.6 Missing Father/s

In the last few decades, the South African society has strayed away from recognizing the importance that fatherhood holds. Most South African communities are facing the challenge of father absence. A possible solution to the challenge could be the restoration of fathers with the focus on their crucial role within families. South Africa is one of the countries in the world with the highest figures of absent father (Richter et al. 2012:2; Richter et al. 2010:360; Freeks 2016:6). The table below represent information on missing father in Ndwedwe LM, according to the MYPE 2023 population pyramid the Municipality has more children comparing to any other age cohort, leaving us to ponder a question on how the status quo affects socio-economic status and service delivery, what interventions need to be in place to strengthen families, and how to best to prevent fatherless households as this directly and indirectly affect socio-economic status of the LM.

Table 32: Number of Missing Fathers

	0–14-year-olds	Father alive "Yes", father part of household "No"	Father alive "Yes", father part of household "No" (%)
DC29: iLembe	209 426	130 797	62,5
KZN291: Mandeni	47 242	31 735	67,2
KZN292: KwaDukuza	76 572	37 348	48,8
KZN293: Ndwedwe	50 872	36 045	70,9
KZN294: Maphumulo	34 740	25 668	73,9

Source: Community Survey, 2016

3.1.7 Education Profile

Level of Education

Table 33: Level of Education

% share of population per level of education	DC29: iLembe	KZN291: Mandeni	KZN292: KwaDukuza	KZN293: Ndwedwe	KZN294: Maphumulo
No schooling	17,2	14,5	14,1	21,3	24,5
Some Primary (Gr 0 - Gr 6)	25,4	26,1	22,2	28,4	29,8
Primary Completed (Gr 7)	4,0	4,0	4,1	3,7	4,2
Some Secondary (Gr 8 - Gr 11, N1-4, Cert/Dip with <G12)	29,0	31,4	29,5	27,9	25,2
Matric	19,9	20,1	24,1	15,6	13,7
Post School (Higher Education)	3,6	3,3	5,2	1,9	1,8
Other	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Do not know	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,5
Unspecified	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1

Source: Community Survey 2016

3.1.8 Total Leaners Reported Pregnant by District

Table 34:Total Leaners Reported Pregnant by District

DISTRICT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AMAJUBA	396	192	128	134	30	60
HARRY GWALA	146	58	113	57	6	1
ILEMBE	362	261	204	194	119	68
KING CETSHWAYO	203	252	244	111	41	44
PINETOWN	436	222	133	113	60	85
UGU	84	294	316	278	55	145
UMGUNGUNDLOVU	457	167	173	187	70	29
UMKHANYAKUDE	80	416	259	143	69	58
UMLAZI	323	227	164	120	41	100
UMZINYATHI	311	147	74	75	22	67
UTHUKELA	0	107	134	95	19	18
ZULULAND	0	279	160	142	62	40
TOTAL	**3024**	**2622**	**2102**	**1649**	**594**	**715**

Source: Provincial Department of Education

3.1.9 Total Leaners Reported Pregnant by Schools In 2021

Table 35: Total Leaners Reported Pregnant by Schools in 2021

DISTRICT	CMC	CIRCUIT	NATEMIS	INSTITUTION_NAME	Total Learners
iLembe	Maphumulo	Balcomb's Hill	500102416	Amaphuphesizwe High School	1
iLembe	Maphumulo	Balcomb's Hill	500201095	Masiwela Combined School	2
iLembe	Maphumulo	Balcomb's Hill	500207644	Menyezwayo Senior Secondary School	2
iLembe	Maphumulo	Balcomb's Hill	500285344	Tshutshutshu Sec. School	2
iLembe	Maphumulo	Balcomb's Hill	500302475	Sikhonjwa Secondary School	1
iLembe	Maphumulo	Imati	500323824	Mqungebe Secondary School	3
iLembe	Maphumulo	Lower Umvoti	500254375	Qwabe Secondary School	5
iLembe	Maphumulo	Untunjambili	500204351	Mbhekaphansi High School	1
iLembe	Maphumulo	Untunjambili	500227698	Ngcolosi High School	2
iLembe	Maphumulo	Untunjambili	500273541	Sondokhulu Primary School	1
iLembe	Ndwedwe	Insuze	500266178	Simunye High School	8
iLembe	Ndwedwe	Insuze	500270174	Siyaphumula Secondary School	3
iLembe	Ndwedwe	Mdloti	500228993	Ngungwini S.S. School	4
iLembe	Ndwedwe	Ozwathini	500188589	Lukhasa Secondary School	1
iLembe	Ndwedwe	Ozwathini	500334961	Dumane Commercial High School	3
iLembe	Stanger	Kwadukuza	500149591	Glenhills Secondary School	1
iLembe	Stanger	Kwadukuza	500277315	Stanger Manor Secondary School	1
iLembe	Stanger	Mandeni	500205350	Mbuyiselo High School	8
iLembe	Stanger	Mandeni	500233359	Nkwenkwezi High School	4

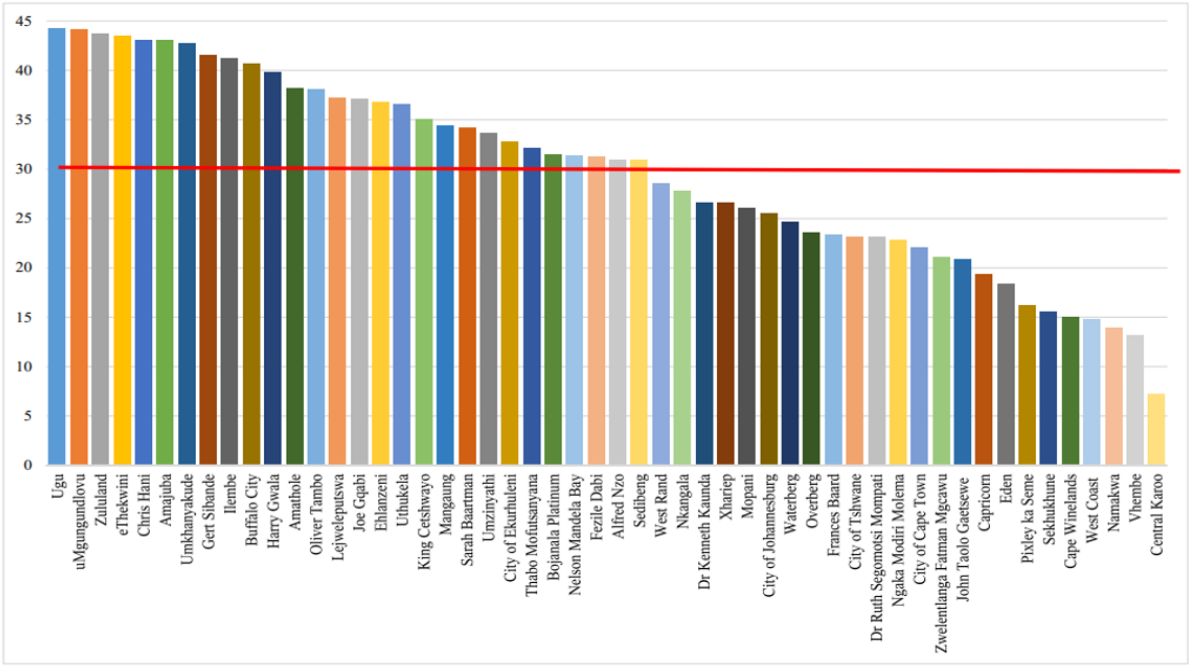
Ilembe	Stanger	Phambela	500103859	Ashville Primary School	1
Ilembe	Stanger	Phambela	500120028	Darnall Secondary School	3
Ilembe	Stanger	Phambela	500195989	Kearsney Primary School	4
Ilembe	Stanger	Phambela	500320605	Imbuyiselo Secondary School	7

Source: Provincial Department of Education

3.1.10 Health Related Information

HIV/AIDS Information

Figure 6 HIV/ AIDS Prevalence



Redline shows national prevalence, Both first-ANC-visit attendees and follow-up visit attendess were included.

Source: 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey Report Published 30 April 2021

3.1.11 Disability Profile

Table 36: Disability status

KZN293: Ndwedwe, Disability Status				
	Yes	No	Do not know	Not applicable - Unspecified
Disability: Hearing	0,8	87,1	0,0	12,2
Disability: Seeing	1,7	86,1	0,0	12,2
Disability: Communicating	0,5	87,3	0,0	12,2
Disability: Walking	2,6	85,3	0,0	12,2
Disability: Remembering	1,4	86,3	0,1	12,2
Disability: Self Care	1,0	86,9	-	12,2

Survey: Community Survey 2016

Table 37:Disability Status

KZN293: Ndwedwe	Yes	%
Walking stick, frame, crutches	2 892	2,0
Wheelchair	631	3,6
Assistive Device: Hearing Aid	587	0,4
Assistive Device : Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Contact Lenses	4 324	3,0
Assistive Device: Other	483	0,3

Source: Community Survey, 2016

Table 38: Health Profile

	KZN		ILembe	
1	Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	8,2	Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	10,2
2	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	7,1	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	7,8
3	Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	6,8	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	6,9
4	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69	5,7	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69	6,6
5	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (B20-B24)	5,4	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (B20-B24)	3,9

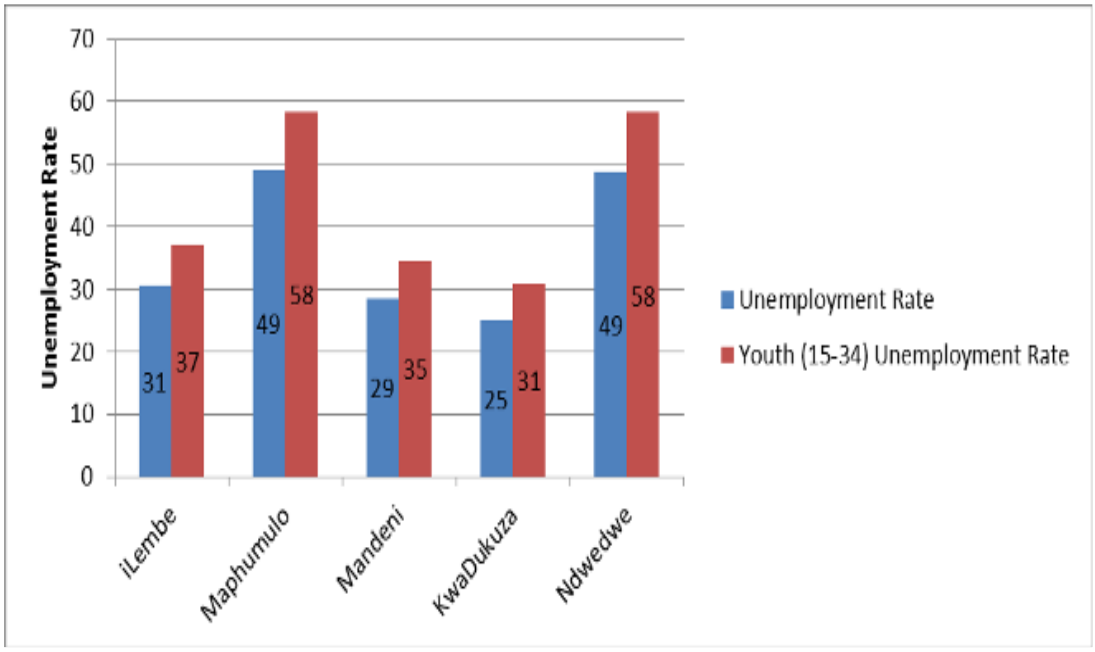
6	Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	3,8	Influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18)	3,8
7	Influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18)	3,3	Other viral diseases (B25-B34)	3,3
8	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)	2,9	Other forms of heart disease (I30-I52)	3,1
9	Other viral diseases (B25-B34)	2,2	Hypertensive diseases (I10-I15)	2,9
10	Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	2,1	Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	2,8

3.1.12 Economic Profile

The figure below indicates the age groups of potential work force in the iLembe region. Furthermore, the tables provide a comparison between the 2001 and 2011 census years in respect of the 0-14, 15-64 and 65+ population age cohorts for NLM and the other municipalities within the iLembe District and number of people employed in the formal and informal sector.

Employment and Unemployment Patterns

Figure 7: Unemployment Rate



Source: 2001-2011 Stats SA Census

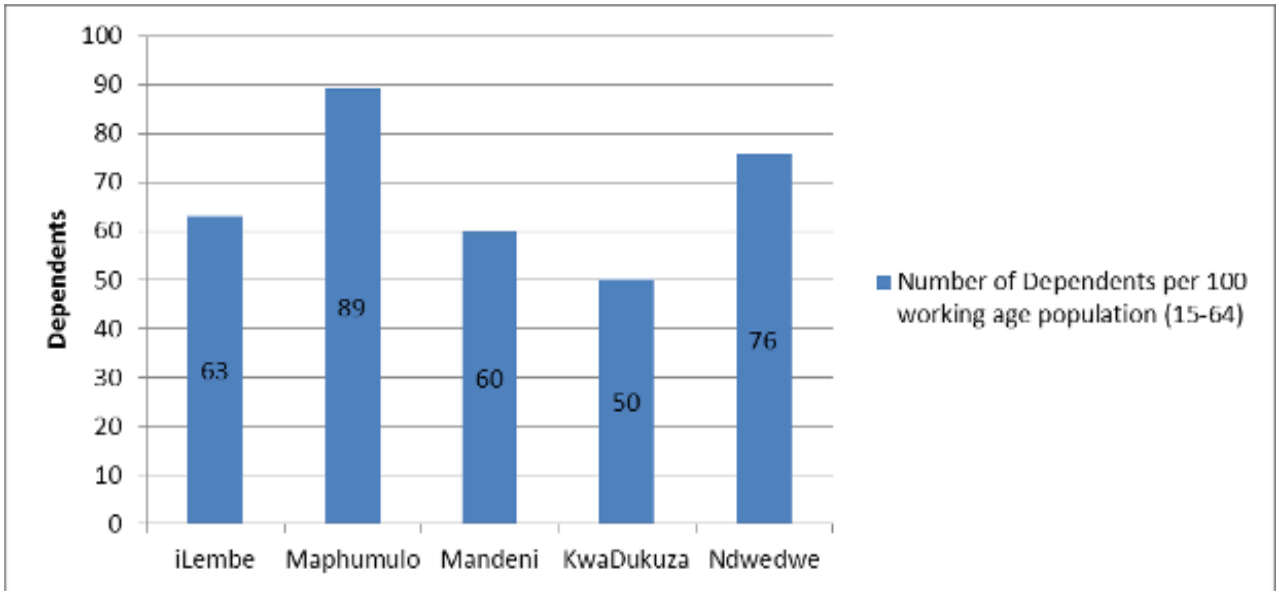
The graph above provides unemployment rates and youth unemployment rates for the district and LMs. The district's unemployment rate is 31% in general and 37% amongst the youth (15-35). While unemployment is above the national average, it is average for KZN. Youth unemployment is substantially lower than both the national and KZN average (with the exception of Maphumulo and). Employment and youth unemployment are highest in Maphumulo and at 49% and 58% respectively.

The level of unemployment in declined to 49% in 2011 from 67.8% in 2001. Amongst the youth 58.3% of them were unemployed which again is a decline from 76.4% in 2001. However, the decline does not necessarily mean that Municipality is absorbing its human resource, but could be amongst other reasons, outward migration, etc. Approximately 28% of the employed in are in the formal sector, only4% are highly skilled, 14% are semiskilled or unskilled, 10% are skilled and8% are employed in the informal sector. This is indicative that is lacking high skilled labour due to its poor education level.

Employment and Unemployment Ratio's

The dependency ratio describes the number of dependents per 100 people between the age of 15 and 64. Dependents are people who cannot work due to their young (under the age of 15), or old (over the age of 65). A high dependency ratio is a large burden to carry for carers who are in many cases unemployed. The highest dependency ratio of almost 90 people per 100 working age people is in Maphumulo and the lowest is in 50 in KwaDukuza. The average for iLembe is 63.

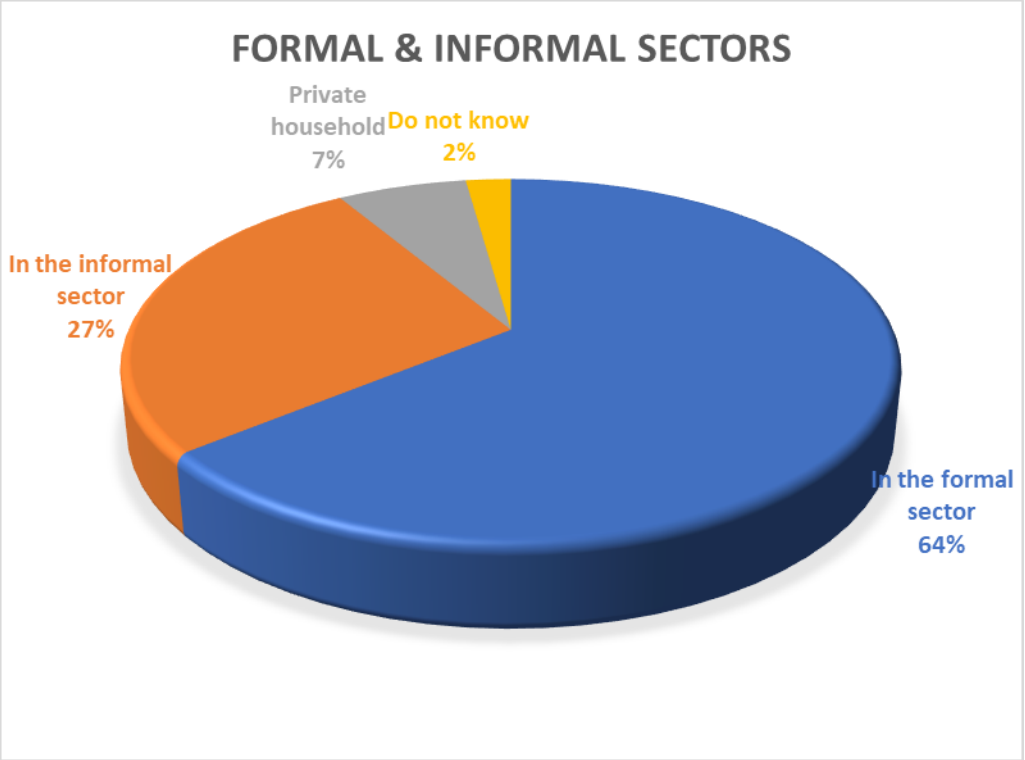
Figure 8: Dependency Ratio



Source: 2001-2011 Stats SA Census

Formal and Informal Sectors

Figure 9: Formal and Informal Sectors



Source: 2001-2011 Stats SA Census

3.1.13 Key Findings (Including Trends)

- Total number of populations in was 140, 820 in 2011, whereas in 2016 the total population number increased to 143, 117.
- Population in has experienced a negative growth of -0.27% between 2001 and 2011.
- By 2016 there was positive population growth of +0.19%
- By 2011, majority (56.9%) of the population in was between the ages of 15-64 years, which in essence is a growth as it was 55% in 2001, this remains the case in 2016 as the working class makes 55% of the total population at.
- The working age population (aged 15-64) dominated the population of between 2001 and 2011, and this was also the case in 2016.
- The dependency ratio per 100(15-64) declined from 81.8% to 75.7% in 2001 and 2011 respectively, and in 2016, the dependency ration further decreased to 74%; and
- There were 89 males in every 100 females in 2011, and in 2016 females made 53% of the total population whereas males made a total of 47%.

3.2 Cross Cutting (Spatial Planning, Environmental Management & Disaster Management)

3.2.1 Status of Cross- Cutting

Table 39: Status of Cross-Cutting

LINE FUNCTION	STATUS
SPATIAL PLANNING	The Economic Development (EDP) and Planning business unit is responsible for Spatial Planning in the Municipality. In addition, departmental responsibilities also include Local Economic Development, Tourism, agricultural development, environmental planning, and sustainable human settlements. The department consists of a director: EDP and a Town Planner. Planning support is largely rendered through the Development Planning and Shared Services (DPSS). Sustained personnel still include the Chief Planner, GIS Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Senior Town and Regional Planner the GIS Technician.
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)	The functions of GIS are currently provided through the DPSS. The GIS Technician shared with the Maphumulo Municipality is hosted within Municipality and additional support is provided by the GIS Specialist hosted by iLembe District Municipality
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	The Municipality has made no internal provision for the Environmental Management function. All support in rendered by DPSS through the support of the Environmental Specialist.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	The institutional capacity of the Disaster Management component remains a challenge. The Disaster Management centre is still yet to be established and staffing still consists of two fire fighters and two officers. Budgetary constraints still prevail as the standing challenge in this regard.

3.2.2 Spatial Planning Trends

Before 1994 Municipality, located essentially on the northern boundary of eThekwini Municipality, formed part of the Kwa-Zulu homeland, and was severely neglected in terms of development. Subsequently 1994 the area has been slow to attract resources. The inclusion of some of the resource rich areas of the municipality, such as Inanda and Hazelmere dams, into the eThekwini Municipality through the Municipal Demarcation process in 2000 further hampered economic development of the municipality. The most visible form of economic development in over the past two to three decades has been the establishment of small-scale sugar cane farmers.

Historically also, despite the municipality being on the doorstep of eThekwini municipality, it was isolated from neighbouring rural and urban areas due to the lack of access to specifically Village, the Municipal centre. To some extent, land ownership also influenced and contributed to the slow pace of development in the village and elsewhere.

However, the Ndwedwe municipality has made progress to redress the imbalances of apartheid spatial planning through the provision of basic services such as clinics, water, sanitation, housing and formalization of the town centre. Ndwedwe town is the largest node in the area, consisting of a single mixed-use node – social facilities, local government facilities, transport and commercial. Additionally, a number of social and government facilities are located in the town including the municipal building, civic centre, police station, post office, community clinic and Elangeni FET College. The Ndwedwe town is plagued by informal trading structures such as shacks. In the absence of dedicated building control and/or enforcement personnel this challenge persists unabated. The area surrounding the town is predominantly owned by the traditional authority and characterized by low-density residential patterns. Some small-scale economic activity is located along the major roads in the municipal area.

3.2.2.1 Settlement Patterns

Local Municipality is one of the local government structures that is facing an enormous task of reducing the infrastructure backlog that engulf different parts of the municipality area. Part of compounding efforts to thwart infrastructure backlog is the nature of the terrain and settlement pattern that exist in municipality. Typical of rural areas, settlements within the area are scattered unevenly throughout the area. To a certain extent, their location seems to be influenced by the existing road pattern, which has created high density along major movement routes and in close proximity to some of the areas of economic and social importance, e.g., Bhamshela, Village, Montebello etc.). The majority of the settlements are found in the central, east, west, south and northern parts of the municipality. The emerging pattern of settlements within municipality seem to have been informed by access and proximity to areas with certain level of facilities (commercial and social) and services. Areas like Bhamshela, Montebello, Qinisani, Town and so forth enjoy high level of settlements, which has resulted in high densities.

3.2.2.2 Topography

The Local Municipality has extreme topographical features which range from 27m above sea level to 1071m above sea level. The more extreme topographical features are situated in the northern parts of the municipality, as height increases in a northern direction. The lowest points are found along the riverine areas at Ogunjini, Engedleni, Kwa-Nodunga and Dingwall. The southern parts of the Municipality have the most evenly sloped terrain, and it is understandable that the higher settlement densities are also found in this area and the higher agricultural potential land is also found in this area. Although a vast difference exists in the height above sea-level between the various nodes, all the nodes are situated in areas were relative evenly sloped areas.

3.2.2.3 Slope Analysis

Inclines differs from 1:100 (1%) to 1:5 (20%). Terrain plays an integral part in determining settlement patterns and can severely impact on the cost effectiveness of development and service provision. The steeper the slope, the more difficult and more expensive construction becomes and should therefore be considered during infrastructure intervention planning. The whole of the municipality has extreme topographical features with majority of the areas having a slope steeper than 1:5. The more evenly sloped areas are situated in the western parts of the Municipality, where commercial agriculture and forestry activities are prominent. Smaller pockets of evenly sloped areas are found within the Traditional Authority areas around the nodal areas of, the areas north of Bhamshela, Montebello in the northwest of the municipality, and the areas around Hlatikulu on the uMshwati Municipal boundary. As indicated earlier the more evenly sloped areas are also the most densely populated areas.

3.2.2.4 Agricultural Land

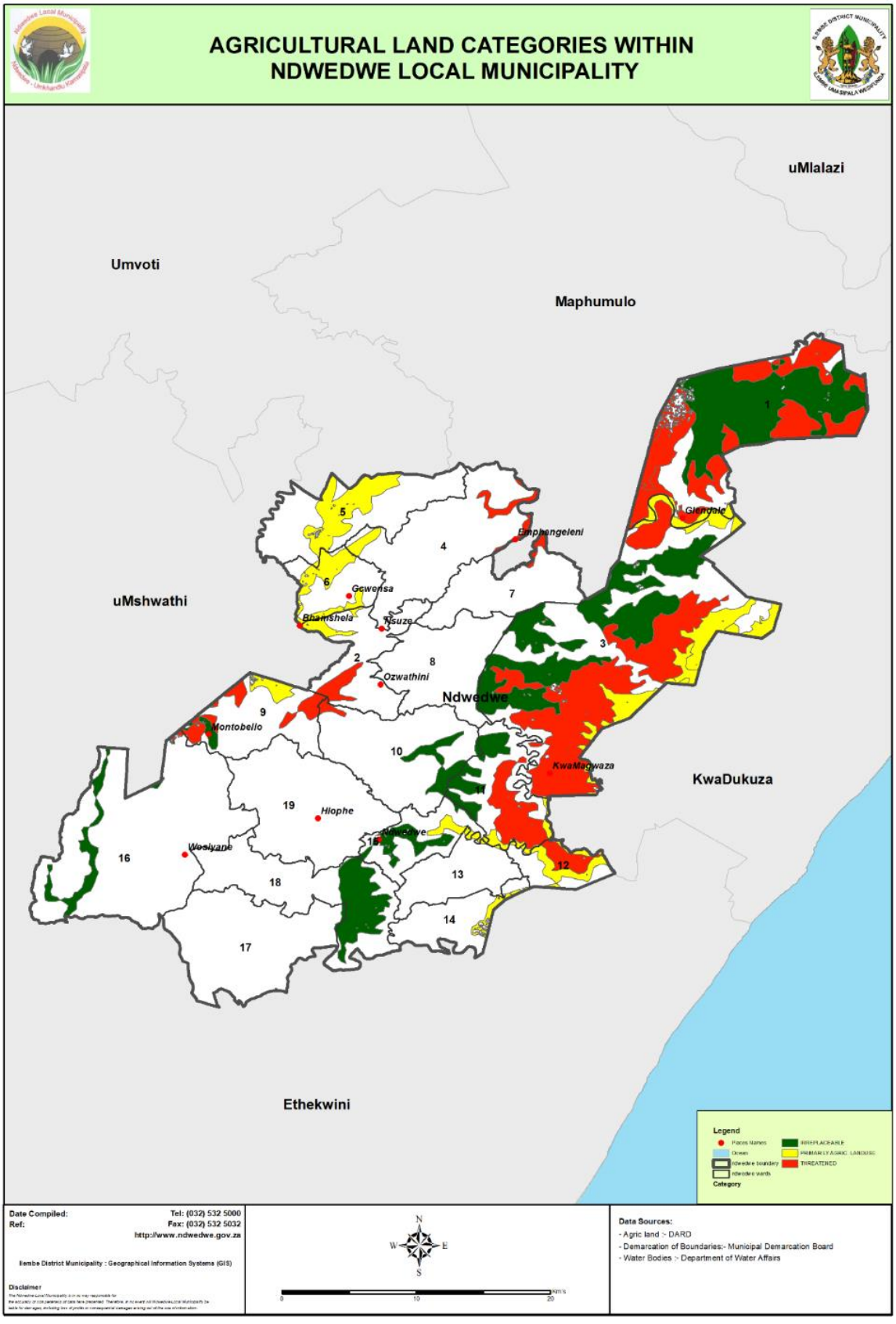
The Municipality has no land claims as described in Land Restitution and Land Redistribution Acts respectively. Ward 3 and 1 in particular have agricultural lands which high volumes of sugar cane and contribute significantly to economic growth. The Kwa-Zulu Natal Agricultural Land Potential Categories Internal Report 2012 has set out a list of Agricultural Land Categories which are categorized and in the case of Municipality: the largest part of the municipality can be categorized as land with a Category D: Secondary Agricultural Land, which have low agricultural potential. This can be ascribed to the extreme topographical terrain of the municipality. This land is also registered in the name of the Ingonyama Trust, where the rural settlements clusters are dependent on the land via subsistence agriculture.

The land with the highest agricultural potential is situated within the eastern regions of the Municipality and is in private ownership. Land Potential categories in this area range from Category C: Primary Agricultural Land, to Irreplaceable. Very few areas are categorised as

“Irreplaceable” but is situated in close proximity to the southern boundary of the municipality from to the Ohlanga Area in the east.

The overleaf map depicting the Agricultural land categories within the municipal area.

Map 3: Agricultural Land



In addition to the land capabilities as categorised by the KZN DARD the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development mapped agricultural land uses within traditionally settled areas to identify land with agricultural potential. Where the KZN DARD depicts the Areas as Secondary Agricultural Land, this study distinguishes further between the various agricultural land uses within the traditional areas and provides more insight into agricultural activities. This study distinguished between the following categories:

- Settlements
- Homestead gardens
- Small holder (scale) cultivation (<15ha)
- Medium to large scale cultivation (>15ha)
- Plantation crops
- Grazing (grasslands)
- Bad lands (including erosion)
- Conservation/natural lands

Despite the topographical challenges presented by the terrain of, the communities are actively farming the lands. The largest part of the land owned by the Ingonyama Trust contains fields more than 15ha. This is also the less densely settled areas. There are small pockets of conservation/natural lands but is too small to be of conservation value. Coinciding with the settlement pattern is smaller scale farming activities of less than 15Ha in size as well as homestead gardens. All of the previous are classified as subsistence farming. Plantations are found on the northern boundary of the municipality. According to the Reviewed Municipal Agricultural Sector Plan, the municipality needs to promote the following high impact projects in order to unlock its agricultural potential:

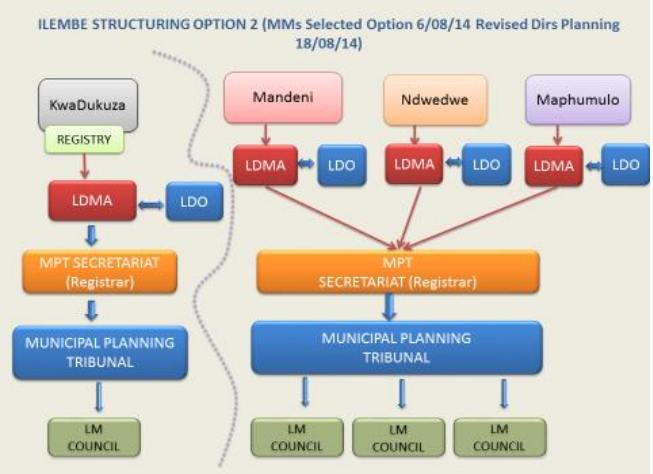
- Indigenous farming programme.
- pack house (mini factories) and fresh produce facility.
- Sustainable natural resource management.
- Agri-incubator hub.
- Agri-zone programme

Informed by the Bio-Resource Unit (BRU) characteristics of Municipal Area, the Sector Plan groups together different wards into clusters that are each suitable for the implementation of the above-mentioned high impact projects. In the case of Mini-factories, is finalizing operational plans for the final utilization of the structure for the benefits of community-based agricultural organizations located in wards located closer to the mini-factories in Ward 15.

3.2.2.5 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013

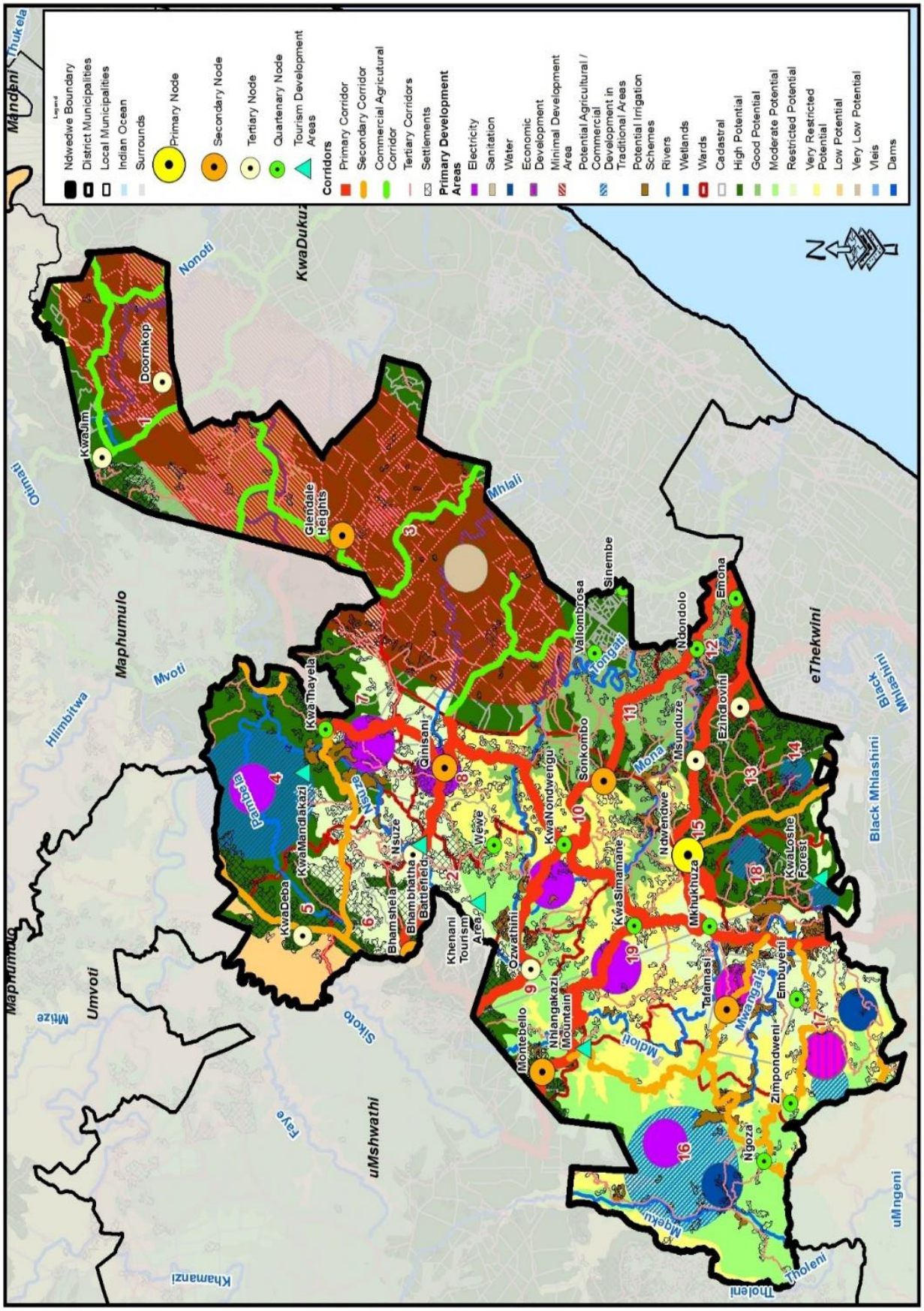
The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) was assented to by the President of the Republic in August 2013. The Act provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management. It essentially reinforces the provisions of the Constitution by ensuring that the function of planning, particularly decision making relating to development applications, vests with municipalities. The table below provides progress pertaining to SPLUMA implementation:

Table 40: SPLUMA Implementation

SPLUMA REQUIREMENTS	STATUS
Municipal Planning Tribunal	The following recommended MPT option was submitted and adopted by all local municipalities in 2014.  The Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT) was established in terms of Chapter 2, Part C – Regulation 4 of the SPLUMA Regulations, wherein by agreement, two or more municipalities can establish a JMPT. The administration of this agreement is overseen by the Technical Support Forum (Municipal Manager Forum). Officially, the JMPT is deemed functional.
JMPT membership	Internal members from LM, consist of; Director: Economic Development and Planning Director: Technical Services
Appeal authority	Executive Committee
Authorised Officer	Senior Town and Regional Planner (DPSS)
Categorisation of applications	Development Applications have been categorized as per Schedule 5 of the SPLUMA Regulations.
Delegations	Approved and adopted

The municipality's SDF for 2023/2024 has been adopted by NLM Council on 30 May 2023, the SDP will be developed in the new financial year 2023/2024, the strategic guide for the spatial transformation of the area. It provides a framework for future location of land uses and development. A copy of Municipality SDF 2023/2024 is attached as **Annexure B.**

Map 4: SDF 2023/2024



3.2.2.6 Land Use Management Scheme

As per Section 24 (1) of SPLUMA, *"a Municipality must, after public consultation, adopt and approve a single land use scheme for its entire area within five years from the commencement of this Act".*

In July 2015, the Spatial Planning and Land Management Act no.16 of 2013 became operational. Section 24 (1) of the Act required the adoption of a Single Land Use Scheme that will operate in a municipal area of administration within a period of five years of commencement with the act. This therefore necessitated that the municipality prepares and finalize its scheme to be SPLUMA complaint.

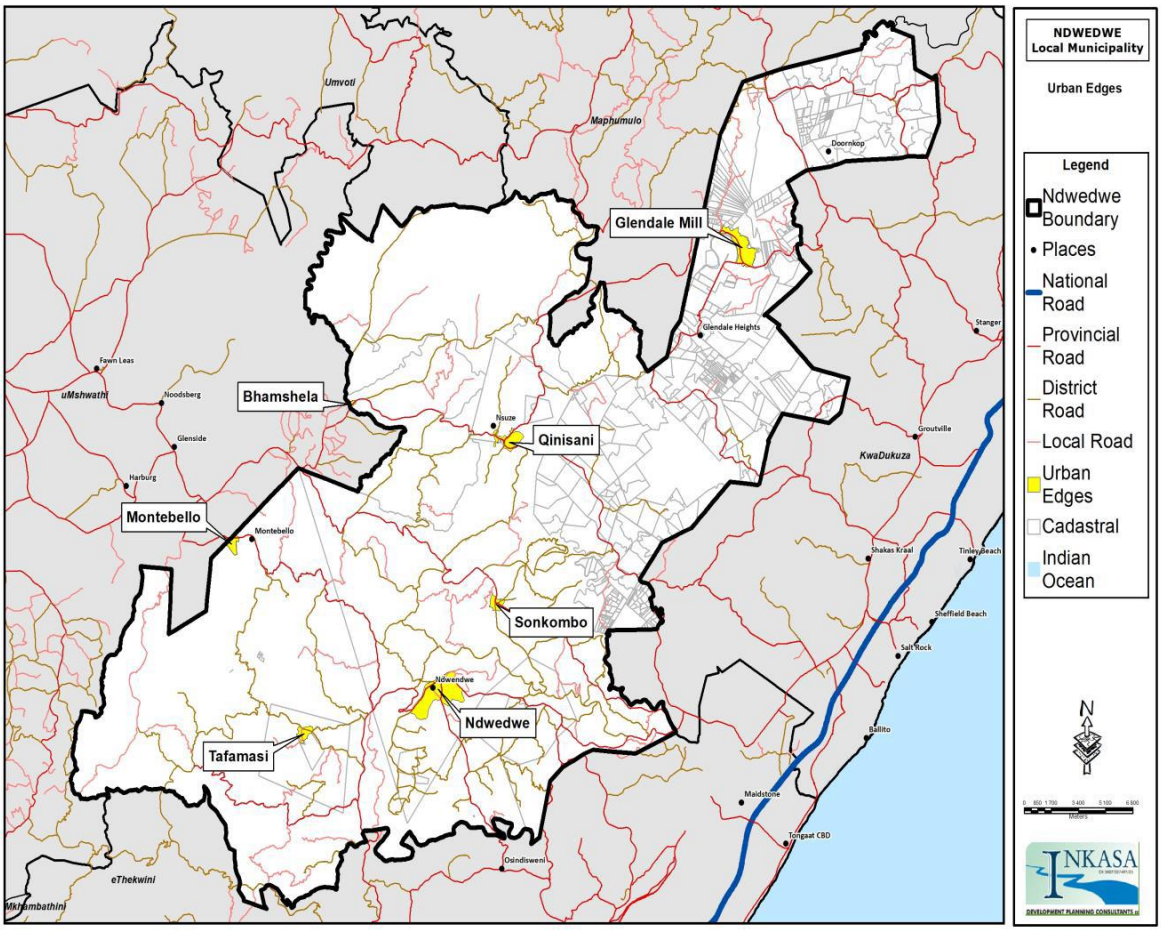
The previous LUS which was adopted 2012 is only limited to the Ndwedwe Town, following the formalisation process. The remaining areas remain un-zoned and under the ownership of the hereinafter ITB.

Ndwedwe Municipality considered the levels of compliance with the SPLUMA, particularly Section 24 (1) relating to the preparation and adoption of the Land Use Scheme and noted that it will not be able to meet the set deadline of 1 July 2020. A report was prepared on 11 December 2019 for council to approve that an application for exemption to the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. The Municipality was than granted an extension to prepare and adopt a Single Land Use Scheme by no later than 1 July 2022.

Through engagement with the iLembe District Municipality, Ndwedwe Local Municipality was allocated grant funding from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development to meet the legislative requirements set out in Chapter 4 of SPLUMA.

Inkasa Development Planning Consultants was appointed to undertake preparation and finalisation of Ndwedwe Single Land Use scheme. As per legislative requirements the single land use scheme preparation process involved extensive public consultation. At Council held on 31 August 2022, the Ndwedwe Local Municipality single land scheme was adopted.

Map 5: Areas covered by Single Land Use Scheme



3.3 Environmental Analysis

Introduction

Ndwedwe Municipality located inland on the southern edge of the iLembe District (34% of district). Ndwedwe is approximately 115 743.8ha in extent with remaining natural areas of about 65 422.2 ha (56.5% of the municipality). The Municipality is endowed with natural resources in the form of rivers; vegetation types; biomes; terrestrial; freshwater ecosystem; the remaining natural vegetation of the incisive river valleys.

In light of the above, it is important to indicate that human activities, such as agricultural activities, livestock overgrazing, human settlement and development, invasion by alien species, uncontrolled and unplanned rural settlements, and temperature rise due to climate change, have been identified as the most common driving forces impacting negatively on Ndwedwe's environmental assets.

3.3.1 Promoting Integrated Planning and Processes

A number of policies promoting integration in environmental management has been developed by government for decision-making processes and to give effect to objective of Section 24 of the Constitution. Municipalities such as are expected to comply with such policies by developing planning tools and bylaws that are ensuring integrated planning and alignment. Such policies are listed below and their implications to the Municipality.

Table 41: Environmental legislation applicable to Municipality

Act / Policy	Objective	Municipal role	Status
National Environmental Management Act	Provides a framework for environmental management in South Africa, and also make provisions for achieving objectives of sustainable development	To develop Environmental Management Plan Environmental Management Framework	The District EMF has been completed for the iLembe family of Municipalities. Ndwedwe has been covered as well. However, Ndwedwe LM should develop their own Environmental Management Plan
NEM: Biodiversity Act	To provide for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act 1998	Section 76 (2) *(a)* All organs of state in all spheres of government must prepare an invasive Species monitoring, control and eradication plan for land under their control, as part of their environmental plans.	The Alien Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication plan is not yet developed by the Municipality.
NEM: Waste Act	To manage waste activities within the country and to encourage waste recycling programmes within the Municipalities	To manage waste activities within municipal jurisdiction To provide waste services in an acceptable standard To develop integrated waste management plan as per section 11 of the Waste Act To designate a Waste Management Officer	Ndwedwe LM has developed the IWMP and should prepare monthly reports on its implementation. The Waste Management Officer (WMO) has been designated and designation letter was forwarded to Department.
National Environmental Management Act	Provides a framework for environmental management in South Africa, and also make provisions for achieving objectives of sustainable development	To develop Environmental Management Plan Environmental Management Framework	The District EMF has been completed for the iLembe family of Municipalities. Ndwedwe has been covered as well. However, Ndwedwe LM should develop their own Environmental Management Plan

NEM: Waste Act	To manage waste activities within the country and to encourage waste recycling programmes within the Municipalities	To manage waste activities within municipal jurisdiction To provide waste services in an acceptable standard To develop integrated waste management plan as per section 11 of the Waste Act To designate a Waste Management Officer	Ndwedwe LM has developed the IWMP and should prepare monthly reports on its implementation. The Waste Management Officer (WMO) has been designated and designation letter was forwarded to Department.

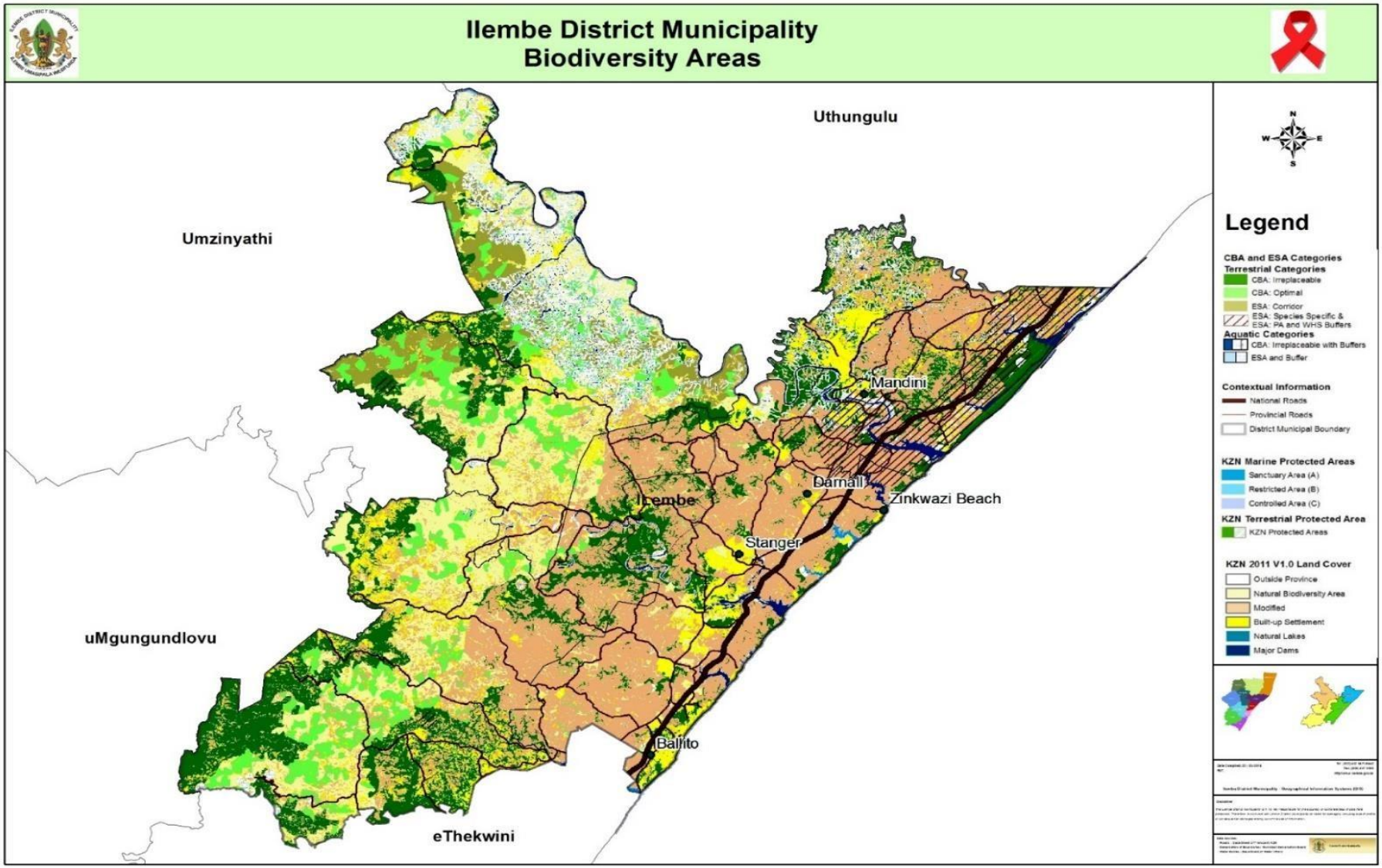
In addition, Municipalities are expected to form structures that are promoting alignment of the programmes and plans aiming to achieve sustainable development within their jurisdiction. Municipality is participating in number of forums, especially at a District level. There are no internal structures within the Municipality in which environmental management issues are discussed and reported. There is a need for Municipality to establish such a platform.

3.3.2 Biodiversity Management

There are critical biodiversity areas occurring within the Ndwedwe Municipality requiring protection and management by authorities including Ndwedwe Municipality. In addition, the iLembe Biodiversity Sector Plan (BSP), as prepared by the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, is critical in the management of biodiversity, and as a precursor to a bioregional plan, which is required as per Section 48 of National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 and the Bioregional Guidelines (DEAT, 2009).

The Map (Figure 10) is accompanied by the land use planning and decision-making guidelines, to inform land use planning, as well as natural resource management by a range of sectors whose policies and decision impact on biodiversity.

Map 6: Biodiversity Conservation Priority Areas:



3.3.3 Vegetation Type

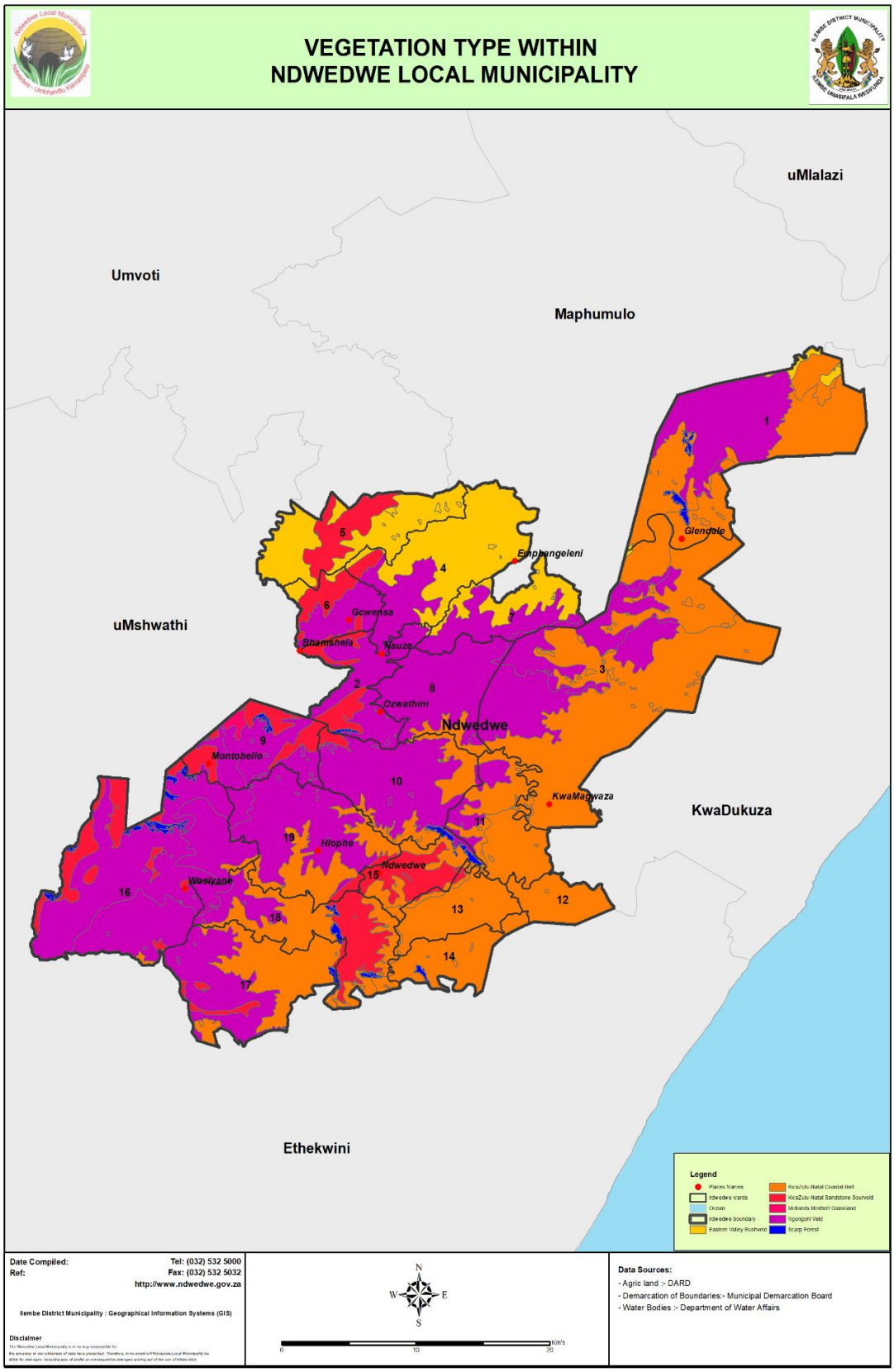
Two biomes occur at Municipality being Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and savanna biomes. As illustrated in Figure 11 below, vegetation types occurring within include the Eastern Valley Bushveld 10447ha (9.03% of Municipality), KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt 46663.4ha (40.32 % of municipality), KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld 9900.3ha (8.55% of municipality).

Midlands Mist belt Grassland 178.3ha (0.15% of municipality), Ngongoni Veld 47575.3ha (41.1% of municipality), Scarp Forest 979.1ha (0.85% of municipality). The remaining natural areas in make about 65 422.2 ha (56.5% of municipality).

Another relevant strategy, to the Municipality, is the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy, which include – national parks, wilderness areas, community conserved areas, and nature reserves. The intention of these types of protected areas is biodiversity **conservation**, while also contributing to people's livelihoods, particularly at **the** local level.

The main purpose for the **protected areas** is to safeguard biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem balance, preserving important habitats, building resilience to climate change, providing global food security, maintaining water quality, and conserving natural resources. Certain areas within the have a potential to qualify for the National Protected Area Expansion.

Map 6: Types of Vegetation in Local Municipality



Even though there are efforts made by different stakeholders to manage biodiversity within the Municipality, there are still challenges associated with a number of human activities, such as the following:

- Habitat loss due to agricultural development.
- Natural habitat is threatened by rural human settlement.
- Non-existence of formal conservation areas.
- Loss of grassland to rural human settlement, ribbon development, over grazing and alien invader infestation; and
- No biodiversity management tool or program in place for the management of biodiversity program including education and awareness.
- Lack of biodiversity information within tribal areas.

3.3.4 Protected Areas

There is no declared protected area within Ndwedwe LM. However, there are areas within Ndwedwe the Municipality, that are having a potential for the establishment of the nature reserves, and they include: - KwaLoshe Area, Emalangeni Forest Area, just to mention a few.

It is the intension of Ndwedwe Municipality to encourage the communities, living in these areas, to enter into nature conservation agreements with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife who are the custodians of the Stewardship program, in the form of Stewardship Programme.

3.3.5 Existing Data on Species/ Ecosystems

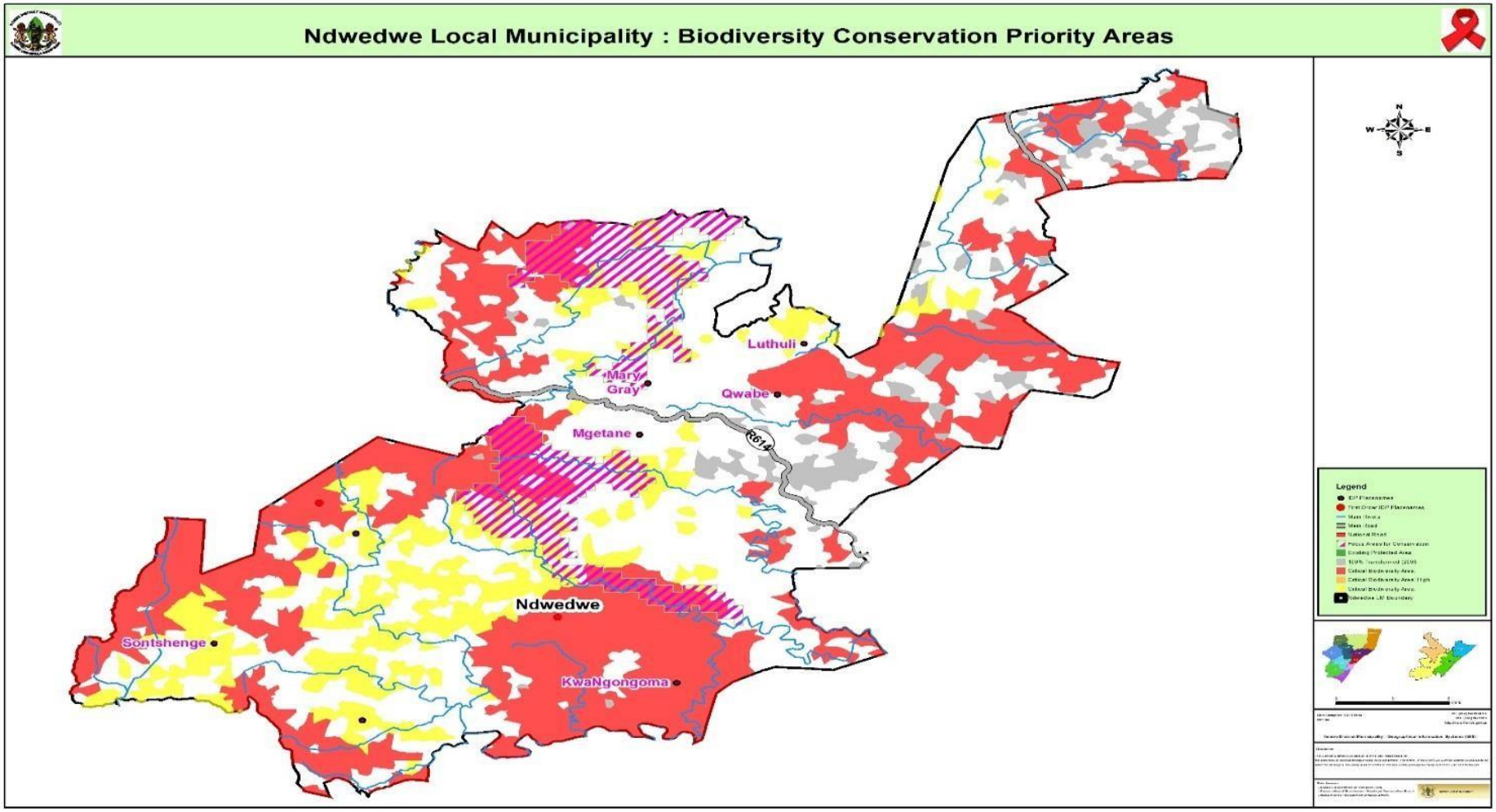
The map below shows the ecosystem status and threatened terrestrial ecosystem which include Eshowe Mtunzini Hilly Grassland -269.2ha, Interior North Coast Grassland- 4948.5ha., New Hanover Plateau-7951.1ha and Umvoti Valley complex- 4294.3ha which are critically endangered; KwaZulu Natal Sandstone Sourveld- 3707.3ha which is endangered as well as Eastern Scarp Forest 537.5ha, KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt- 11978.3ha, Midlands Mist belt Grassland- 147.9ha and Ngongoni veld- 22873.4ha which are vulnerable. Various areas have been identified within which can be earmarked and used for conservation, and taking into consideration that currently there is no nature reserve within the Municipality.

The Threatened Species in Details within Ndwedwe Municipality

Listings of threatened species offer a new approach to reducing unnecessary habitat loss through land conversion for agriculture, urban development or forestry, which are the greatest threat to biodiversity. A national list of ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection was published in December 2011 and below is a list threaten Flora and Fauna within the Municipality as per the National list (iLembe District EMF, 2014).

Map 7: Biodiversity Conservation Priority Area:

Source: (Adapted from EMF: iLembe District Municipality, 2014)



Map 8: Ecosystem Status of the Natural Areas- Source: EMF: iLembe District Municipality

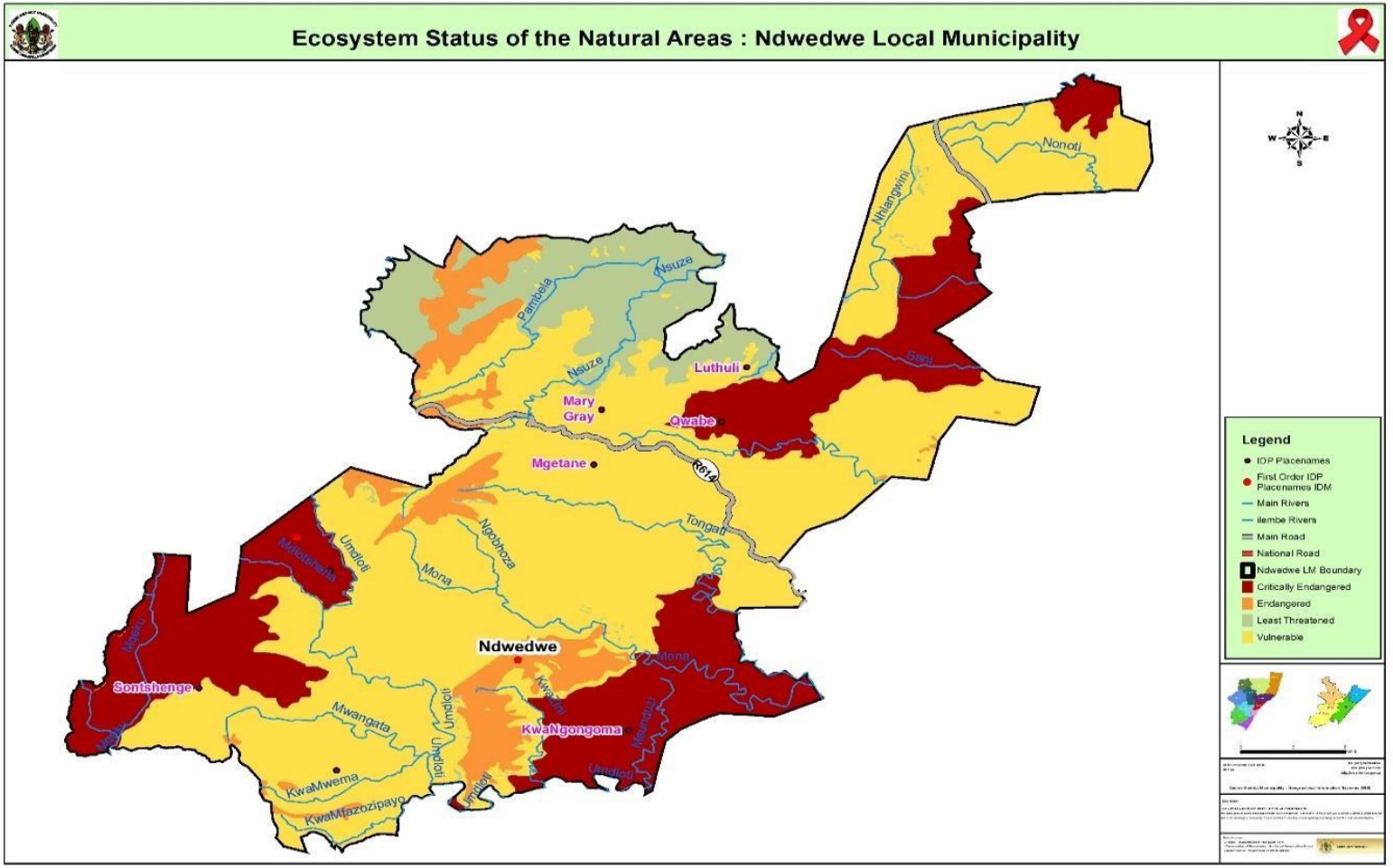


Table 42: Summary of threatened species within Municipality

Species- Municipality		
Flora	**Founa**	
Diaphananthe millari - Vu Kniphofia pauciflora - Cr Senecio exuberans	Reptiles Scelotes inornatus (Legless BurrowingSkink) Bradypodion melanocephalum (Blackheaded Dwarf Chameleon) Amphibian Hyperolius pickersgilli (Pickersgill's Reed Frog) E Birds Anthropodes paradise – (Blue crane) Vu Balearica regulorum – (Crowned crane) Vu	Mammals Dendrohyrax arboreus – (Southern tree hyrax) LC Invertebrates: Molusca Euonyma lymnaeformis Gulella euthymia (Warty hunter snail) Milipedes Centrolobus tricolor, Doratogonus certulatus, Doratogonus falcatus Doratogonus natalensis, Doratogonus rubipodus, Doratogonus, peregrinus, Gnomeskelus spectabilis, Gnomeskelus tuberosus urbanus, Patinatius bideramus simulator, Spinotarsus glomeratus Insecta, Eremidium erectus, Odontomelus eshowe

3.3.6 Summary of Biodiversity Within the Municipality

Below is a summary of biodiversity within Ndwedwe Municipality requiring management by the Municipality and other relevant government Department.

Table 43: Summary of biodiversity information for the Municipality

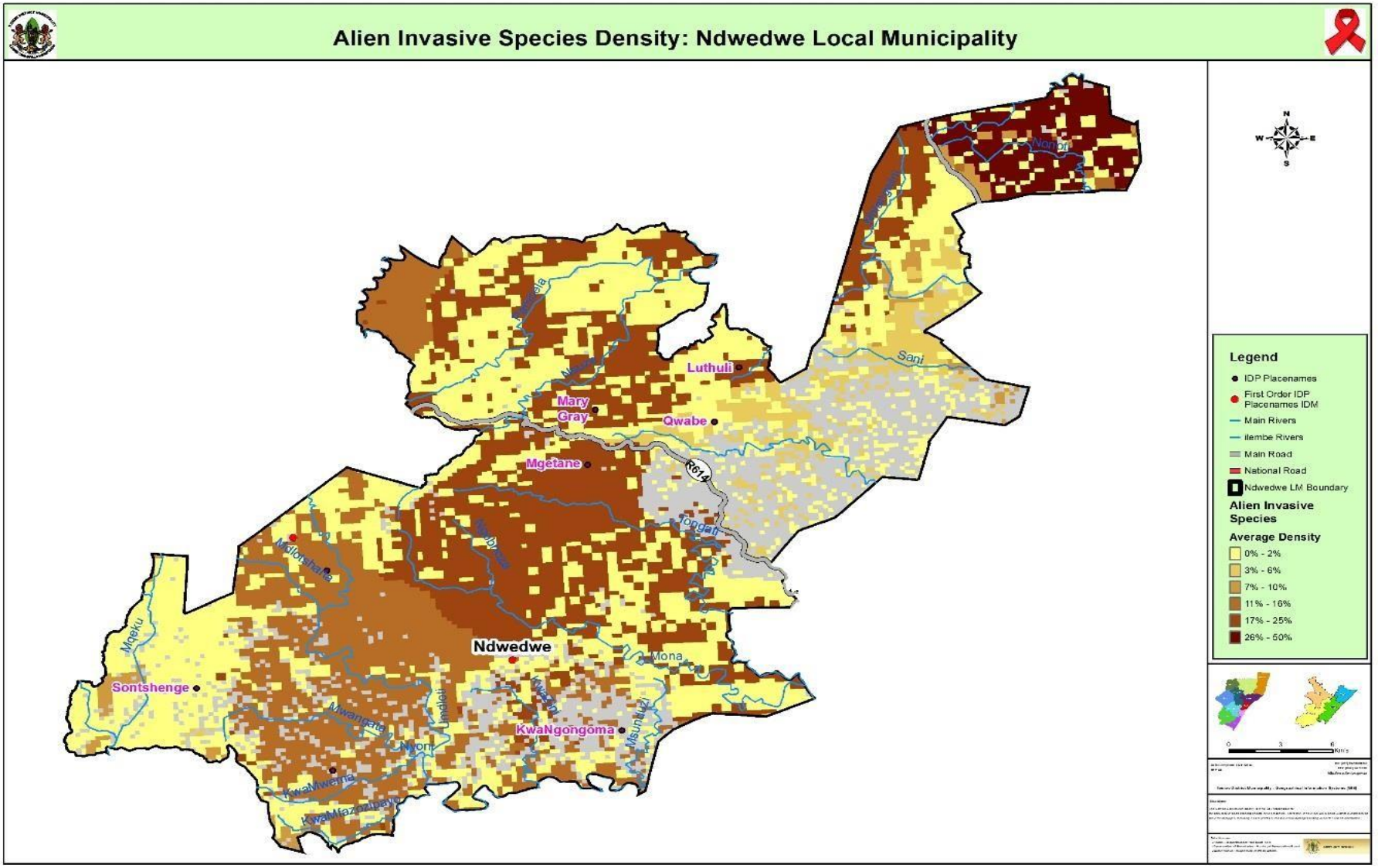
Municipal Area	115 743.8 ha
Remaining natural areas	65 422.2 ha (56.5% of municipality)
Areas where no natural habitat remains	50 316.8 ha (43.5% of municipality)
Protected areas	No protected areas.
Biomes	2 Biomes Indian Ocean Coastal Belt 47344.2ha (40.9% of municipality) Savanna 68399.5ha (59.1% of municipality)
Vegetation Types	6 Vegetation types Eastern Valley Bushveld 10447.3ha (9.03% of municipality) KZNCoastal Belt 46663.4ha (40.32% of municipality) KZN Sandstone Sourveld 9900.3ha (8.55% of municipality) Midlands Mistbelt Grassland 178.3ha (0.15% of municipality) Ngongoni Veld 47575.3ha (41.1% of municipality) Scarp Forest 979.1ha (0.85% of municipality)
Threatened Terrestrial Ecosystems	Critically endangered (4) Eshowe Mtunzini Hilly Grasslands - 269.2ha (0.23% of municipality) Interior North Coast Grasslands - 4948.5ha (4.28% of municipality) New Hanover Plateau - 7951.1ha (6.87% of municipality) Umvoti Valley Complex - 4294.3ha (3.71% of municipality) KZNSandstone Sourveld - 3707.3ha (3.2% of municipality) Vulnerable (4) Eastern Scarp Forest - 537.5ha (0.46% of municipality) KZN Coastal Belt - 11978.3ha (10.35% of municipality) Midlands Mistbelt Grassland - 147.9ha (0.13% of municipality) Ngongoni Veld - 22873.4ha (19.76% of municipality)

Freshwater ecosystems	Water Management Areas: 2 Mvoti to Umzimkulu 113607.3ha (98.15% of municipality) uThukela 2136.8ha (1.85% of municipality) Main Rivers: Mdloti, Mhlali, Mqeku, Mvoti, Nonoti and Tongati Wetlands 103 veering 230.9ha (0.2%)

3.3.7 Alien Invasive within the Municipality

Invasion of alien species is a challenge facing Municipality. It is the intension of the Municipality to bring this concern to the attention of other Organs of State dealing with all alien species. The map below in map 8 shows distribution of alien invasive species within Municipality. In addition, it is important for the Municipality in future to allocate budget as way of dealing with the challenge posed by invasive species within the Municipality.

Map 9: Alien invasion within the Municipality



3.3.8 Heritage Objects/ Sites within the Municipality

Management of heritage resources can contribute immensely to the biodiversity management and also economy, especially in the tourism sector, acting as tourist's attraction. Thus, leading to the improvement of the local economy. Ndwedwe Municipality is in the process of identifying and documenting Heritage sites within the Municipality.

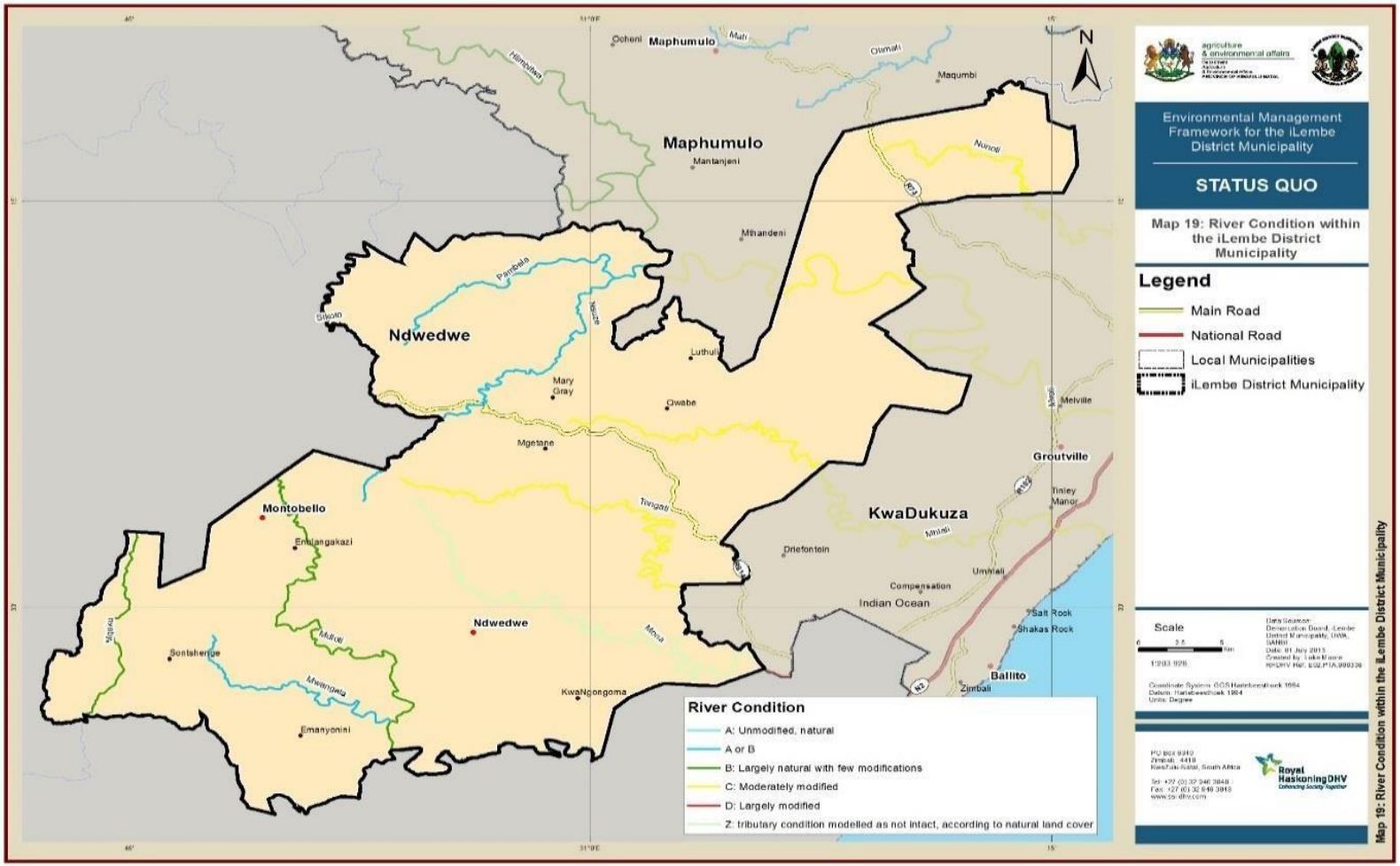
The LED Strategy indicate that Municipal area has excellent tourist potential but is hindered by fragmented topographic conditions and lack of funding. The serene natural environment is in urgent need of attention, rehabilitation, protection and management. There are major tourism opportunities within Municipality. Tourism and Recreation could play a major role towards economic development of Municipality. The prevailing steep fragmented topographic conditions provide good environment for attracting tourism to area. The key sites are as follows: Nhlangakazi Mountain, Nsuze Battlefield, and KwaLoshe Forest. There are a range of mountains located in the municipal area which are endowed with natural beauty i.e., Ozwathini Mountain; KwaMatabata Mountain; Carmen Mountain; KwaMakalanga Mountain and Goqweni Mountain.

3.3.9 Key Hydrological Features (Rivers and Wetlands)

3.3.9.1 Rivers

There are six (6) main Rivers which occur within Municipality. These are: Mdloti, Mhlali, Mqeku, Mvoti, Nonoti and Tongati. Since is more rural and largely outside of the scope the current bulk water infrastructural service lines, significant threats related to rural water use best practice is a major factor for concern. As a result, major rivers in are moderately modified by such activities and some are still natural/ or unmodified. However, Umdloti and Tongati main rivers are of good and fair ecological status.

Map 10: River Condition within Local Municipality

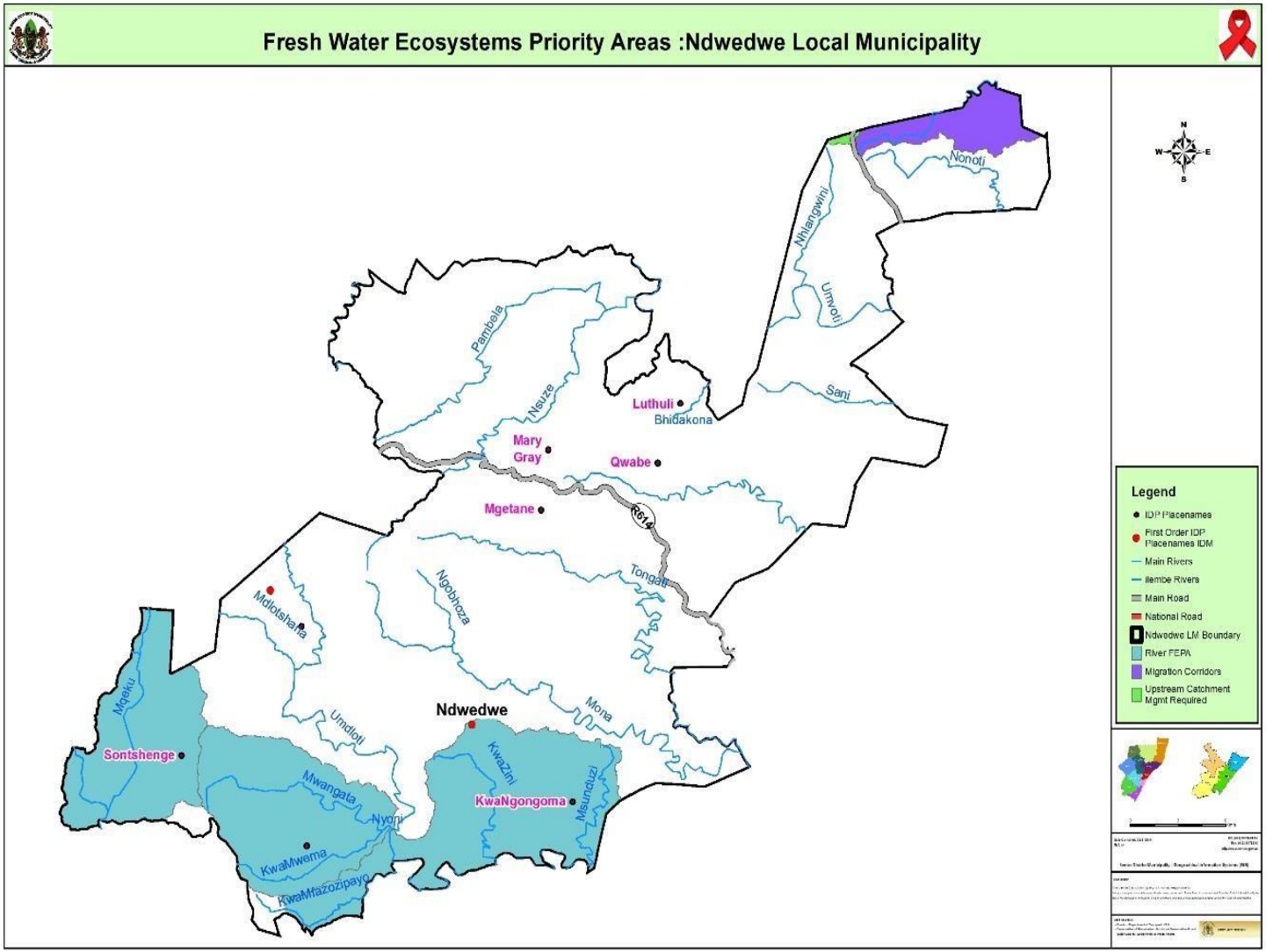


3.3.9.2 Water Management Areas

There are two Water Management Areas within Municipality. These are:

- UMvoti to uMzimkhulu 113607ha (98.15% of the Municipality)
- UThukela 2136.8ha (1.85% of the Municipality).

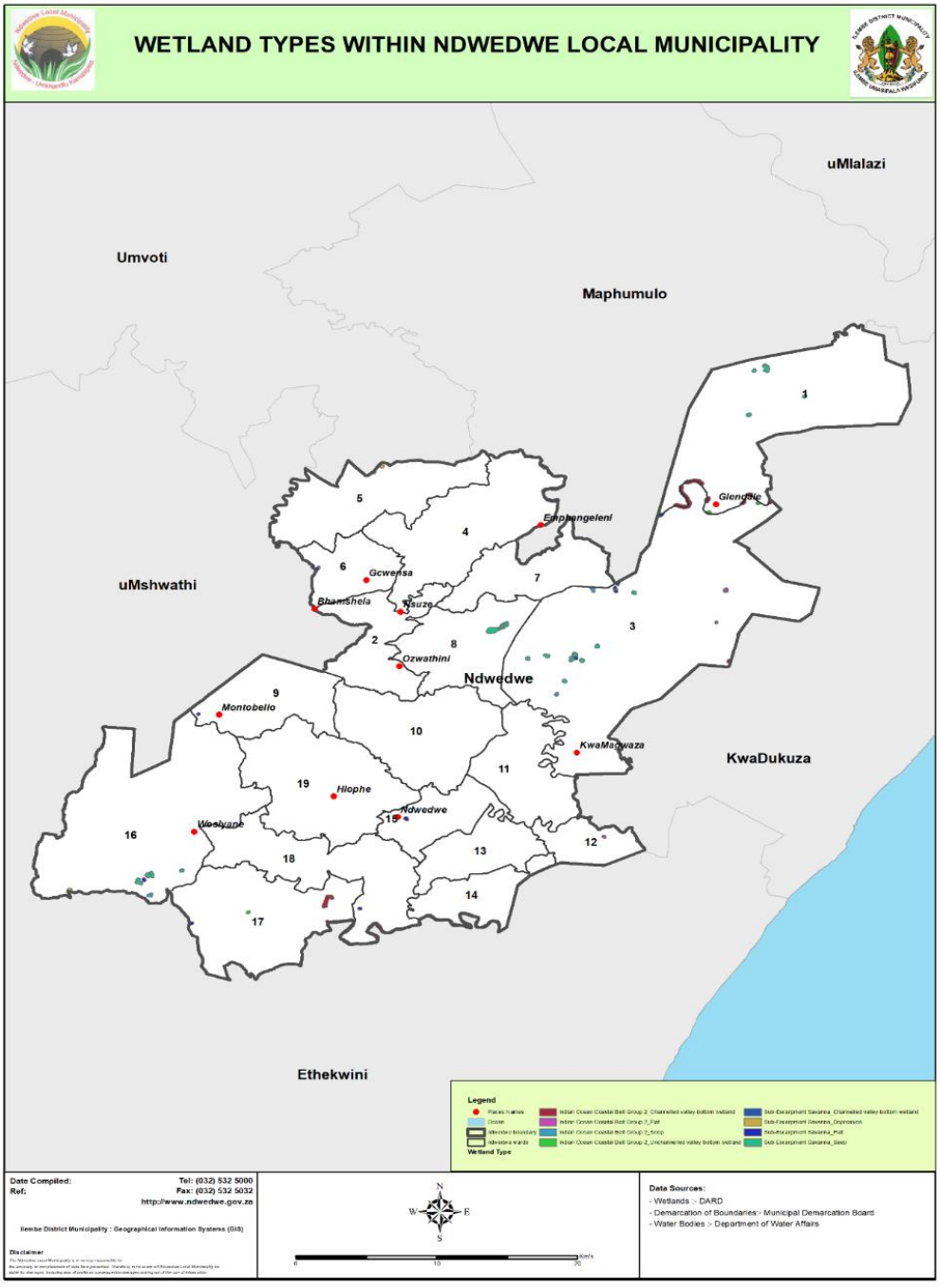
Map 11: Rivers Adapted from EMF: iLembe District Municipality, 2014



3.3.9.3 Wetlands

A wetland is a particular area that is always under water, either permanently or seasonally, hence there are different types of wetland systems. Wetlands are a vital competent of the water resources system of the catchments which occur at and fulfil a vital role in the correct hydrological functioning of the drainage system There are approximately 103 wetland systems (mainly Channelled Valley – Bottom types) occur within Municipality covering an area of 230.9ha (0.2% of the municipality) and their condition is ranging from poor to good.

Map 12: Wetland types



Adapted from EMF: ILembe District Municipality, 2014

3.3.10 Air Quality Management

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004, AQA) has been established, amongst other things, to protect the receiving environment, including human health and to reduce or eliminate respiratory & other diseases through implementing effective air quality management and pollution mitigation measures, which is to be done in line with the National Standards. The coming into effect of this Act suggests the need for monitoring and evaluation of air-related health impacts. In order to achieve and to achieve this, an air quality management plan must be developed by the District Municipality to deal with air pollution. Air pollution comprises for instance of the following:

- Outdoor (ambient) pollution: fossil fuel burning (e.g., Power generation, cars); industrial non-fossil fuel emissions; natural emissions; pesticides etc.
- Indoor pollution: burning coal, wood, paraffin for heating, cooking, lighting.

Air Quality Management is the function of the district. The district has finalised the development of the Air Quality Management Plan for the entire District, including Ndwedwe Local Municipality. However, it lacks critical information such as the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and general baseline data to use for the management of emissions within the District and Ndwedwe Municipality in particular. The understand of the ambient air quality is critical in order to create awareness on possible impacts of air pollution within the Municipal space.

3.3.11 Provision of Waste Services within the Municipality

The responsibility of collecting, transportation and disposal of waste is a function of local municipalities, also assigned to Ndwedwe Municipality.

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) develops standards that are required in the provision of the waste services within the country and municipalities specifically, in order to "give effect to the right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being," and that this right be applied "uniformly throughout the Republic". Hence, the setting of National Domestic Waste Collection Standards was informed by the Constitution, the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), the General Waste Collection Standards of Gauteng Province, the current international waste management standards, and good practices in both developed and developing countries, the current waste collection practices in South African municipalities as well as stakeholder consultations.

Ndwedwe Municipality has a total of 20 542 households and the table below indicates how Ndwedwe is currently doing in terms of the provision of Waste Services in each ward.

Ward	Area provided with	Coverage in %	Comments

	Service		
1	Glendale & Cele Nhlangwini Ntubeni	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
2	Bumshela & Nsuze	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
3	EMagwaza	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
4	Emvoti	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
5	Kwadeda & Nambithani	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
6	Noordburg	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
7	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
8	The Market Area	40 % still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
9	Ozwathini	50 % as it covers some schools and few households	Need for extension of service
10	The Market area	50 % as it covers some schools and few households	Need for extension of service
11	Sonkombo	50 % as it covers some schools and few households	Need for extension of service
12	Hloniphani	50 % as it covers some schools and few households	Need for extension of service
13	P100	60 % as it also covers individuals' households as well	Need for extension of service
14	P100	60 % as it also covers individuals' households as well	Need for extension of service
15	Ndwedwe Central	70% as it covers both business sites and households	Increase of number of households
16	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
17	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
18	Thafamasi	40 % focusing on pay-points still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools
19	Sgedleni area	40 % focusing on pay-points still excludes Households	Need to extent the service to households and Schools

Table 44: Waste Collection

3.3.11.1 Disposal of Waste

The provision of the Landfill site is a function of the iLembe District. Currently there is no Public Landfill site under the management of the iLembe Municipality, hence currently Local Municipalities rely on privately owned landfill sites, such as the Dolphin Coast Landfill site, located at KwaDukuza, and Buffersdrie Landfill site, located within Mandeni Local Municipality, as well as King Cetshwayo Landfill site.

3.3.12 Growing the Green Economy

Green Economy has a potential to create green jobs, ensure real sustainable economic growth and prevent environmental pollution, global warming, resource depletion and environmental degradation. The key sectors to drive green economy include, agriculture, green buildings, greener transport including electric vehicles & bus rapid transit, green cities, forests, energy supply including grid-connected solar, thermal, and large wind power projects, energy efficiency including demand side management, water management, industry and manufacturing, tourism, waste management and Management of Natural Resources etc.

The Municipality is currently in consultation phase regarding the KwaLoshe Tourism Development with relevant stakeholders. The project aims to solve the unemployment crisis facing Ndwedwe Community. The proposed KwaLoshe Tourism Development seeks to grow the Green Economy Sector.

The Municipality is also in the process of identifying key historical/ cultural sites in order to secure their resource value. This should be regarded as an on-going aspect to ensure the preservation of artefacts and accessibility to them, which also aims to grow the Green Economic Sector.

3.3.13 Responding to Impacts of Climate Change

It has been noticed recently that the weather patterns within the jurisdiction of Municipality are changing as well, as for the rest of the iLembe District. Such changes can be attributed to the impacts of climate change, which suggest the need for government institution, such as, Municipality to develop responsive strategies and plans.

Having said that, the iLembe District Municipality is currently in the process of finalizing its Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan, wherein Municipality is part of this process. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan highlights vulnerabilities in different sectors within the district, of which Municipality is part of. Such sectors include agriculture, biodiversity and environment, human health, disaster management, infrastructure and human settlements, and water. Draft response plans for these vulnerability factors have been identified and from this exercise, Municipality will be in a position to draft its customized climate change adaptation plan. In addition, the iLembe Disaster Management Plan partly covered vulnerability assessment, wherein was covered.

3.3.14 Building Resilient Communities

Environmental matters such biodiversity management, conservation, environmental compliance, Climate Change, waste management and recycling and other related concepts are often poorly understood by key stakeholders and role players within a giving area. It is then critical to constantly capacitate stakeholders on issues of the management of natural resources and objectives of

sustainable development, especially the Municipal staff, councillors and the community at large as way of building resilient communities.

This approach can ensure that staff works in a more environmentally sensitive manner, and this can improve their compliance on environmental policies, thus helping to ensure the future protection of the Municipal natural resources.

A number of educational and awareness programmes are being implemented within the Municipality, by the Municipality, iLembe District Municipality and other environmental departments and organisations such as the EDTEA, DEA, Department of Health, WESSA and Environmental Health. Municipality need to strengthen and initiate educational and awareness initiatives, with special attention to celebration of environmental calendar days such as arbour week, Water Week, and information sessions for general environmental education for the public, waste management clean-up campaigns and others.

3.3.15 Education, Training, Research and Public Awareness

As a capacity building measure Local Municipality will conduct awareness campaigns in schools, communities, and other government structures such as community care givers (CCG's). In addition, Municipality will conduct disaster management workshops. The purpose of conducting these capacity building programs is to equip communities to be alert and precautionary as well as to cultivate a culture of risk avoidance.

3.3.16 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Several tools exist that can be used to manage the natural resources within Ndwedwe Municipality. Such tools include, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Environmental Management Plans (EMP), Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These tools have different areas of application but are also partly overlapping, which might cause confusion.

SEA is a systematic, on-going process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage of publicly accountable decision-making, the environmental quality, and consequences, of alternative development intentions incorporated in policy, planning or programme initiatives, ensuring full integration of relevant biophysical, economic, social and political considerations. SEA shares much in common with project-level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in that they both aim to minimise the significant environmental impact of a proposed action or development.

According to the Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) the Municipal Council is required to compile a SEA as part of the Spatial Development Framework for the Municipal Integrated Development Plan. Therefore, a SEA is more of a decision-making tool to assist decision makers. SEA seeks to concisely indicate the status quo

(current situation) of the environment, issues that threaten or which could threaten the future state of an area and recommends ways to address these issues and prevent future environmental degradation.

In light of the above, it can be concluded that SEA is similar to the EMF in terms of purpose. The iLembe Environmental Management Framework has been approved and this caters for all municipalities within the district, including Ndwedwe Municipality. This framework has identified all environmental sensitive features and developed a framework, as management zones, upon which these features are to be managed for the benefit of present and future generations. The environmental management zones of the EMF take into consideration in all decision-making processes including the development of other planning tools such Spatial Development Plans and Land Use Schemes. The EMF provides a framework for environmental decision making by: Providing definite criteria for decision making; Providing an objective environmental sensitivity overview; Defining and categorisation of environmental, social and heritage resources, economic and institutional aspects; Identify sensitive areas spatially; and Formulating management guidelines.

3.4 Cross Cutting Swot Analysis (Agriculture and Environmental)

Table 45: Agriculture and Environmental SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
▪ Development of EMF for the management of environmental assets. ▪ Development of Environmental Policies, national for guidance. ▪ Existing cooperative governance between spheres of government.	▪ Increase the number of protected areas. ▪ Availability of sites for conservation areas that add value in the entire district. ▪ Alien invasive species ▪ Existing tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and retail opportunities. ▪ Wetlands
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
▪ Absence of an environmental management section/ unit and personnel ▪ Lack of stewardship programme and other initiatives that need to be explored with other environmental institutions such as Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. ▪ Unavailable Alien Invasive Control Plan ▪ No agricultural plan ▪ Understanding of importance of managing environmental assets. ▪ Lack of environmental policies and bylaws ▪ No wall-to-wall scheme	▪ Lack of Staff retention. ▪ Climate change. ▪ Loss of biodiversity. ▪ Environmental degradation. ▪ Loss of site of Conservation value. ▪ Loss of natural grassland. ▪ Large spread poverty. ▪ Loss of estuarine and riverine vegetation

Table 46: Cross Cutting SWOT Analysis for Spatial Planning

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Strategic plans for LM. Sector Plans for LM. Presence and functionality of DPSS Getting support from both Provincial and National Departments. Established institution or 'body' that act as a broker for special projects. Development of EMF for the management of environmental assets. Development of Environmental Policies, national for guidance. Existing cooperative governance between spheres of government.	Town Located between 2 South Africa's biggest ports. New opportunities created by Dube Trade Port. Single Geo-database for the district. Increase the number of protected areas. District has lot of sites of conservation value. To promote sound intergovernmental relations. Existing tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and retail opportunities.
WEAKNESSES	**THREATS**
Absence of an environmental management section/ unit. Understanding of importance of managing environmental assets. Lack of environmental policies and bylaws No wall-to-wall scheme	Lack of Staff retention. Climate change. Loss of biodiversity. Environmental degradation. Loss of site of Conservation value. Loss of natural grassland. Large spread poverty. Loss of estuarine and riverine vegetation

3.5 Disaster Management

This section is included to familiarize key role-players with legislative mandate applicable in Disaster Management and bring to the fore priority hazards within Municipality's area of jurisdiction. Moreso, it provides breakdown of budget and planned activities in the mainstream concepts of disaster risk reduction. It gives a brief background study of the Municipality in line with its current Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as well as sections 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 compels each municipal entity to develop a disaster risk management plan as integrated part of their Integrated Development Plan's (IDP's). It further anticipates the likely types of disaster that might occur in the Municipal area, their possible effects and identifies the communities at risk.

3.5.1 Municipal Legislative Framework

3.5.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

The *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*, places legal obligation on the government to ensure health and safety of its citizens. Section 41 of the Constitution clearly stipulates the principle of co-operative governance and inter-governmental relations with emphases on three spheres of government to co-operate in mutual trust and good faith by among others, fostering friendly

relations; assisting and supporting one another; informing one another and consulting one another on matters of common interest.

Furthermore, Section 41(1) (b) of the Constitution provides that all spheres of government are required to secure the wellbeing of its citizens. Firefighting services is a local municipality function with concurrent provincial and national legislative competence in terms of Schedule 4 Part B, of the South African Constitution. Notwithstanding the fact that firefighting services are rendered by the local sphere of government, both provincial and national government also have specific roles and responsibilities in terms of the Constitution, 1996.

3.5.1.2 Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000)

Section 26 (g) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 requires all municipalities to undertake an integrated development in planning process to produce a reflective and relevant Integrated Development Plan.

Section 78 stipulates that in case where a municipality decides to provide a service through internal mechanism, it must assess direct and indirect costs and benefits associated with the project, assess current and future municipal capacity to furnish skills, expertise and resources required, as well as re-organisation of its administration and development of human resource capacity. In addition, Section 79 states that if a municipality decides to provide a municipal service through an internal mechanism mentioned in section 76(a), it must-allocate sufficient human, financial and other resources necessary for the proper provision of the service; and transform the provision of that service in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

3.5.1.3 The National Disaster Management Framework (Notice 57 of 2005)

The National Disaster Management Framework provides guidelines for the development of the provincial and municipal disaster management frameworks. The framework classifies disaster management into four Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and three Enablers. According to KPA 3- Disaster risk reduction efforts must be included into strategic integrated structures and processes. The disaster risk related information must also be incorporated into Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs). Projects and initiatives that focus on disaster risk reduction must be included in IDP to ensure adequate budget allocation.

3.5.1.4 Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 Of 2002)

Section 53 (2) (a) of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 specifies that the Disaster Management Plan must form an integral part of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The plan must anticipate the types of disaster that are likely to occur in the municipal area and the possible effects; place emphasis on measures to reduce the vulnerability of disaster–prone areas, communities and households; take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management; promote disaster management research; identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters; provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation measures;

establish strategic communication links; and facilitate maximum emergency preparedness and response.

3.5.1.5 Section 43 of Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2016

Section 43 of the principal act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection (3) A local municipality must establish capacity for the development and coordination of a Disaster Management Plan and the implementation of a disaster management functions for the Municipality Disaster Management Center. (4) A local municipality may establish a Disaster Management Centre in consultation with the relevant District Municipality in accordance with the terms set out in the service level agreement between the two parties, in alignment with the national norms and standards.

3.5.1.6 Fire Brigade Services Act 99 of 1987

The Fire Brigade Services Act No. 99 of 1987 is the primary piece of legislation regulating fire services and seeks to provide for the establishment, maintenance, employment, co-ordination, and standardization of fire brigade services. In terms of this Act, local municipalities must establish and maintain a fire brigade services in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of a fire, fighting or extinguishing fire and protection of life and property against a fire or other threatening dangers. The Municipality has secured two Rapid Intervention Vehicles and is slowly establishing its capacity over firefighting.

3.5.1.7 National Veld and Forest Act 101 Of 1998

The Act confers on landowners a responsibility to prevent veld fires through the provision of fire breaks and other means of firefighting. To achieve this mandate, the Act provides for the creation of Fire Protection Associations. The local authority is required to register and become a member of these Associations led by the Chief Fire Officer of the Municipality. However, should a Chief Fire Officer be not available to serve as Fire Protection Officer, a member of the Fire Protection Association must be appointed to perform the functions.

3.5.2 Institutional Capacity Arrangements

The municipality does not have a Disaster Management Centre. However, a budget has been set aside for the establishment of a Disaster and Emergency Service Centre. According to the Ndwedwe Municipality approved organogram, the Disaster and Emergency Services Units are placed at the Community and Social Services Department. The Fire and Rescue Services functions are also incorporated in the Disaster and Emergency Service Centre. The Units are fully functional with capacitated personnel. The Manager-Disaster and Emergency Services has been appointed permanently in the position. There are two Disaster Management Officers as well as two firefighters that are also employed in the municipality.

Table 47: Findings raised by the MEC for CoGTA 2022/2023 IDP Assessment:

Finding	Action Plan	Status	Timeframes	Responsibility
Prioritize the budget to enhance the municipality's human capacity for disaster management and fire services	The budget has been allocated for the 2023/2024 financial Year.	The District and the Province are currently providing capacity building on quarterly bases	Continuous	Disaster Manager
The municipality is advised to employ an Environmental Management Officer	Support of the District Municipality DPSS	YCOP appointment, awaiting shortlisting from the National Office	2 Years Contract	District / National
The appointment of the Chief Fire Officer must be prioritised to ensure fully operational fire services	Support of the KwaDukuza Local Municipality and eThekwini Municipality.	The municipality does no dedicated budget to appoint the Fire Officer. The municipality will review the organogram to include the post in the new financial year.	1 Year	Director: Community and Social Services
To prioritize and reflect the budget to build fire and emergency management centre	Business plan and Fencing has been completed	In progress	Continuous	Disaster Unit and Technical Services
To pay special attention to the integration of climate change information, thus, climate change risks, plans and adaptation programmes, budget and projects earmarked for implementation required by section 26 of the Disaster Management Act	A study has been conducted.	Submission by the service provider	30 June 2023	Manager Disaster
That waste recycling initiatives be	The buy-back site has been	Budget	Continuous	Manager

explored including possible sites for use as buy-back centres or waste storage facilities.	prepared	allocated for 2023/2024		Community Services
Illegal dump sites should be identified and mapped	Illegal dump sites have been identified by the municipality and mapped	In progress	Ongoing	None
A stewardship programme be initiated and implemented through Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife to respond to the spread of invasive alien species	Support of the District Municipality DPSS for stewardship programme to assist with alien invasive species is continuous	In process	Continuous	Manager Community Services and DPSS
The alien invasive plan must be developed in compliance with NEM: Biodiversity Act	Support of the District Municipality DPSS of the removal of alien invasive species is continuous	In process	Continuous	Manager Community Services and DPSS
The state of wetlands should be assessed in order to apply measurer or projects to resuscitate the ones that are in poor condition	In progress	In progress	In progress	Manager Community Services
The demographic figures indicated are discussed but not clear in terms of the strategies and action plan. The municipality is requested to properly analyse and table all key demographic indicators and also provide the population spatial distribution.	The municipality updated the demographic figures and included it into the IDP.	In progress	Done	Manager IDP
The municipality is urged to include the quantification of infrastructure needs, needs for the next 5-years with employment trends. The plan should also detail the budgets and expenditure for the 3-years as indicated in the capital investment framework	The municipality has included the infrastructure needs for the next 5-years and 3-years as indicated in the capital investment framework	Budget allocated for next 5 years and 3 years.	Done	Director Technical Infrastructure

Table 48: Disaster Institutional capacity

INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES	STATUS
Disaster and Emergency Services Centre	In the process of establishment
Human Resource (Staff)	1X Director for Community and Social Services, 1X Manager-Disaster and Emergency Services, 1X Disaster Management Officers and 2X Fire Fighters.
Physical Resources (vehicles)	2x fire rapid intervention vehicles available.
Disaster Management Policy Framework	Available as it is as legislative requirement.
Disaster Management Plan	Available as adopted in 2022/2023

Disaster Management Sector Plan	Available as it is legislative requirement. Available as adopted for 2023/2024 financial year
DM Portfolio Committee	Fully Functionally.
DM Practitioners Forum	Fully Functional at District level as not required at municipal level.
DM Advisory Forum	Fully Functionally

3.5.3 Disaster Management Plan and Updated Disaster Management Sector Plan Update

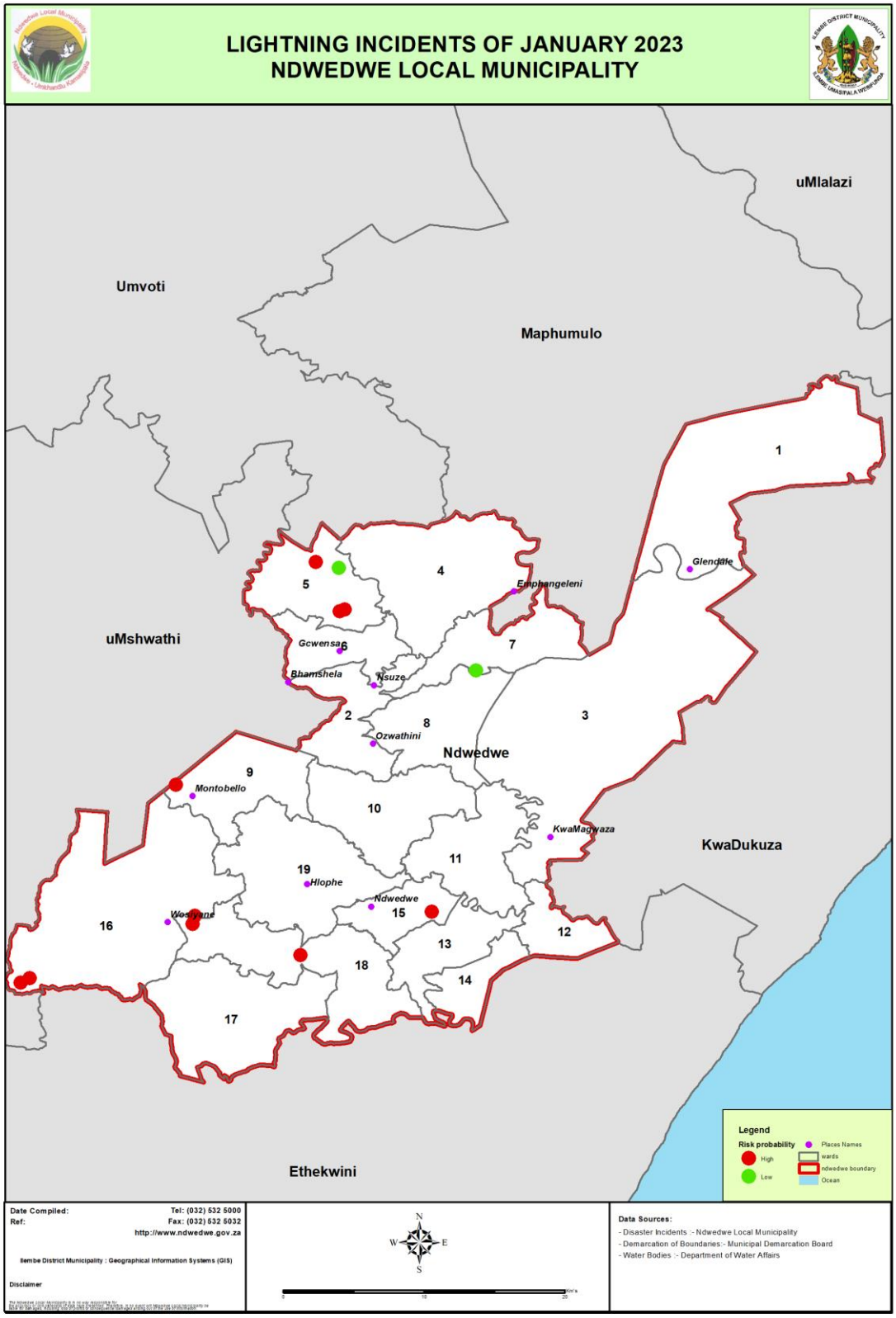
The Disaster Management Sector Plan is attached at **Annexure C,** Disaster Management Plan is attached at **Annexure C1**, Disaster Framework is attached at **Annexure C1** and **2**) are in place. These three plans were reviewed by the municipality and approved by the Council in March 2023 for implementation. The plans were submitted to CoGTA on 31 March 2023 together with the Draft IDP 2023/2024.

3.5.4 Critical Municipal Legislative Mandate for Disaster Management and Fire Services

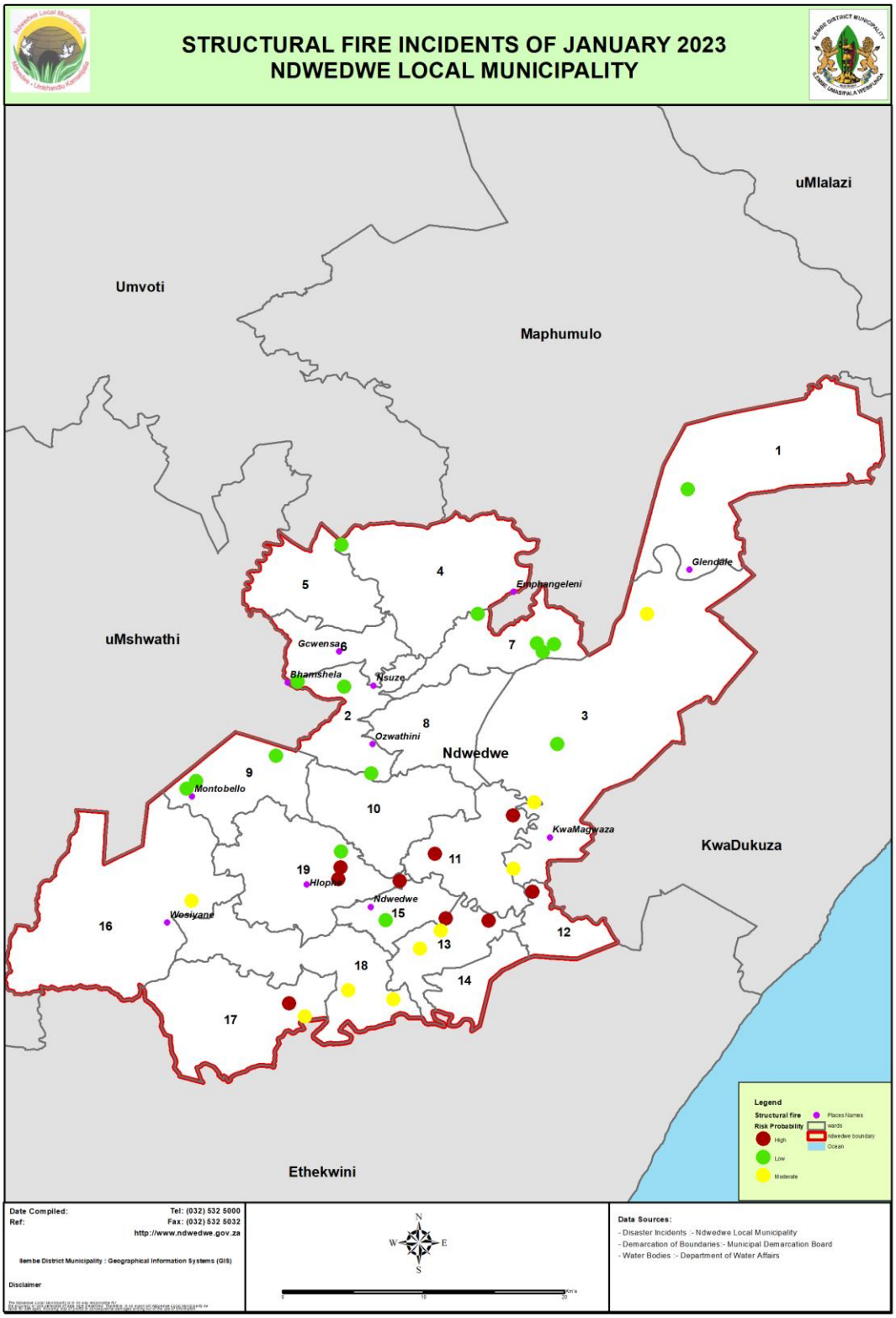
The municipality has fully reflected the critical municipal legislative mandate for the disaster management and fire services in point 2.3.1 above (municipal legislative framework).

3.5.5 Comprehensive and Updated Disaster Risk Profile and Hazards Maps

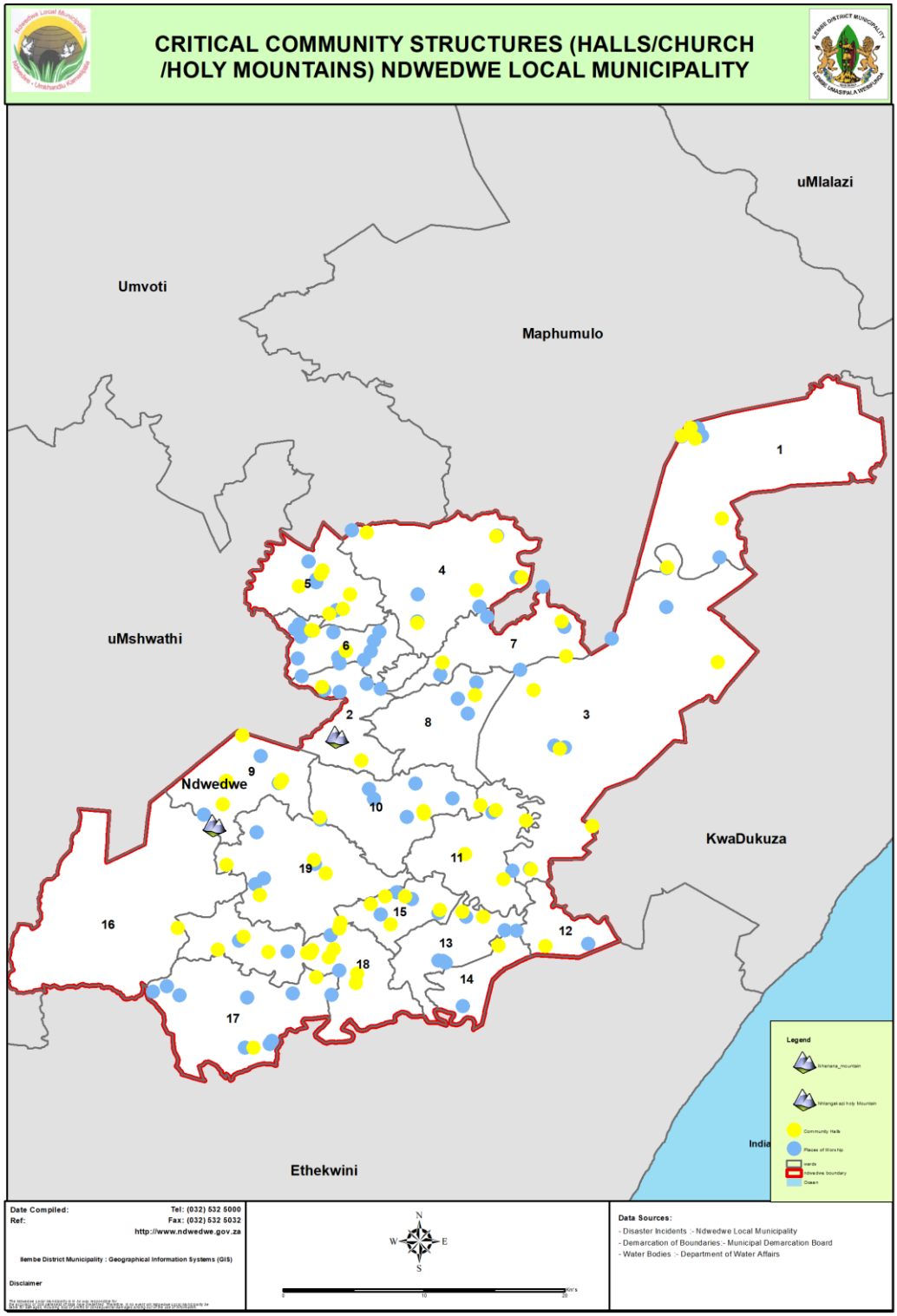
Map 13: Lightning Incidents



Map 14: Fire Incidents



Map 15: Critical Community Structures Halls/Church



Map 16: Critical Community Structures Educational Facilities



3.5.6 Climate Change Risks and Adaptation Programmes

It has been noticed recently that the weather patterns within the jurisdiction of Ndwedwe Municipality are changing as well, as for the rest of the iLembe District. Such changes can be attributed to the impacts of climate change, which suggest the need for government institution, such as, Ndwedwe Municipality to develop responsive strategies and plans.

Currently the iLembe District Municipality Climate Change and Response Plan has been completed and adopted by council in 2021, wherein Ndwedwe Municipality is part of this process. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan highlights vulnerabilities in different sectors within the district, of which Ndwedwe Municipality is part of. Such sectors include agriculture, biodiversity and environment, human health, disaster management, infrastructure and human settlements, and water. The response plans for these vulnerability factors have been identified and from this exercise, Ndwedwe Municipality will be in a position to draft its customized climate change adaptation plan. In addition, the iLembe Disaster Management Plan partly covered vulnerability assessment, wherein Ndwedwe was covered. Thus, the Ndwedwe Municipality has budget to develop, draft and implement a Climate Change Strategy for the new financial year 2023/2024.

3.5.6.1 Climate Change Adaptation Programmes

In responding to the impacts of Climate Change risks the iLembe District has develop a Climate Change Response Plan for the entire District. The project identied by the plan will be implemented within the Ndwedwe LM. The identied project are per sector and discussed below:

SECTOR	PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE
Agriculture	Food Security, & with consideration of commodities responding to Stringent Climatic Conditions	Make funding available for commercial farming of staple products (such as vegetables and fruits) and encouraging subsistence farmers to consider selling part of their produce	2023 – continuous	KZN DAFF, EDTEA, iLembe Enterprise, Ndwedwe LM
	Renewable & Cleaner Energies	Undertake a feasibility study on using sugar cane by-products to produce energy, as the district is saturated with sugar cane farmers	2023-2026	KZN DAFF, EDTEA, iLembe Enterprise, Ndwedwe LM
Biodiversity & Environment	Biome Rehabilitation	protection and rehabilitation of natural forests and the remaining endangered and vulnerable biomes (Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2014)	2023-2026	iLembe District Municipality (EDTEA, DAFF & SANBI - to Assist)
	Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	The development of Environmental Management Plan, to manage all existing ecosystems, focusing on ecological goods and services	2024-2023	iLembe District Municipality, EDTEA DEA

	Invasive Alien Plan and Project	Development of Invasive Alien Clearance Plan.	2023-2025	KZN DAFF, EDTEA, iLembe Enterprise, Ndwedwe LM
Water	Dealing with Sand mining and River Rehabilitation	Illegal sand mining enforcement on Rivers	2023 - Continuous	DEA, DMR, EDTEA iLembe District Municipality

Ndwedwe will select activities that are relevant to their area and develop a Climate Change programme.

3.5.7 Context Specific Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes with Budget

Table 49: Budget for financial year 2023/2024

PROJECT	Budget	RESPONSIBLE
Disaster and Emergency Services Establishment ward 15	2 500 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba
Disaster Management (Emergency Relief)	1 100 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba
Disaster Management (Uniform)	200 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba
Disaster Awareness Campaigns Training and Capacity Building	100 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba
Disaster Management Sector Plan Review	50 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba
Disaster Management Plan Review	-	Mr. T. Ngiba
Advisory Forum	40 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba
Fire Fighters PPE	100 000.00	Mr. T. Ngiba

3.5.8 IDP Alignment with Disaster Management Sector Plan, SDF, SDBIP, Risk Profiles and Budget for the Implementation of Disaster Management and Fire Services Programmes

The IDP Alignment with Disaster Management Sector Plan, SDF, SDBIP, Risk Profiles, Programmes and Budget for the Implementation of Disaster Management and Fire Services Programmes are being aligned.

Table 50: Disaster Management & Fire Services Swot Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
• Disaster Management Plan is in place. • Disaster risk assessments have been conducted. • Political buy in, support and interest in disaster management issues is being established. • Budget allocation for disaster relief • One dedicated disaster vehicle is in place. • Two Fire and Rescue vehicles in place • Designated and permanently employed Disaster Manager. • Well established institutional dispositions such as advisory forum and portfolio committee meetings. • Two Fire Fighters permanently employed	• Non-existence of the Disaster and Emergency Services Centre. • No existence of an operational Fire and Rescues Service station. • Lack of relevant fire protective clothing and relevant tools • Lack of effective link and communication of disaster information to the public • Limited funding for emergency relief and risk reduction activities
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Establishment of a Fire Service Station and satellite stations. • Employment- Recruitment of more fire fighters and a Chief Fire Officer. • Enhanced local investments and economic growth. • Proactive and preventative measures such as early warning detectors. • Improved, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. • Installation of lightning conductors • Volunteer establishment • Impactful awareness campaigns	• Loss of life and injuries. • Damage to property and infrastructure • Severe effects of climate change • Alien weed growth which exacerbates water shortages • Loss of life stock and crops • Veld fires and the increase of structural fires.

3.6 Disaster Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction & Prevention

Ndwedwe Local Municipality aims to be proactive through placing emphasis on prevention and mitigation of disasters rather than responding to disasters. In partnership with the iLembe District Disaster Management Centre conducted Risk Assessments where the most prone disasters within our jurisdiction were identified, listed and prioritised with the aim of coming up with adequate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes. The findings of the risk assessment were as shown in the table below.

Table 51: Priority Risk

HAZARDS	LOCATION
Fire (Structural and Veld Fires)	In all Wards
Severe weather:	
➢ Lightning	In all Wards (mostly in wards 5, 9, 15, 16 & 18)
➢ Structural Fire	In all Wards (mostly in wards 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 & 19)
➢ Strong winds	In all Wards
➢ Hailstorms	In all Wards
➢ Heavy rain	In all Wards
➢ Extreme temperatures	In all Wards
Protests/Strikes	In all Wards
Accidents (MVAs)	Mostly on P100 and R614
Drought	Prone in Wards 1, 2, 5 and 6.
Drowning	Riverbanks, streams and man-made dams

From the findings of the risk assessments listed above, Local Municipality proposes to undertake the following DRR strategies which are cognisance of the identified disaster risks which are as follows: -

- Community awareness campaigns,
- Capacity building programmes,
- Fire Safety Awareness Campaigns
- Water Safety campaigns
- Development of an early warning system,
- Increasing Emergency Services Unit Staff (Disaster and Fire Fighters),
- Increasing physical resources like vehicles and other necessities
- Development of Climate Change Policy for Protection and effective utilisation of wetlands (Alien plant removal)
- Procurement and installation of lightning conductors.

3.7 Response & Recovery

As required by the Act, it is imperative for Local Municipality to play a meaningful role with regards to disaster response and recovery. It is for this reason that a fully functional Disaster and Emergency Services Centre must be established by the municipality. Once a disaster occurrence has been reported the Fire and Rescue Service personnel must immediately respond. The function of the Disaster Management Unit is to coordinate relevant response and recovery and the conduction of relevant assessments. Assessments are conducted to determine the magnitude of the damages caused by the disaster and thereafter issue the most relevant and required emergency relief aid materials to the affected communities. Thereafter, as required by the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (Act), Sector Departments are then engaged to fulfil their mandatory obligations in terms of recovery and rehabilitation. As required by the Act, Local Municipality is responsible for the

development and implementation of Contingency Plan for enhanced readiness and preparedness purposes.

3.7.1 Disaster Risk Profile

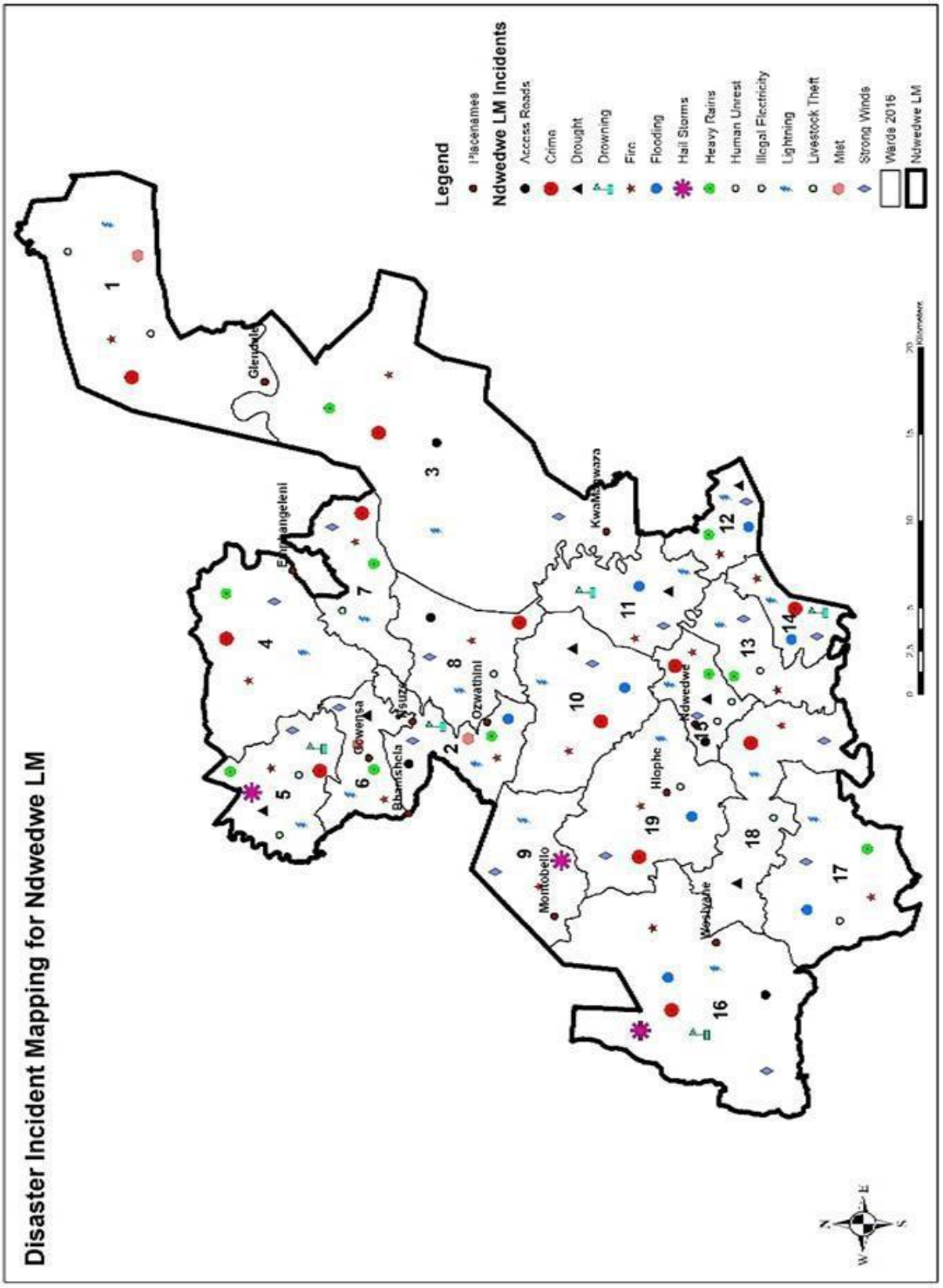
The Disaster Management Unit conducted Risk Assessments where most prone hazards within our jurisdiction were identified, listed and prioritised. The findings of the risk assessment resulted into a disaster risk profile that was tabled and mapped as shown below. Thereafter adequate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes and projects would be designed and implemented. **More Hazards Maps can be seen on item 3.5.5 pages 68 to 71.**

Table 52: Disaster Management Risk Profile

Hydro-meteorological hazards	**Severe storms, strong winds, hailstorm, lightning, heavy rains, floods (drowning), drought and extreme temperatures**
Fire hazard	Structural and veld fires
Disease/health: Human	HIV/AIDS, TB and others
Infrastructure failure/ Service delivery failure	Water, electrical and poor access roads
Civil unrests	Public protests/ protests and livestock theft
Transport hazards	Road accidents and spillages

3.7.2 Overall Disaster Risks Hazard Map

Map 17: Disaster Incident Hazard Map



3.7.3 Information Management and Communication

As required by the National Disaster Management Framework- Enabler 3, Local Municipality is a conduit and repository for information on disasters and impending disasters. It is for this reason that Local Municipality must develop an Operational Communication System that will be used to log, capture and monitor all reported disaster incidents. This communication system must include an emergency hotline contact number that communities can utilise to report incidents. It must include an early warning system detector. To date, the municipality continues to utilise other means of communication such as internet, radio, newspapers, e-mails, fax, landline and cell phones. The municipality aims to strengthen its WhatsApp groups and Facebook page systems for early warning disbursing to distribute early warnings.

3.7.4 Education, Training, Research and Public Awareness

Sections 15 and 20 (2) of the acts specify the encouragement of a broad-based culture of risk avoidance, the promotion of education and training throughout the republic, and the promotion of research into all aspects of disaster risk management. This enabler addresses the requirements for the development and the implementation of a national training and research needs and resources analysis and a national disaster risk management education and training framework.

In conjunction with other sector departments, the municipality will conduct workshops and awareness campaigns in schools and communities as a measure of capacity building programmes. The purpose of conducting these capacity building programs is to equip communities to be on high alert and to cultivate a culture of risk avoidance. The Municipality has thus allocated budget for more research and climate change strategy. The NLM Planned capacity building programs are seen the tables below.

Table 53: Planned Capacity Building Programs

PROGRAM	BUDGET	TARGET AUDIENCE	TIMELINES
1. Integration of Indigenous Knowledge to Disaster Management (Traditional Leaders Workshop)	100 0000	All Amakhosi and Izinduna	1st quarter
2. Launch of Disaster Management Volunteers		150 Volunteers	4th quarter

Table 54: Planned Public Disaster Awareness Campaigns

Program	Budget	Target Audience	Timelines
Awareness Campaigns	100 000	Communities, Schools, Informal Settlements, Child headed households, People living with disabilities, clinics, and senior citizens	4 per quarter

3.7.4.1 Education and Training Programme

The municipality plans to continue taking students from various tertiary institutions for in-service training programmes started in 2023/2024 financial year.

3.7.5 Funding Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management

According to this section, municipalities should provide reasonable funding arrangements as it is stipulated in national disaster management policy framework that will assist on preventing or reducing disaster risks, including grants for post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation. The funding for this section can be seen on section 3.5.7 for the Budget for financial year 2023/2024

for Disaster Risk Management.

3.8 Disaster Management Swot Analysis

Table 55:Disaster Management SWOT Analysis

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
▪ Disaster Management Plan is in place. ▪ Disaster risk assessments was conducted. ▪ Political buy in, support and interest in disaster management issues is being established. ▪ Three dedicated fire and disaster vehicles are available. ▪ Well established institutional dispositions such as advisory forum and portfolio committee meetings. ▪ Well-coordinated capacity building programs. ▪ Two designated Disaster Management Officers and two Fire Fighters permanently employed. ▪ Fire and Disaster Volunteer units have been established. ▪ Relationship with traditional leaders	▪ Non-existence of fire and disaster emergency management centre. ▪ Delayed modification of land cruiser to be fire compliant and include resources such as jaws of life, skid units and also hydrants. ▪ Poor road infrastructures ▪ Non-compliance and non- operational approach. ▪ Municipal bylaws not established. ▪ Budget allocation for Fire and Disaster Management is not aligned with the SDBIP. ▪ Formal Mutual Aid Agreements and Understanding between eThekwini and KwaDukuza Municipalities have not been developed. ▪ Traditional settlement and allocation of sites to people
Opportunities	**Threats**
▪ Establishment of a Fire Service Station and satellite stations. ▪ Employment- Recruitment of ten more fire fighters and one Chief Fire Officer. ▪ Enhanced local investments and economic growth. ▪ Proactive and preventative measures such as early weather warning detectors. ▪ Improved response, recovery and rehabilitation. ▪ Installation of lightning conductors. ▪ Impactful community awareness campaigns.	▪ Loss of life and injuries. ▪ Damage to property and infrastructure ▪ Severe effects of climate change ▪ Alien weed growth which excavates water shortages. ▪ Water shortages. ▪ Loss of life stock and crops

3.9 Key findings for Cross Cutting Interventions

Table 56: Key findings for Cross Cutting

CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
Cross Cutting Interventions	Lack of Land ownership by the Municipality	▪ The municipality is currently engaging in bilateral meetings with Amakhosi to and resolve the issue surrounding unavailability of land. ▪ Strengthening relations with Ingoyama Trust
	Unauthorised developments and un-co-ordinated developments	Implement Municipal By-Laws
	Poor working relationships between uMshwathi and Ndwedwe Municipalities on cross boundary planning and alignment issues	Strengthening relations with uMshwathi Municipality.
	Climate change, Unsustainable development practices and Loss of natural capital.	The municipality will be developing a Climate change Plan in the new financial year 2023/2024, currently the municipality is aligning to the District Climate Change Strategy adopted in 2017.

SECTION D:

4. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal transformation and institutional analysis are conducted to ensure that municipal development strategies consider existing institutional capacities for addressing institutional shortcomings. This is prepared in conjunction with the primary mandate of local government of providing service delivery in terms of the inception of democracy in South Africa. Local government provides core services to meet basic human needs that are essential towards the fulfilment of the right to dignity enshrined in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Basic services include clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, shelter, waste removal and roads infrastructure. Transformation of the local government sector remains a priority for the current government administration.

Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development within the sphere of Local Government is a direct obligation that primarily sits within the Corporate Services Department under the Human Resource Unit. Corporate Services is a Business Unit which champions the municipal transformation and institutional development through structured initiatives and avenues that are facilitated for the respective internal user business units as well as community stakeholders. Corporate Services is made up of three departments namely: ICT, HR and Administration/Council/Property Management. Each department is headed by a manager. department of Cooperative Governance has a mandate to build and strengthen the capability and accountability of municipalities. The focus is based on the context of the inter-governmental system that mandate the local government to perform its basic tasks of service delivery. It further includes ensuring that municipal council have regular meetings and there is a defined structure to ensure that transparency and accountability become part of everyday operations at municipal level.

4.1 Human Resource Plan and Strategy

Within the Local Municipality, the issues of Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development is dealt with by the Human Resource Strategy and Plan which was adopted by Council in March 2012, however the NLM will be reviewing their Strategy in the new financial year 2023/2024, the project has been budgeted for**.** A copy of Human Resource Plan/Strategy is attached as **Annexure D.**

4.1.1 Aims and Objectives of the HR Strategy and Plan

- Effective Communication/ consultation between the Departments and Huma resources.
- HR Data interpretation, analysis and implementation of corrective action.
- Benchmarking with other municipalities based on results of 3 above.

- Review and update all HR Policies.
- Fill Critical posts.
- Review and adopt organogram.
- Design a recognition scheme for high performers.
- Conduct skills Audit.
- Develop and implement Workplace Skills Plan

4.1.2 Strategic Pillars of the HR Strategy and Plan

- Remuneration and reward
- Exit management.
- Talent management
- Organisational culture management
- Human resources planning
- Sourcing and placement
- Capacity building
- Performance management
- Wellness management
- Employee relations
- Employee retention management
- Employee retention strategy
- Human resources management and administration reporting
- HR Information system
- HR Communication
- Staff retention
- Employment equity and diversity management

The Human Resource Strategy provides a framework that is essential for the well-being of the employees and the successful achievements of the organization's objectives is contained in the IDP. The strategy is aligned to the long-term development vision, goals and objectives of the Municipality. It is the aim of the Human Resource Strategy to ensure that the rights of individual employees are upheld, and the objectives of the organization are achieved. Furthermore, the strategy contains tools such as the Recruitment and Selection, Orientation and Induction Policy and Employee Assistance Policy; Code of Good Practice; Conditions of Service; Leave Policy; Remuneration and Employment Benefits Policy; Training and Development Policy; Disciplinary Code, Policy and Procedures; Grievance Procedure; Workplace Policy on HIV and Aids; Termination of Employment Policy and Procedure. The review of the Human Resource Strategy is conducted annually, and the implementation is monitored and reported on quarterly. The Municipality conducts workshops on the HR Strategy and other relevant policies for the employees and councillors.

4.2 Organisational Development

4.2.1 Institutional Arrangements

The municipality's institutional arrangement comprises of a Political and Administrative structure. The Political structure **(EXCO and Council)** plays an oversight role and are the decision makers within the municipality whilst the administrative structure is responsible for implementing Council's strategic goals. The Administrative structure of the municipality is made up of 6 departments, namely:

- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Finance Department
- Technical Services
- Corporate Services
- Economic Development Planning
- Community Services and Social Services

The above-mentioned departments are monitored by the **5 Portfolio Committees** within the municipality which are established by Council. The role of these Portfolio Committees is to simply track progress and overlook the functionality and performance of the municipality. In addition to the Portfolio Committees, the Council has a further **2 Committees** that play an oversight role within the municipality, namely:

- Audit Committee (AC)
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

4.2.2 Powers and Functions

The Constitution states in section 156(1) that a municipality has executive authority in respect of and has the right to administer the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5. In terms of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 Local Municipality (KZ293) is classified a B Municipality and falls within the iLembe District Municipality (DC29). This act made provision of the division of powers and functions between the district and local municipalities with the most day-to-day service delivery functions being delegated to local municipalities and the district wide to District Municipalities. Local Municipality is responsible for several functions some of which are not being performed due to lack of capacity. The Municipality has entered shared service with iLembe District Municipality in some of the functions. The shared service includes the Chief Planner, Environmental Specialist, GIS Technician and GIS Specialist. The municipality has executive authority in respect of and has the right to administer the local government matters are the functions contained in the table below.

Table 57: Powers and Functions of the Municipality

Municipal Action	Functions currently performed		Capacity to perform the function		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place (function not performed or no capacity)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
1. Air pollution	-	X	-	X	-	-	There is no demand and no action required
2.Building Regulation	-	X	-	X	-	No Alternative measures in place currently	With the town development project and some housing projects starting to unfold, the Municipality has during the 1011-12 financial year, started to build capacity by appointing the Building Control Unit that will consist of professionals such as Building Inspectors and Plan Examiners
3.Childcare facilities	-	X	X	-	-	There is currently a community initiative	The Municipality has a partnership with Divine Life Society of South Africa to build early childhood development centres throughout the municipal area
4.Fire Fighting	X	-	X	-	Limited Capacity only two fire fighters currently	iLembe District and eThekwini Municipality provides assistance where necessary.	The disaster management plan identifies the significance of this function especially when the commercial centres planned for in Town and Bhamshela become operational
5.Local Tourism	X	-	X	-	Limited capacity to drive tourism development and market it aggressively	-	The municipality is currently dependant on the Tourism Graduate Development Programme of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism with the newly appointed LED Manager to implement its

							tourism sector plans
6.Municipal Planning	X	-	X	-	Limited capacity to perform all planning functions, in particular, forward planning. There is currently one municipal planner.	-	The Municipality receives assistance from the Planning Shared Service and the MISA Young Graduate.
7.Storm water	X	-	-	X	-	Performed through outsourcing	Two graders have been purchased and will assist in performing this function.
8.Trading Regulations	-	X	-	X	There are underutilised personnel with the institution that can best perform this function	Case-by-case regulation. No trading regulations in place	With the town development project starting to unfold, the municipality will, during 2015-16 financial year, develop trading byelaws
9. Billboard and display of advertisement in public places	-	X	-	X	There are underutilised personnel with the institution that can best perform this function	Case-by-case regulation. No signage control in place	With the town development project starting to unfold, the municipality will, during 2015-16 financial year, develop signage by-laws and tap into the underutilised personnel by training them into becoming Signage Control Officers.
10. Cemeteries, funeral parlour and crematoria	-	X	-	X	-	The communities follow the traditional burial systems	The municipality is currently considering raising funds for this function
11. Cleansing	X	-	X	-	-	The function is being performed to a limited extent due to human and financial capacity constraints	-
12.Control Public nuisance	X	-	-	X	-	Currently performed by Traditional Councils and SAPS to a limited extent	No action required as there is no pressing demand
13. Licensing of dogs	-	X	-	X	-	-	No action required as there is no pressing demand
14. Municipal Abattoirs	-	X	-	X	-	-	No action required as there is no pressing demand

15.Licensing and control undertakings that sell food to the public	-	X	-	X	There are underutilised personnel with the institution that can best perform this function	No alternative measures in place currently	The idea of employing an Environmental Health Practitioner is not a priority at the moment. The idea will be given full attention once the town becomes functional or due to an unexpected demand or pressure.
16.Licensing and control undertakings that sell liquor to the public	-	X	-	X	-	Currently performed by Traditional Councils and SAPS to a limited extent	No action required as there is no pressing demand
17.Local amenities	X	-	-	X	-	The function is being performed to a limited extent due to human and financial capacity constraint	The Town Development Project and other projects cater for this function
18. Local sports facilities	X	-	X	-	Limited capacity due to financial constraints	-	Every financial year, the municipality caters for this function. With the availability of additional funds, more of these will be established.
19. Markets	X	-	X	-	-	The function is being performed to a limited extent due to human and financial capacity constraint	The Town Development Project and other projects cater for this function
20. Parks and recreation	-	X	-	X	-	Communities use their means	The Town Development Project caters for this function.
21. Pounds	-	X	-	X	-	-	No action required as there is no pressing demand.
22.Municipal Roads	X	-	X	-	Limited capacity due to human and financial constraints	Performed through outsourcing	Two graders have been purchased and will assist in performing this function.
23.Noise pollution	-	X	-	X	-	-	No action required as there is no pressing demand
24. Public places	-	X	-	X	The function is being performed to a limited extent due to human and financial capacity	-	The Town Development Project caters for this function

					constraints		
25.Electricity Reticulation	-	X	-	X	-	This function is currently performed by ESKOM	There is no planned actin to perform this function on the near future.
26.Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	-	X	-	X	-	The communities follow the traditional burial systems	The municipality is currently considering raising funds for this function
27. Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	-	X	-	X	-	Traditional methods are used	No action required as there is no pressing demand.
28. Fencing and fences	X	-	-	X	The function is being performed to a limited extent due to human and financial capacity constraints.	-	No action required as there is no pressing demand.
29.Libraries	X	-	X	-	-	-	-

4.2.3 Organisational Structure

The Local Municipality's organisational structure is split into 2 components which is responsible for the functionality of the municipality, i.e., the political wing and administrative wing. The organogram will endeavour to address various challenges such as staff shortage, indefinite acting practice on vacant positions and excessive overtime. The review organogram has been adopted by Council on 30 20 May 2023, Human Resources Management will embark on the process of reviewing the job descriptions in the new financial year 2023/2024 in line with the organisational structure.

4.2.3.1 Municipal Organogram

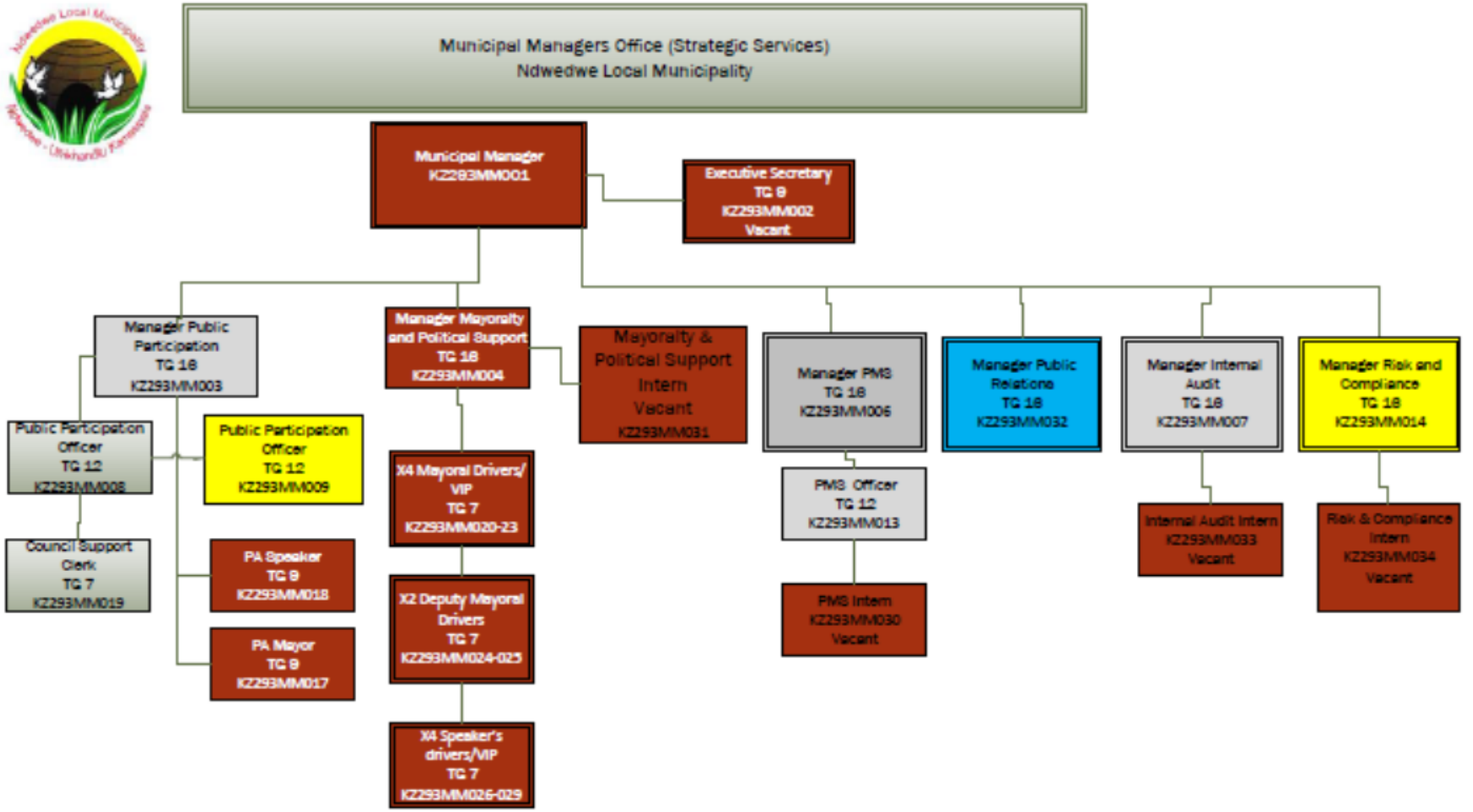
A 5-Year organogram as required by the 2014 Regulations on the Employment of Conditions of Service of Senior Managers (Chapter 3), provides that the Municipal Council must adopt a 5-Year Organogram aligned to the IDP. The 5-Year Organogram is reviewed annually by Council. At the beginning of 2022, the municipality embarked on reviewing its Organogram and a new and improved one has been developed which is aligned to the requirements of the Municipal Standard Charts of Accounts (MSCOA). The Municipality will table its reviewed organisational structure to the Council for approval on 30 May 2023.

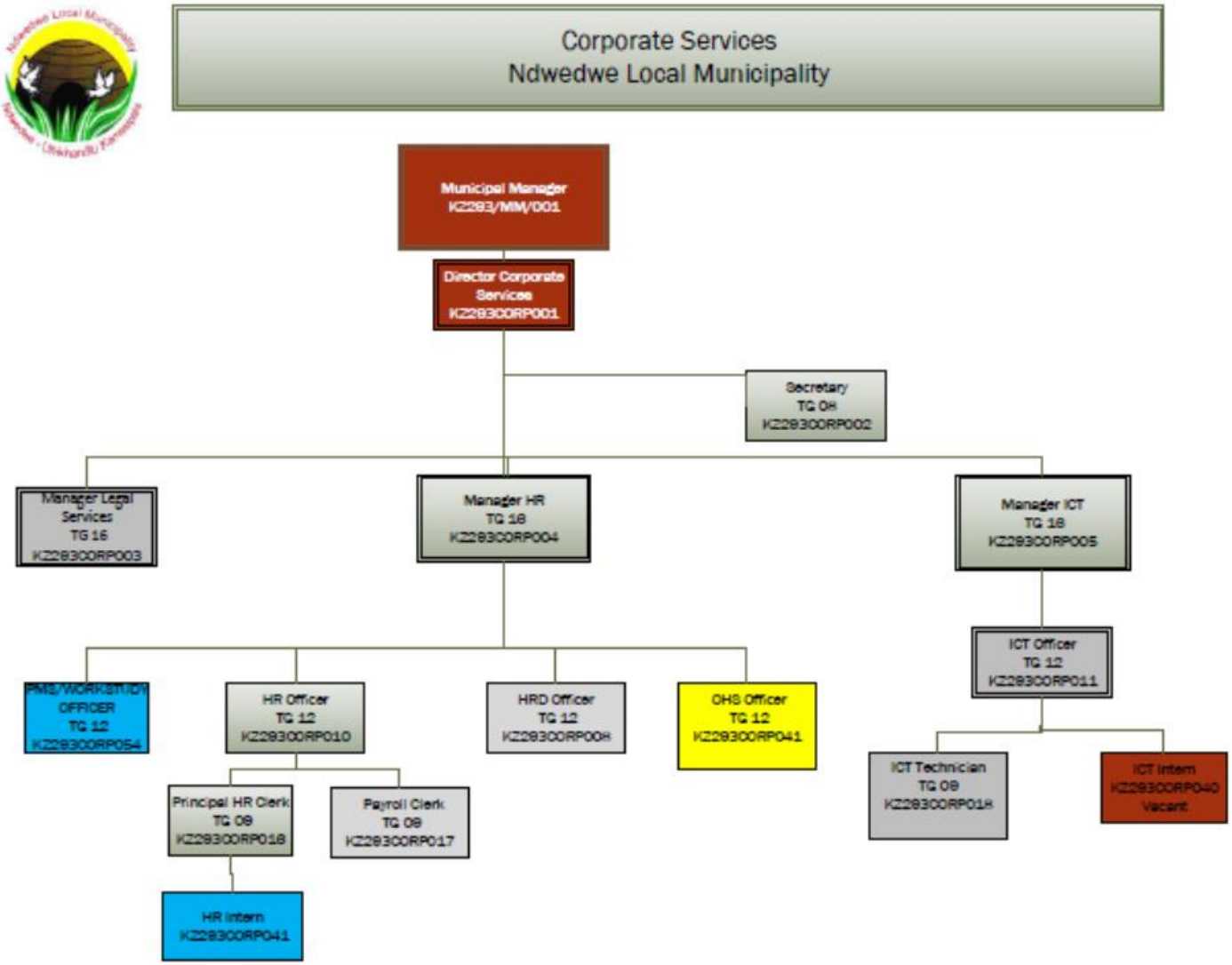
The municipality has a total number of 144 employees employed. However, a total number of 30 employees are employed on temporary basis while 114 employees are permanent.

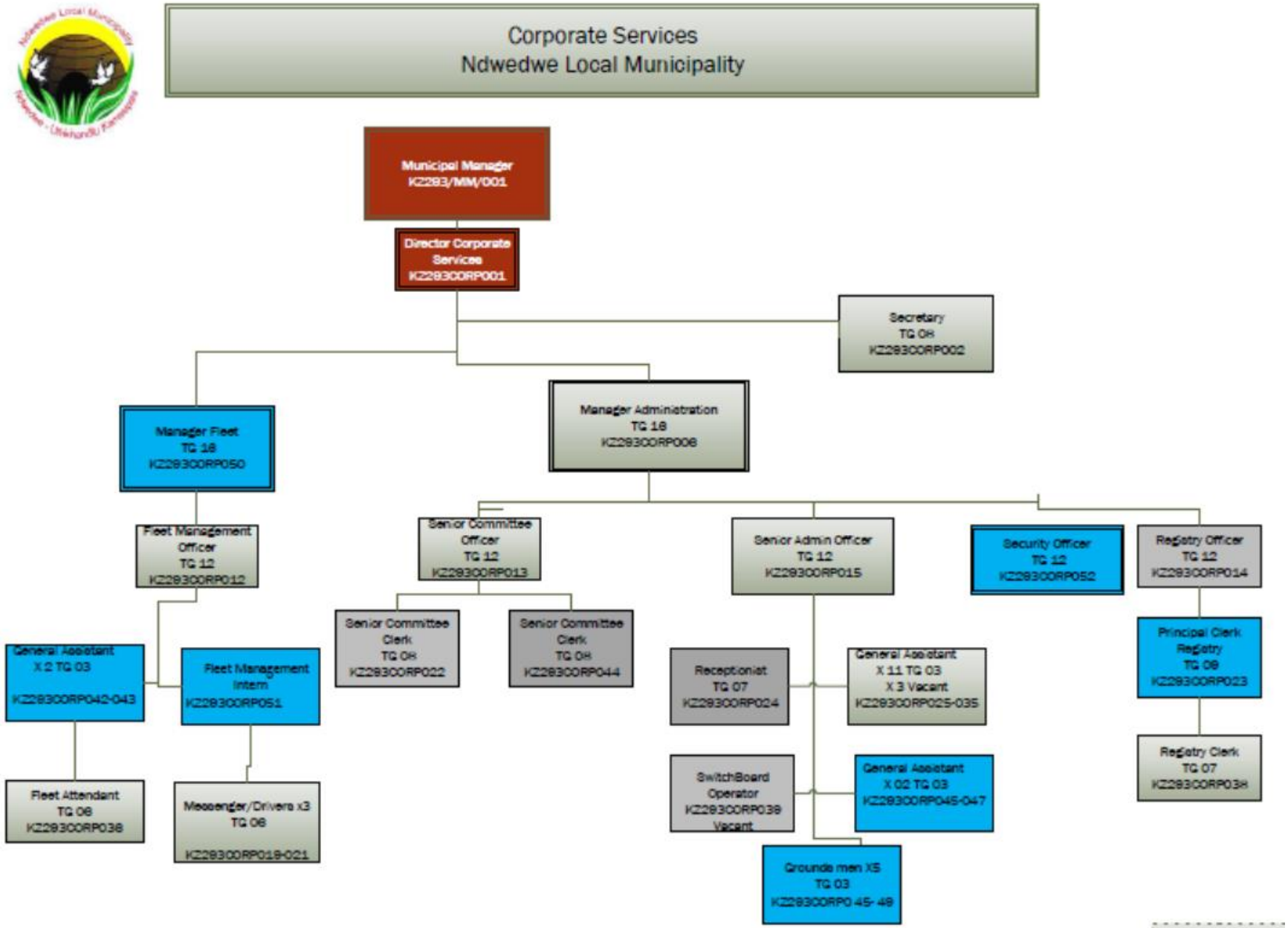
Table 58: Number of Employees

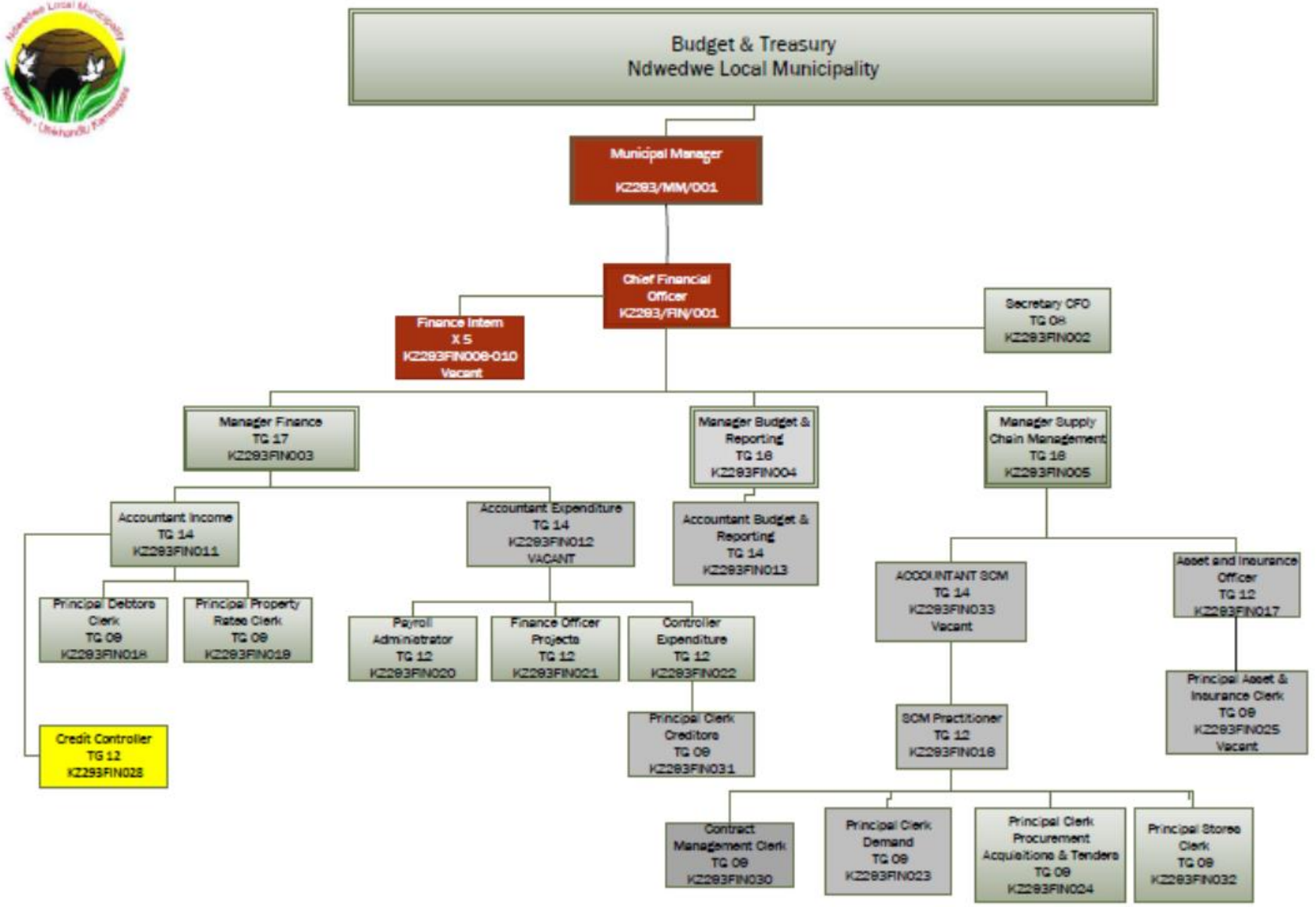
Department	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Office of the Municipal Manager	7	17
Finance	21	5
Department of Corporate Services	35	0
Department of Community Services	25	3
Economic Development and Planning	8	1
Technical Services	18	4
Total	114	30

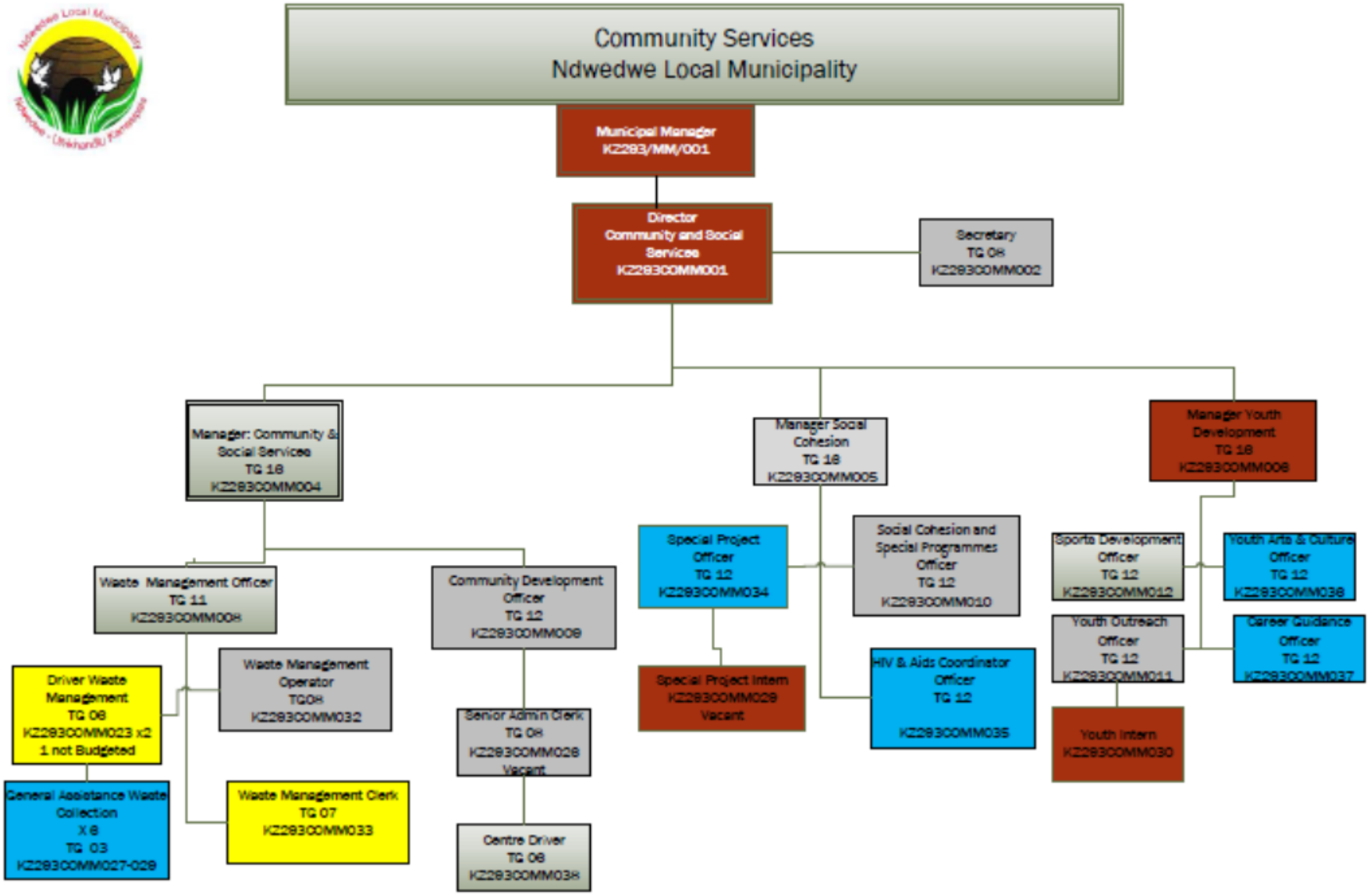
A copy of the Organisational structure/organogram is depicted below.


Municipal Managers Office (Strategic Services)
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293MM001
Executive Secretary
TG 9
KZ293MM002
Vacant
Manager Public Participation
TG 18
KZ293MM003
Manager Mayoralty and Political Support
TG 18
KZ293MM004
Mayoralty & Political Support Intern
Vacant
KZ293MM031
Manager PMS
TG 18
KZ293MM006
Manager Public Relations
TG 18
KZ293MM032
Manager Internal Audit
TG 18
KZ293MM007
Manager Risk and Compliance
TG 18
KZ293MM014
Public Participation Officer
TG 12
KZ293MM008
Public Participation Officer
TG 12
KZ293MM009
Council Support Clerk
TG 7
KZ293MM019
PA Speaker
TG 9
KZ293MM018
PA Mayor
TG 9
KZ293MM017
X4 Mayoral Drivers/ VIP
TG 7
KZ293MM020-23
X2 Deputy Mayoral Drivers
TG 7
KZ293MM024-025
X4 Speaker's drivers/VIP
TG 7
KZ293MM026-029
PMS Officer
TG 12
KZ293MM013
PMS Intern
KZ293MM030
Vacant
Internal Audit Intern
KZ293MM033
Vacant
Risk & Compliance Intern
KZ293MM034
Vacant

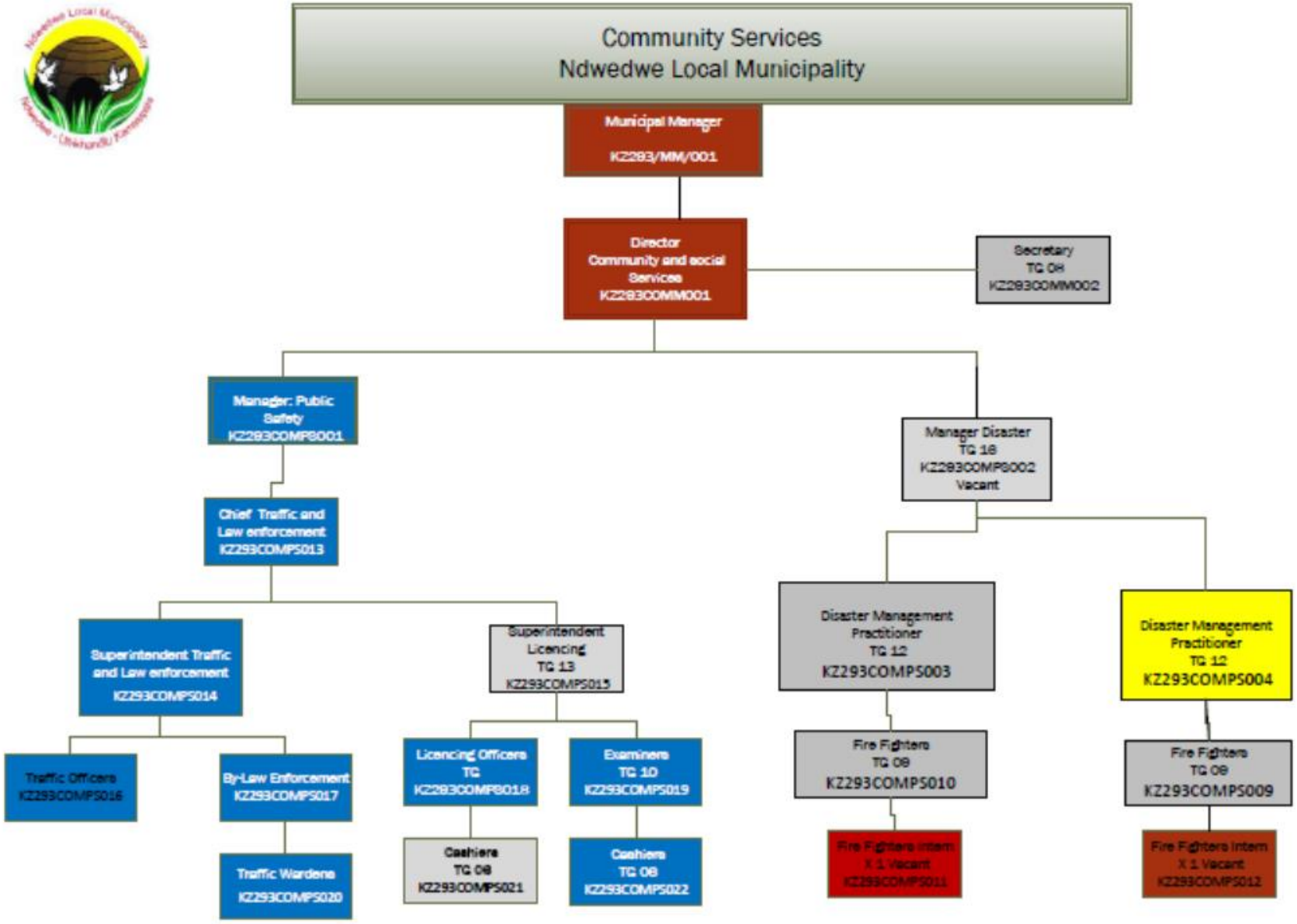

Corporate Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293/MM/001
Director Corporate Services
KZ293ORP001
Secretary
TG 08
KZ293ORP002
Manager Legal Services
TG 16
KZ293ORP003
Manager HR
TG 16
KZ293ORP004
Manager ICT
TG 16
KZ293ORP005
PMS/WORKSTUDY OFFICER
TG 12
KZ293ORP054
HR Officer
TG 12
KZ293ORP010
HRD Officer
TG 12
KZ293ORP00H
OHS Officer
TG 12
KZ293ORP041
ICT Officer
TG 12
KZ293ORP011
Principal HR Clerk
TG 09
KZ293ORP018
Payroll Clerk
TG 09
KZ293ORP017
HR Intern
KZ293ORP041
ICT Technician
TG 09
KZ293ORP01H
ICT Intern
KZ293ORP040
Vacant

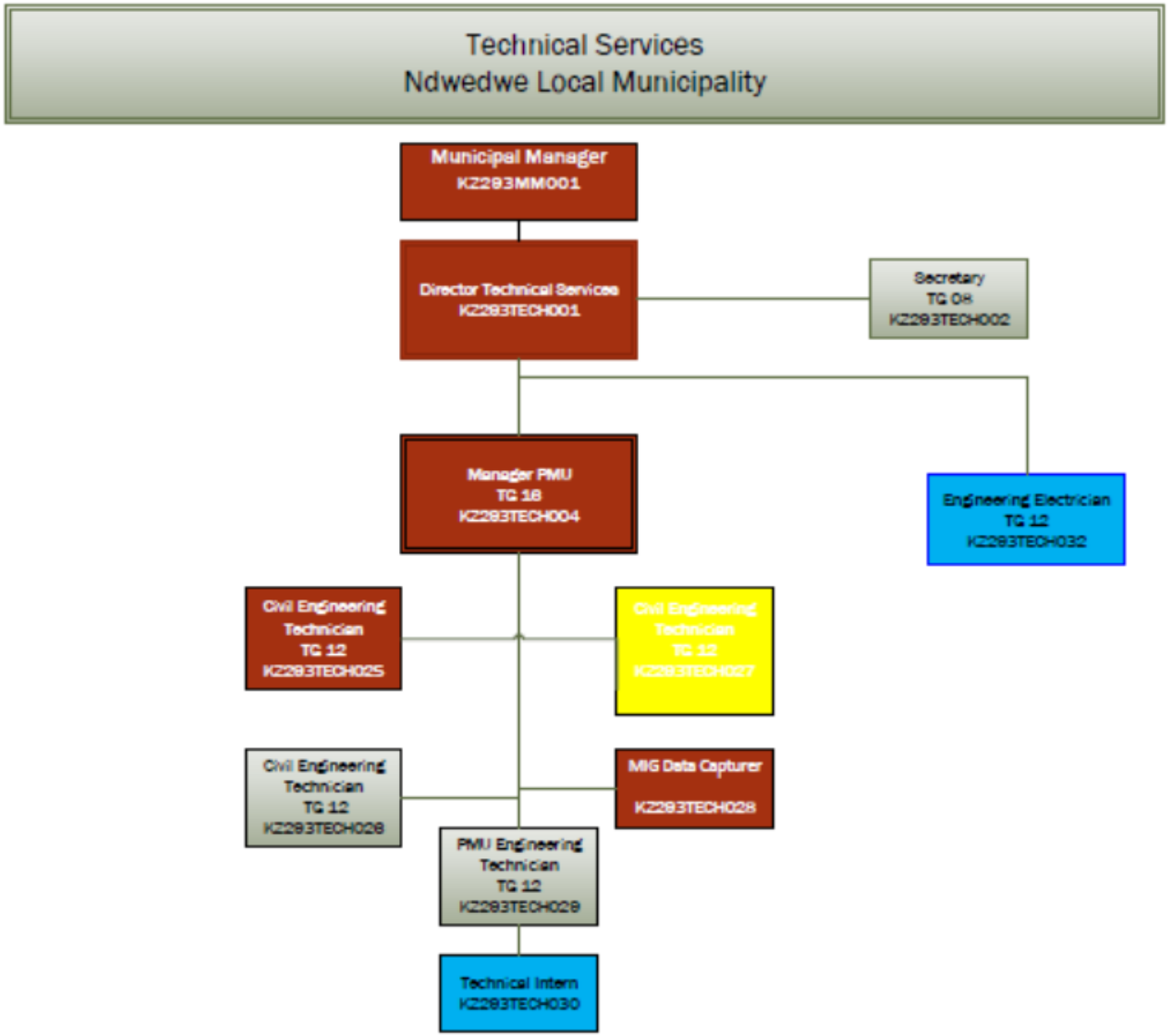

Corporate Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293/MM/001
Director Corporate Services
KZ293OORP001
Secretary
TG OR
KZ293OORP002
Manager Fleet
TG 18
KZ293OORP050
Manager Administration
TG 18
KZ293OORP006
Fleet Management Officer
TG 12
KZ293OORP012
Senior Committee Officer
TG 12
KZ293OORP013
Senior Admin Officer
TG 12
KZ293OORP015
Security Officer
TG 12
KZ293OORP052
Registry Officer
TG 12
KZ293OORP014
General Assistant
X 2 TG 03
KZ293OORP042-043
Fleet Management Intern
KZ293OORP051
Senior Committee Clerk
TG OR
KZ293OORP022
Senior Committee Clerk
TG OR
KZ293OORP044
Receptionist
TG 07
KZ293OORP024
General Assistant
X 11 TG 03
X 3 Vacant
KZ293OORP025-035
Principal Clerk Registry
TG 09
KZ293OORP023
Fleet Attendant
TG 06
KZ293OORP038
Messenger/Drivers x3
TG 06
KZ293OORP018-021
SwitchBoard Operator
KZ293OORP039
Vacant
General Assistant
X 02 TG 03
KZ293OORP045-047
Registry Clerk
TG 07
KZ293OORP03H
Grounds men X5
TG 03
KZ293OORP0 45- 49

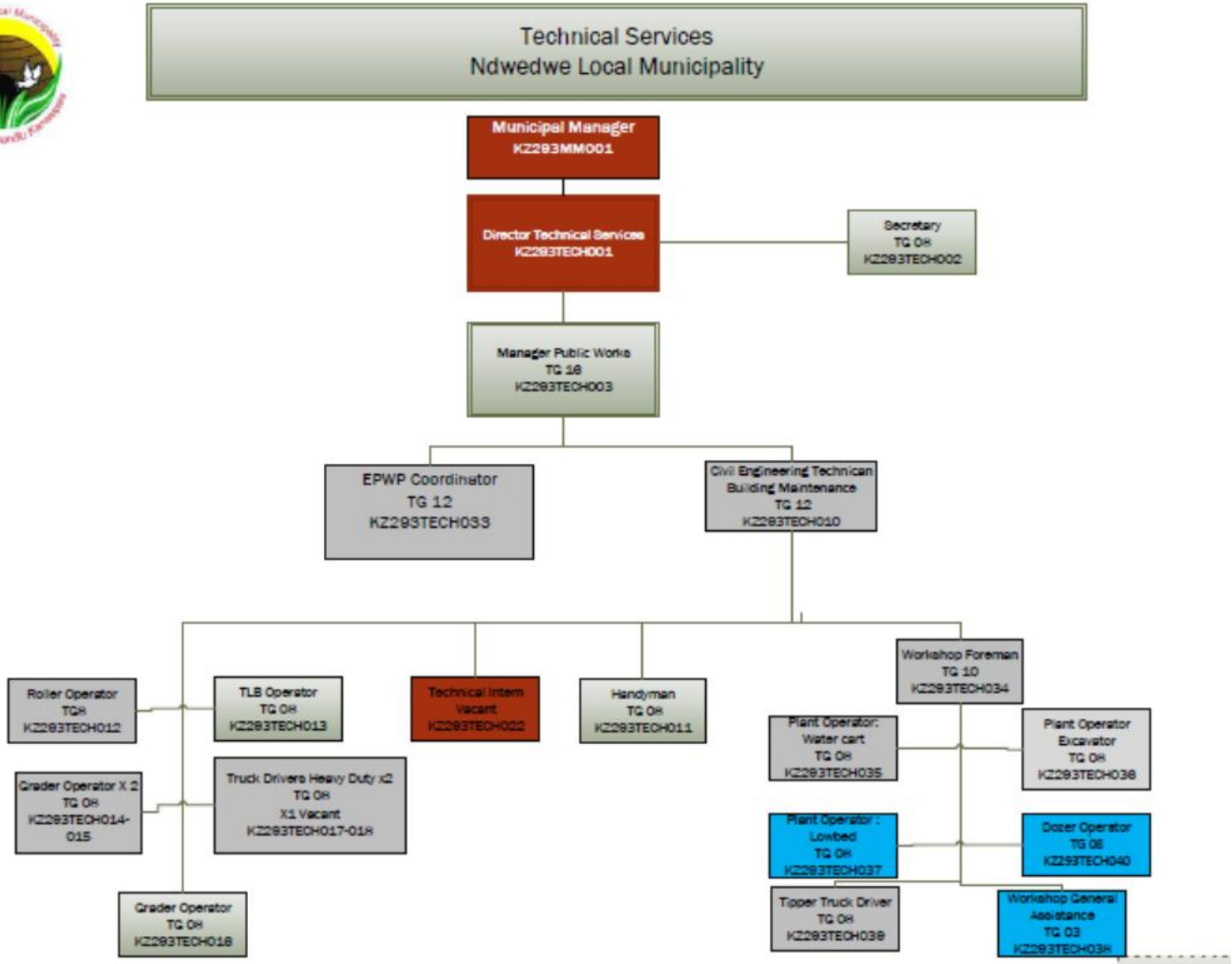

Budget & Treasury
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293/MM/001
Chief Financial Officer
KZ293/FIN/001
Finance Intern
X 5
KZ293FIN006-010
Vacant
Secretary CFO
TG 08
KZ293FIN002
Manager Finance
TG 17
KZ293FIN003
Manager Budget & Reporting
TG 16
KZ293FIN004
Manager Supply Chain Management
TG 16
KZ293FIN005
Accountant Income
TG 14
KZ293FIN011
Accountant Expenditure
TG 14
KZ293FIN012
VACANT
Accountant Budget & Reporting
TG 14
KZ293FIN013
ACCOUNTANT SCM
TG 14
KZ293FIN033
Vacant
Asset and Insurance Officer
TG 12
KZ293FIN017
Principal Debtors Clerk
TG 09
KZ293FIN018
Principal Property Rates Clerk
TG 09
KZ293FIN019
Payroll Administrator
TG 12
KZ293FIN020
Finance Officer Projects
TG 12
KZ293FIN021
Controller Expenditure
TG 12
KZ293FIN022
Credit Controller
TG 12
KZ293FIN028
Principal Clerk Creditors
TG 09
KZ293FIN031
SCM Practitioner
TG 12
KZ293FIN016
Principal Asset & Insurance Clerk
TG 09
KZ293FIN025
Vacant
Contract Management Clerk
TG 09
KZ293FIN030
Principal Clerk Demand
TG 09
KZ293FIN023
Principal Clerk Procurement Acquisitions & Tenders
TG 09
KZ293FIN024
Principal Stores Clerk
TG 09
KZ293FIN032

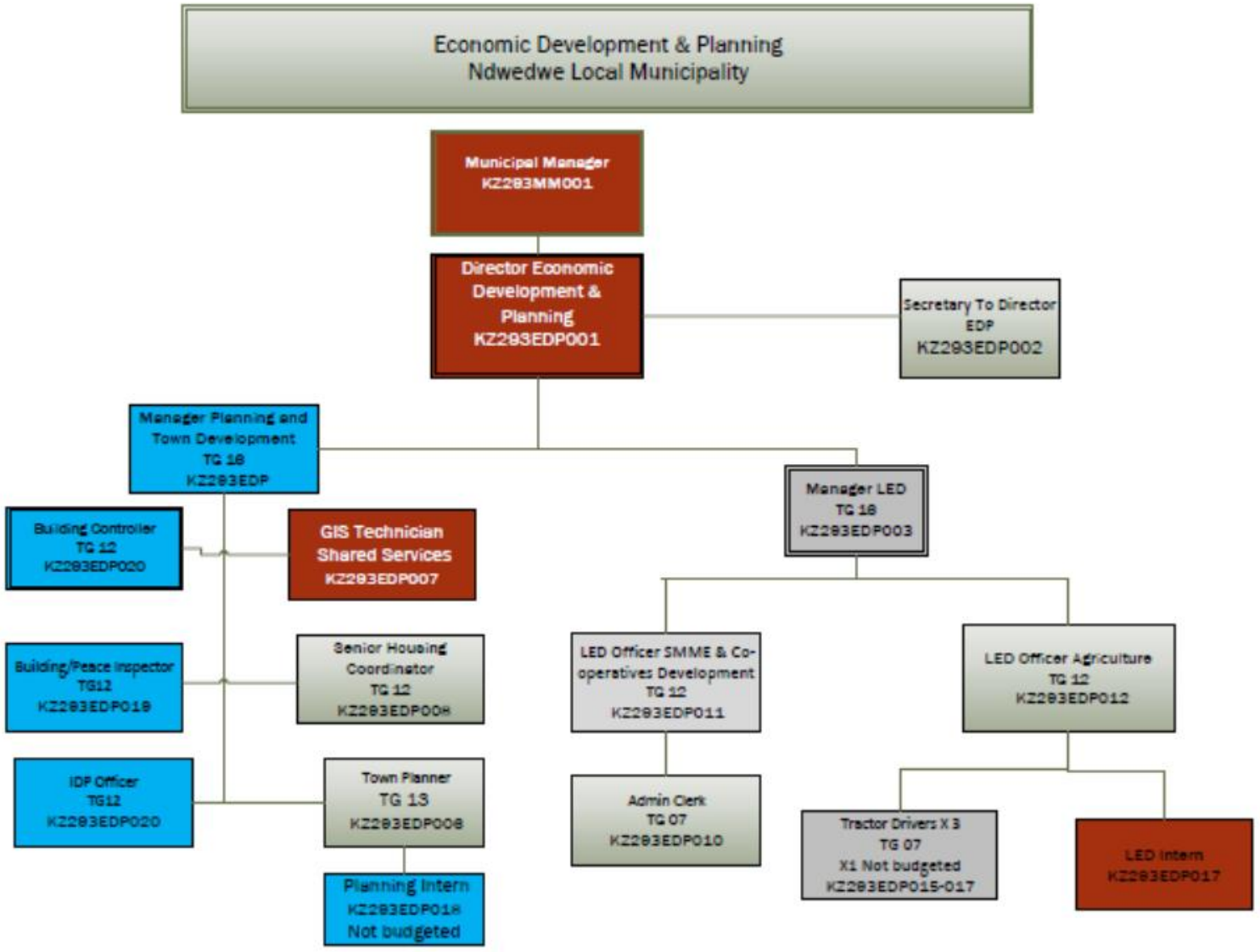

Community Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293/MM/001
Director
Community and Social
Services
KZ293OOMM001
Secretary
TG OH
KZ293OOMM002
Manager: Community &
Social Services
TG 18
KZ293OOMM004
Manager Social
Cohesion
TG 18
KZ293OOMM005
Manager Youth
Development
TG 18
KZ293OOMM006
Waste Management Officer
TG 11
KZ293OOMM008
Community Development
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM009
Special Project
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM034
Social Cohesion and
Special Programmes
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM010
Sports Development
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM012
Youth Arts & Culture
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM036
Driver Waste
Management
TG 08
KZ293OOMM023 x2
1 not Budgeted
Waste Management
Operator
TGOH
KZ293OOMM032
Senior Admin Clerk
TG OH
KZ293OOMM028
Vacant
Special Project Intern
KZ293OOMM029
Vacant
HIV & Aids Coordinator
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM035
Youth Outreach
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM011
Career Guidance
Officer
TG 12
KZ293OOMM037
General Assistance Waste
Collection
X 8
TG 03
KZ293OOMM027-028
Waste Management Clerk
TG 07
KZ293OOMM033
Centre Driver
TG 08
KZ293OOMM038
Youth Intern
KZ293OOMM030

Community Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293/MM/0001
Director
Community and Social Services
KZ293OOMM001
Secretary
TG 04
KZ293OOMM002
Manager: Community & Social Services
TG 16
KZ293OOMM004
Librarian
TG 12
KZ293OOMM007
Assistant librarian
TG 09
KZ293OOMM013
Cyber Cadet
KZ293OOMM014
Assistant librarian
TG 09
KZ293OOMM015
Cyber Cadet
KZ293OOMM019
Library Assistant
TG 07
KZ293OOMM017
Library Assistant
TG 07
KZ293OOMM018
Library Assistant
TG 07
KZ293OOMM016
Library Volunteer
Mobile Unit Vacant
KZ293OOMM021
Cleaner
/ General Assistant
TG 03
KZ293OOMM020


Community Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293/MM/001
Director
Community and social
Services
KZ293COMM001
Secretary
TG 04
KZ293COMM002
Manager: Public
Safety
KZ293COMPS001
Manager Disaster
TG 16
KZ293COMPS002
Vacant
Chief Traffic and
Law enforcement
KZ293COMPS013
Superintendent Traffic
and Law enforcement
KZ293COMPS014
Superintendent
Licencing
TG 13
KZ293COMPS015
Disaster Management
Practitioner
TG 12
KZ293COMPS003
Disaster Management
Practitioner
TG 12
KZ293COMPS004
Traffic Officers
KZ293COMPS016
By-Law Enforcement
KZ293COMPS017
Licencing Officers
TG
KZ293COMPS018
Examiners
TG 10
KZ293COMPS019
Fire Fighters
TG 09
KZ293COMPS010
Fire Fighters
TG 09
KZ293COMPS009
Traffic Wardens
KZ293COMPS020
Cashiers
TG 08
KZ293COMPS021
Cashiers
TG 08
KZ293COMPS022
Fire Fighters Intern
X 1 Vacant
KZ293COMPS011
Fire Fighters Intern
X 1 Vacant
KZ293COMPS012


Technical Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293MM001
Director Technical Services
KZ293TECH001
Secretary
TG 08
KZ293TECH002
Manager PMU
TG 18
KZ293TECH004
Engineering Electrician
TG 12
KZ293TECH032
Civil Engineering Technician
TG 12
KZ293TECH025
Civil Engineering Technician
TG 12
KZ293TECH027
Civil Engineering Technician
TG 12
KZ293TECH026
MIG Data Capturer
KZ293TECH028
PMU Engineering Technician
TG 12
KZ293TECH029
Technical Intern
KZ293TECH030


Technical Services
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293MM001
Director Technical Services
KZ293TECH001
Secretary
TG 08
KZ293TECH002
Manager Public Works
TG 16
KZ293TECH003
EPWP Coordinator
TG 12
KZ293TECH033
Civil Engineering Technican Building Maintenance
TG 12
KZ293TECH010
Roller Operator
TG8
KZ293TECH012
TLB Operator
TG 08
KZ293TECH013
Technical Intern
Vacant
KZ293TECH022
Handyman
TG 08
KZ293TECH011
Workshop Foreman
TG 10
KZ293TECH034
Grader Operator X 2
TG 08
KZ293TECH014-015
Truck Drivers Heavy Duty x2
TG 08
X1 Vacant
KZ293TECH017-018
Plant Operator: Water cart
TG 08
KZ293TECH035
Plant Operator Excavator
TG 08
KZ293TECH036
Plant Operator : Lowbed
TG 08
KZ293TECH037
Dozer Operator
TG 08
KZ293TECH040
Grader Operator
TG 08
KZ293TECH016
Tipper Truck Driver
TG 08
KZ293TECH038
Workshop General Assistance
TG 03
KZ293TECH039


Economic Development & Planning
Ndwedwe Local Municipality
Municipal Manager
KZ293MM001
Director Economic Development & Planning
KZ293EDP001
Secretary To Director EDP
KZ293EDP002
Manager Planning and Town Development
TG 16
KZ293EDP
Manager LED
TG 16
KZ293EDP003
Building Controller
TG 12
KZ293EDP020
GIS Technician Shared Services
KZ293EDP007
Building/Peace Inspector
TG12
KZ293EDP019
Senior Housing Coordinator
TG 12
KZ293EDP00H
LED Officer SMME & Co-operatives Development
TG 12
KZ293EDP011
LED Officer Agriculture
TG 12
KZ293EDP012
IDP Officer
TG12
KZ293EDP020
Town Planner
TG 13
KZ293EDP008
Admin Clerk
TG 07
KZ293EDP010
Tractor Drivers X 3
TG 07
X1 Not budgeted
KZ293EDP015-017
LED Intern
KZ293EDP017
Planning Intern
KZ293EDP018
Not budgeted

4.3 Filling of Critical Posts

The Municipal Manager was appointed on 28 December 2022 and the Director Technical Services was appointed on 1 June 2023. All senior management positions are considered critical positions, are prioritised and budgeted for. There are three posts that are currently vacant which is the Corporate Services and EDP Director and CFO positions. All vacant positions were advertised and shortlisted and will be filled at the end of 30 June 2023. The municipality have already conducted interviews the candidates for the Director Corporate Services and CFO positions, awaiting KZN COGTA.

4.4 Vacancy Rates

The Council approved the NLM organogram for 2023/2024 financial year on 30 May 2023. The current vacancy rate is at 23% currently.

4.5 Employment Equity Plan

Section 20 requires that a designated employer prepares and implements an Employment Equity Plan, which will achieve reasonable progress towards employment equity, thus Local prepared its Employment Equity Plan for the duration 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2026. The Employment Equity plan (EEP) is reviewed annually and was approved was Council in May 2022 for implementation in 2023. A copy of the EEP is attached at **Annexure E**. The EEP policy contains the EEP targets and objectives for each year of the plan, which should be specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time bound.

The Employment Equity Report was submitted to the Department of Labour in January 2023 and an acknowledgement letter from the Department of Labour is attached for ease of reference. The policy is applicable to all officials in Municipality who are appointed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act and who fall within the scope of Local Government Bargaining Council including those that are appointed on the fixed term contract (Section 54 & 56 employees).

The table below indicates a numerical target for people living with disabilities that are employed at NLM as an Intern in the Technical Services department.

Table 59: Staff with disabilities

Occupational Levels	Male				Female			
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W
Top management								
Senior management								
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management								
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents								
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making					1			
Unskilled and defined decision making								
TOTAL PERMANENT								
Temporary employees								
GRAND TOTAL					1			

The EE Plan indicates the demographic representatively in respect of race, gender, disability, etc. While the municipality has made a significant impact in terms of gender representatively at non-managerial levels, there is still a great need to improve this at managerial level by employing more women. Furthermore, the Municipality is addressing the issue of employing disabled people at both managerial and operational levels. The current work force is African; however, it is hoped that a more racially balanced workforce would be established in future.

4.5.1 Workplace Skills Plan

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) (is attached at **Annexure E1**) was approved by Municipal Council in May 2023 for implementation in 2023/2024 financial year. The Municipality submitted the WSP to LGSETA in April 2023 and a copy of an acknowledgement letter from the LGSETA is attached at **Annexure E2**. A training report for 2023/2024 for financial year with a list of beneficiaries and expenditure report is contained the in the IDP report Work. The Workplace Skills Plan is in place and reviewed annually.

The skills planning is central to the improvement of the overall skills level of the Municipal officials as well as the unemployed in the iLembe District. During 2022/2023 financial year, the Municipality conducted skills audit and identified what skills were required and developed strategies, tasks and schedules in ensuring that the Municipality build those skills in order to deliver on our Integrated

Development Plan objectives. A total of 97 beneficiaries including 37 Councillors and 60 officials have benefited.

Table 60: Skills Programme

Name of skills programmes	Number of employees	Number of councillors
Develop and Promote Labour Intensive Construction Strategies training	4	
ARC GIS Pro Basic Training	4	
Portfolio Councillor Induction	2	
Policy Workshop	21	37
MFMP	7	
Office Administration	8	
BY Annual Seminar Legislative and System Lecture	4	
Risk Management Training	4	20
Municipal	3	20
OHS Training	7	
Fire Fighter Training	7	
Refresher Course for Operators	12	

Training and Development

The Training and development needs of all employees have been considered. has programmes and trainings for all the management and officials to ensure that information is infused to all sections within the municipality with a view to empower all officials. Programmes and trainings that were held for all the officials includes policy workshop, wellness programme, occupational health and safety training, Municipal Management Development Programme, code of conduct and conditions of services workshop, other trainings are still on the planning stage. There is also a learning programme beneficiary's skills programme for Managers and officials, it also includes external youth from the local community of that is a once off bursary to ensure that a well-deserved youth of is being assisted financial in tertiary level.

Exit Interview Questionnaire

The exit interview has been developed to ensure that the reasons for staff leaving the Municipality as known and addressed, this will also form part of the retention strategy, since whatever reason that is sighted by employees leaving us, corrective measures are put in place to ensure that it doesn't persist.

4.5.2 Retention Policy

The Municipality has no Retention Policy in place. The Retention Policy will be developed in the new financial year 2023/2024 and has been budgeted for.

4.5.3 Selection & Recruitment Policy

Ndwedwe Municipality has a Council approved Selection and Recruitment Policy (a copy of the policy is attached at **Annexure E3**). The policy was reviewed and approved in 2017/2018 by Council. The Policy will be reviewed in the new financial year 2023/2024 due to budget constraints the Policy was not updated in the current financial year 2022/2023. The Recruitment and Selection Policy encourages internal staff mobility, meaning that whenever the vacancies are filled, the internal staff are encouraged to apply and get appointed when deemed appropriate.

Furthermore, the policy recognises the employment policies, practices and procedures as well as the compliance. The purpose of the policy is to create sound procedures to appoint employees within the stipulations of the approved Employment Equity Plan of Local Municipality. To recruit, select and place competent and suitably skilled people who will contribute to the achievement of the Local Municipality's strategic and operational requirements. To attract talented and motivated people who will achieve and contribute to the Local Municipality's continued business success while enjoying long-term career success within the Municipality. To recruit and select employees, but also to ensure the full utilisation and continued development of our human resources. To ensure that all Recruitment activities are handled according to best practice and professional guidelines. To create positive image of the Local Municipality.

4.5.4 Plans and Policies

These are the policies in place that regulate the conduct of our human capital in executing their duties and responsibilities. Some matters are regulated in terms of collective agreements and legislation the following Policies are in place:

Table 61: Adopted Plans, Policies/ Procedures for the Municipality

No.	Name of Policy	Review & Approval Date
	HR Plan/Strategy	May 2012
	Fleet management policy	May 2022
	Workplace Skills Plan	
	Recruitment and Selection Policy	May 2017
	Leave Policy	May 2022
	S & T Policy	May 2022
	Bursary Policy	May 2022
	Pauper and Burial Indigent Policy	May 2022
	ICT Policies	May 2022

	PMS Policy	May 2022
	Internship and scarce experiential learning critical &scarce skills policy	May 2022
	ICT Policies ICT Policy and Framework ICT Security Control Policy ICT User Access Management Policy ICT Service Level Agreement Management Policy (External Service Providers/Vendors) CT Disaster Recovery Policy ICT Data Backup Recovery Policy ICT Standard Operating Procedure Hardware and Software Standardization Policy	May 2022
	SCM Policy	May 2022
	Budget Policy	May 2022
	Property Rates Policy	May 2022
	Petty Cash Policy	May 2022
	LED Strategy 2023/2024	30 May 2023
	Informal Trading Policy 2023/2024	30 May 2023
	Spatial Development Framework 2023/2024	30 May 2023

4.6 ICT Policy Framework

The purpose of the ICT Framework is to institutionalise the Governance of ICT as an integral part of corporate governance within municipalities in a uniform and coordinated manner. The framework provides a set of principles and practices which will assist to institutionalise the Governance of ICT. The municipality ICT Framework was adopted by Council in May 2022. A copy of the ICT Frameworks is attached as **Annexure F**.

This accountability assigned to the leadership of a municipality through this ICT Corporate Governance Policy Framework enables the municipality to align the delivery of ICT strategies and services with the municipality's Integrated Development Plans and strategic goals. This is achieved through the development and adoption of and ICT strategy which is informed by the enterprise architecture plan which clearly outlined the roles, responsibilities and business processes contained in the IDP. Corporate governance ICT is a vehicle through which value is created within a municipal context. Value creation means realising benefits while optimising resources and risks. This value creation takes place within a governance system that is established by the municipal policy framework.

The establishment of structures are to give effect to the Governance of ICT and the management of ICT functions. The members of these structures and the roles, responsibilities and delegations of each should be defined. The ICT Steering Committee is responsible for:

- Ensuring that ICT strategies are aligned with wider municipal directions and policy priorities as well as the Municipality's strategic and corporate objectives, its Integrated Development Plan and its Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.
- Improving the quality, management and value of information, business systems and ICT.

- Prioritizing strategies and projects as High, Medium and Low so as to provide a true indication of the areas that need to be addressed first.
- Developing the ICT Strategic Plan for approval by the Council.
- Taking action to ensure that the ICT Strategic Plan is delivered within the agreed budget and timeframe.
- Ensuring that the Municipality adopts a structured project management methodology that is used for all ICT initiatives and projects.
- Ensuring that all ICT strategies and projects have a responsible person fulfilling the role of Project Sponsor.
- Considering new projects that emerge outside the ICT Strategies Planning Cycle and investigate the impact of their implementation on other projects, priorities, and budgets in the ICT Strategic Plan.
- Reviewing and recommend for approval major Information Management and Information Technology policies, procedures, and standards for use by the municipality, including the ICT governance frameworks.
- Ensuring that the information architecture, systems architecture, and technology platforms proposed in new projects are consistent with the strategic architecture and plans of the municipality.
- Establishing the priority of projects and resolving competing demands for resources and funds.
- Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of ICT projects against approved project plans, with particular emphasis on quality, risk management, benefits realization and change management.
- Ensuring that every project proposal and implementation plan achieves appropriate levels of user and stakeholder consultation and satisfaction.
- Assessing the quality and value of business cases prepared for new ICT project proposals and provide advice and recommendations to the mayor on the merits of new project proposals.
- Reviewing and approving the detailed ICT project implementation plans and project.
- management documents such as risk management and information security.
- Assisting the ICT Manager/ Chief IT Officer to achieve his/her position's objectives.
- Providing the Mayor with regular progress reports on the implementation of the ICT Strategic Plan initiatives and projects, as well as advising on current ICT issues and developments. Ensuring the proper integration of systems within the Municipality Membership of ICT Steering Committee
- Members of the ICT Steering Committee shall also be members of the Change Management Committee and Disaster Recovery Committee.

The ICT Steering Committee shall comprise of the following persons:

- Municipal Manager (Chairperson).
- Directors (1x nominated as deputy chairperson).
- Technical Services

- Finance
- Economic Development & Planning
- Corporate Services, two councillors as nominated by the mayor; Manager: Administration; Manager: Internal Audit; Manager: Community and Social Services; and Manager: ICT.

Municipality Council has the following approved ICT policies.

Table 62: ICT Approved Policies of Municipality

NAME OF POLICY	REVIEW AND APPROVAL DATE
Corporate Governance Information and Communication Technology Framework	May 2022
ICT Steering Committee Charter	
ICT Security Controls Policy	
ICT User Access Management Policy	
ICT Service Level Agreement Management Policy	
ICT Disaster Recovery Policy	
ICT Data Backup and Recovery Policy	
ICT Standard Operating Procedures	
Hardware and software Standardization Policy	

4.7 Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development: SWOT Analysis

Table 63: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
▪ Well managed fleet ▪ Policies ▪ Experienced and qualified workforce ▪ Monitoring of ICT systems ▪ Functional ICT environment	▪ Internal ▪ No Leadership (Director Corporate: Vacant) ▪ Understaffing ▪ No submission of Records to Registry ▪ Office Space ▪ Manual Distribution of Agendas ▪ Burglary and Theft ▪ Insufficient Budget ▪ Appointment of Service Providers
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
Automated systems Public WIFI External funding Paperless work environment	Employee and community strikes Fencing of municipal buildings No external lighting in some municipal buildings Burglary and theft Insufficient budget Unfavourable weather conditions Loss of data Lack of ICT consultation

Key Challenges

Table 64: Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Inadequate office space	▪ The construction of new municipal building of offices (extension) has already started.
	Insufficient budget allocation for the implementation of Workplace Skills Plan Inadequate skills support for communities and vulnerable groups	▪ To source funding for the implementation of Workplace Skills Plan. ▪ To conduct community skills audit/profile ▪ To conduct community skills training programme targeting the vulnerable groups.
	Load Shedding	▪ To source budget for the procurement of generators in strategic municipal offices as well as other non-renewable sources of energy
	Shortage of staff	▪ To prioritise budgeting and filling of strategic positions.

5. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Good Governance Framework enhances a corporate body's legislative authority and responsibilities while also assisting elected representatives and management in providing excellent and sustainable services. It is important to remember that good governance in a municipal context refers to the process by which municipalities conduct and govern their affairs and manage public resources in a responsible and accountable manner, in accordance with the provisions of the rule of law, for the benefit of the citizens served and the realization of human rights. Transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation, and responsiveness to people's needs are key characteristics of good governance. Consultation with stakeholders is a constant practice in Local Municipality, in conformity with the stipulation in Chapter in Chapter 4 of the MSA of 2000.

5.1 Batho Pele Policy

The White Paper on transforming public service delivery (1997) provides direction on how services should be rendered. This document, referred to as the *Batho Pele* (people first) white paper, favours the customer and places the obligation on the service provider to deliver on the basic customer requirements. The Batho Pele Policy is in place and is being implemented in line with the 11 principles listed below:

NO	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION
1.	Consultation	The municipality service delivery role-players shall be consulted through the following: ▪ IDP Structures ▪ Mayoral Working Groups ▪ Customer Satisfaction Survey ▪ Imbizo/Public Meetings Programme ▪ Workshops ▪ Stakeholders Forums ▪ Media (Print and Electronic).
2.	Service Standards	The customers shall be informed of the level and quality of any municipal service enquired in writing, telephone, emails, in person or groups.
3.	Access	All the customers/ citizens shall have equal access to service to which they are entitled and shall be done through: ▪ Appointing customer-oriented staff at the reception points ▪ Main municipal buildings entrances with customer-oriented security personnel ▪ Displaying the municipal business hours, physical address and the telephone numbers at the entrance of each municipal building ▪ Use of decentralized municipal offices with frontline staff trained on customer service. ▪ Use of the Thusong Centre ▪ Use of Municipal Website ▪ The use of municipal publications and brochures.
4.	Courtesy	The customers/residents shall be treated with respect and consideration through the following: ▪ Regular training of frontline staff on customer service

		▪ Always giving the customers the smile and right attitude ▪ Always greeting the customers ▪ Use of acceptable language.
5.	Information	The customers/residents shall be given correct, accurate and credible information about the services or enquiries through the following: ▪ Using media and websites ▪ Using municipal publication and media reports ▪ Imbizo/public meeting programme ▪ Roadshows ▪ Door to door ▪ Using stakeholders' forums.
6.	Openness and transparency	The Municipality shall in conducting its municipal business ever be open and welcome customers inputs through: ▪ Taking council meetings to the people ▪ Holding regular meetings, workshops, summits, stakeholder forums and Mayoral Groups ▪ Awareness programmes ▪ Issuing municipal quarterly, mid -term and annual performance reports ▪ Using the websites ▪ Displaying EXCO, Portfolio Chairs', MM's and ED's photos
7.	Redress	Municipality shall always offer an apology to a customer/ resident for a service or standard not delivered and met respectively and a full explanation and appropriate remedy shall also be affected through: ▪ Introducing and launching customer complaints.
8.	Value for money	Municipality shall provide services in an economical, effective and efficient manner through: ▪ Optimally adhering to approved SDBIPs. ▪ Reinforce internal and expenditure controls. ▪ Optimally adhering to bid procedures. ▪ Identifying and addressing promptly the unnecessary cost driving factors, e.g., Overtime, telephone, technical/ recording of staff attendance system ▪ Providing quarterly reports on financial spending
9.	Encouraging Innovation and Rewarding Excellence	Municipality shall ensure that a positive environment is created for the workforce to perform optimally through: ▪ Launching and hosting the NLM workforce/staff awards ▪ Cascading PMS to other levels of the municipality ▪ Forging partnerships with other municipalities/ institutions in sharing the best practice.
10.	Customer impact	By Municipality putting Batho Pele Principle into practice, we then increase the chances of improvement in our service delivery. This in turn will have a positive impact on our customers. This will help improve our overall service delivery.
11.	Leadership and Strategic Direction	Council and administration of Municipality shall provide strategic leadership, direction and operations to customers/ residents through: ▪ Promoting and internalizing staff code of ethics ▪ Management must ensure the goals are set, and that planning is done in an effective and efficient manner

5.1.1 Batho Pele Policy and Procedure Manual

The policy and procedure manual are in place, and these are being implemented.

5.1.2 Service Delivery Charter and Standards

The Service Delivery Charter and Standards are in place. It has been placed in all the municipal buildings. Please write your Service Delivery Carter hare and standards.

5.1.3 Service Delivery Improvement Plan

The municipality has a service delivery improvement plan in place. It has identified three (3) service(s) to be improved:
Service Priority 1: Water through the intervention of iLembe District Municipality.
Service Priority 2: Sanitation through the intervention of iLembe District Municipality.
Service Priority 3: Housing through the intervention of Department of Human Settlements.

5.2 Status and Progress of 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 communities to come together to achieve the 12 National Outcomes. It encourages social mobilization where communities have a role, as well as delivery of government services in a more integrated way. Government has structured programs which need to get as deep as to the level of the people we are serving.

Operation Sukuma Sakhe is a flagship programme initiated by the Premier of Kwa-Zulu Natal which is implemented in all Districts in the Province. It is a call for the people of Kwa-Zulu Natal to be determined to overcome the issues that have destroyed the communities such as poverty, unemployment, crime, substance abuse, HIV & AIDS and TB.

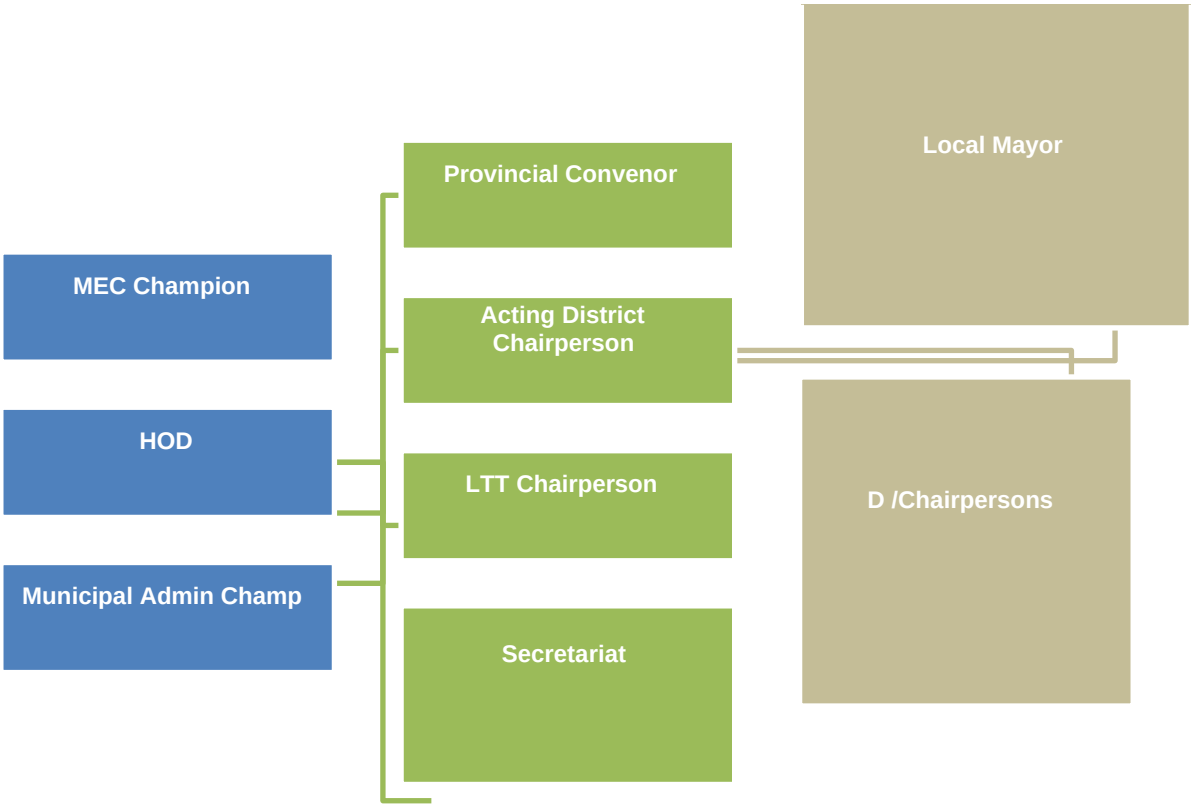
The OSS Programme is done in partnership with the community to work together to rebuild the basics of the society and the nation. Each Government Department in the District is represented in the District Task Team of the Operation Sukuma Sakhe. Other stakeholders in the OSS includes Non-Governmental Organizations and Business Sector. At a Local Level, each Municipality must establish Local Task Team.

The Municipality Sukuma Sakhe Programme has since been established. Monthly meetings are held for the programme to discuss challenges facing communities in each ward and are dealt with so as to devise multi-sectoral responses to assist members of the community. The programme assists in aligning government projects and efforts in reducing wastage of resources.

5.2.1 OSS Stakeholders

The OSS Stakeholders that attend the LLT meetings are the Mayor, Councillors, Director: Community and Social Cohesion, Manager: OSS, all government stakeholders attend including the District Municipality.

Figure 10: OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE ORGANOGRAM



5.2.2 Functionality of War Rooms in Municipality

Table 65: Functionality of War-Rooms in Municipality

	FUNCTIONALITY OF LOCAL TASK TEAMS			
TOTAL NO. OF WARDS: 77	FULLY FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONAL	POORLY FUNCTIONAL	NOT FUNCTIONAL
NDWEDWE (19)	All 19 Wards	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Municipality OSS Quarter 2 Report 2023

5.2.3 The Local Task Team

The progress reports pertaining to the functionality of war room in Municipality are based on monthly meetings sessions and reports. The War Room convenors and partners meet twice a month and deliberate on cases reported by CCGs:

- SASSA Food Program.
- Household Profiling.
- Operation MBO (monthly planning).
- Mandela Day Activities.
- LAC-LTT Reports (HIV & MDR hotspots).
- Non-Adherence to chronic medication prescriptions (Defaulters)
- Crime Prevention

5.2.4 Municipality Oss Programmes Implemented During 2022/2023 F/Y

Social Development Programme

- Early Childhood Development and Massification
- Senior Citizens
- Women Empowerment
- Child and Women Abuse
- Forster Care Grants
- Disabilities
- HIV and AIDS

5.2.5 SASSA-Programme

Table 66: SASSA

Social relief of distress
SASSA processed 51 SRD application for disaster
Issued 46 blankets, 23 mattress and 23 vanity packs
Projects
SASSA conducts reviews for those who collect grant while they are on Persal System (working for government)

Source Municipality OSS Quarter 2 Report 2021 (October to December 2022)

5.2.6 OSS HOUSING PROJECTS

Housing Projects highlights for 2022/2023 financial year:

- Wards 10, 11,12 & 19 Operation Sukuma Sakhe will build 67 Houses. 12 units completed and handed over to beneficiaries. Slow construction progress, and DOHS is looking at the case as reported by the municipality if there is any breach of the contract.

- Ward 11, There are 226 houses to be built through OSS, contractor is on site and construction has commenced.

The Department of Human Settlements has current and planned for the following housing projects for Ndwedwe Municipality:

Table 67: Human Settlements Projects

PROJECTS PROGRESS				
PROJECTS IN CONSTRUCTION				
PROJECT NAME	WARD/S	NO. OF UNITS	COMPLETED	COMMENTS
40 Sukuma Sakhe	03 & 07	40	0	Work in progress as 35 units have been completed and handed over to beneficiaries
85 Sukuma Sakhe	02, 06, 08, 13 & 15	85	71	Due to unbuildable sites caused by steep terrain and no access the company moved out of site. Once all issues are resolve it will move back to complete the units
67 Sukuma Sakhe	10, 11,12 & 19	67	0	12 units completed and handed over to beneficiaries. Slow construction progress, and DOHS is looking at the case as reported by the municipality if there is any breach of the contract.

MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	PROGRAMME	2022/23 APPROVED BUDGET
Ndwedwe LM	OSS	OSS	R 15 450 990.00

5.2.7 Operation Sukuma Sakhe Challenges

- Poor submission of war room reports to the LTT.
- Other wards do not have CDWs which results to poor reporting.
- Poor attendance of the departments and municipal officials on war rooms.
- Poor attendance of ward committee members in war rooms
- No physical structure for OSS likes in ward 13 where the is no municipal building in the ward.

5.2.8 Achievements of Operation Sukuma Sakhe

- War room visits for those that are dysfunctional is planned and adhered to
- We have convened Special meetings between DOT and ward councillors to address the issue of dilapidated road infrastructure.
- Ndwedwe Crime Summit conducted to address the high rate of crime in Ndwedwe Municipality.
- LTT Meetings are attended as per the schedule of meetings.
- 67 OSS houses have been built in Ndwedwe in different wards.
- The funding for 85 OSS houses has been approved but still to be constructed in Ndwedwe. We have now launched 15 Ward Aids Committee structures.
- The Local Aids Council is sitting quarterly Chaired by the Mayor.
- We have given 380 need learners full school uniform through war rooms.
- We have established Ndwedwe Civil Society Structures to assist in curbing HIV&AIDS and TB.

5.2.9 Oss Awareness Campaigns

Table 68: OSS Awareness Campaigns Conducted

Date	Awareness Campaigns Conducted
03 October 2022	Umkhosi Kabhacela Programme. The Programme was conducted at Dulela Sportground in Ward 16. The programme was about to promote Arts & Culture and social cohesion.
06 October 2022	Disability Programme was conducted at Ward 13 Ezimangweni Sports field. The programme had targeted people with Albinism, and it was a build up towards the IDPL
16 October 2022	Ingoma Yesintu Programme. The programme was conducted at ward 04 Ngcongangconga. The programme was about to promote Arts & Culture and social cohesion.
22 October 2022	Operation Mbo was conducted at ward 1 Glendale Sport Ground. The focus was on raising an awareness about HIV and AIDS, testing, Condom Distribution and provision of other health care services.
29 October 2022	Breast Cancer Awareness was conducted at Hloniphani ECD (ward 12), the focus was on raising an awareness about breast cancer, child protection, Covid 19 awareness, HIV/AIDS and Substance Abuse
23 October 2022	Farmworkers Program was conducted at Waterfall Sport Ground (ward 3), the focus was on Orphans living in farm dwellings and people working as farmworkers. The program was about Covid 19 awareness, human rights awareness and HIV and AIDS Awareness. Condoms were also distributed.

17 November 2022	Disability Safety Awareness: The campaign was conducted at Nondabula CDC (ward 9) targeting people living with disability and those who are taking care of them. The program was about raising an awareness about the disability and also address issues of GBV, HIV and AIDS and related matters.
01 December 2022	16 Days of Activism: The campaign was conducted at Johnny Makhathini Hall (ward 15) its aim was to mobilize individuals and organizations within LM to call for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls
08 December 2022	HIV and AIDS Awareness: The aim of this campaign is to ensure that the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS

Source: Municipality OSS Quarter 2 Report 2023

5.2.10 Plan for Greening Program Waste Management Unit

Table 69: The Schools and Place that are Allocated for Donation of Trees.

DATE	AREA	WARDS	TIME
01/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Simunye primary school	06	09:00
01/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Emkhambeni primary school	06	12:00
06/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Noordsburg Primary school	06	09:00
06/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Ndabenhle primary school	06	12:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Lukhasa primary school	02	09:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Manaba primary school	02	12:00
16/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Ntabakhathaza primary school	02	09:00
16/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Dalipho Primary school	02	12:00
14/02/2023	Education and planting of trees at Syaphumula High school	05	09:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Qalakahle High school	05	11:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Deda primary school	05	12:30
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Sogidi primary school	05	14:00
20/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Mshwathi primary school	03	09:00
20/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Waterfall primary school	03	12:00
28/02:2023	Educating and planting trees at Sphiwo High school	03	09:00
28/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Ebhidakhona High school	03	12:00

5.3 Inter-Governmental Relations

The MSA S3 requires that municipalities exercise their executive and legislative authority within the constitutional system of co-operative governance envisage in the Constitution S41. Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) as provided by the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 stands for ensuring a cooperative and coordinated service delivery within all 3 spheres of government (National, Provincial and Local government).

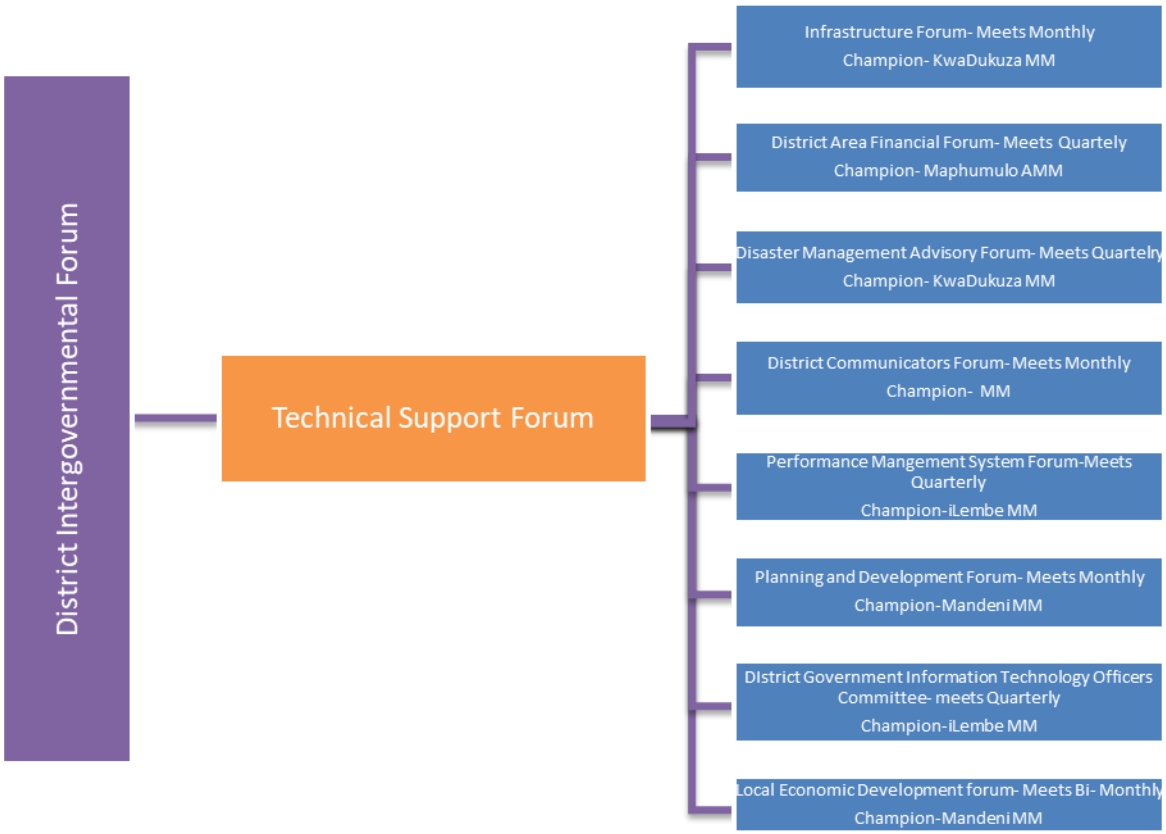
5.3.1 Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR)

To ensure specialty and functionality of IGR, the iLembe Family of Municipalities is guided by the IGR Act and has the established the IGR structures and classified them according to functions and authority. The IGR Structures are all operational as listed in in figure 11 below.

5.3.1.1 Establishment of IGR Structures within the District

The Municipality is actively involved in IGR, which is championed by iLembe District Municipality. IGR structures was introduced in IDM in 2006 and has since been fully developed. There is coordination in the functions of the district family of municipalities. It has provided a platform for the district municipalities to plan and synchronize all the programmes and or projects that are inter-reliant as provided by the IDPs. The municipality actively reports and attends the various committees dealing with infrastructure, technical, planning, financial and local economic development, and performance management.

Figure 11: iLembe Family of Municipalities IGR Structures



5.3.1.2 Operation of the IGR Structures within iLembe District Municipality

There are 10 Fora within the district, with the District Intergovernmental forum being the highest authority. All Fora are constituted by senior officials from the Local Municipalities, District Municipality, Provincial and National Sector Departments. Each forum meets as indicated in the structure above to discuss issues pertaining to its portfolio and functions with an aim to devise a plan on how these entities can collectively work towards achieving their respective IDP objectives and National priorities/outcomes.

The District Intergovernmental Relations Forum is operational and meets quarterly to monitor the discussions and implementation. The reports to various committees of the Municipality are cascaded down to the district municipality in a more efficient manner. The Sub-Fora then report to the Technical Support Forum (made up by Municipal Managers) for discussion and recommendation. Below are the reporting IGR structures.

Table 70: iLembe Family of Municipalities IGR Structures

No.	Name of The Forum	Chairperson	Frequency	Functionality
1	DIF - District Intergovernmental Forum (MAYORS')	District Mayor	Quarterly	Yes
2	TSF - Technical Support Forum	Municipal Manager	Monthly	Yes

	(Mms')	of IDM		
3	3 DAFF - District Area Financial Forum (CFOs)	Municipal Manager of LM	Quarterly	Yes
4	District Government IT Officers Committee (DGITOC)	Municipal Manager of IDM	Quarterly	Yes
5	Disaster Management Advisory Forum (DMAC)	Municipal Manager of KwaDukuza LM	Quarterly	Yes
6	Performance Management System Forum (PMSF)	Municipal Manager of Mandeni LM	Quarterly	Yes
7	Local Economic Development Forum (LEDF)	Municipal Manager of Mandeni LM	Bi-Monthly	Yes
8	District Communicators Forum (DCF)	Municipal Manager of LM	Monthly	Yes
9	Planning Development Forum (PDF)	Municipal Manager of Mandeni LM	Monthly	Yes
10	Infrastructure Forum (IF)	Municipal Manager of KwaDukuza LM	Monthly	Yes
11	Speakers' Forum	District Speaker	Monthly	Yes

5.3.1.3 Participation of Sector Departments in IGR Forums within the District

The sector departments such as Department of Health, Department of Transport, Department of Human Settlements, Department of Social Development and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs participate on the IGR forums for the Municipality. The sectors departments attend the IGR forums quarterly to report on progress, for example: KZN CoGTA reports on the feedback of the Disaster Management, Public Participation, IDP, PMS and Basic to Basics results, Rural Development and Land Reform, Umgeni Water, Eskom and Human Settlements Department report on the status of housing projects. The other Sector department are called to the Forum as and when required. The IGR reports are tabled at Council meetings very quarter.

5.3.2 Discussion of Strategic Pronouncements from National and Provincial IGR Structures

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) establishes a state that supports interaction and co-operation between the three spheres of government on a continuous basis and therefore provides a set of principles to direct the manner and quality of those interactions. The municipality is committed in ensuring continuous interactions with all spheres of government by ensuring participation in all the existing national and provincial IGR structures such as the National and Provincial structures where the strategic pronouncements are discussed and

monitoring of progress pertaining to strategic interventions. The Premiers co-ordinating forum, Munien and Technical Munien whereby Mayors and Municipal Managers respond and discuss issues and progress.

5.3.3 Tabling of IGR Reports to Council

The municipality ensures that the IGR reports are tabled to Council for approval, adoption and implementation.

5.4 The Status of the Functional Ward Committees

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act, (Act 117 of 1998) municipalities are required to establish ward committees to enhance community participation in municipal development processes.

The Local Municipality comprises of 19 wards that have fully functional wards committees. In total has 190 *Ward Committees Members*. The ward committees have already been established and training has already been provided to capacitate them to be able to facilitate service delivery issues in their areas. They serve on various municipal forums, Sports, Housing, IDP Representative, Business Forum and LED forums which enhances strong community participation in all municipal programmes. The ward committees in the Municipality are largely functional and report on monthly basis with the support received by Municipality and KZN COGTA. Performance and monitoring of ward committees is over-seen by Public Participation unit, where each ward committee submits sectorial reports together with minutes monthly. The Ward Committees are highly functional and receive substantial out-of-pocket stipends an amount of R1 450 per month. The Ward committees' meetings and trainings are being monitored in the performance management system.

5.5 Ward Based Planning

The Municipality has developed 19 Ward-Based Plans for 2023/2024 financial year in consultation with the ward councillors, ward committee members and the community and all other affected stakeholders. It ensures that the budget is highly influenced by the needs of the community. In preparation of the fourth generation IDP a series of ward meetings/engagements took place to confirm wards-based community needs. All Ward-Based Plans of the 19 wards are considered in the IDP process. The Ward Based Plans for 2023/2024 financial year are attached at **Annexure G**.

5.5.1 IDP Ward Needs and Priorities for the 2023/2024 Financial Year.

The table below indicate Ward priorities per ward.

Table 71: IDP Ward Priorities

WARD 1	WARD	PRIORTIY
CDC: Glendale, Hullets, Msonono and Tshepula	1	1
Access Roads: Nhlangwini, Pheyane, 40 Nhlangwini access road	1	2
Berea housing project (40)	1	3
Land	1	4
Mnsonono Creche	1	6
Housing: Msonono, Hullets and Parukapad	1	7
Nhlangwini Hall renovations	1	8
Glendale Cemetery	1	9
Nhlangwini Clinic	1	10
Electricity infills	1	11
Building of a High School (Nhlangwini)	1	12
Library	1	13
Co-operative support (fencing)	1	14

WARD 2	WARD	PRIORTIY
Water/ Sanitation	**2**	1
Nsuze sport field renovation	**2**	2
Housing (Phase 02)	2	3
Access Roads; Mwandla, Mhlongo, Nzuza; Mazombe, Cibane; Gcamu, Zinkawini, Sibhukudweni access road and Maphumulo access road.	2	4
Wewe clinic	2	5
Mabutho Hall	2	6
Nsuze Waterfall maintenance	2	7
Grazing Camp	2	8
Tourism Development	2	9
Agricultural Development	2	10
Youth Development	2	11
Skills Development	2	12
Co-operatives Support	2	13
Magxuma Tourism Site	2	14
Road: D1523, D2490, D1577- D1618	2	15
Gcwensa Creche	2	16
Electricity Infills	2	17
Dalibho sports field	2	18
	2	19
Bhamshella Town Development	2	20
Waterfall	2	21
Maintenance of all DOT roads	2	22

WARD 3	WARD	PRIORITY
Sani Access Road	3	1
Waterfall School access road	3	2
Housing	3	3
Land	3	4
Waterfall hall renovation	3	5
Nyangaye Access Road	3	6
Mlandeleni CDC	3	6
Waterfall crèche	3	7
Waterfall camp fencing	3	8
Glendale camp fencing	3	9
KwaMagwaza cemetery	3	10

Glendale CDC renovation	3	11
Mthombisa Access Road	3	12
Clinic	3	13
Waterfall community garden fencing	3	14
Glendale deepening tank	3	15
Agriculture: Village	3	16
College: Sewing Skills	3	17
L21 Access Road (Department of Transport)	3	18

WARD 4	WARD	PRIORITY
CDC Ngcongangconga and Phambela	4	1
Access Road: Chibini, Myayiza, Mahlashaneni, Okhalweni, Phoyiseni and Kwanzuza	4	2
Mjobhozini Bridge and Computer centre in Umvoti	4	3
Creche: Mandlakazi and Ovanzini	4	4
Halls Renovations: Ezimpangeleni, Chibini and Mjota	4	5
Creche Renovations: Zimpangeleni, Sioni and Chibini	4	6
Sports field: Ovanzini, Phambela, Chibini and Mandlakazi	4	7
Dipping Tank: Kwandevu and windmill Zimpangeleni	4	8
Mlamula Phase 2 Eco Housing	4	9
Shopping Centre Mvoti	4	10
Taxi Rank Mvoti	4	11

WARD 5	WARD	PRIORITY
Water supply	5	1
Access Road: Skhotho	5	1
Regravelling: Wollongo, Mathwala, Deda, Musgrave, Mkhomazi, Sogidi, L3007 Road and Nambithana road	5	2
Renovation: KwaDeda Club houses and connection of kwaDeda sport field lights.	5	3
Electricity infills	5	4
Mkhomazi or Wolongo Creche	5	5
Housing: Mlamula Phase 2	5	6
Agricultural Co-operative Development	5	7
Deda Centre Renovations	5	8
Renovation of Deda Hall	5	9
Qalakahle and Mkhomazi Hall		10
Deda Sport field pitch	5	11
Deda Master light	5	12
Fencing and boreholes for cooperatives projects	5	13
Syaphumula, Qalakahle and Nambithane Sport field	5	14

WARD 6	WARD	PRIORITY
Access Roads: Madwaleni access road Mabheleni, Noordsberg, Zichwayini.Matsheketsheni, Qhubakahle, Mkhize, Phambela, Simunye,	6	1
Bhamshela Multi-Functional Centre	6	1
Noordsburg Multi-Functional	6	2
water	6	3
Sanitation	6	4
Road: D1523 D 889	6	5

Agricultural Cooperation	6	6
SportGround: Qhubakahle	6	7
Matsheketsheni Primary School	6	8
Bhamshela Town Development	6	9
Electricity infill projects	6	10

WARD 7	WARD	PRIORITY
Housing	7	1
Mwandla Road joining Maphumulo, Gogovuma Road, Mangqekeni Road, Zesuliwe Road, P712 Road, and eDiphini eNsuze	7	2
eTsheni Bridge	7	3
Hlalakahle CDC	7	3
Unyazi CDC	7	4
Sports Field: Hlalakahle & Mary Grey	7	4
Sports Centre fencing: Mary Grey		
Sthokozise and Unyazi Creche renovations	7	5
Zakhele CDC renovations	7	5
Lightning conductor	7	6
Water and Sanitation (disabled people)	7	7
Luthuli Community Hall	7	8
Creches: Zakhele, Gogovuma and Mary grey	7	9
Fencing gardens: Isinandi, Sinamuva, Xanyana, Faya, Senzokwethu farming and Siyazenzela youth farming	7	10
Regravelling of (D1617, D891 and D1629)	7	11
Zakhele Gym park	7	12
Clinic: Luthuli clinic	7	12
Zakhele Library	7	13
May Grey Signage and KwaVuma Senior citizen signage	7	13
Access Roads: Khekhe, Mlotshwa, Ndunsuleni, Wheelchair, 14 access road, Khumalo, Ziqhwageni, Maphumulo, Mamazi, Mancinza; Nduli; Mafumeyana; Nhlanhleni; Dlamini; Ximba; Khoza; UNyazini; Dube Mdodi; KwaNgidi; Zilwayo, KwaFaya; Mandleya; Makhanya; Stop8, Dube KwaNgidi, uNyazi access road, Mlondi.	7	14
Hospice	7	15
eTsheni Tourism Development	7	16

WARD 8	WARD	PRIORITY
Water	8	1
Mhlali foot bridges	8	2
Mcathu CDC	8	3
Msengeni CDC	8	4
Msengeni grazing camp	8	5
Access roadS	8	6
Mcathu foot bridge	8	7
Masakhane sports centre	8	8
Electricity phase 2 (infills)	8	9
Sanitation phase 1(Toilets)	8	10
Housing project	8	11
Mapholoba CDC	8	12

WARD 9	WARD	PRIORITY
Ozwathini and Nhlangakazi CDC	9	1

Khanyisa Sportsfield	9	2
Ozwathini Creche, Nhlangakazi Creche, Montobello Creche	9	3
Sanitation (Toilets)	9	4
Montobello Hall Renovation	9	5
Drayeni access road, Qwaqwa access road, Nsuze access road, Thusi access road, Goge access road	9	6
Housing (RDP houses)	9	7
Water	9	8
Electricity	9	9
Businss center/ market stalls	9	10
Fencing of cooperatives projects (agriculture)	9	11
Tier road to Montobello hospital	9	12

WARD 10	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Halls: Maqokomela and Dikwayo (hall renovations)	10	1
Market Stalls (Magongolo renovations)	10	2
Grazing Camp: Magongolo	10	3
Sports field Dikwayo	10	4
Creche: Magongolo	10	5
Access road (Magongongo, Esigodini) maintenance	10	6
Access road: Nkumbanyuswa,	10	7
Access Road (Magongolo, Vilakazi)	10	8
Access Road (Magongolo, Esgodini) maintenance	10	9
Access Road (Magongolo to Dikwayo) maintenance	10	10

WARD 11	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Access Roads: Nsimbini, Sanguphe, Slungwaneni, Dlamuka access road, D1509, D865, Mbuzazane and mathoba access road	11	1
Mayika Sport Ground	11	2
Community Library	11	3
Electricity	11	4
Renovation of Matholamnyana Sportsground	11	5
Matholamnyama bridge	11	6
Toilets/ sanitation	11	7
Thabani Luthuli electricity	11	8
Nozandla Tourism	11	9
Co-operatives Support	11	10
Nkumbanyuswa Housing project	11	11
Qadi Housing project	11	12
Fencing of Community Gardens	11	13
water		14

WARD 12	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Bridges: Sokhulu, Mgezengwana and Khohlwa	12	1
Access roads: Engosini, Ekhohlwa, Isithupha, Jika to Sthupha Clinic, Hloniphani to KaMsomi, Mganwini to Enkwalini, Mpisini to P714, Ethafeni to Enkwambase	12	2
Halls: Sthupha, Ezibomvini Khohlwa hall	12	3
Sport fields: Ezibomvini, Ekhohlwa, Nkwambase, Hloniphani and Ngedleni	12	4
P715 Tar Road (From Cell C to Noodrburg Road)	12	5
Creches: Zibomvini, Hloniphani, Khohlwa, Nkwambase, Mgezengwane, Ngedleni, Mqwayini	12	6
Kwambase Clinic	12	7

Mgqwayini Primary School	12	8
Tourism Development	12	9
Housing (Qadi)	12	10

WARD 13	WARD	PRIORITY
Ntaphuka CDC	13	1
Madlebe access road	13	2
Sisebenzile access road	13	3
Nhlabamkhosi access road	13	4
Sanitation (Toilet project)	13	5
Mbeki to Jikeni tar road	13	6
Skills centre	13	7
Electricity infills	13	8
Shange access road	13	9
Mgibandlala sport ground	13	10

WARD 14	WARD	PRIORITY
Ndodembi Bridge	14	1
building of Nompande Sports field; Pentecoste (Bhanoyi) sports field	14	2
Electricity infill	14	3
Toilets infill (Sanitation)	14	4
Access roads; Bhanoyi Road; Makhathini access road; Ezindlovni -Jele Road Bhethemu Road and Red devil access road.	14	5
Emthebeni Creche; nompande creche	14	6
Mdada Bridge, mthebeni Bridge	14	7
Renovation of Nduli sports field	14	7
Mthebeni Bridge	14	8
Mthebeni skill centre (electricity; water and sanitation and chairs)	14	9
Clinic Mthebeni VD	14	10
School (Msunduze/ Bhanoyi)	14	11
Fencing of cooperatives (Agriculture)	14	12
Tier road (Mkhabela to Oarkford) Transport	14	13
Khumalo Road	14	14

WARD 15	WARD	PRIORITY
Electricity Type 1, Type 2/ Type 3 Eskom and Ndwedwe	15	2
Roads: Shakavillage and Mzileni, Nhlabathi, Zondo road phase 2, Mpungeni access road, Nyongwana access road and Phewa access road.	15	2
Ndwedwe Central Indoor Sports Centre	15	1
Nyongwana, Zondo Ngwane Road, Madimeni Road, Shaka village Road, Mzileni Road and Phewa road (concrete)	15	4
Cricket Sports field	15	5
Art and Culture Centre	15	6
Qadi housing project	15	7
Nkumbanyuswa housing project	15	8
15 Boreholes (iLembe or Public Works)	15	9
Crèches: Mzamo, Mpungeni, Mzokhulayo and Mutwa/Madimeni	15	10
CDC: Mzokhulayo and Mpungeni	15	
Geysers	15	11
Mzokhulayo Sports field and Netball court, Mpungeni	15	12

Sportfield, Mthukutheli sports field		
Swimming Pool Academy	15	13
Disaster management centre	15	14
Ndwedwe Buy back centre	15	15
Isgcino bridge (cross way), Madimeni bridge (cross way), Zondo road bridge, Mzileni bridge	15	16
Court road, home affairs road. Tar road	15	17
Fencing and Renovations of regional sports field	15	18
Town Development	15	19
WARD 16	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Access Roads: Ndaka, Cibane access, Amatata, and Dlayejwana,	16	1
Housing project phase two and three	16	2
Electrification infill	16	3
Sanitation infill	16	4
Water project (spring water upgrade)	16	5
Mkhumbuzi sport ground upgrade	16	6
Maduna sport ground upgrade	16	7
Nsele sport ground upgrade	16	8
Gweni sportsground upgrade	16	9
Wosiyane sportground upgrade	16	10
Makhazini sport ground upgrade	16	11
Nonoti sport ground upgrade	16	12
Msilili hall	16	13
Menyane hall	16	14
Msilili bridge	16	15
Mahedeni bridge		
Hoqweni bridge crossway- Mqeku and Nhlambamasoka bridge	16	16
Mnyameni bridge crossway	16	16
Network connection	16	16
Nsele Bridge	16	17
WARD 17	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Water	17	1
Maphofu bridge	17	1
Housing	17	1
Mzunga CDC, Khumalo CDC, Chili CDC and Manyonini CDC	17	2
Access Roads: Maganini, Mzunga, Emathankini and Ndimande	17	3
Road: P716, L1042, D1543 and A3826	17	4
Meme Dipping Tank	17	5
Mbayini Sport Centre	17	6
Streetlights	17	7
Type 2 Electricity	17	8
Network connection	17	9
Maintenance of Springs	17	10
Fencing of Gardens	17	11
Toilets	17	12
WARD 18	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Electricity	18	3
Water	18	1
Housing	18	2
KwaLoshe Game Reserve	18	4
Makhawula hall	18	2

Mission Sports field	18	3
Makhuluseni hall	18	2
Access Road: Makhanya access road, Makhawula access, Shangase, Novimba, Thafamasi, Cibane, Magongiseni access road, Makhuluseni access road	18	3
Makhawula Creche	18	3
Makhanya access road bridge	18	3
Makhuluseni Sports field	18	3
New Village Sports field	18	
WARD 19	**WARD**	**PRIORITY**
Electricity Infill's	19	1
Housing	19	2
Grazing Camps	19	2
Agricultural projects Co-operative Support	19	2
Access Roads regravelling- schools: Zubane, Nhlangano, Nobantu/ Manzini, Bhekamafa, Vulela	19	1
Mantshunguntshu Road and Bridge	19	1
Halls: Simamane, Mkhukhuze, Mahedeni and Zubane hall	19	2
Creches: Zamindlela, Snothando, Mantingwane, Thandolwethu and Sbusisiwe Community creche	19	1
Hlophe CDC		2
P102 Tar Road	19	1
Mkhukhuze Market	19	1
Water and Sanitation	19	1
Phewa Road regravelling and KwaCebekhulu	19	2
Ndiyazi Sportfield, KwaHlophe, Mkhukhuze, Mangangeni Sports field	19	2
Sgedleni Hall Renovation, Mahedeni creche/hall renovation	19	1

5.6 Participation of Amakhosi in Council Meetings

According to Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act states that Traditional authorities that traditionally observe a system of customary law in a municipality, may participate through their leaders, identified in terms of subsection (2), in the proceedings of the council of that municipality, and those traditional leaders must be allowed to attend and participate in any meeting of the council. The following table below indicates the number of the Council meetings and municipal development activities/events where in the traditional leaders (Amakhosi) attended.

Table 72: Attendance by the Traditional Leaders (Amakhosi) at Council Meetings/Development Programmes

Purpose	VENUE	TIME	DATE
IDP Representative Forum	Jonny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/10/2021
Council Meetings	NLM	10H00	All
Workshop Strategic Planning Session	Margate		13-16 March 2023
IDP Mayoral IMbizo	Ngayiphi Sport field	10H00	11/11/2022
IDP Mayoral Imbizo	Nhlangwini sport field	10H00	17/11/2022

IDP Mayoral Imbizo	Ndodembi sport field	10H00	23/11/2022
IDP Representative Forum	Johnny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/04/2023
SPEAKERS Imbizo	Ward 18	10H00	26/04/2023
IDP Budget Mayoral Imbizo	Nondabula Sport field	10H00	11/05/2023
IDP Budget Mayoral Imbizo	Emathendeni Sport Field	10H00	18/05/2023

The Local Municipality is classified as a Category B Municipality in terms of the Municipal Structures, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) and comprises of mostly rural areas governed by Traditional Authorities. Tenure is under the Ingonyama Trust, and a very small percentage is directly under the control of the municipality (Town). There are 19 Traditional Leaders the list has been provided below with contact details as follows:

Table 73: Traditional Leaders

AMAKHOSI ASENDWEDWE	
INKOSI'S NAME	CELL NUMBER
INkosi NW Chili of KwaChili TC	082-404-2267/0781658342
INkosi Thulani P Cibane of KwaCibane TC	079-800-1733
INkosi MN Ndimande of Nsuze-Gcwensa TC	072-840-7568
INkosi BV Hlophe of KwaHlophe TC	078-332-4393
INkosi S Khumalo of KwaKhumalo TC (CHAIRPERSON of Amakhosi)	076-320-8266
INkosi L Magwaza of KwaMagwaza	072-514-4794
INkosi VT Ngcobo of eMalangeni TC	084-411-5185
INkosi M.N Ndimande of Gcwensa TC	082-281 0291
INkosi MM Ngcobo Mlamula TC	076-786-0839
INkosi MA Ngcobo Mavela TC	073-317-1514
INkosi MW Qwabe Qwabe TC	073-060-0379
KwaLuthuli TC	072-431-1214
Induna NP Zungu – on behalf of eMangangeni Traditional Council	0824383600
INkosi Sifiso W Ngcobo of NkumbaNyuswa Traditional Council	071-497-2036
INkosi B.M Ngcobo of Nodwengu Traditional Council	079-117-4053
INkosi PB Gumede of KwaQwabe Traditional Council (Ward 3, Waterfall)	072-803-9669
INkosi R NZAMA of Wosiyane Traditional Council	078-265-5545
INkosi MG Shangase of KwaShangase Traditional Council Secretary	078-513-2465 078-052-6660
Inkosi M Ngcobo Iqadi Traditional Council Induna ME Mdima	083-215-8012 078-479-9158

5.7 Establishment of IDP Steering Committee

As part of the IDP/Budget/OPMS process, the municipal Council established the IDP Steering Committee (MANCO and Extended MANCO Members) that supports the Municipal Manager, IDP and the Budget Office. The composition of this Steering Committee will be as follows:

The IDP Steering Committee is composed of the following groups:

- Municipal Manager
- Senior Managers
- Management Committee

- Senior municipal officials and DPSS

External technical members to be co-opted from time to time will be:

- Consultants (if appointed)
- Sector Departments

5.8 Functionality of the Management Structures

The Municipality Management committee is functional, and it meets every Monday of each month. The Management Committee (MANCO) meeting which is chaired by the Municipal Manager, and it includes all Head of Departments of the Municipality. The strategic intent of this committee is to ensure coherent approach to municipal operations, performance monitoring, identifying of gaps and effective implementation of municipal service delivery plans of the Municipality.

5.8.1 Extended Management Committee

The Municipality Extended Management committee is functional, and it meets every second Monday of each month. The Management Extended Committee (MANCO) is an extended management meeting which is chaired by the Municipal Manager, and it includes all Head of Departments and middle management of the Municipality. The strategic intent of this committee is to ensure coherent approach to municipal operations, performance monitoring, identifying of gaps and effective implementation of municipal service delivery plans of the Municipality.

5.8.2 Council Sittings

The Council of the Local Municipality consists of 37 Councillors, of which 19 are ward councillors directly elected by Community and 18 councillors which are elected by Political Parties to be represented in Council. The table below provides a list of Councillors, their office and political affiliations.

To ensure compliance with the legislative requirement that the Council meet at least quarterly, however the Council can meet at any time to consider special items on the agenda. However, to meet compliance requirements in relation to such issues as Performance Report, Mid Term Performance Assessment, Budget approvals, mid-term Budget Reviews, Adjustments Budgets, IDP Reviews, Annual Report and Annual Report Oversight reviews, the Council effectively meets almost once every in two months. It has otherwise delegated to its Executive Committee power to exercise all powers of the Council in respect of matters not specifically excluded from delegation in terms of Section 160 (2) of the Constitution and Section 59 of the Systems Act.

To facilitate maximum participation by Councillors in the decision-making processes of the Council and its Committees, all Councillors are provided with copies of the agenda and minutes of all meetings of the Council, it's Executive Committee, its Portfolio Committee and its Sub-Committees and Task Teams.

5.8.3 The Executive Committee

Municipality has established an Executive Committee consisting of eight Councillors. Although the way the composition of the Executive Committees should be determined is not prescribed by legislation, when establishing the Executive Committee, the Council was mindful of the provisions of Section 160(8) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. In keeping with the requirements of that Section of the Constitution, the Executive Committee was constituted on the basis of proportional representation.

The Executive Committee holds ordinary meetings once a month with additional special meetings convened as and when necessary.

5.9 Communication Plan/Strategy for Public Participation

The Municipality has reviewed its Communication Plan and it was adopted by the Council in March 2023 for implementation in 2023/2024 financial year. The strategic mission of the Public Participation Unit to enable the political office bearers to fulfil their constitutional functions and electoral mandate by:

- Providing professional, effective and efficient support services to the three principals in support of their obligations.
- Effectively planning and overall co-ordination and monitoring public participation process through activities of public hearings and public meetings.
- Ensuring effective functioning of Ward Committees in the district.
- Liaising with other state departments in pursuance of goals and objectives enshrined in the constitution, section 41, Chapter Two, Co-operative Governance, and intergovernmental relations Framework Act, 2005.
- Rendering support services, speech writing, protocol and ceremonial services, services to the Speaker, Mayor council structures and Speaker and Municipal Manager and other Directorates within the municipality.

The Municipality has reviewed the Public Participation Strategy, the strategy will be adopted by Council end of June 2023. It recognizes the benefits of public participation in its activities. These benefits are:

- Increased level of information in communities
- Better need identification for communities
- Improved service delivery
- Community empowerment
- Greater accountability
- Better wealth distribution
- Greater community solidarity
- Greater tolerance of diversity

5.9.1 Public Participation and Communication Structures

The Ndwedwe Municipality does not have a Communication Plan; however, the Draft Public participation Strategy has been prepared and will be adopted end of June 2023. Currently, the municipality conducts its public participation through the following structures:

IDP Representative Forum: this Forum is constituted by Ward Councillors, Ward Committee Members, Traditional Leaders, Community Development Workers (CDWs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); District Municipality, Sector Departments, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), etc. This Forum is consulted in respect of the IDP, PMS, budget, and other strategic decisions by the municipality. The Forum can sit two or three times in a financial year. The attendance of the meetings of the Forum has increased considerably over the years. The challenge remains on the part of the government departments and SOEs to honour invitations.

Mayoral Izimbizo: The Izimbizo is one way of involving the communities to the activities of the municipality. The communities are normally consulted at this level when the mayor tables the IDP and Budget. This financial year, the Izimbizo will be improved to include a systematic reporting to the communities in respect of IDP-Budget Implementation, etc. It is, however, important to note that the Imbizo are not a replacement of IDP forums but are complementary in their nature.

District Forums: iLembe District Municipality has, on more than one occasion, held successful forums/Imbizo. This is particularly important considering that the district is directly responsible for the delivery of water and sanitation functions.

Ward Committees: since the establishment of the Ward Committees by the Office of the Speaker, there has been a considerable improvement in the functioning of these structures. The Speaker's Office is currently considering making a serious performance audit of these structures. This would ensure that planned meetings are held and that there is great interaction between the community members and the committee, and that Traditional Councils are effectively engaged for greater participation. All wards in have their Ward Committees which are functional. These forums sit once a month. This structure reports to the ward Councillor, and the information is escalated to the Municipality.

Community Development Workers (CDWs): the CDWs have proven to be very useful in terms of ensuring successful service delivery. These are responsible for community-based planning and Ward Plans. They are also assisting in information gathering for the ward committees and providing a general support to ward committees in advising residents on how to solve their problems. However, there is room for improvement in terms of leveraging the development support and role of CDWs in the administrative machinery of the municipality.

Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) (Synergizing partnership between local government and traditional councils): since the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs started this initiative; the municipality took the opportunity to ensure that there are systematic working relations between itself and traditional councils. The meetings of the JCC have proven to be successful since the inception of this partnership. There is, however, a need to ensure that both Councillors and Amakhosi are trained to ensure that the partnership becomes a success. Such training is going to start at the level of clarifying roles and functions, i.e., ground rules for effective partnership. Amakhosi do participate in Council meetings as part of Section 81 of Municipal Structures Act.

Municipal Staff (Public Participation Officers): The Office of the Speaker is responsible for public participation. However, this Office cannot function effectively if it is not assisted by dedicated personnel. To that effect, the municipality has appointed two Public Participation Officers.

The review of the Public Participation Strategy would reinforce the current culture of participation by systemically channelling all the efforts to a much more effective participation. 7 Key Challenges as follows:
There is no manufacturing, commercial, tourism or tertiary services employment opportunities currently in the area.

- Overcoming difficulties in accessing tribal land for development opportunities.
- The backlog in the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and housing.
- Inadequate road infrastructure has negative impact on the economy as well as on the general accessibility to certain sections of the Municipality.
- Steep landscape and fragmented settlement pattern have negative impact on municipality's internal and external linkages, rendering the servicing of the area to be costly and being conditionally suitable for a series of land uses and activities including commercial agriculture, and cost-efficient housing.

5.9.2 Public Participation Meeting During IDP Process

In compliance with Chapter 4, Section 16(1) of the Municipal System Act 32 of 2000, Municipality in collaboration with iLembe District Municipality conducted the Mayoral Imbizos which were scheduled as follows:

Table 74: Public Participation meetings

ACTIVITY	WARD ATTENDING	VENUE	TIME	DATE
IDP Representative Forum	Stakeholders	Jonny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/10/202
IDP Mayoral IMbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders	Ngayiphi Sport field	10H00	11/11/2022

	Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community			
IDP Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Nhlangwini sport field	10H00	17/11/2022
IDP Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Ndodembi sport field	10H00	23/11/2022
IDP Representative Forum	Stakeholders	Johnny Makhathini Hall	10H00	21/04/2023
SPEAKERS Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Ward 18	10H00	26/04/2023
IDP Budget Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Nondabula Sport field	10H00	11/05/2023
IDP Budget Mayoral Imbizo	Stakeholders Municipal Officials Government Stakeholders Councillors Amakhosi Ward committee SAPS Community	Emathendeni Sport Field	10H00	18/05/2023

The development of the IDP is a public driven process, which in effect means that projects and programs that form a part of the IDP must be delivered upon to the community that we serve.

5.10 The Internal Audit Unit and Audit/Performance Committees

5.10.1 Functionality of the Internal Audit Unit

The Municipality has established the Internal Audit Unit according to Section 165 of the Municipal Finance Management Act No 56 of 2003. The Internal Audit Manager Unit is fully operational with the Internal Audit Manager in place. Bonakude has been appointed by the municipality to assist the municipality with the internal audit services as per sub-section (3) which stipulates that the municipality may outsource the services if the municipality requires assistance to develop its internal capacity. The Internal Audit unit reports to the Audit Committee and performs the following function:

a) prepare a risk-based audit plan and an internal audit program for each financial year.
b) advise the accounting officer and report to the audit committee on the implementation of the internal audit plan and matters relating to—
i. internal audit.
ii. internal controls.
iii. accounting procedures and practices.
iv. risk and risk management.
v. performance management.
vi. loss control; and
c) perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the accounting officer".

Bonakude will provide the Internal Audit Services support to the municipality for a period of three years, and they started in August 2022 to July 2025. An Internal Audit Charter, three years roll out and a risk based internal audit plan are prepared and/or reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee each financial year. The Unit functions in accordance with the Internal Audit Charter – it reports administratively directly to the Municipal Manager and functionally to the Audit/Performance Committee.

The Internal Audit Unit functions in accordance with the Internal Audit Charter – it reports administratively directly to the Municipal Manager and functionally to the Audit and Performance Committee.

The Internal Audit Unit reports functionally to the Performance and Audit Committee on the implementation of the risk based internal audit plan and matters relating to, internal audit, internal controls, accounting procedures and practices, risk and risk management, performance management, loss control and compliance with the relevant legislations. The Internal Audit Unit administratively reports to the Municipal Manager.

5.10.2 Audit Committee/Performance Audit Committee

In terms of Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, "each Municipality must have an Audit Committee". This Audit Committee is established in terms Section 166 of Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 and Section 45 Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 read together with Regulation 14(2) of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001.

The Audit Committee assists Council in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting, process, the system of internal control, the audit process and the Municipality's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the code of conduct.

The Municipality has combined performance and the normal audit committee into a single structure.
All audit and Performance Committee Members and the Chairperson are independent and non-executive consisting of members all appointed from outside of the political and administrative structure of the Municipality. The Audit and Performance Committee Chairperson and the Members are all suitably qualified and function in accordance with the Audit and Performance Committee Charter that is annually renewal and approved by Council. The Annual Work Plan is also reviewed and approved by the Committee annually. The Committee meets quarterly. The Chairperson has a standing invitee in attending the Municipal Public Accounts Committee.

Table 75: Current Audit Committee/Performance Committee Members

No.	MEMBER	DESIGNATION	GENDER	DURATION
1	Mr RM Mbanjwa	Member	Male	27/08/2021 TO 26/07/2024
2	Mr TG Simelane	Member	Male	27/08/2021 TO 26/07/2024
3	Mr BEM Khuzwayo	Member	Male	27/08/021 TO 26/07/2024
4	Ms NH Thungo	Member	Female	27/08/2021 TO 26/07/2024

The municipality acknowledges the findings and recommendations of the Auditor General (AG) made in respect of the 2021/2022 financial year and AG Report is attached as an annexure. The comments were helpful to enrich the process towards the compilation and content of this IDP. An AG action plan has been developed to address all issues raised in the Audit Outcomes Report and the AG Action Plan is attached as an annexure. The Municipality has established the Audit Steering Committee implement any other controls other that will enhance AG's Audit Opinion.

5.11 Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

Section 62(i) (c) of MFMA requires a municipality to have and maintain an effective, efficient, and transparent system of risk management. The municipality endeavours to minimise risk by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints. Responsibility for the risk management resides mostly with line management in all departments however every employee is responsible for risk management.

The Municipality has established the Risk Management Unit and it is fully operational. The Risk and Compliance Manager has been appointed by the municipality. A Risk Management Committee has

been established and the Independent Chairperson has been appointed to provide assistance to the municipality starting from August 2022 ending July 2025.

5.11.1 Functioning of the Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee functions as per the Risk Management Charter that is reviewed annually and approved the Municipal Manager. The Annual Implementation Plan gets reviewed and by the Committee annually. The RMC Committee meets quarterly and the Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee reports to the Audit and Performance Committee quarterly.

Table 76: Risk Management Committee Members

No.	MEMBER	DESIGNATION	GENDER
1	Miss Z Lugongolo	Independent Chairperson	Female
2	Mr DSG Khuzwayo	Municipal Manager	Male
3	Mr NXE Hlekwane	Acting CFO	Male
4	Ms Z Khuluse	Acting Director: EDP	Male
5	Mr PP Mbonambi	Director: Community	Female
6	Ms L Mhatu	Acting Director: Corporate	Female
7	Mr DH Mzolo	Acting Director: Technical	Male
8	Mr T Mlaba	Manager: Risk and Compliance	Male

Table 77: Risk Management Champions

No.	MEMBER	DESIGNATION	GENDER
1	Mr T Ngiba	Manager: Disaster Management	Male
2	Mr S Ngidi	Manager: Budget and Reporting	Male
3	Ms Z Khuluse	Manager: LED	Female
4	Mr F Luthuli	Manager: Public Works	Female
5	Ms L Mhatu	Acting Director: Corporate	Female

Table 78: Risk Management Committee- Standing Invites

No.	MEMBER	DESIGNATION	GENDER
1	Mr S Mthembu	Manager: ICT	Male
2	Mrs L Naidoo	Manager: PMS and IDP	Male
3	Ms B Zulu	Manager: Internal Audit	Female
4	Mr T Mlaba	Manager: Risk and Compliance	Male

5.11.2 The Risks Registers

The 2022/2023 financial risk assessment has been conducted by the Municipality assisted by the KZN Provincial Treasury. A Strategic, Fraud, ICT and Operational Risk Register has been developed and presented to the Audit and Performance Committee and tabled to Municipal Council and were adopted.

The Risks Registers are reviewed quarterly and reported to the Risk Management Committee, Audit and Performance Committee, Municipal Public Accounts Committee.

The copies of the risk's registers are attached as an annexure for ease of reference. The Municipal Management utilizes the risk register.

5.11.3 Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy

The Municipality has an Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy in place. The strategy was reviewed with other Council plans and policies and was approved by Council in March 2023. A copy of the Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy is attached as an annexure for ease of reference. The Municipality's Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy has been developed in accordance with the expressed commitment of Government to fight corruption. The Municipality shares the Whistle Blowing/ Hotline Services with iLembe District Municipality and with another local municipality falls under iLembe District Municipality.

Table 79: Risk Management Policies 2023/2024

No.	POLICY	LAST APPROVED BY COUNCIL
1	ERM Framework	July 2022
2	ERM Policy	July 2022
3	Fraud Prevention Strategy	July 2022
4	Anti- Fraud and Corruption Policy	July 2022
5	Whistle Blowing/ Hotline Policy	July 2022
6	Loss Control and Prevention Management Policy	July 2022
7	Conflict of Interest policy	July 2022
8	Acceptance/Giving of Gifts, Donations and Sponsorship Policy	July 2022

5.14 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Following the guidelines of the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the municipality has established a Municipal Public Accounts Committee. The Committee consists of 7 Councillors of the Municipality, who are not members of the Executive Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee is appointed by the Council from amongst the members of the

Committee. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee Terms of Refence together with the Annual Working Plan was reviewed and adopted by the Council. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee Chairperson has a standing invite to the Municipal Audit and Performance Committee and the
The Committee examines:

- the financial statements of all executive organs of Council.
- any audit reports issued by the Auditor General on the affairs of the Municipality and its Municipal Entity.
- any other financial statements or reports referred to the Committee by the Council.
- the annual report on behalf of the Council.
- It also: -
- reports to the Council, through the Speaker, on any of the financial statements and reports referred to above.
- develops the annual oversight report based on the annual report.
- initiates any investigation in its area of competence; and
- performs any other function assigned to it by resolution of the Council.

5.12 Comprehensive List of Council Adopted Policies and Plans

These are the policies in place that regulate the conduct of our human capital in executing their duties and responsibilities. Some matters are regulated in terms of collective agreements and legislation the following Policies are in place.

Table 80: Policies and Plans

Name of Policy	Review and Approval Date
Fleet management policy	May 2022
Bursary Policy	May 2022
Pauper and Burial Indigent Policy	May 2022
ICT Policies	May 2022
PMS Policy	May 2022
Internship and scarce experiential learning critical and scarce skills policy	May 2022
ICT Policies ICT Policy and Framework ICT Security Control Policy ICT User Access Management Policy ICT Service Level Agreement Management Policy (External Service Providers/Vendors) CT Disaster Recovery Policy ICT Data Backup Recovery Policy ICT Standard Operating Procedure Hardware and Software Standardization Policy	May 2022
SCM Policy	May 2022
Budget Policy	May 2022
Property Rates Policy	May 2022
Petty Cash Policy	May 2022
ERM Framework	July 2022
ERM Policy	July 2022

Fraud Prevention Strategy	July 2022
Anti- Fraud and Corruption Policy	July 2022
Whistle Blowing/ Hotline Policy	July 2022
Loss Control and Prevention Management Policy	July 2022
Conflict of Interest policy	July 2022
Acceptance/Giving of Gifts, Donations and Sponsorship Policy	July 2022
Informal Trading Policy	May 2023

5.13 By-Laws

A list of By-Laws is in place.

Table 81: List of By-Laws

Name of By-Laws	Completed	Reviewed
SPLUMA By-Laws	100%	Yes. March 2023
Final Rates Management By-Laws	100%	March 2023

5.14 Municipal Bid Committees

The municipality has established the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Unit which supports all the functioning of business units within the Council. The bid committees ensure the provision of efficient, transparent, fair, equitable, and cost-effective procurement services, assisting them to implement their service delivery priorities. In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act's SCM regulations, the SCM unit is established to implement the SCM policy adopted by Council in May 2022. It operates under the direct supervision of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or an official to whom this duty has been delegated, in terms of Section 82 of the Act. Core functions include demand management, acquisition management, logistics management, disposal management, risk management, contract management, assets management and performance management.

The Municipality has the following committees established and functional, with appointments valid for one financial year:

- Bid Specification Committee- Every Tuesday
- Bid Evaluation Committee- Every Tuesday
- Bid Adjudication Committee- Every Tuesday

Table 82: Bid Specialisation Committee Members

BID SPECIFICATION COMMITTEE
LIZIWE MHATU (CHAIRPERSON)
SIYABONGA NYOKA
STHEMBILE MNGADI (SCRIBER)
NOKUKHANYA NGOBESE (SCM)
CHRIS KHOZA
AKHONA NGCOBO

Table 83: Bid Evaluation Committee Members

BID EVALUATION COMMITTEE
SANELE MTHEMBU (CHAIRPERSON)
THULILE FAYA (SCRIBER)
MZOKHONA MKWANAZI
RICHARD MTHOMBO
BONGILE NDLOVU (SCM)
SEBENZILE NGUBANE
NOKULUNGA MTSHALI (SCRIBER)
SAKHISENI GUMEDE

Table 84: Bid Adjudication Committee Members

BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE
XOLANI HLEKWANE (CHAIRPERSON)
DUMISANI MZOLO
LIZIWE MHATU
ZEMPILO KHULUSE
MATI NKABINDE (SCM)
PHUMZILE MBONAMBI
BABONGILE NGCOBO (SCRIBER)

5.15 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Following the guidelines of the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs the Following the guidelines of the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs the Council has established a Municipal Public Accounts Committee. The Committee consists of 7 Councillors of the Municipality, who are not members of the Executive Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee is appointed by the Council from amongst the members of the Committee.

The Committee examines: -

- the financial statements of all executive organs of Council.
- any audit reports issued by the Auditor General on the affairs of the Municipality and its Municipal Entity.
- any other financial statements or reports referred to the Committee by the Council.
- the annual report on behalf of the Council.
- It also: -
- reports to the Council, through the Speaker, on any of the financial statements and reports referred to above.
- develops the annual oversight report based on the annual report.
- initiates any investigation in its area of competence; and
- performs any other function assigned to it by resolution of the Council.

5.16 The Constitution of Portfolio Committees

The Local Municipality has established six Portfolio Committees to assist the Executive Committee, these being: -

- Finance Portfolio Committee.
- Infrastructure and Technical Portfolio Committee.
- Economic Development and Planning Portfolio Committee.
- HR Resource and Local Public Administration
- Committee Services Portfolio Committee

Table 85: List of Portfolio members

FINANCE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	**HUMAN RESOURCE AND LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**
Hon. Mayor Cllr SZ Mfeka Chairperson ANC	
Cllr S Mhlongo ANC	Councillor PS Shezi Chairperson IFP
Cllr NDC Maphumulo ANC	Cllr J Luthuli IFP
Cllr LM Ndlovu ANC	Cllr VC Shangase IFP
Cllr SS Bhengu ANC	Cllr N Simelane ANC
Cllr L M Sibiya DA	Cllr CS Mbhele ANC
Cllr SM Sishi IFP	Cllr Z W Khoza ANC
Cllr Z P Magwaza IFP	Cllr NC Chamane ANC
Cllr RS Hlophe IFP	Cllr S Mhlongo ANC
Cllr MT Khuzwayo EFF	Cllr M Makhanya EFF
Dir responsible: Vacant (Acting CFO) Mr X Hlekwane	**Dir responsible: Vacant (Acting Dir) Ms L Mathu**
INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**
Councillor NN Ntetha: Chairperson: ANC	Councillor ZS Thoolsi chairperson ANC
Cllr NDC Maphumulo: ANC	Cllr LM Ndlovu ANC
Cllr SE Dladla ANC	Cllr SM Mthethwa ANC
Cllr SM Mthethwa ANC	Cllr CS Mbhele ANC
Cllr T P Nkwakhwa ANC	Cllr TP Nkwakha ANC
Cllr P H Ngobese AFR	Cllr PH Ngobese AFR
Cllr SB Mfayela IFP	Cllr RT Nkwanyana IFP
Cllr ES Khuzwayo IFP	Cllr MV Phewa IFP
Cllr RS Hlophe IFP	Cllr VC Shangase IFP
Cllr M Makhanya EFF	Cllr N Makhanya EFF
Dir responsible: Vacant (Dir) Mr. D H Mzolo	**Dir responsible: Vacant (Acting Dir) Ms Z Khuluse**
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES	**MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**
Councillor GK Ngidi Chairperson: ANC	Cllr ZW Khoza Chairperson: ANC
Cllr S Simelane ANC	Cllr EN Dladla ANC
Cllr NC Chamane ANC	Cllr P H Ngobese AFR
Cllr T P Nkwakha ANC	Cllr T P Nkwakha ANC
Cllr NDC Maphumulo ANC	Cllr LS Moahloli ANC
Cllr E B Ntuli AIC	Cllr MV Phewa IFP
Cllr MV Phewa IFP	Cllr SB Mfayela IFP
Cllr RS Hlophe IFP	Cllr NY Mlotshwa IFP
Cllr RT Nkwanyana IFP	Cllr N Makhanya EFF
Cllr T Khuzwayo EFF	
Dir responsible: Mrs P Mbonambi	**Manager responsible: Office of the MM**

Each of the Committees has defined terms of reference covering the whole range of the functions of the Municipality. The Portfolio Committees meet once per month and the recommendations of the Portfolio Committees are submitted to the meeting of the Executive Committee following the meeting of the Portfolio Committee. Portfolio Committees do not have any delegated powers. In addition, in view of the priority to which the Council affords Economic Development; it has established a Municipal Entity to focus on Economic Development in the District. The activities of the Entity are monitored by the Economic Development and Planning Portfolio Committee.

5.16.1 Sub-Committees

The Council has also established several Special Purpose Committees and Sub-Committees, including:

- Budget Committee.
- Local Labour Forum.
- Youth Sub-Committee
- Gender Subcommittee

5.17 Land Use Management

The family of municipalities have made steady strides in terms of SPLUMA readiness. The establishment of the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (JMPT) is in terms of Chapter 2, Part C - Regulation 4 of the SPLUMA Regulations, wherein by agreement, two or more municipalities can establish a JMPT Tribunal. The JMPT model was in terms of the recommended structure, each municipality will continue to operate its own registry function (i.e., receipting of applications and will largely use its existing staff and structures, to meet the requirements of SPLUMA. The JMPT is inclusive of Maphumulo, and Mandeni local municipalities. Membership is comprised as follows:

Table 86: Internal Members of the JMPT

INTERNAL MEMBERS	
Maphumulo Local Municipality	Director: Economic Development and Planning (Deputy Chairperson)
Mandeni Local Municipality	Director: Economic Development, Planning and Human Settlements (Chairperson)
	Director: Technical Services
	Manager: Planning and IDP
Local Municipality	Director: Economic Development and Planning
	Director: Technical Services
EXTERNAL MEMBERS	
iLembe District Municipality	Manager: Planning and IDP
	Environmental Specialist
	Chief Town and Regional Planner
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Chief Town and Regional Planner

The Municipal Planning Authorised Officers is DPSS Senior Town and Regional Planner. Appeal Authority is the Executive Committee. It is functional but no appeals have been received by the municipality to date.

5.18 Good Governance & Public Participation: SWOT Analysis

Table 87: Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Full Buy-in, cooperation and meeting targets by Management. ▪ Filling of all Senior Managers posts (Depts. will be fully functional in performing PMS/IDP activities). ▪ Availability of the Internal auditors, Auditor General, Audit Committee that ensures PMS reports are credible through their reviewing before submission to EXCO and Council. ▪ Effective Speakers Forum ▪ Provincial Public Participation Steering Committee ▪ District Communicators Forum ▪ Complaint Management policy - draft ▪ Joint Co-ordinating Committee (JCC) ▪ CDWs (available resource at local ward level) - to assist with reporting. ▪ IDP roadshows (Mayoral imbizo, & Speakers Imbizo) ▪ IDP Stakeholder Engagement Forum ▪ Good performance of ward committees ▪ Door-to-Door visits, to address socio economic challenges. ▪ Municipal Vehicles for loud-hailing and facilitation of outreach programme. ▪ Ward Committees Quarterly meetings ▪ Councillor's Public meetings (feedback mechanism) ▪ Training of Ward Committees ▪ Ndwedwe Municipal policy on election of ward committees ▪ Good relations with other sector departments, NPOs and NGOs through developed Youth and Social Cohesion structures and through OSS/LTT meetings. ▪ Strategic plans and development of policies ▪ Proper coordination and functionality of OSS within the municipality. ▪ Good Priorities for Infrastructure Development ▪ Functioning of Portfolio, EXCO and Council Committees ▪ Functioning Youth and Social Cohesion Structures	▪ Late submission of portfolio of evidence from some departments. ▪ Using of paper reporting system which is time consuming and outdated instead of PMS Automotive System. ▪ Setting targets that lack the PMS SMART principles by some departments. ▪ Poor performance of some service providers which cause a planned project not to be achieved within deadline. ▪ Uneven Topography some areas are not accessible for community consultation (Mayoral IDP/Budget Imbizo's). ▪ Limited office space ▪ Uneven Topography, some areas are not accessible for service delivery and community consultation. ▪ Municipal Rapid Response Team not functional. ▪ Public participation strategy not in place ▪ Complaints management system not in place. ▪ Inadequate capacity (mixture of skills and training ▪ Lack of environmental policies and bylaws ▪ Limited budget and resources (Human and Capital) ▪ Limited office space and working environment. ▪ Lack of vehicles for operation
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**

▪ Cascading of PMS to middle managers and lower-level staff by Human resource Unit, this will create a sense of taking a full responsibility to their area of function. ▪ Conducting workshops for both officials and councillors on PMS to create an understanding of what PMS entails especially to new councillors. ▪ Fully functional PMS and IDP unit ▪ Appointments of PMS, IDP, B2B and AR champions in all 6 departments. ▪ To promote sound intergovernmental relationship ▪ District Call Centre (whistle blowing) reporting on service delivery. ▪ Establishment of Ward Committees ▪ Community awareness campaigns ▪ Skills enhancement of ward committees ▪ Working towards a fully functional Ward Committees in all nineteen wards. ▪ Awareness campaigns are conducted successfully. ▪ Bursaries and financial assistance, Learnership and internship programmes in place to fight unemployment. ▪ Youth and OSS programmes relating to social ills conducted. ▪ Use of OSS as service delivery model for sound intergovernmental relations. ▪ Policies are reviewed annually.	▪ Lack of priority of PMS, IDP and AR information from some departments that may cause a delay in submissions to Portfolios, COGTA, Auditor General and National Treasury. ▪ National pandemic (covid-19) had a serious negative impact in performance and the service delivery and municipal operations. ▪ Loadshedding ▪ Lack of communication with internally departments may lead to clashing of programs and delay in service delivery causing community unrest/protests. ▪ Lack of community meetings at ward level may lead to service delivery protests. ▪ Poor road conditions to reach community for communication of public participation meetings. ▪ Shortage of water supply. ▪ Slow pace of housing implementation projects ▪ Outbreak of diseases due to volumes of waste caused by lack of resources, both physical and human.

5.18.1 Good Governance & Public Participation: Key Development Challenges

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS
Good Governance and Public Participation	Public Participation Unit is not fully capacitated there is shortage of staff	▪ The municipality has appointed 1 x Public Participation Officer and the second PP Officer post has been advertised.
	Councillor support office and staff is small	▪ The municipality is in the process of building offices for the staff.
	No communication strategy and no communication policy	▪ The municipality has allocated funding in the new financial year for the development of the Communication strategy and policy.
	Lack of training for the ward committees	▪ The municipality has budgeted for 2 x Accredited ward committee training and capacity building to be conducted in the new financial year.
	Social media criticism and absence of newspaper advertisements for the municipality	▪ Develop a Communication Strategy and Public Participation Strategy.

6. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

6.1 The Status and Adoption Dates of Water and Sanitation Sector Plans

In 2003, iLembe District Municipality became the Water Services Authority (WSA) and Water Services Provider, as such, the Municipality's Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) was developed and adopted in 2016. The Technical Services Department of the District is responsible for the provision of water and sanitation services throughout the district thereby eliminating backlogs.

iLembe Water and Sanitation Master Plan

The district has been experiencing rapid growth over the past 18 years and in most cases infrastructure delivery has lagged significantly behind this growth. The intensification of residential, commercial and industrial Greenfield developments has necessitated a structured infrastructure response, especially for water and sanitation. To this end, **the iLembe Water and Sanitation Master Plan was developed and adopted by Council in 2017.** The Master plan is primarily informed by the Spatial Development Framework – it is aimed at reducing service backlogs and ensuring that future demands for water and sanitation are met. It focuses on a 20-year horizon aimed at creating and delivering viable and sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure services. Water and Sanitation Master Plan is attached at **Annexure H1 and H2.**

6.1.1 The Status and Adoption Date of Infrastructure Asset Management Plan for Water and Sanitation

The Infrastructure Asset Management Plan for Water and Sanitation (attached at **Annexure H2**.) is available. The plan has been adopted by the iLembe District Municipality.

Infrastructure Procurement Strategy for Water and Sanitation

The Infrastructure Procurement Strategy for Water and Sanitation is available and is reviewed annually by the district municipality.

Infrastructure Programme Management Plan for Water and Sanitation

The Infrastructure Programme Management Plan for Water and Sanitation is available and is reviewed annually by the district municipality.

End of Year Report for Water and Sanitation

The end of year report for water and sanitation is available and is prepared annually by the district municipality.

Updated Asset Register for Water and Sanitation

The iLembe District Municipality has an updated Asset Management Register for water and sanitation infrastructure. An asset register for water and sanitation is in place and is obtainable from the district municipality as it is prepared by the district municipality.

Operations Management Plan for Water and Sanitation

The iLembe District Municipality has an Operations Management for water and sanitation infrastructure. The plan was reviewed and adopted by the iLembe Council in May 2022 for implementation in 2022/2023 financial year. The Operations Management Plan for Water and Sanitation is in place and is reviewed annually.

Maintenance Management Plan for Water and Sanitation

The iLembe District Water and Sanitation Services has Maintenance Management for Water and Sanitation. The Operations and Maintenance Plan has been recently adopted on the 29th of March 2022 whilst the iLembe District Water and Sanitation Master Plan attached as Annexure E which was adopted by Council during the 2017/2018 financial year. The purpose of the iLembe District Water and Sanitation Operations and Maintenance Plan is to highlight the methodologies and calculations used in deriving a renewals, operations and maintenance planning framework for the iLembe District Municipality's Water and Sanitation Infrastructure, as well as Building Infrastructure. The intent of the maintenance plan is to allow for the Municipality to make relatively well-informed priority decisions pertaining to the replacement or renewal, as well as operations and maintenance strategies for this subset of municipal infrastructure. The Operations and Maintenance plan is currently being implemented and Operational and maintenance (O & M) costs have been calculated for the proposed scope of work confirmed within the Water & Sanitation Master Plan.From a service delivery perspective, the maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure is critical to ensuring access of such basic services to communities within the municipality. It must be noted that the operations and maintenance plan is based on information gathered to date and the iLembe District Municipality performs ongoing detailed investigations of the data pertaining.

Operations and Maintenance Review Report for Water and Sanitation

The Operations and Maintenance Review Report for Water and Sanitation is in place and is prepared annually.

6.1.2 All Water and Sanitation Institutions and Service Providers Operating

Siza Water (South African Water Works – SA

The Sembcorp Siza Water Concession (now South African Water Works – SAWW) emanates from the PPP strategic goals of equipping and assisting iLembe District Municipality ('IDM') (then known as Dolphin Coast) to carry out its mandate of service delivery and ensuring communities it serves have clean, safe, adequate supply of water. The concession is at twentieth anniversary mark of the 30-year contract ending 2029.

Process for Bulk Water Provision - Umngeni Water & Siza Water (SAWW) Partnership

All bulk water is received from Umgeni Water via the Hazelmere Dam Water Treatment Works. A 450/700mm diameter pipeline from Hazelmere supplies the Avon- dale reservoir (15,0 Ml, TWL 137,5M). This reservoir acts as a balancing reservoir to feed the entire SAWW Bulk Water Network and in turn the water reticulation network. Water is then transported via a long bulk supply main system comprising of 7,1km of 450mm diameter GRP/375mm diameter AC/350mm diameter steel pipe- line which has several off-takes supplying the Water reservoir and reticulation zones.

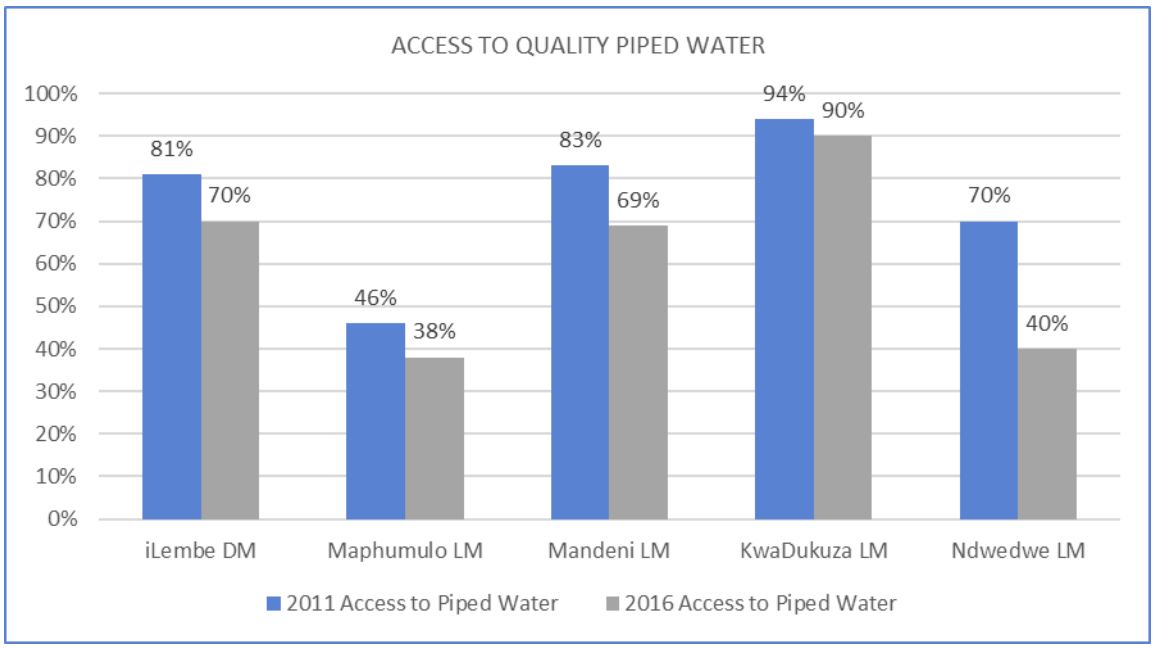
SAWW reservoir and reticulation zones. Umgeni Water is responsible for the management and operation of the Avondale reservoir and the bulk supply pipeline between Avondale and Honolulu reservoir. All the reservoirs and reticulation systems within Ballito and surrounding areas are managed and operated by the SAWW on behalf of the iLembe District Municipality under a 30-year concession agreement. The Avondale reservoir serves a dual purpose, both as a balancing storage reservoir to Umgeni Water for onward conveyance of water into the bulk supply system downstream of Avondale

reservoir, and as a service storage reservoir to SAWW for the reticulation zone feed directly from Avondale Reservoir. The Avondale reservoir is owned by Umgeni Water and an agreement is in place allowing SAWW for use of the storage.

6.1.3.1 Summary on How Potable Drinking Water Is Provided

In 2003 the district became the Water Services Authority and Water Services Provider for the iLembe region, and the Municipality's Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) was adopted in 2016. It is the role of the Technical Services Department to provide water and sanitation services throughout the district thereby eliminating backlogs. Below is a graph portraying the level of access to quality piped water within iLembe, as per the data collected by Statistics South Africa through the Census of 2011 compared with the Community Survey of 2016.

Figure 12: Percentage of People with Access to Quality Piped Water

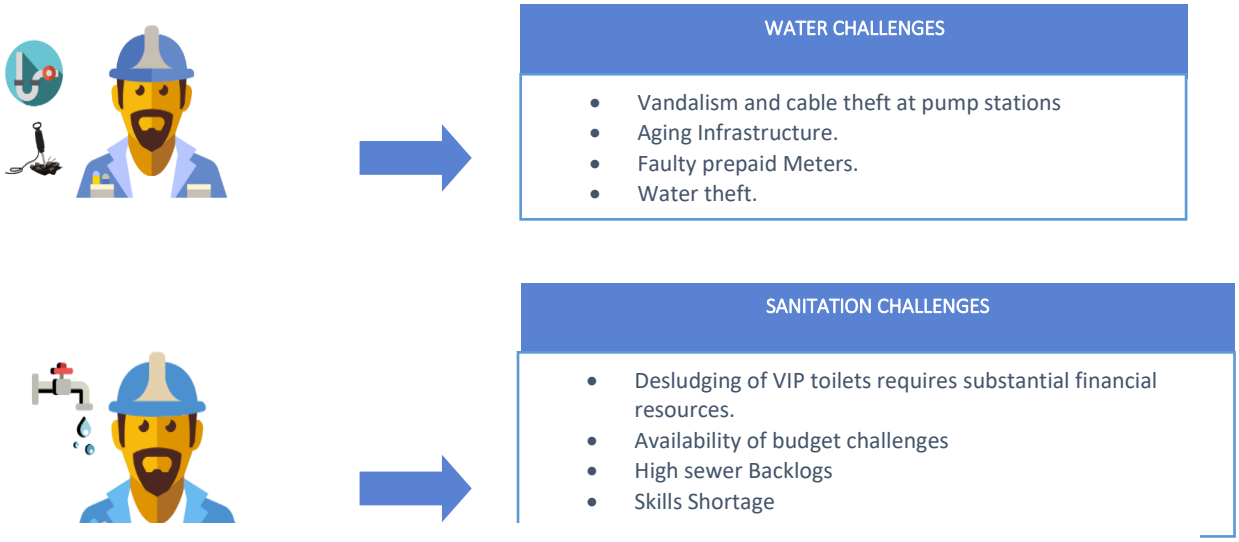


The graph above depicts a partial picture of the reality on the ground. For instance, the percentage of people with access to water decreased significantly in 2016. This was primarily due to the drought conditions that were prevailing at the time.

Water and Sanitation Challenges

The following infrastructural characteristics, issues, and challenges impact on the future development of the iLembe District and need to be taken forward in the IDP Process:

Figure 13: Water and Sanitation Challenges



Source: iLembe District Municipality Water and Sanitation Master Plan, 2017

Summary of Water and Sanitation Backlogs and Achievements

This Assessment relates to the backlogs for water & sanitation service delivery. The current backlogs in terms of water are 15.56% and sanitation is 13.32%.

Figure 14: Water Scheme Backlogs for Municipality

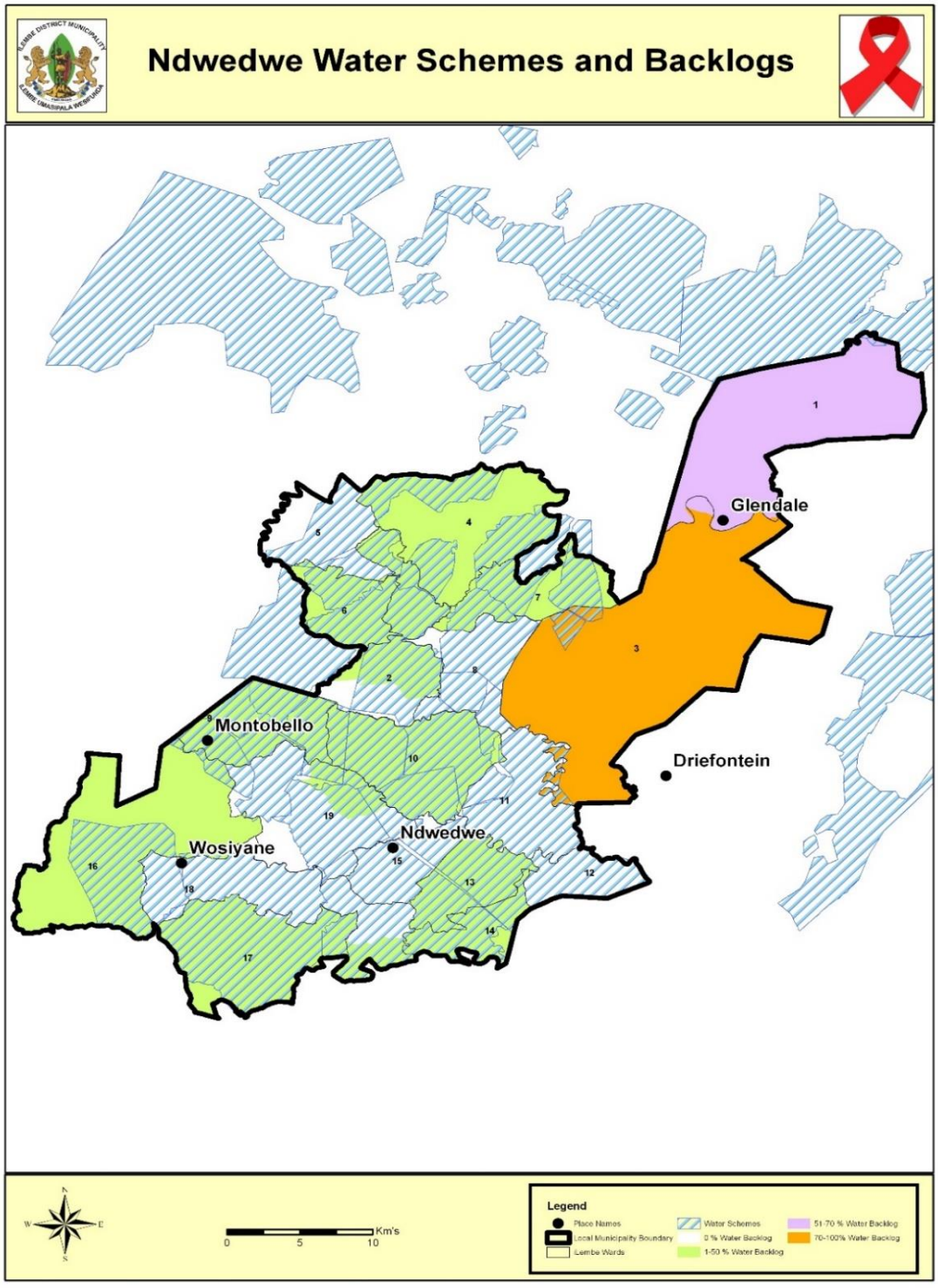
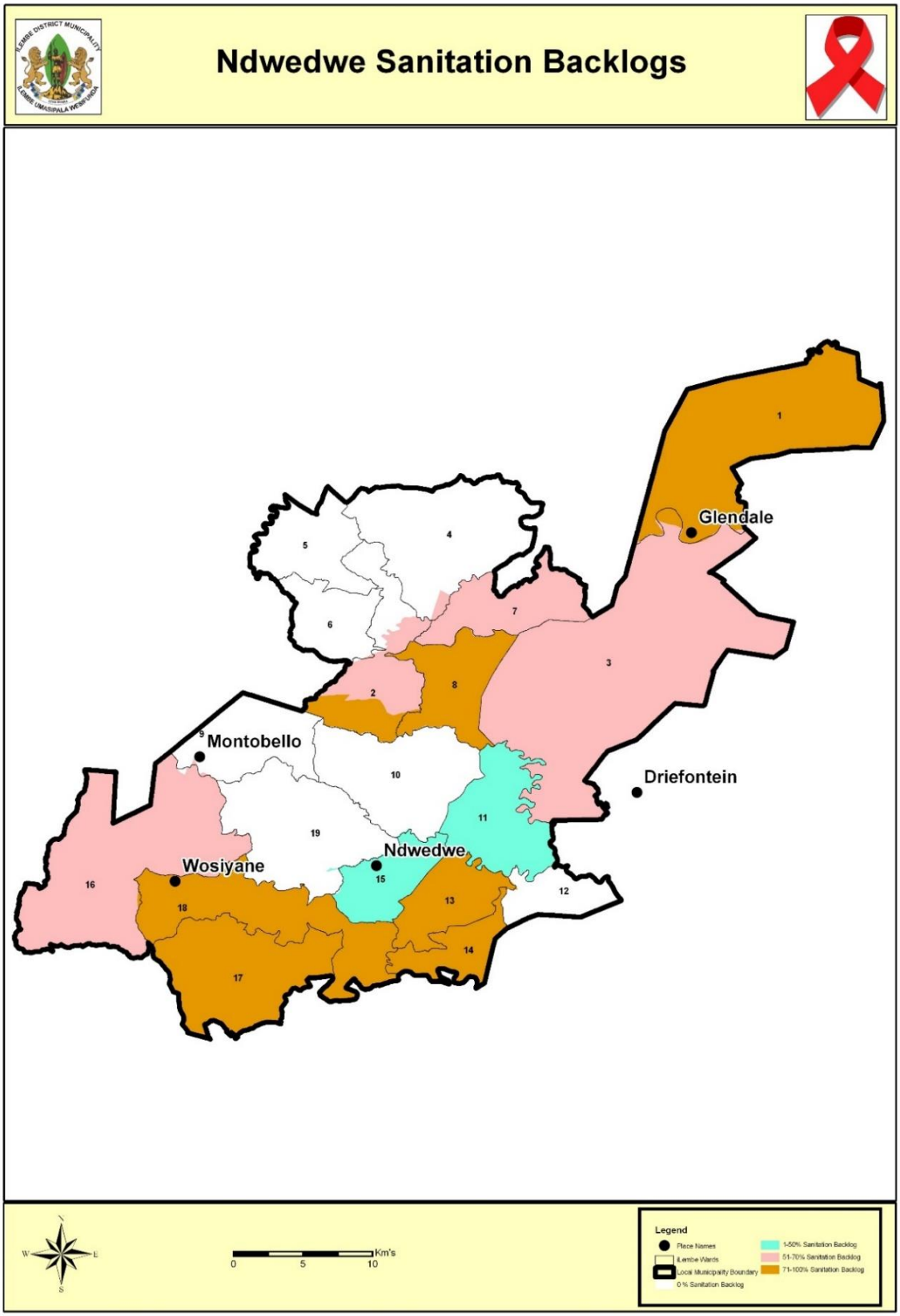


Figure 15: Existing Water Schemes



The Maps below depict the status of water and sanitation provision within the district. The map depicting “Access to Water” is portraying standpipe/community tap reticulation in the predominantly rural parts of iLembe, the western and northern portion; and areas with Erf reticulation within the KwaDukuza CBD, Ballito, Mandeni CBD, suburbs or Mandeni and KwaDukuza are portrayed in blue. It further depicts the location of existing bulk infrastructure and future planned infrastructure to deliver water to areas with rudimentary standpipe reticulation.

The “Access to Sanitation Map” depicts the Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines that are provided by the district to areas where no bulk sewer infrastructure has been laid, this is depicted in the western and northern rural areas of the district; the map further depicts the existing sewer bulk infrastructure and the proposed Wastewater Treatment Plants in Ndwedwe, Mandeni, Maphumulo and various parts of KwaDukuza.

These maps portray the state of the district in terms of water and sanitation infrastructure, they also depict some of the future plans of the district to ultimately provide all citizens of iLembe with access to quality water and sanitation services.

iLembe Water and Sanitation Master Plan

The district has been experiencing rapid growth over the past 18 years and in most cases infrastructure delivery has lagged significantly behind this growth. The intensification of residential, commercial and industrial Greenfield developments has necessitated a structured infrastructure response, especially for water and sanitation. To this end, the iLembe Water and Sanitation Master plan was developed and adopted by Council in 2017. The Master plan is primarily informed by the Spatial Development Framework – it is aimed at reducing service backlogs and ensuring that future demands for water and sanitation are met. It focuses on a 20-year horizon aimed at creating and delivering viable and sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure services. The Master plan is attached as Annexure E. The tables below indicate the projected demands for water and sanitation.

Figure 16: Water and Sanitation Demand Projects

WATER					
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	YEAR 2017 DEMAND (ML/DAY)	5 YEARS DEMAND	10 YEAR DEMAND	20 YEAR DEMAND	ULTIMATE DEMAND
KwaDukuza	58.42	94.34	110.44	156.17	292.17
Mandeni	29.83	45.45	47.33	51.72	76.72
	15.26	22.59	22.59	22.59	24.89
Maphumulo	7.58	12.45	12.45	12.45	16.82
Total	111.09	174.84	192.80	242.83	410.80
SANITATION					
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	YEAR 2017 DEMAND (ML/DAY)	5 YEARS DEMAND	10 YEAR DEMAND	20 YEAR DEMAND	ULTIMATE DEMAND
KwaDukuza	58.42	94.34	110.44	156.17	292.17
Mandeni	29.83	45.45	47.33	51.72	76.72
	15.26	22.59	22.59	22.59	24.89
Maphumulo	7.58	12.45	12.45	12.45	16.82
Total	111.09	174.84	192.80	242.93	410.60

The following tables outline the Backlog recorded per Financial Year and the Achievement per Local Municipality. This Assessment relates to a period from 2011/2012 to 2021-2022 for water & sanitation service delivery. The current backlogs in terms of water are 14.75% and sanitation is 12.56%.

WATER

Local Municipality	Population	Households	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Percentage of hh served to date
Mandeni	147 808	45 678	23 031	20 930	20 793	20 741	20 665	19 747	19 613	19 613	19 613	19 613	19 613	18 560	
KwaDukuza	276 719	91 284	9 725	7 056	6 859	6 613	6 253	6 253	6 253	6 253	6 253	6 253	6 253	6 253	
Ndwedwe	143 117	33 883	6 255	5 346	4 419	4 419	4 419	4 419	4 419	4 419	3 919	3 919	3 919	3 919	
Maphumulo	89 969	20 524	11 116	10 369	8 884	8 079	7 160	5 614	1 664	1 063	1 063	1 063	1 063	551	
	657 613	191 369													
HH without access to Water			50 127	43 701	40 955	39 852	38 497	36 033	31 949	31 348	29 785	29 785	29 785	28 220	14,75%
Achievements per year			2 350	6 426	2 746	1 103	1 355	2 464	4 084	601	1 604	-	-	1 565	
HH served			141 242	147 668	150 414	151 517	152 872	155 336	159 420	160 021	161 625	161 625	161 625	163 190	85,28%

Calculation for water backlog:

Backlog for 2017/2018	16,38% (31 348/191 369)
Backlog for 2018/2019	15,56% (29 785/191 369)
% decrease in backlog as at end of June 2019	**0,82%** (1 604/191 369)

SANITATION

Local Municipality	Population	Households	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Percentage of hh served to date
Mandeni	147 808	45 678	8 167	6 767	5 256	3 786	2 919	1 892	1 571	799	638	78	(412)	(642)	
KwaDukuza	276 719	91 284	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	12 311	
Ndwedwe	143 117	33 883	12 660	11 116	9 395	7 995	6 805	5 053	4 741	3 947	3 347	2 120	1 630	910	
Maphumulo	89 969	20 524	19 440	18 040	17 169	15 769	14 579	13 182	12 922	12 150	11 550	10 990	10 500	10 064	
	657 613	191 369													
HH without access to sanitation			52 578	48 234	44 131	39 861	36 614	32 438	31 545	29 207	27 846	25 499	24 029	22 643	12,56%
Achievements per year			6 219	4 344	4 103	4 270	3 247	4 176	893	2 338	1 361	2 347	1 470	1 386	
HH served			138 791	143 135	147 238	151 508	154 755	158 931	159 824	162 162	163 523	165 870	167 340	168 726	87,44%

Calculation for sanitation backlog:

Backlog for 2017/2018	15,26% (29 207/191 369)
Backlog for 2018/2019	14,55% (27 846/191 369)
Backlog for 2019/2020	13,32% (25 499/191 369)
Backlog for 2020/2021	12,56% (24 029/191 369)
% decrease in backlog as at end of June 2019	**0,77%** (1 470/191 369)

Mandeni Local Municipality: The Ndulinde Sub-Regional Water Supply Scheme falls within wards 5, 6, 11, 12, 16 and 17 of Mandeni Local Municipality. The scheme is intended to provide potable water supply to the community that is currently being served through boreholes that are equipped with hand pumps and some springs that are within the area. The source of water is Sundumbili Water Works, which is situated on the northern banks of the Thukela River. The scheme was intended households with potable water through communal standpipes at a 200m walking distance radius. The scheme was initially estimated to cost R 116,579,664 and would have been implemented in phases until 2023/2024 financial year when it would have been fully commissioned.

Due to a high rate of illegal connections in the area, the municipality has decided to upgrade the infrastructure from communal standpipes to individual yard connections per household. This has pushed up the cost of the water scheme form R 116,579,664 to R 270,197,304.71. The total number of households to be served is 7,213 with a population of 44,641. The revised completion date is now June 2024, subject to funds being made available from the Department of Water and Sanitation.

The Macambini Sub-Regional Water Supply Scheme falls within wards 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9 of Mandeni Local Municipality. The scheme is intended to provide potable water supply to house connections in the community that is currently served through boreholes, natural springs and water tankers. The scheme will also augment the current supply from the Mlalazi Water Scheme that is under King Cetshwayo District Municipality who act as a bulk water provider to iLembe DM, currently implementing phase 5.

During dry seasons, King Cetshwayo DM is unable to meet iLembe DM's demand, and this often results in shortage of water to the community of Macambini. The source of water is the Sundumbili Water Works, which is situated on the northern banks of the Thukela River that has been upgraded from 27M/l/d to 40M/l/d in order to increase the capacity of water works. The scheme will serve a total of 100,550 people residing in some 13,850 households. The scheme is estimated to cost R 616 572 540.31 and will be implemented in phases until 2023/2024 financial year when it will be fully commissioned. This will unlock potential developments that are earmarked for Mandeni to become a reality. Ward 10 a new site is being identified.

Once the above two schemes have been commissioned, the backlogs for water in Mandeni will be eliminated.

The Inyoni Housing Bulk Water and Sanitation Project falls within ward 10 of Mandeni Local Municipality. The project is aimed at providing bulk water and sanitation to 3,050 sites within the housing project that is currently being implemented by the local municipality. The Bulk Water project is complete and has cost R 24,197,304.71 and R 9,367,407.00 for Bulk Sanitation.

KwaDukuza Local Municipality: The Lower Thukela Regional Bulk Water Scheme is currently serving the area of KwaDukuza with potable water supply. The scheme is implemented to provide bulk water to cater for Private, Commercial and Residential developments including social housing in KwaDukuza. The scheme is implemented jointly by Umgeni Water and iLembe District Municipality. Wards 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 24,25, 26, 17, 18, 19 and 21. Designed at 110 ML, current capacity of 55ML/day but IDM demand is currently at 30 Ml/day and all abovementioned wards are now receiving adequate pressures and volumes.

The Groutville D Household Sanitation Project is aimed at providing waterborne sanitation to Chris Hani, Lloyds, Ntshawini, Mnyundwini, Etsheni and Njekane areas within KwaDukuza Local Municipality. The Local Municipality is currently implementing a housing project to 6,000 sites and the project will provide a connection point to collect the sewer from the housing project to the KwaDukuza Wastewater Works that is owned and operated by iLembe District Municipality. The entire total project cost is R 254,888,000.00 and will be funded between iLembe District Municipality and KwaDukuza Local Municipality. The project is implemented to provide bulk sanitation to cater for housing project in Priority 2 & 5 including Njekane, Lloyds and Ntshawini. Wards 9, 11, 14, 15, 24 & 26.

The Southern Regional Bulk Water and Sanitation Project is aimed at upgrading the existing bulk water and construction of new sanitation bulk infrastructure to Nkobongo, Shayamoya, Shaka's Head and Etete townships. These areas are currently served through VIP toilets and communal water standpipes however, the VIPs are failing due to the high-water table in the area. The proposed water and sanitation project will accommodate flows from the above-mentioned townships in KwaDukuza Local Municipality into the Sheffield Wastewater Works, and also upgrade the water supply from communal standpipes to individual yard connections. A total number of 7,557 households including the new proposed Etete Phase 4 housing project. The total estimated cost of the project is R 371,000,000.00 and Phase 1 of the project is complete. Phase 2 Nkobongo and Shayamoya townships. Wards 7, 8 & 23, project implemented in phases due to budgetary constraints.

KwaDukuza Regional Wastewater Treatment Works- The new wastewater works is planned to replace the existing WWTW that is nearing its full capacity. This will cater for existing and future demand of KwaDukuza. The project is at feasibility study.

Ndwedwe Local Municipality: This project is implemented by Umgeni Water to provide bulk water to augment water supply to all the areas that are suffering due lack of water resource in Ndwedwe. Three (3) phases have been completed by Umgeni Water. iLembe is already receiving bulk supply from phase 3 to Nondabula (Ward 9). Phase 1 of the project will supply Wosiyane and KwaChili/Shangase areas and Phase 5 will augment Ozwathini up to Ndwedwe Town and all areas in between. Wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8. Construction should have commenced in September 2021.

Phases 4, 5 and 6 are at various stages of implementation, upon completion, they will be able to augment the shortfall of bulk to Ndwedwe and Maphumulo areas. The cost of implementing the project is approximately R2.2 billion.

This project is implemented to provide bulk water and sanitation to the Ndwedwe Town. Ward 15, project on hold due to poor performances of service providers. Service Provider will be appointed to development a business plan to increase the capacity of the plant to accommodate the increasing demands in the area.

Maphumulo Local Municipality: The Maphumulo/KwaDukuza Sub Regional Water Scheme. The scheme covered wards 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Maphumulo Local Municipality and ward 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 of Ndwedwe Local Municipality. The extent of the scheme is from Maphumulo to KwaDukuza. The scheme served a total of 77,900 people residing in some 17,084 households. iLembe District Municipality will contribute R326, 474,169 towards this scheme. The last phase of the scheme (Zone G) is expected to be complete by 2021/2022 financial year and 90% of the project is completed. The Maphumulo Town Bulk Water Borne Sanitation Project. The provision of bulk waterborne sanitation to the town of Maphumulo is at Design stage. The estimated cost of this project is R 37 000 000.00 and will be funded from the MIG programme of iLembe District Municipality. Upon completion of the project, the entire town of Maphumulo will be able to connect to water borne sewer that will serve the existing government buildings, commercial developments, private households and proposed new developments within the town.

Water Quality Management

iLembe District Municipality (IDM) monitors the water quality it supplies to consumers and residents as well as monitoring the wastewater effluent it discharges into the environment. This monitoring occurs on a daily, weekly, monthly and annually on a variety of parameters as per the blue drop (water) and green drop (wastewater) as required by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). Unfortunately, independent audits by DWS in terms of Blue Drop and Green Drop have not been carried out by DWS in recent years so no results have been published. However, IDM captures quality results onto the IRIS system as developed by DWS. The Blue and Green Drop systems for capturing results migrated to the IRIS system in October 2018. IDM utilizes the services of an independent, accredited laboratory to sample the various sites within the district.

Green Drop

The green drop system has been designed by DWS to specifically to monitor the performance of wastewater treatment works. Currently IDM has 13 facilities that it monitors including three (3) that are operated by Siza Water (Sheffield, Frasers and Shakaskraal). The wastewater works have been underperforming in recent years due to a variety of factors including but not limited to:

- Ageing infrastructure
- Lack of process knowledge by process controllers
- Lack of laboratory equipment on sites

The above challenges can be addressed through proper training of staff and investment in the treatment works to repair, replace and /or refurbish malfunctioning process units. Plans are afoot currently to construct a regional wastewater scheme (in planning phase) in KwaDukuza to address the limitations of the current infrastructure limitations of the area as well as to upgrade the Sundumbili wastewater works in the foreseeable future.

Blue Drop

The blue drop system regulates the management of water quality at both treatment works and reticulation sites including reservoirs and other critical sampling points that may affect water quality. IDM has 38 water supply systems (ranging from boreholes to fully functional water treatment works) as per blue drop system supplying most of the residents and consumers within the district. In addition to such supplies residents are also supplied via water tankers with water sourced from IDM or Umgeni Water treated water. This is due to lack of suitable raw water sources close to where the communities reside.

During the 2017 /2018/2019 period, 2 major water projects, Lower Tugela water Project and the Mvotshane water Project (managed by Umgeni Water) have come more fully into operation and thus has provided relief to consumers obtaining water from these sources. The water quality is of a high standard and complies with SANS 241:2015 water quality standards.

The challenges faced with regard to water quality include:

- Low chlorine dosages affecting the microbiological quality of water.
- Incorrect dosing that affects the turbidity of final water
- Inability of some treatment plants to adequately remove iron and manganese.
- Limited process knowledge of the process controllers
- Malfunctioning process units that inhibit correct water quality standards
- Lack of laboratory equipment on sites

These challenges can be overcome by investing in upgrading some treatment works to deal with the water quality standards as well as training process controllers to better manage the water quality at these facilities. IDM has gone out to tender for water treatment chemicals and has successfully appointed two companies to supply water treatment chemicals to IDM sites. The appointed companies will assist IDM with the challenges faced with regard to water quality issues and ensure that acceptable water quality is achieved at all sites. The lack of laboratory equipment on sites poses a serious challenge as the process controllers.

Water & Sanitation Project Engagements

All the contract work will be done by local people in all affected wards, including excavation, building of the units, and plumbing. The Ward Councilor, Ward Committee, Project Steering Committee, Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and the Project Manager will be responsible to identify and appoint the relevant personnel from the community. The Community Liaison Officer will be sourced from the respective wards. A Quality Assessor that will be identified from the community to conduct quality assessment of work in progress. All materials will be purchased from Local Suppliers and Co-operatives with the assistance of iLembe Technical Services and Enterprise iLembe.

Sanitation Services

The statistical Data from Stats SA distinguishes between all types of sanitation services provided to the communities, categorized as follows:

- Flush toilet with sewer
- Flush toilet with sceptic Tank
- Chemical Toilet
- Pit Latrine with Ventilation
- Pit Latrine without Ventilation

The long-term target is to provide all residents with waterborne sanitation and sewer but households with one of the above listed forms of sanitation are considered as serviced. Where VIP solutions are used, the rationale is that they will be developed using in-line VIP solution which can later be converted to waterborne sanitation easily. The graph below clearly depicts that more than 12% of the residents are serviced below the average service level of the Municipality. Only 98% of the municipality has been serviced with one of the acceptable forms of sanitation. Wards 4 and 8 require attention with regards to provision of sanitation services.

Table 88: The main type of toilet facility used at municipality (Community survey, 2016)

Indicator	Sub Indicator	Households	% of total households
Main type of toilet facility used	Flush toilet (Sewage system/sceptic tank	1 503	4.7%
	Chemical toilet	9 662	30.0%
	Pit latrine (with/without) ventilation	18 687	58.1%
	Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion, enviro-loo)	608	1.9%
	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality/Emptied by household	1 722	5.4%

Map overlaying the water infrastructure with the applications lodged in terms of SPLUMA & Land Use Management Bylaws & Human Settlements

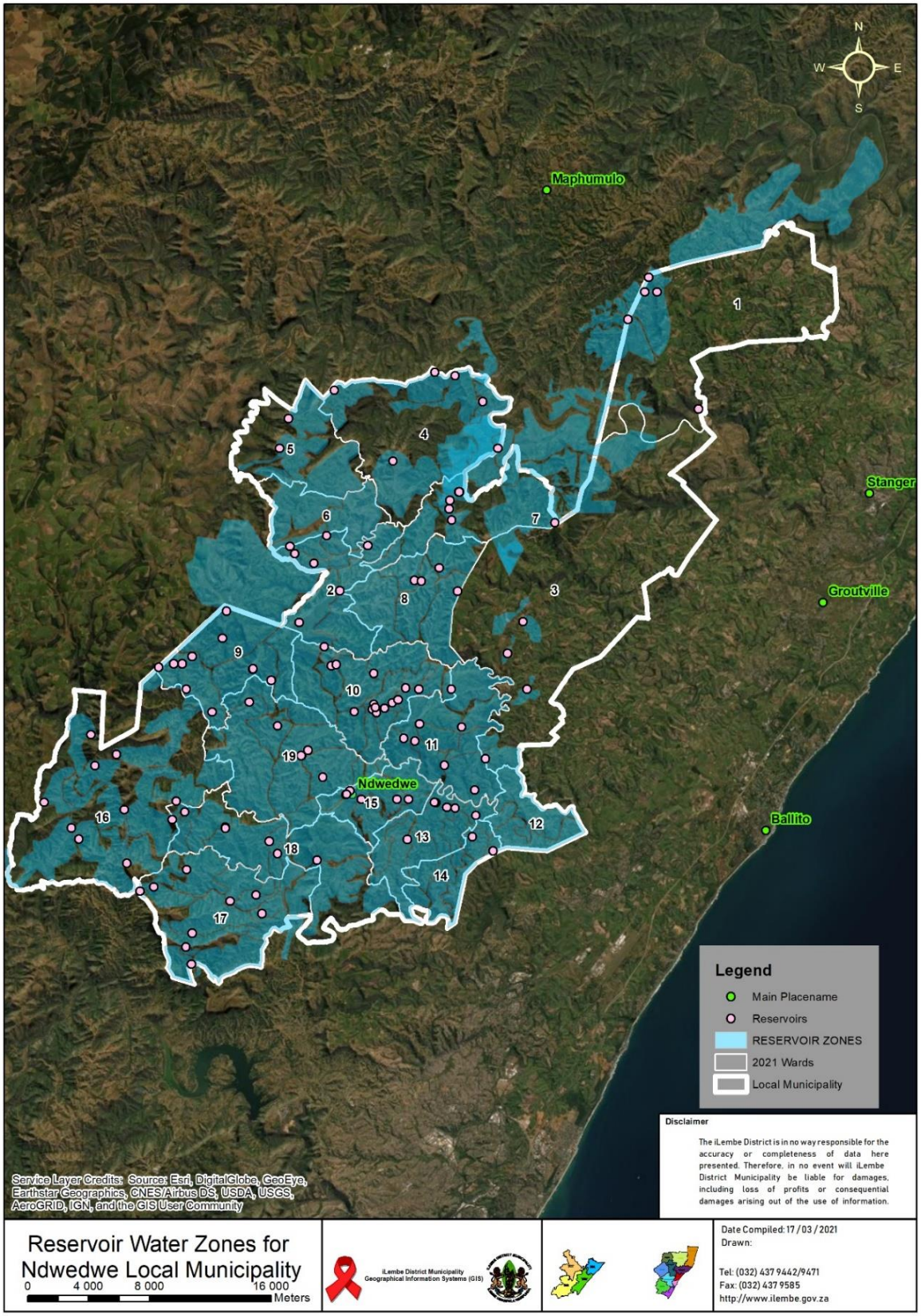
The Maps below depict the status of water and sanitation provision within the district. The map depicting “Access to Water” is portraying standpipe/community tap reticulation in the predominantly rural parts of iLembe, the western and northern portion; and areas with Erf reticulation within the KwaDukuza CBD, Ballito, Mandeni CBD, suburbs or Mandeni and KwaDukuza

are portrayed in blue. It further depicts the location of existing bulk infrastructure and future planned infrastructure to deliver water to areas with rudimentary standpipe reticulation.

The “Access to Sanitation Map” depicts the Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines that are provided by the district to areas where no bulk sewer infrastructure has been laid, this is depicted in the western and northern rural areas of the district; the map further depicts the existing sewer bulk infrastructure and the proposed Wastewater Treatment Plants in, Mandeni, Maphumulo, and various parts of KwaDukuza.

These maps portray the state of the district in terms of water and sanitation infrastructure, they also depict some of the future plans of the district to ultimately provide all citizens of iLembe with access to quality water and sanitation services.

Map 18:Ndwedwe Reservoir Water Zones



6.1.10.1Sanitation Capital Projects on Planning Stage

Tabulated below are sanitation projects over the five-planning horizon for all the water service institutions and water service providers operating within the municipality.

Table 89: VIP Sanitation programme

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARDS	NAME OF PROJECT	STATUS	PROJECT COST	COMPLETION DATE
District wide	ALL WARDS	VIP Sanitation programme		R10 000 000	New financial year

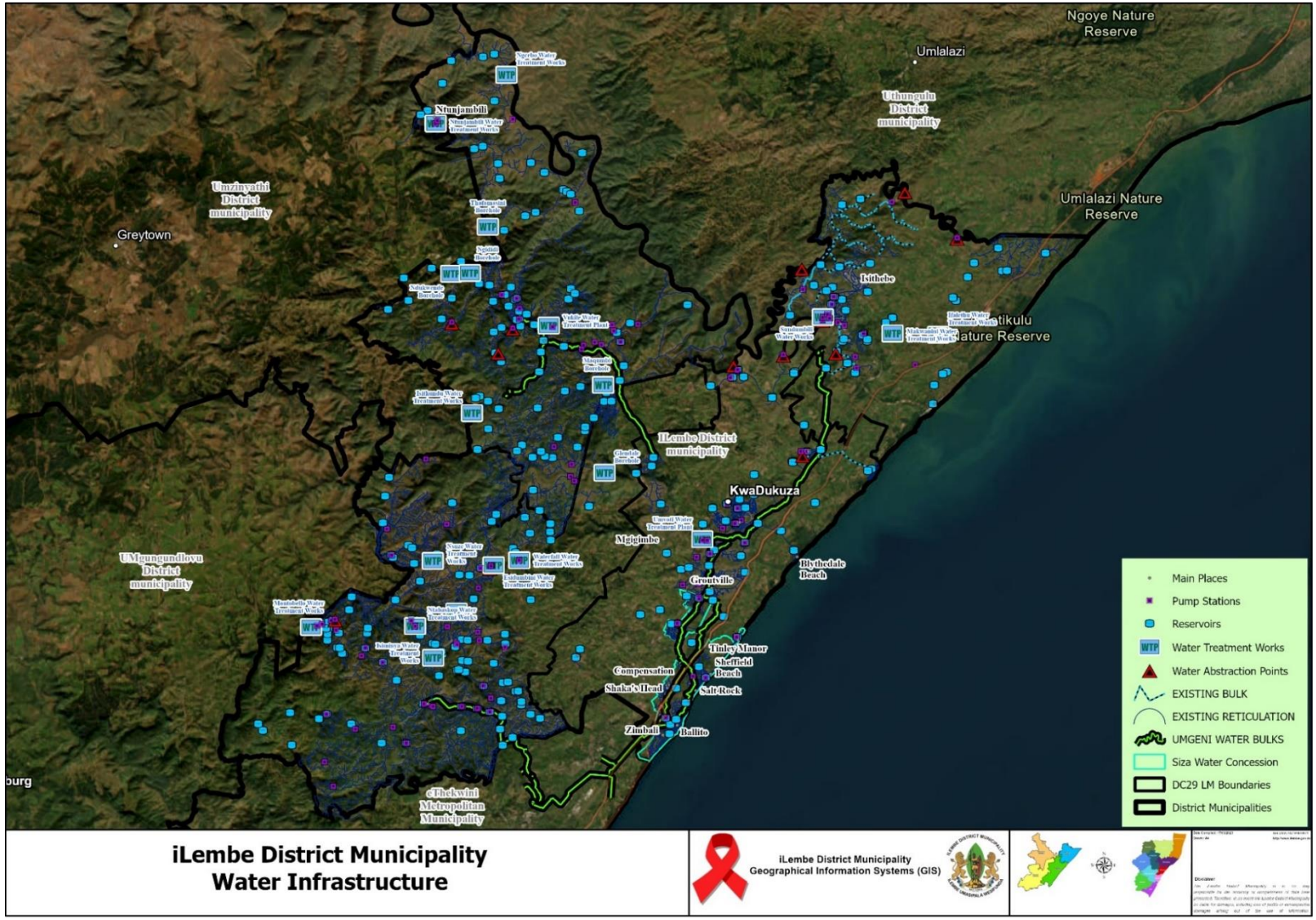
2022 KZN Floods Impact on Water & Sanitation Infrastructure

On 11-13 April 2022, severe flooding and landslides caused by heavy rainfall affected southern and south-eastern South Africa, particularly the Provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. The floods have resulted in high levels of turbidity in all three water treatment plants that are supplying iLembe District Municipality. This has forced Umgeni to drastically reduce the production and at times temporary shut down some plants. This has adversely impacted our storage reservoirs. Heavy rains and storm have flooded most of our strategic sewer wastewater treatment works. Also pipelines and associated water infrastructure have been severely damaged. Some of our plant (TLB's) and equipment have submerged and flooded including the technical services offices. The below illustrates the assessment of infrastructure damaged as a result of the floods which has cost implications for the Municipality.

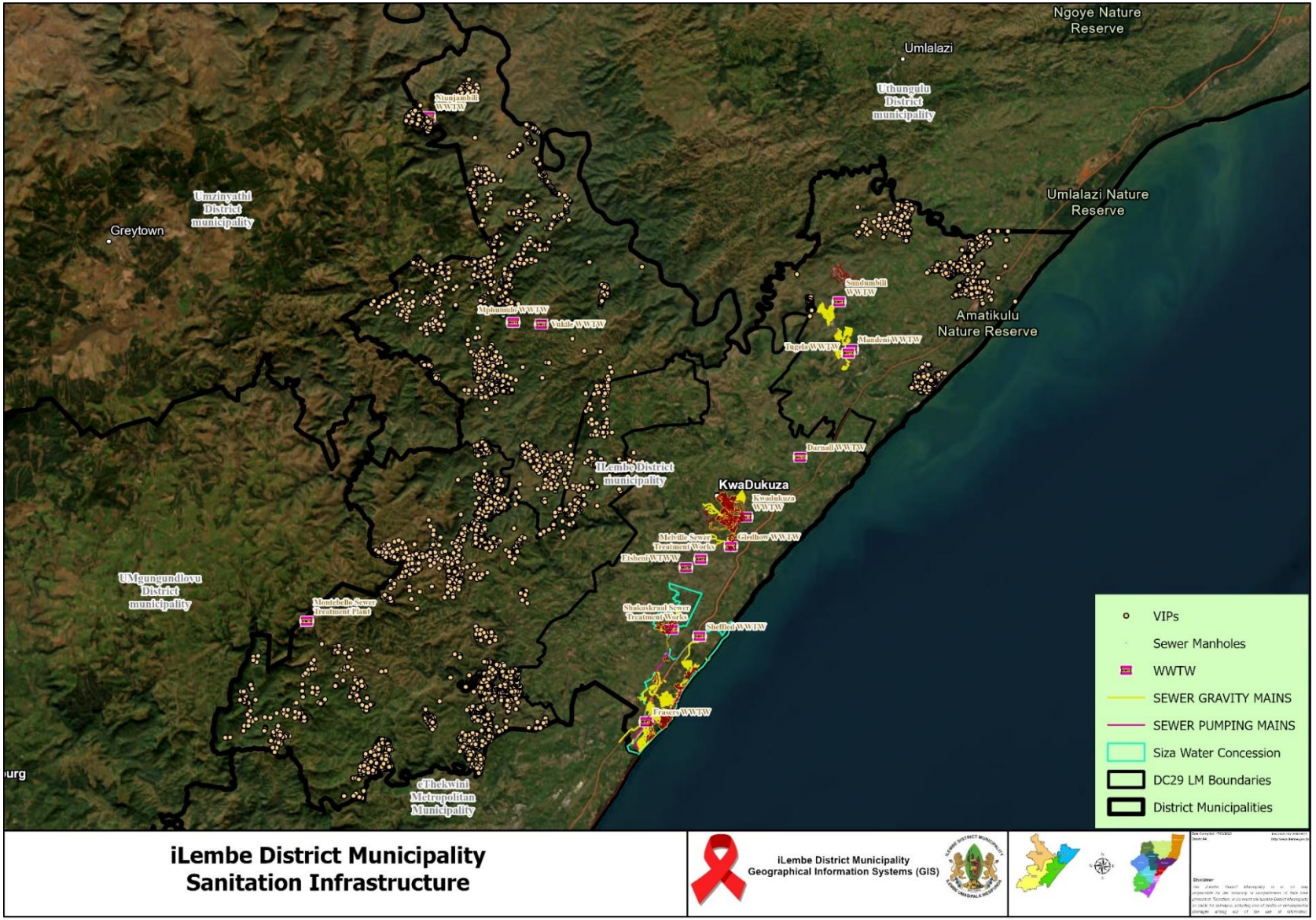
Table 90: Damaged Infrastructure

DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION
Lower Thukela Regional Bulk Water Scheme	The water treatment plant started experiencing continuous pump trips due to increased gravel build up in the plant. Production was reduced from 60ML to 18ML /day.
Hazelmere Water treatment plant	The scheme provides bulk water to cater for, and parts of Groutville. The quality of water in this plant started deteriorating from (12 April 2022) which necessitated an emergency shutdown.
Inaccessibility of the roads	It is still a challenge to deliver water in many areas as roads are muddy and makes it difficult to navigate on hilly terrains of iLembe. This is affecting communities and schools. More water tankers are required = Estimated costs R18M (3 months -District wide) 4 KDM, 4, 4 Maphumulo
Pipelines Washed away	Approximately 8 Kilometers of pipeline have been exposed to heavy rainfall and ultimately got washed away; = Estimated costs R20M
Pump Stations	are severely damaged and could not cope with excessive stormwater ingress leading to inability to pump the sewers to treatment areas
Plants and equipment	TLB and 2 bakkies were flooded and submerged on water = Estimated costs R 500 000
Material Stores Building (Warehouse):	Flooded and all stock got damaged. Damage cost of R4m

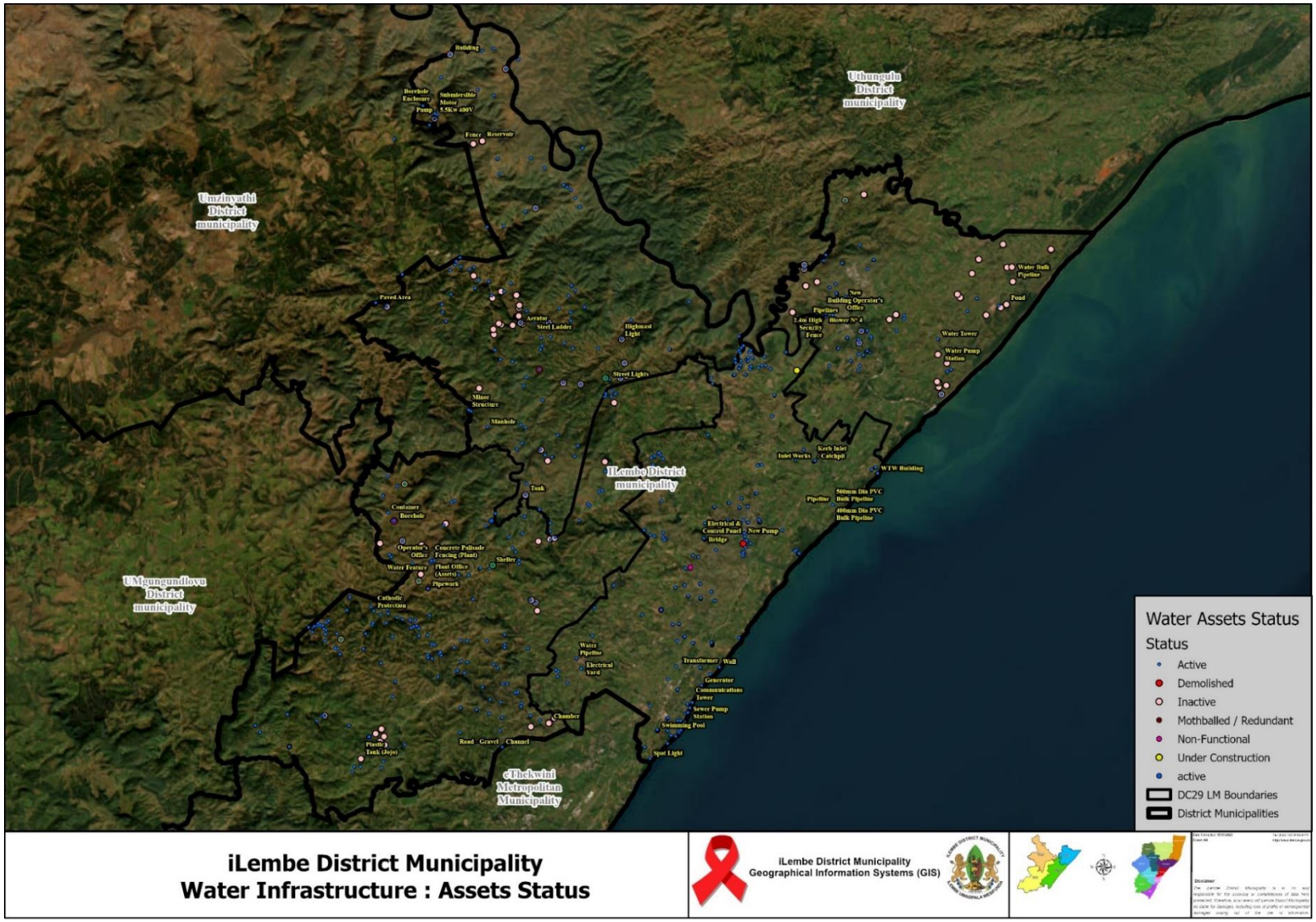
Map 19: Water Infrastructure



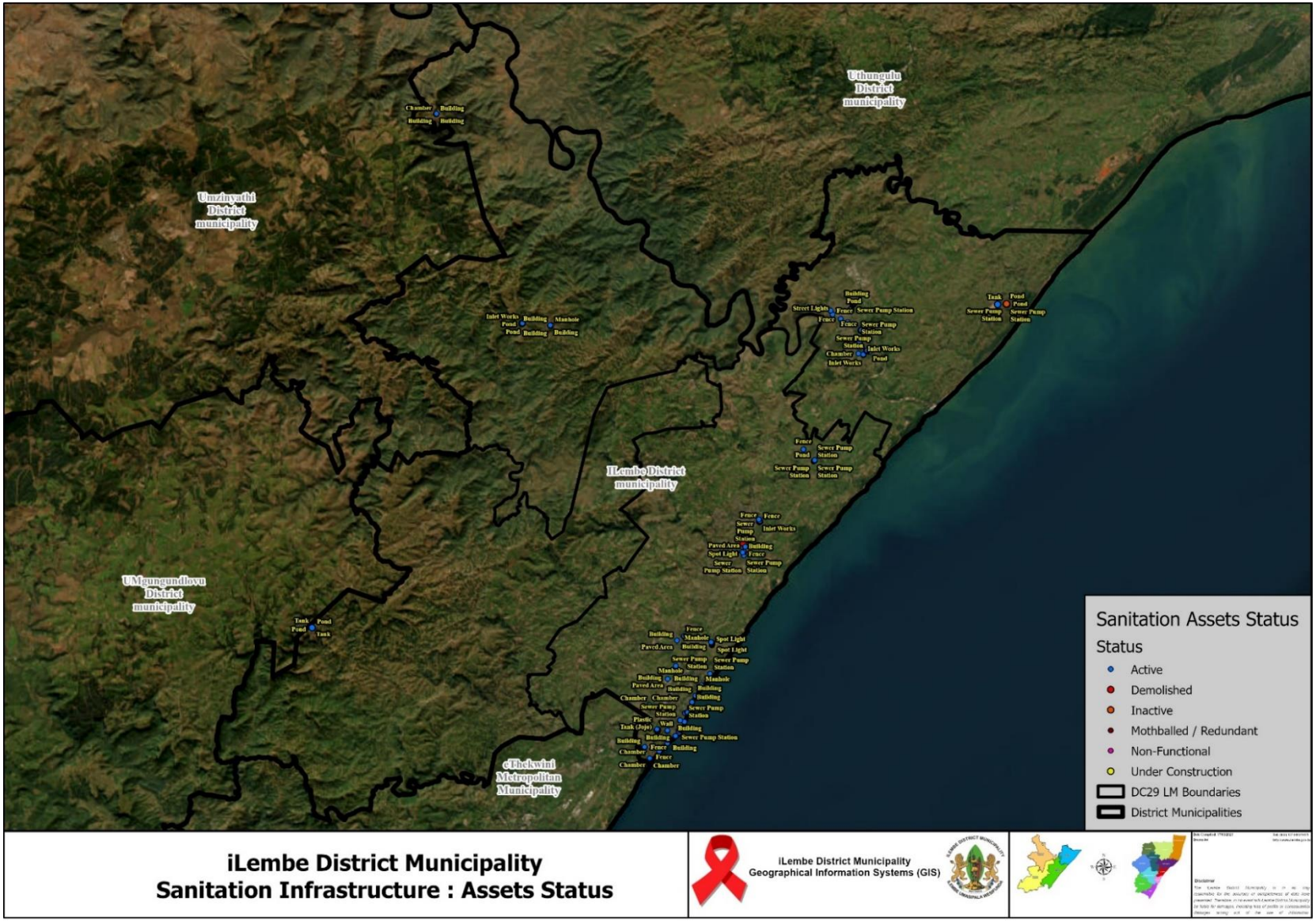
Map 20:Sanitation Infrastructure



Map 21: Water Infrastructure Assets Status

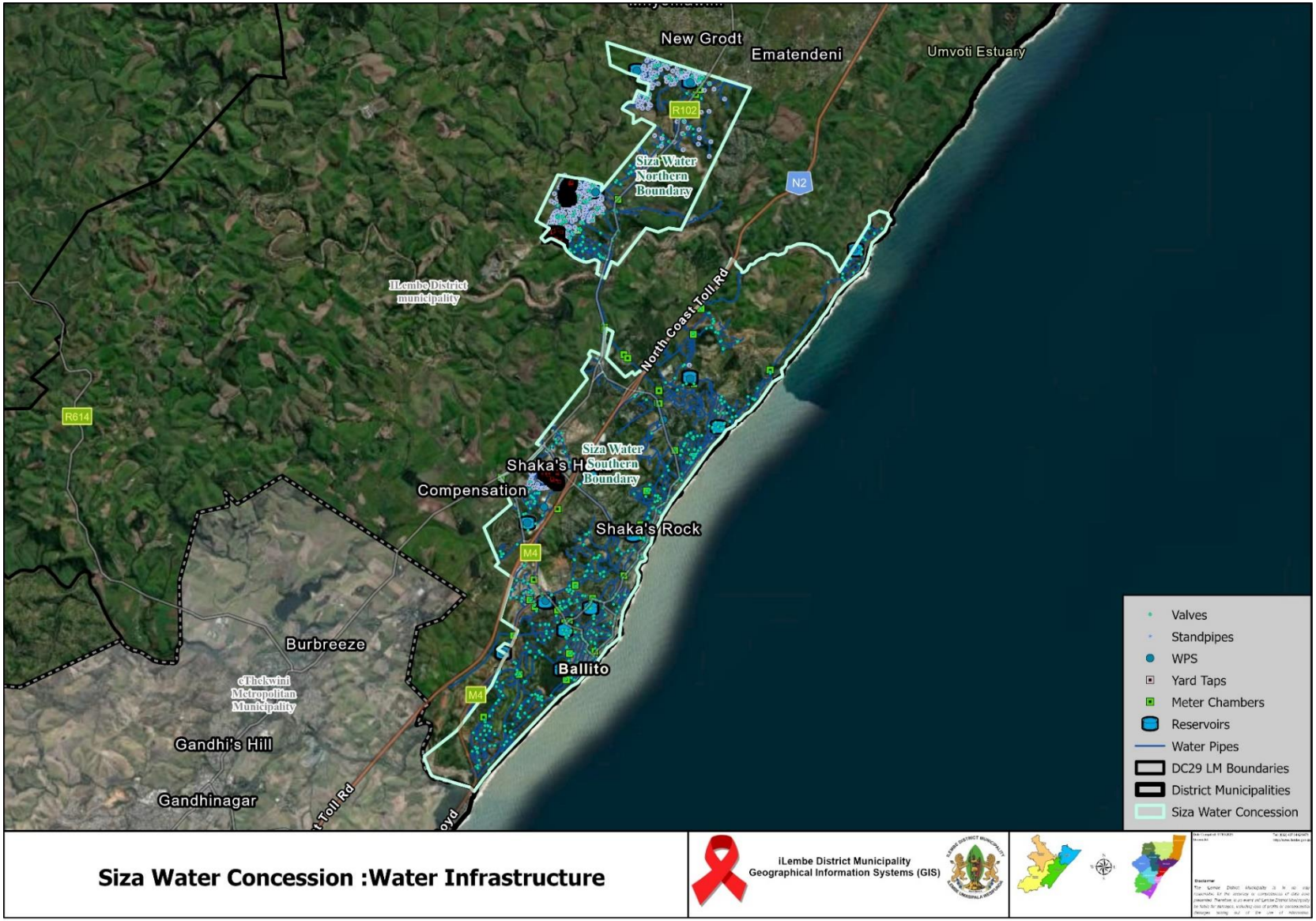


Map 22: Sanitation Water Infrastructure Assets Status

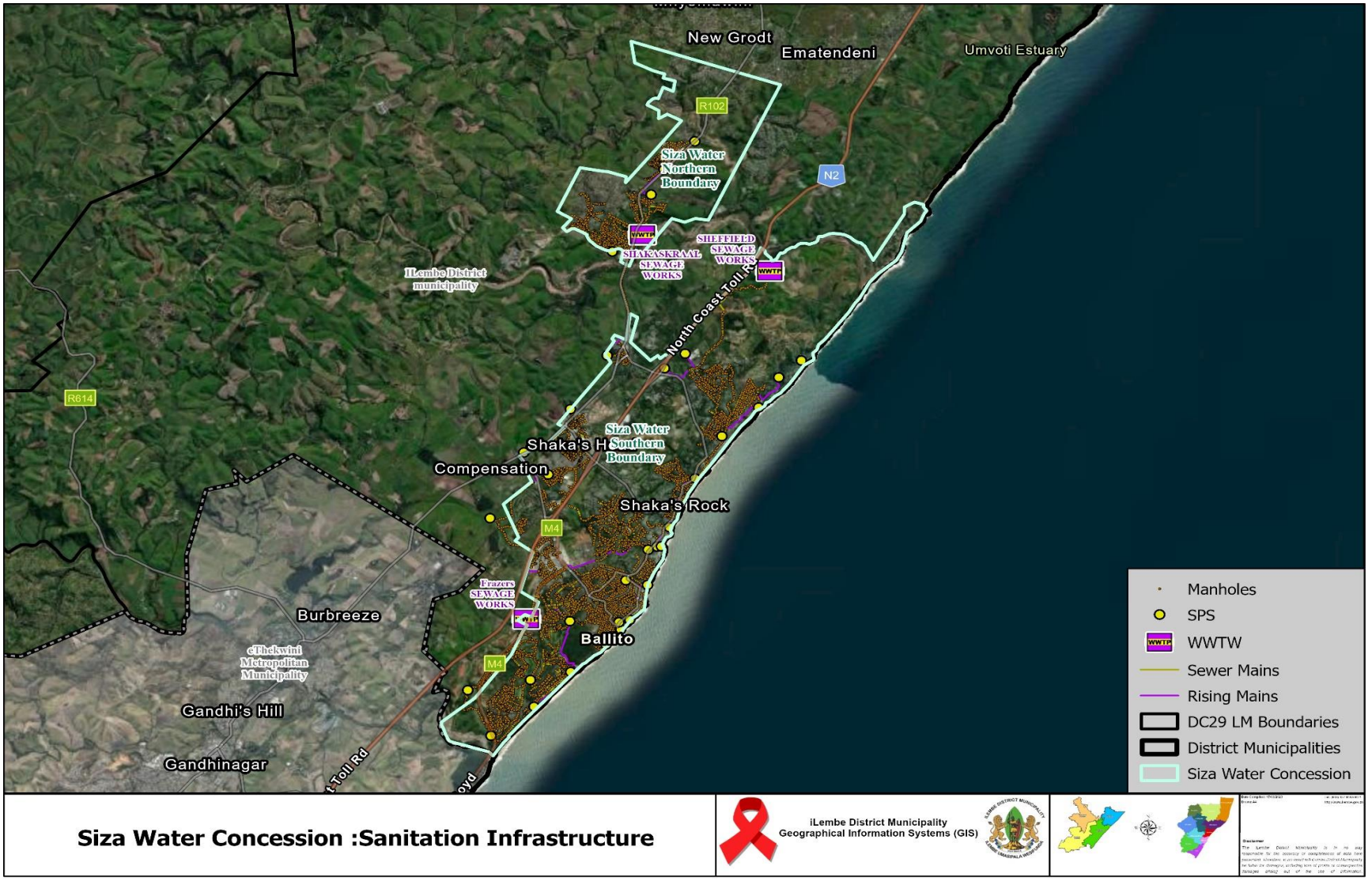


Map 23: SIZA

Concession Water Infrastructure



Map 24: SIZA Concession Water Infrastructure



Illegal Water Connections

Table 91: Illegal Water Connections

ILLEGAL WATER CONNECTIONS	2021/22
1st Disconnections of illegal water connections and tampering with meter installation, replace or insert seal on meter.	R 9,730.46
2nd Disconnections of illegal water connections and tampering with meter installation, replace or insert seal on meter.	R 14,595.69
3rd Disconnections of illegal water connections and tampering with meter installation, replace or insert seal on meter.	R 29,191.35

2021/2022 Water and Sanitation Projects

Table 92: Water and Sanitation Projects

WARD	NAME OF PROJECT	COMPLETION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PROGRESS
Ward 13, 15 (Umgeni Water Project)	uMshwathi Phase 4: Supply to Southern – Res 5	June 2022	R 340 000 000	The project is at detailed design stage, 90% complete – Done by Umgeni Water
wards 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9	uMshwathi Phase 5 – Central and Augmentation of Maphumulo Supply	2024	R 200 000 000.00	Project is implementation ready – waiting for funding release by Umgeni Water.
ward 17 and 18 (Umgeni Water Project)	uMshwathi Phase 6 Supply from Bruyns Hill to Wosiyane, Emalangeni and Khumalo areas	2022	R 150 000 000.00	Project is at Detailed design stage – Done by Umgeni Water
Ward	Sonkombo – Reticulation Upgrade	2023	R 30 000 000.00	Project is at design stage

VIP Satiation Programme

Table 93: VIP Satiation Programme

AREA	TARGET	PITS DUG	PITS LINED	COMPLETED UNITS
WARD 3	60	-	-	60
WARD 4	70	-	-	70
WARD 5	150	118	81	69
WARD 8	50	50	28	19
WARD 12	50	42	25	20
WARD 18	110	76	60	56
TOTAL	490	416	324	294

Water Tanker Delivery Schedule

Table 94: Water Tanker Delivery Schedule

5 DAY ROTATION	WARD NO.	NO. OF TRUCKS	NO. OF JOJO	DRIVER NAME	DRIVER CELL
DAY 1 DAY 2 DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5	01	01	Jojo and Containers	Ish	0832695792
	03	01	Jojo and Containers	Gumede	063 313 4944
	06	02	Jojo and Containers	Nkosi Madwe	082 760 5242 082 759 7890
	07	01	Jojo and Containers	Nxumalo	083 531 5500
	08	01	Jojo and Containers	Makhathini	083 596 0527
	09	01	Jojo and Containers	Mlambo	071 5111636
	10	01	Jojo and Containers	Khetha	972 640 3502
	11	01	Jojo and Containers	Ngwane	072 315 5938
	12	01	Jojo and Containers	Mthembu	068 179 0995
	13	01	Jojo and Containers	Goge	079 992 9051
	14	01	Jojo and Containers	Shabane	073 285 2089
	15	01	Jojo and Containers	Gumede	076 740 6188
	16	01	Jojo and Containers	Zondi	082 661 2130
	17	01	Jojo and Containers	Mnguni	079 762 8112
	18	01	Jojo and Containers	Mkhize	073 904 1748
	19	01	Jojo and Containers	NKomo	064 811 9604

6.2 Solid Waste Management

6.2.1 Responsibility for Waste Collection

The Municipality is responsible for solid waste management within its jurisdiction. The municipality has developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) as per the requirements of the National Environmental Management Waste Act (59 of 2008) as amended (hereafter referred to as the Waste Act) to sustain and improve waste management in the municipal area. A copy of the IWMP (is attached at **Annexure I**). The IWMP was approved and adopted by the Council on 31 March 22. The IWMP is an integral part of the IDP and therefore it must be aligned to the Municipality's IDP. In the financial year 2022/2023 the Department is in the process of reviewing the existing IWMP in the light of the recent developments across the nodal points of the Municipality. The aforesaid developments have thus far created more volumes of waste that get generated in the municipal nodes, more especially Central and Bhamshela, and to a lesser extent in Montebello and Glendale.

Waste Collection and Temporary Storage

Section 156 (in conjunction with Schedule 4B and 5B) of the Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996), assigns cleansing and solid waste removal and disposal to Municipalities. To better perform this function, the NEM: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) better known as NEM: WA, came into effect, to amongst other objectives, to consolidate all polices and legislation governing waste in South Africa. Municipalities and other government institution are compelled to comply with a number of sections of the Act, which are discussed below:

Table 95: Status of waste management compliance at Municipality

Section of NEM: WA	Description	Status
Section 11	Section 11 of the Act compels institutions responsible for waste management to develop a tool to manage their waste, which is known as the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).	The IWMP has been developed and adopted by the Council. The plan is currently being implemented. The status of the Landfill sites: Municipality is using a privately owned landfill site.
Section 10 (3)	For the National Department, Provinces and Municipalities to designate waste management officers (WMOs), to be done in writing, to ensure that there is constant communication between all three spheres of government on the implementation of the Waste Act	There is a designated Waste Management Officer in Local Municipality. An Environmental Management Officer will also have to be employed as per the recommendation of the MEC.
Section 60 & 63	Section 60 & 63 of the Waste Management Act requires Municipalities to report about waste which requires the development of waste	This activity forms part of the IWMP implementation plan. A waste information management system needs to

	information management system.	be developed.

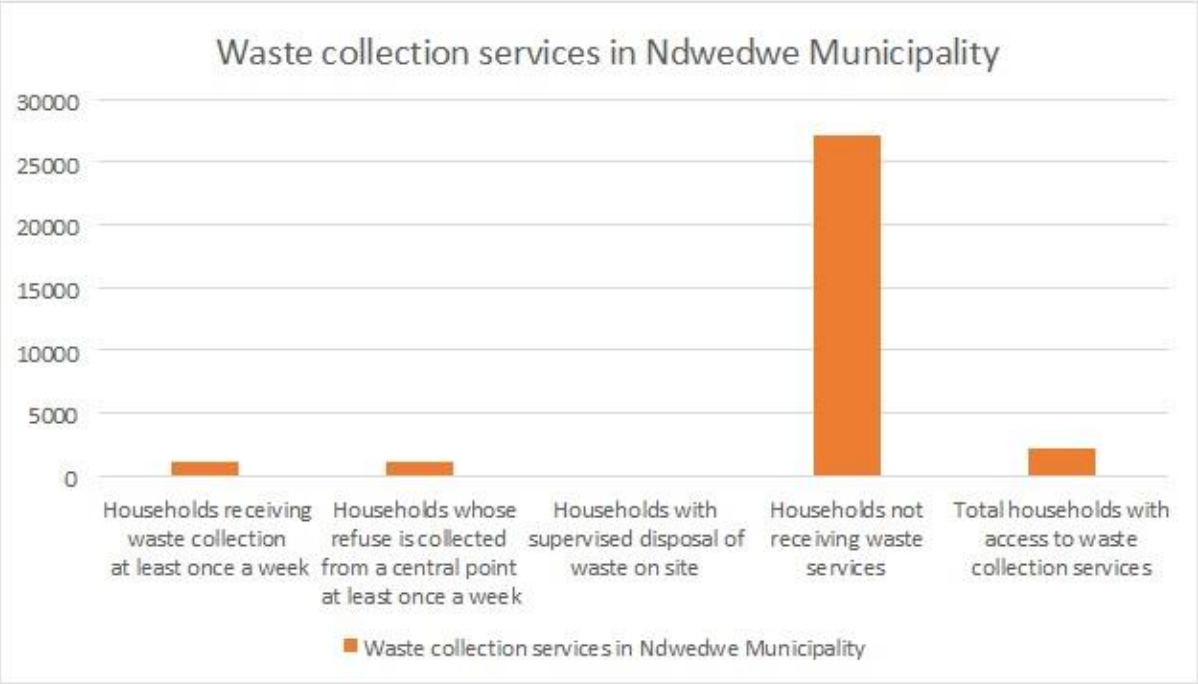
The municipality is made up of 19 wards, composed of approximately 29200 households. Approximately 28 152 households are currently receiving waste management services. Approximately 27 123 households within Municipality are not receiving waste services. There is an urgent need for Municipality to extend waste services to all citizens of, especially rural areas and previously disadvantaged communities.

Plan For Greening Program Waste Management Unit

Table 96: The Schools and Place that are Allocated for Donation of Trees.

DATE	AREA	WARDS	TIME
01/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Simunye primary school	06	09:00
01/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Emkhambeni primary school	06	12:00
06/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Noordsburg Primary school	06	09:00
06/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Ndabenhle primary school	06	12:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Lukhasa primary school	02	09:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Manaba primary school	02	12:00
16/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Ntabakhathaza primary school	02	09:00
16/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Dalipho Primary school	02	12:00
14/02/2023	Education and planting of trees at Syaphumula High school	05	09:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Qalakahle High school	05	11:00
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Deda primary school	05	12:30
14/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Sogidi primary school	05	14:00
20/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Mshwathi primary school	03	09:00
20/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Waterfall primary school	03	12:00
28/02:2023	Educating and planting trees at Sphiwo High school	03	09:00
28/02/2023	Educating and planting trees at Ebhidakhona High school	03	12:00

Figure 17: Provision of waste management services



Source: Census, 2011

Illegal waste dumping is also another challenge facing the Municipality. It is the intention of the Municipality to identify all areas used as dumps and properly document such as areas including putting necessary signage. It is important also to develop a strategy to deal with the current dumping and prevent future illegal dumping. Municipality should prioritise projects towards rehabilitation of illegal dumping areas and developing a waste management information system.

Waste Goals & Priorities

Section 6 (1) of the Waste Act establishes a National Waste Management Strategy (NWS) for achieving the objects of the Waste Act. The National Waste Management Strategy (NWS) has been developed to promote waste minimisation and recycling; it contains eight goals. Municipalities should comply with these goals; the table below discusses how Municipality is performing against the targets set by the NWS.

Table 97: National Waste Management Strategy

Goal	Description	Targets	Municipality Status Quo
Goal 1	Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste.	25% of recyclables diverted from landfill sites for re-use, recycling or recovery. All metropolitan municipalities, secondary cities and large towns have initiated separation at source programmes. Achievement of waste reduction and recycling targets set in IWMPs for paper and packaging, pesticides, lighting (CFLs) and tyre industries	No waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery programme is currently in place within Municipality. The Municipality is currently planning the establishment of a waste buy-back centre towards recycling. The Municipality to explore recycling opportunities and seek partnerships with private sector. Municipality to support its local recyclers in their recycling opportunities
Goal 2	Ensure the effective and efficient delivery of waste services.	95% of urban households and 75% of rural households have access to adequate levels of waste collection services. 80% of waste disposal sites have permits.	Approximately 30 % of households within the Municipality receive basic waste collection services. to extend the services to rural areas.
Goal 3	Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy.	69 000 new jobs created in the waste sector. 2 600 additional SMEs and cooperatives participating in waste service delivery and recycling	No permanent jobs have been created within the Municipality. Temporary jobs though EPWP have been created within the Municipality. No SMEs or cooperatives participating yet. Municipality to create job opportunities under waste management
Goal 4	Ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment.	80% of municipalities running local awareness campaigns. 80% of schools implementing waste awareness programmes.	Approximately 20 % awareness campaigns have been undertaken throughout Municipality. 20 % of schools within the Municipality are currently implementing waste awareness programmes. There is a need for the municipality to strengthen its education and awareness campaign to ensure sustainability in the programme.

Goal 5	Achieve integrated waste management planning.	All municipalities have integrated their IWMPs with their IDPs and have met the targets set in IWMPs. All waste management facilities required to report to SAWIS have waste quantification systems that report information to WIS.	Municipality finalised its IWMP in 2019 and is under review. Currently no waste quantification systems that report information to WIS is currently in existence.
Goal 6	Ensure sound budgeting and financial management for waste services.	All municipalities that provide waste services have conducted full-cost accounting for waste services and have implemented cost reflective tariffs.	There is a budget allocated for the provision of waste services within Municipality. Although this is budget is not sufficient.
			has established waste management tariff structure and is being implemented.
Goal 7	Provide measures to remediate contaminated land.	Assessment complete for 80% of sites reported to the contaminated land register. Remediation plans approved for 50% of confirmed contaminated sites.	Municipality has identified illegal dump sites within its jurisdiction and DEFF is assisting on the eradication thereof. This information will be utilised for rehabilitation purposes and to plan for clean-up campaigns.
Goal 8	Establish effective compliance with and enforcement of the Waste Act.	50% increase in the number of successful enforcement actions against non-compliant activities. 800 EMIs appointed in the three spheres of government to enforce the Waste Act.	No EMIs are appointed within the Municipality to ensure compliance and enforcement of the Waste Act. There is a need for Municipality to draft Waste Management by-laws.

Table 98: Provision of waste in local Municipality

Provision of Waste in Municipality						
Ward	**Number of Households per ward**	**Number of households receiving waste collection services at least once a week.**	**Number of households whose refuse is collected from a central collection point at least once a week**	**Number of households with supervised disposal of waste on site**	**Number of households not receiving waste services**	**Total number of households with access to waste collection services**
1	1997	411	158	None	1429	569
2	1095	9	8	None	1078	17
3	2992	152	33	None	2807	185
4	1304	23	5	None	1276	28
5	1310	40	183	None	1087	223
6	1912	31	45	None	1835	76
7	983	7	12	None	964	19
8	1472	22	6	None	1444	28
9	1038	9	153	None	847	162
10	1481	31	13	None	1438	44
11	7747	42	1	None	1451	43
12	2171	52	226	None	1892	278
13	1608	60	9	None	1539	69
14	1119	22	3	None	1094	25
15	1468	16	26	None	1426	42
16	1377	17	12	None	1349	29
17	1348	46	15	None	1288	61
18	1384	39	21	None	1324	60
19	1646	40	51	None	1555	94
Total	29200	1069	980	None	27123	2052

Source Statistics SA Census, 2011

Table 99: Refuse removal

Indicator	Sub Indicator	Households	% of total households
Refuse removal	Local authority/Private/community members at least once a week	312	0.9%
	Local authority/Private/community members less often than once a week	70	0.2%
	Communal refuse dump	1 527	4.6%
	Own refuse dump	29 379	87.7%
	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	1 817	5.4%
	Other	395	1.2%

Source: Community Survey, 2016

6.2.2 Summary of the Status, backlogs, Needs and Priorities for Solid Waste Collection, Removal & Disposal

6.2.2.1 Status Quo of Waste Disposal

The Municipality waste management function is currently under the Community Services Department. The municipality has a designated Waste Management Officer (WMO). As part of the waste management function, this has been outsourced to Liana Consulting for a period of three years starting from April 2020 to March 2023 for the collection from skip bins and disposal to the landfill site. The Municipality aspires to establish a Buy-Back station Center or a Recycling Centre within the Town-village. However, this solely depends on the acquisition of land since there exists a grey area on the ownership between the Municipalities or on Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB). The Centre will be budgeted for in the new financial year 2021/2022. The establishment of the aforementioned Centre, (the feasibility study has been done and thus this is still at its inchoate stage), will give a cogent and a clearer expression to the Waste Management 3R's concept, viz. reduce, reuse and recycle. This establishment has a potential of creating jobs for the local communities who may be interested in waste recycling and henceforth, the Department will have tapped on one of the government initiatives of hunger reduction amongst the poor and the unemployed.

6.2.2.2 Disposal of Solid Waste, Removal & Collection

The Municipality is currently using eThekwini Municipality landfill site which is through a service provider that disposes of the waste. There is no public landfill site currently in existence within the Municipality and within the iLembe District for that matter and only one landfill site is privately owned within the district. On the contrary, Waste Management Act promotes the reduction of the number of the landfill sites developed within a specific region. In that light, a need exists for the Municipality to consider developing their own landfill site or supporting the idea of developing a regional landfill site which will be shared by all the Local Municipalities under the iLembe District Municipality, and the latter will be preferred to the former.

Currently, waste management at the municipality is carried out using a system of skips which are left at strategic places in the local municipality, with a reliance on the community to drop waste off inside the skips. Skips are then collected by Liana Consulting Waste Management company and waste is offloaded at one of the landfill sites within eThekwini Metro. An average of twenty-six skips per month are collected from the municipality. There

are no waste disposal facilities within the municipality. All collected waste is disposed of in eThekwini.

The Municipality provides receptacle tanks for storage in a form of skip bins, wheelie bins and refuse bags for the households and strategic places of generation for the collection of waste.
The municipal truck operator collects waste on daily basis from 19 wards Monday to Friday. Liana Consulting collects the skip bins on a weekly basis from all nodal points to main landfill site in eThekwini Metro. The municipality is being serviced for collection, clearing, and cleansing of municipal area by the EPWP beneficiaries 14, and 22 green deeds beneficiaries collaboratively, out of this 22 people 7 of them are door-to-door campaigners teaching about importance of waste collection, minimization reduction and recycling of waste. municipality also services the shopping complex such as Boxer Cash and Carry and all other departments herein.

6.2.3 Ownership of Environmental Compliant Waste Disposal Site

The municipality does not have a disposal site hence we have started with the establishment of the waste transfer station. The municipality has made arrangements with the eThekwini Municipality pertaining to this service.

6.2.4 Updated Council Approved IWMP

The municipality has a Council approved IWMP in place. The IWMP was adopted by the Council on the 31 March 2022.

6.2.4.1 Implementation of the IWMP

The Municipality adopted its IWMP on 31 March 2022. The Waste Plan is reviewed annually for implementation and inclusion in the SDBIP's. The IWMP and Waste Plan has been forwarded to the Department of Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs for approval, as required by the NEM: Waste Act. The table below outlines the implementation plan of the IWMP.

Table 100: IWM Plan

Target	Actions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Waste collection and transportation	Ensure 100% collection in rural and informal areas				X	
	Random collection monitoring to improve service quality	X				
	Extending entrepreneur programme to un-serviced rural areas	X				
	Establish central collection nodes			X		
	Community entrepreneurs to be supported on collections in certain wards	X				
	Establish waste co-operatives in areas with no community entrepreneurs			X		
	Municipality to develop a core collection capacity in the Municipality		X			
	Provide bin liners to households in higher density areas				X	
	Develop waste transporter and waste hander database.		X			
Waste minimisation, recycling and reduction	Pre-sorting waste as it arrives at the transfer station					X
	Establishment of a drop off centre	X				
	Registration of recyclers and annual audits		X			
Waste treatment, disposal, including regionalisation	Establish composting initiatives within the Municipality.		X			
	Establish composting initiatives at transfer stations			X		
Waste management information	Gathering of waste information through waste auditing	X				
	Submission of regular reports to SAWIS	X	X	X	X	X
	To conduct annual waste sampling, or whenever necessary		X			
	To establish a waste recycler database	X				
Institutional capacity	Appoint a Municipal Waste officer/ manager	X				
	Capacity building and awareness	X	X	X	X	X
	Re-allocation of roles and responsibilities as per the revised organogram		X			
	Develop/update waste management By-Laws	X				
	Members of Council to be fully aware of waste management, its function, legal aspects and resource requirements (on an on-going basis)	X	X	X	X	X
Financial arrangements	Access grant funding for waste services and allocate budget for waste services in line with the IWMP implementation plan.	X	X	X	X	X

	Ongoing monthly reporting on the cost of waste management	X	X	X	X	X
	Update indigent register annually	X				
Monitoring and compliance	Compliance monitoring	X				
	Establish Public feedback loop	X				
	Appoint and capacitate staff to enforce waste By-Laws		X			

Waste Awareness Campaigns & Recycling Initiatives by EPWP

The recycling was identified as the critical program to be implemented by the municipality. As part of the EPWP, the municipality appointed a number of people to assist in collection and disposal of waste to skip bins within town. The large quantities of waste that is generated by the communities in areas and around town is being recycled.

The municipality has appointed 80 EPWP beneficiaries and 22 green deeds beneficiaries collaboratively, out of this 22 EPWP, 7 of them conduct door to door campaigning and teaching about importance of waste collection, minimization reduction and recycling of waste.

The EPWP collects waste from every ward 5 times a week as a recycling initiative. The municipality has budgeted for a waste Buy Back Centre for the community of Ndwedwe. Then from time to time there are wards beneficiaries on the EPWP contracted workers who collects in their wards and notify of illegal dumps. Most illegal dumps that have been identified have been converted into beauty spots, gardens, and public green spaces to encourage communities to care for them and keep them in good state through "*Not in My Backyard*" policy that prohibits litter and waste on the neighborhood.

6.2.5 SWOT Analysis for Solid Waste Management

Table 101: Solid Waste Management SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
▪ Integrated Waste Management Plan is in place. ▪ A designated and permanently Waste Management Officer is employed reporting to Manager Community and Social Services. ▪ One Waste Management Truck Operator has been employed. ▪ The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs has assisted the municipality with beneficiaries that assist in the waste collection, greening and the general cleanliness of the	▪ Lack of prioritization of waste management needs by the Municipality. ▪ Lack of recycling initiatives through the establishment of the Buy-back Centre. ▪ Lack of a Waste Management Information System and hence, lack of waste generation data. ▪ Vacant posts are not being filled in the organogram resulting on the dependence on the EPWP and DEA beneficiaries. ▪ Lack of awareness initiatives thus resulting in

Municipality throughout its 19 Wards. ▪ Budget has been put aside for the waste management function. ▪ Municipal structures are in place for reporting.	illegal dumping within the Wards. ▪ Concentration of services only in the nodal points.
Opportunities	**Threats**
▪ Establishment of a Buy-back/ Recycling Centre/ station and thus creating work opportunities. ▪ The filling of the vacant permanent posts. ▪ In-sourcing of the waste collection and disposal function and thus redirecting all the funding from service providers to the employed staff. ▪ Charging tariffs from the business community and departments thus enhancement of revenue. ▪ Achievement of the integrated solid waste management based on the 3R approach.	▪ Non- adherence and non-compliance to the Constitutional mandate, Section 24 of the Constitution. ▪ Subjecting communities to an unhealthy environment. ▪ Institutionally contributing to the spread of infectious diseases. ▪ Increase in illegal dumping. ▪ Lack of the political buy-in on Waste Management issues. ▪ Lack of knowledgeable and qualified human capital. ▪ Lack of resources (financial and human). ▪ A tarnished image of the municipality.

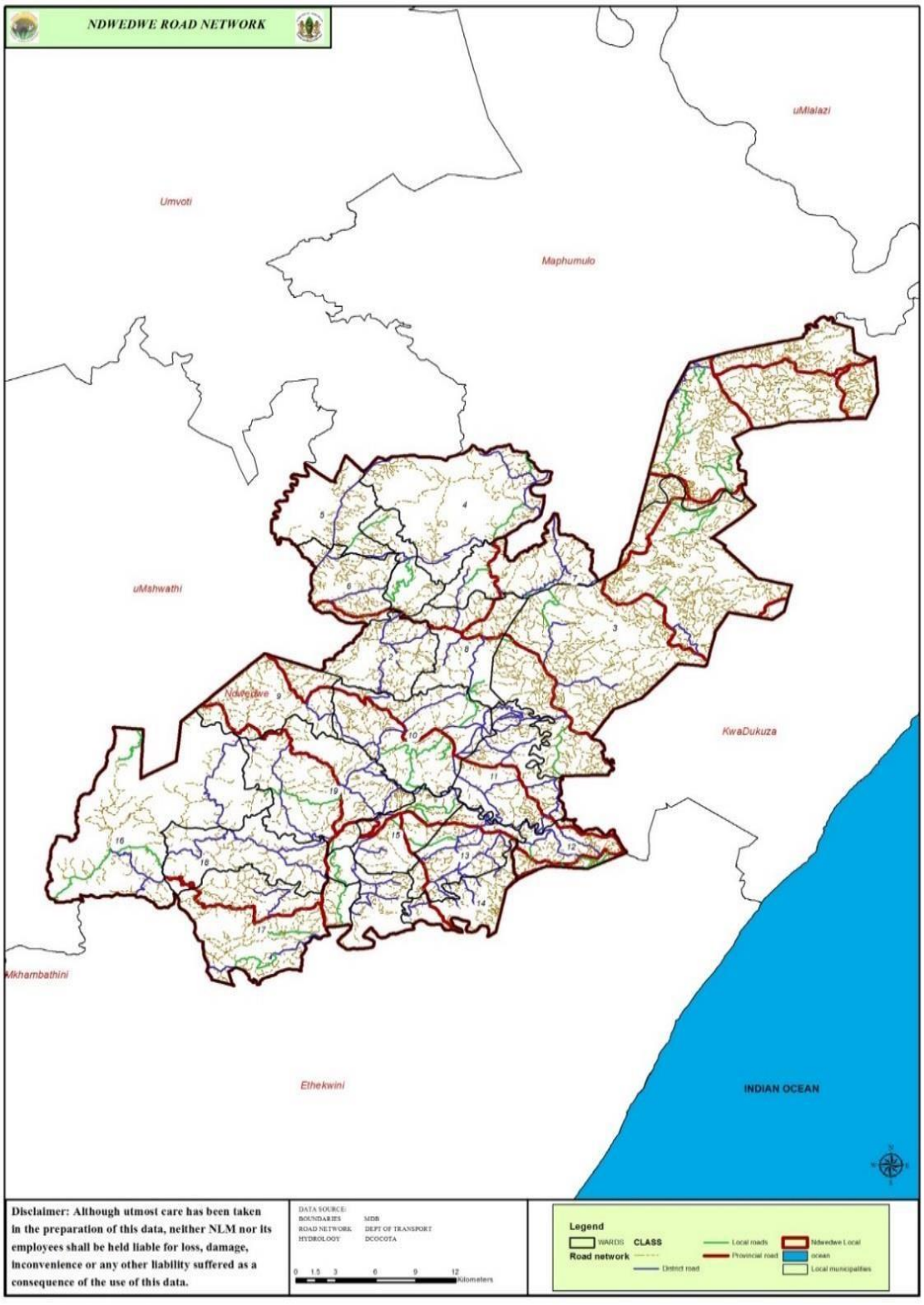
6.3 Transportation Infrastructure

6.3.1 Existing and Future Transportation Infrastructure

The existing and Future Transport Infrastructure includes status of repairs, such as roads, railways, airfields/airports indicated on legible maps (including municipal, provincial and national road maps).

Local Municipality is located approximately 30 kilometres west of the N2 and the King Shaka Airport which are both national assets the King Shaka Airport and the Sea. Thus far, the location of NLM in close proximity to this precious resource in a form of a Sea and the Airport has not materialized into major job creation and economic spin offs for communities residing within its area of jurisdiction. The King Shaka Airport and Dube Trade Port provides an opportunity for exporting some of the products generated locally including beneficiation. In the vicinity of the Airport, there is also the Dube Trade Port (DTP) which offers massive economic opportunities for those in close proximity. The aerotropolis being the geographical location of the airport is designated as prime land in line with the Dube Aerotropolis Development Framework, 2011. The main roads used to access the airport include the N2, M4, R102, R74 and R614.

Map 25: Road Networks



ROAD NETWORK MAP 2014

There are a number of Provincial Routes that traverses the Municipality. Connectivity within the municipality is limited unfortunately, with easier and faster routes situated outside the municipal area utilised to reach different areas in the municipality. The main access routes to the municipality include the following, which are also the only blacktop surfaces:

- The existing R74 from Stanger via Ashville to Kranskop
- The existing R614 from Tongaat via Qinisani and Bhamshela to Wartburg
- The P100 from Verulam to the Village and back to Inanda

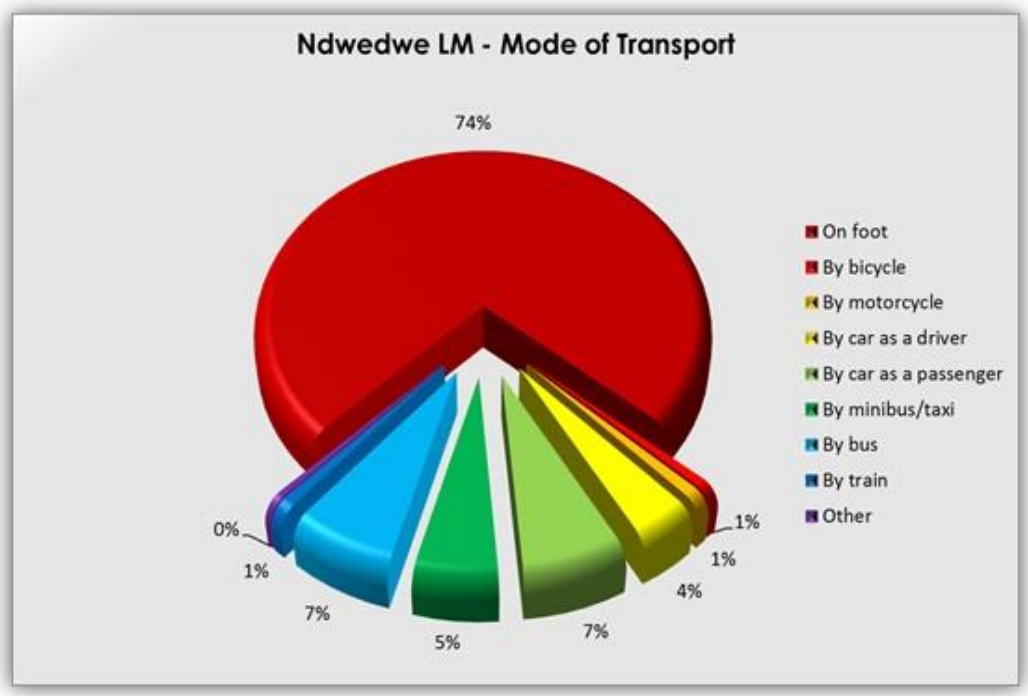
The majority of the households in the area have access to roads within 2,5km or less. This however does not paint the true picture of transport accessibility in the area, as many of these roads are poorly maintained or designed, causing vehicle access to the adjacent or nearby areas to be problematic, especially considering that most roads are gravel and becomes dangerous during wet season in the areas with extreme topographical features within Municipality.

Situational Analysis

From the statistical distribution of modes of transports mainly utilised by residents, it is evident that the largest portion of the population (74%) are dependent on travelling by foot and thus with no or limited access to affordable public transportation. This implies first of all, the lack of funds to utilise public transport, or the lack of an adequate public transport system. This also relates to the remoteness of some of the areas, as limited road infrastructure exists which allows taxis or buses to reach these remote areas.

The three aspects combined, is an indication of the poverty levels of this area. With the high dependency on the lower order nodes, it is necessary to ensure proper transport infrastructure exist, especially with the view of creating economic growth in the Municipality, which positively affects everybody. Should the residents not have proper access to opportunities; the initiatives will not be successful.

Figure 18: Mode of Transport (Source : Stats SA, 2011 Census)



6.3.2 Institutional Responsibility for Transport Infrastructure

The institutional responsibility for transport infrastructure is categorised as national, provincial and local on the maps. The provincial Department of Transport (DoT) has the responsibility to provide planning of public transport infrastructure. The Local Municipality has the responsibility to provide for road provision and maintenance.

Currently, the municipality has no Local Integrated Transport Plan in place. In addressing the MEC finding on the unavailability of the Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) in Ndwedwe municipality, the municipality is prioritising the development of the plan and has been engaging with the Department of Transport for technical support so that the plan can be developed in 2023/2024 financial year.

6.3.2.1 Responsibility for the Provision of New Roads and Related Facilities

The municipality conducts several platforms to engage with all the relevant government departments in an effort to align the programmes, projects and budgets. The forums such as the IDP Representative Forum, Alignment Structures and One-on-one engagements. The 2023/2024 IDP Review has taken into account the existing, planned and future projects to be implemented in Ndwedwe Municipality and as such, the municipality's 5-year

implementation plan has included both Ndwedwe Municipality projects as well as the DoT projects.

The table below indicates the new planned roads infrastructure projects for the new 2023/2024 financial year.

Table 102: Planned Roads Infrastructure Projects

Projects	Annual Targe	Budget for the Year	Source of Funding	Wards
Mdloti Access Road (Link Road to the Mdloti bridge)	3.5km construction to be completed by 30 June 2024	R 8 047 000	MIG	17
Ndwedwe Testing Station Tar Road	0.7km construction to be completed by 30 June 2024	R 6 000 000	Internal funding	06

6.3.3 A Plan for the Provision of New Roads, Facilities, Operational & Maintenance Plan for Existing & New Roads

The municipality is responsible for the provision of local access roads thus, new access roads, existing, future and for maintaining the existing roads. The Asset roads maintenance plan is attached as **Annexure K**. The asset roads maintenance plan provides a structure within which to strategically manage the maintenance and to optimize the life cycle of the Municipality's assets in accordance with service delivery requirements and towards achieving the needs of the communities that the Municipality is responsible for the key objectives are as follows:

- Assets are maintained to perform the optimum levels during their life cycle, reducing service disruptions and losses due to failure.
- Critical areas are identified early and managed.
- Performance of assets is reviewed to suit service delivery and to ensure assets are fit for the purpose.
- The costs of maintaining the assets over their life cycle is quantified and justified.
- Information is gathered to assist future decision - making and budgeting.

Maintenance has been categorized according to why and when it happens as:

Table 103: Maintenance Categorized

Backlog Maintenance	Maintenance that is necessary to prevent deterioration of the asset or its function, but which has not been carried out
Planned Maintenance	Maintenance work to prevent failure of the assets during its life cycle
Corrective Maintenance	Performed because of failure, to restore an item or asset to its original state or condition, as far as practicable. Corrective maintenance may or may not be programmed
Preventative Maintenance	Performed to retain an item or asset to its original condition as far as practicable by providing systematic inspection, detection prevention of incipient failure.
Emergency Corrective Maintenance	Outside of routine maintenance and works program that must be initiated immediately for health, safety, security or hazard reasons or that may result in the rapid deterioration of the plant or material or equipment if undertaken
Deferred Maintenance	Maintenance planned to be carried out in the current financial year, but due to shortage of funds and or unforeseen circumstances is not carried out and added to the Backlog Maintenance awaiting attention.

Table 104: Municipal Roads Completed

Municipal Roads Implemented in 2021/2022	**Municipal Roads In progress in 2022/2023**
Ngonyameni access road Ward 18 Nhlabamkhosi to Epitsini access road Ward 13 Zondo access road Ward 15 Nembeni access road Ward 9 Etsheni access road Ward 7 Mabheleni Access road Ward 06 Uqeko bridge Ward 16	Mahlabathini Access road Ward 05 Chibini Access road Ward 04 Mdloti bridge Ward 17

6.3.4 Maintenance Plan for Existing and New Roads and Public Transport Facilities

The Municipality has a Maintenance Plan for the existing, new roads and public transport facilities. The plan gets reviewed annually.

6.3.5 Adopted Local Integrated Transport Plan

The Ndwedwe Municipal currently has no Integrated Transport Plan in place. The Municipality is responsible for the preparation of Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) for its communities, albeit the non-existence of the Plan. The plan will be developed during the 2023/2024 & 2024/25 financial year.

Last Review of the Integrated Transport Plan

The review of the ITP is not applicable to Ndwedwe Municipality as there is no Integrated Transport Plan in place.

PROVISION OF A LINK TO THE ITP
No link.

6.4 Energy

6.4.1 Electricity/Energy Provider

Eskom is the sole supplier of electricity in the Ndwedwe Local Municipality. ESKOM supplies electricity directly to all wards and is a licensed electricity distributor to Ndwedwe.

6.4.2 Adoption of Electricity Plan

ADOPTION OF ELECTRICITY PLAN

The NLM is the implementing agent for Eskom. The municipality is responsible for the construction and hand over of the project to Eskom, Eskom is responsible for the outages. After the work is completed, Eskom registers the work completed into their assets register. Eskom is responsible to develop and adopt an Electricity Plan for the Ndwedwe Local Municipality.

Table below illustrates energy sources used by households of iLembe District for cooking purposes. It should be noted that the provision of electricity is a function of Local Municipalities and Eskom. It is estimated that 148 078 out of 191 369 households have a supply of electricity for cooking purposes listed as follows:

Table 105: Energy Source used by Households.

ENERGY SOURCE	MANDENI	KWADUKUZA	NDWEDWE	MAPHUMULO
Electricity	39 739	82 934	16 709	8 696
Gas	1 406	3 070	1 094	559
Paraffin	514	1 797	8914	255
Wood	3 853	2 830	15 098	10 823
Coal	0	24	0	0
Other	13	53	53	141
None	60	326	34	51

6.4.3 Operations and Maintenance Plan for Electricity

The Eskom is responsible for the Operations and Maintenance Plan for electricity.

6.4.3.1 Planning for Schedule 5B Projects

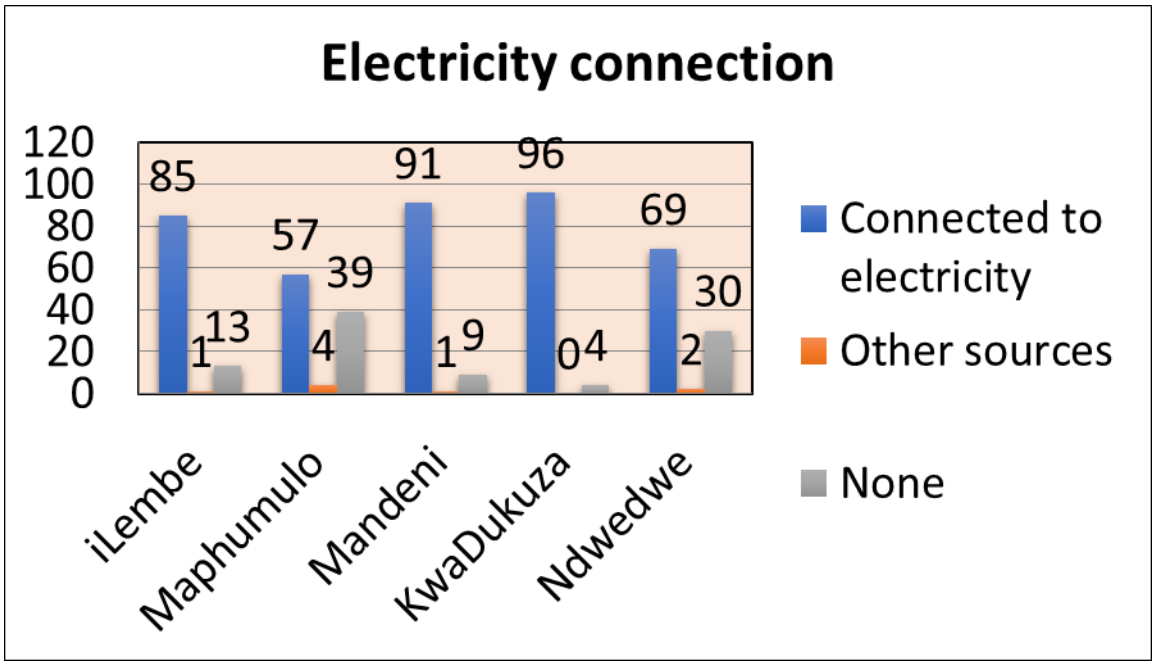
The project coordinators from Eskom are responsible Planning for Schedule 5B Projects.

6.4.4 Summary of the Status, Backlogs, Needs and Priorities

The Census Data (2001 and 2011) does not distinguish between population with and without electricity, and it is therefore difficult to determine exactly which households are connected to the power grid. In order to estimate access to electricity, statistics related to using electricity for lighting purposes was used. Municipality is well serviced with electrical infrastructure. A high voltage line traverses the municipal area in an east west direction, from which a number of medium voltage lines provides the opportunity to install reticulation lines all over the municipal area (Map 21 below shows electricity distribution within Municipality).

Wards 1 and 12 have the highest levels of access in 2011 as compared to 2001 which wards 1, 3 and 15 had the highest access, with the majority of wards in the municipality which have less than 30% access. It is noticeable that the levels of access to electricity have increased in all the wards, and although implementation is slow, there is definite progress visible. Wards 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18, and 19 require desperate intervention regarding electricity provision. The tables above illustrate energy source used by households for cooking and lighting purposes. It is estimated that only 112573 and 102633 household have a supply of electricity for lighting and cooking purposes respectively.

Figure 19: Electricity Connection



Source: Community Survey 2016 Stats SA

Table 106: Household access to electricity at municipality

Indicator	Sub Indicator	Households	% of Total Households
Household access to electricity	In-house conventional meter	2 881	8.5%
	In-house prepaid meter	19 767	58.3%
	Connected to other source which household pays for	432	1.3%
	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	176	0.5%
	Solar home system	0	0.0%
	Other	555	1.6%
	No electricity	10 071	29.7%

Source: Community survey, 2016

Table 107: Energy sources for cooking within Municipality

Indicator	Sub Indicator	Households	% Of Total Households
Main Source of Energy For Cooking	Electricity From Mains	16 709	49.9%
	Other Source of Electricity (E.G. Generator Etc)	53	0.2%
	Gas	1 094	3.3%
	Paraffin	894	2.7%
	Wood	15 098	45.1%
	Coal	0	0.0%
	None	34	0.1%

Source: Community survey, 2016

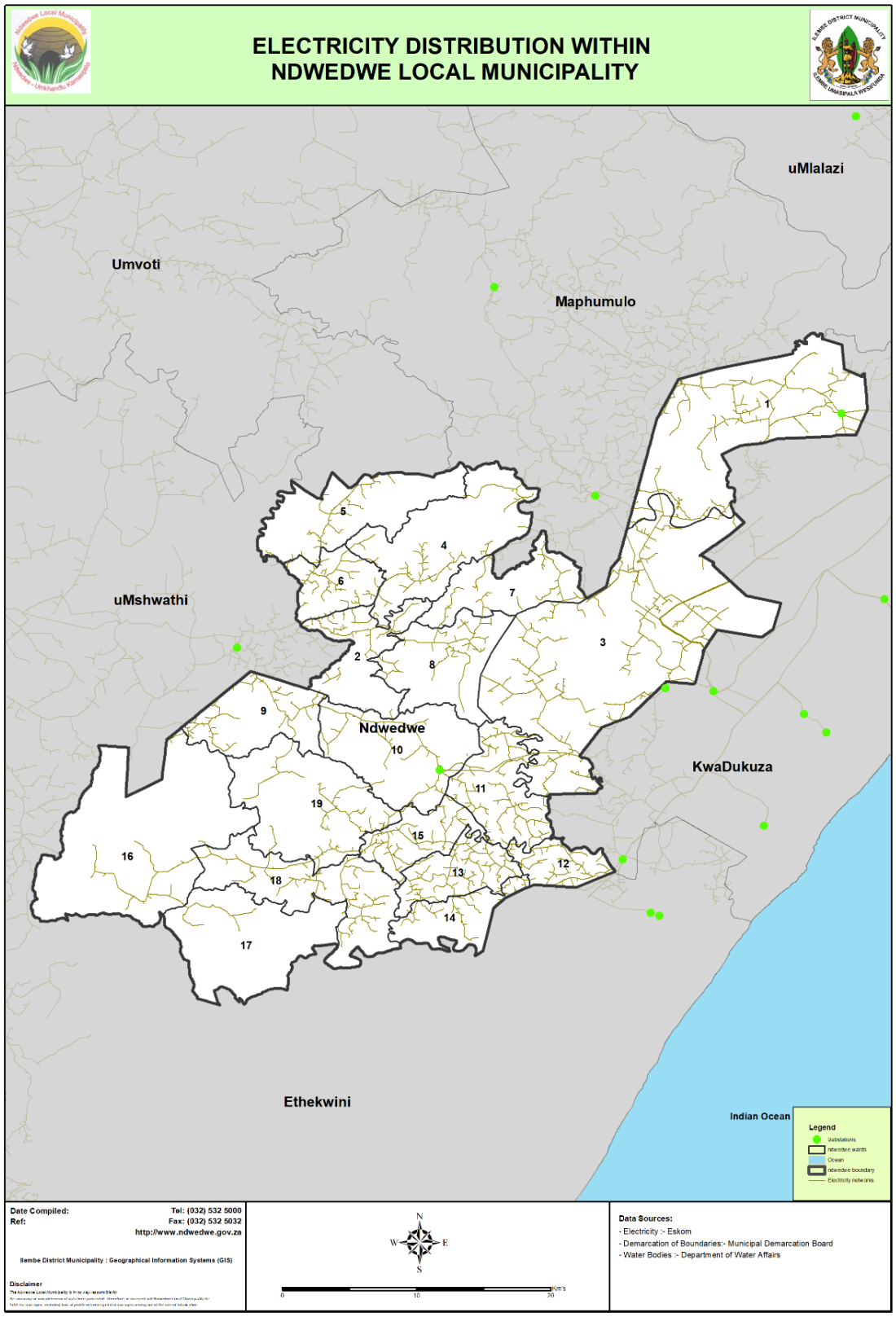
6.4.4.1 Priorities for Electrification Projects

The table below indicates local municipality planned electrification projects for the new 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 financial years.

Table 108: Electrification Projects

Projects	2023/2024 Budget	Source of Funding
Solar System Installation in Municipal offices.	**R300 000.00**	Internal
INEP Electrification Ward 14, 13, 05, 03 & 12	**R10 000 000.00**	INEP
Installation of Highmast lights in various wards	**R1 090 000.00**	Internal
Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre in ward 02	**R160 000.00**	Internal
Thabani Luthuli Hall Electricity ward 11	**R60 869.57**	Internal

Map 26: Electricity Distribution Within Municipality



6.5 Access to Community Facilities

The following section describes the social infrastructure within the municipality. The accessibility analysis considers distances from facilities, but along roads, and not direct distances, as localized challenges hamper movement. The overleaf map illustrates the access to social / community facilities.

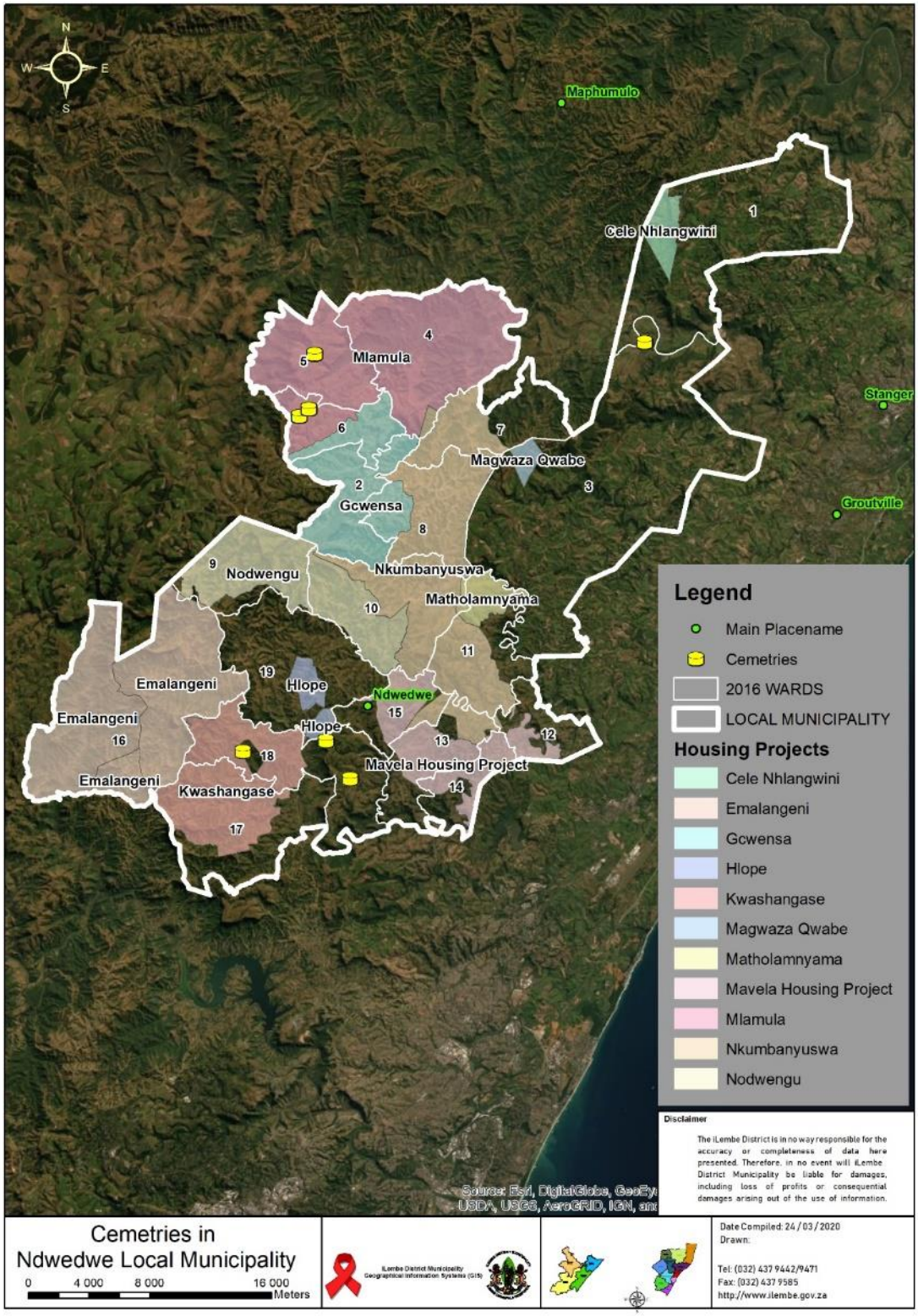
Provision of Cemeteries/Crematoria

The municipality has developed and adopted a Cemeteries/Crematoria Feasibility Study on 31 March 2022. A Cemetery Feasibility Study has also been conducted in an endeavour to secure suitable land for cemeteries and crematoria. Currently, the municipality is facing a challenge regarding the unavailability of land for the establishment of the municipal cemeteries, animal pound, as well as Bhamshela Thusong Centre expansion. There are ongoing discussions with the Department of Land Affairs and Amakhosi regarding the secure land for the municipality.

6.5.1 Sufficient Authorized Cemetery Sites

The municipality does not have sufficient authorised cemetery sites. The municipality intends to secure land to develop new cemetery sites. The municipality has conducted a Cemetery Feasibility Study which has now been completed. However, it has not yet been workshopped to stakeholders. The policy will be approved by the Council upon the completion of engagement meetings/workshops. The map below illustrates areas that are currently informal burial sites. That the sites are currently being used by the community, such as: church's, residents' homes and homesteads.

Map 27: Cemeteries (Informal burial sites)



The municipality has a Pauper and Burial Policy as well as Indigent Policy. These documents are attached as **Annexure J** for the indigent community members. The Policy was reviewed and adopted by Council in March 2023. A copy of Cemetery Feasibility Study is attached at **Annexure J1**.

6.5.2 Summary of the Status, Backlogs, Needs and Priorities for Community Facilities

Early Childhood Development (ECD's):

- Local Municipality acknowledges that the Early Childhood Development (ECD's) is a function of Local Government, Provincial and National Government. However, it seeks to align and adhere to national and provincial legislation guides.
- In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 and the Children's Act No. 38 of 2005, local government is responsible for the:

- Provision of basic services, including water and sanitation, to communities.
- Contributing to the realisation of rights set out in the Constitution, including health care services, food and water, and social security.
- Development of policies and laws governing childcare facilities, including child-minder services.
- Municipal planning and spatial development, including providing and regulating land used for childcare facilities and for safe and adequate play and recreation facilities; and
- Where the provincial Department of Social Development assigns responsibility to municipalities for the provision of partial care services as provided for in section 88 of the Children's Act, No.38 of 2005 then municipalities are responsible for the provision (including the registration, regulation, and monitoring and evaluation for compliance with norms and standards) of partial care and early childhood development programmes that take care of more than six children on behalf of their parents or caregivers for a specific number of hours. The following is the status of ECD's Centres in KZN.

Table 109: NLM ECD Projects In Financial Year 2022/2023

Projects	Annual targets	Budget Allocation	Funding source	Wards
Isibonelo crèche	Completion of creche	R6 624 242.36	MIG	11

Table 110: NLM ECD Projects Planned in New Financial Year 2023/2024

Ref No: IDP/SDBIP	Project	Annual Target	Budget Allocation	Funding Source	Ward	Responsible Department
TS01	Hlalakahle Community Development Centre Ward 07	100% Construction of Hlalakahle Community Development Centre (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R12 800 000.00**	MIG	7	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS02	Msengeni Community Development Centre Ward 08	100% Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R12 800 000.00**	MIG	8	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services

Libraries

Although a standard for provision of libraries is included in the land use budget as prescribed by the erstwhile planning commission, the KZN Librarian Services indicated that these levels of provision are not at all achievable and is not cost effective. In a densely populated city such as Durban these standards might be achievable, but in rural KZN it is difficult to provide a number of cost-effective libraries within the limited budget. The situation is constantly assessed, and libraries are then provided in close proximity to a concentration of schools, urban areas, where the accessibility to the library is the highest, and the largest number of people can be reached. According to information available from the Provincial Library Services, Local Municipality is serviced with a single library recently constructed within Village, and a mobile library servicing the Bhamshela Node. The library must also be equipped with internet café facility so that children will have controlled access to the internet for school projects and general research.

Police Services

The municipal area is serviced by three police stations, located south of Bhamshela Node, Northwest of Ozwathini and within. The greater majority of households are located at a distance greater than 10km from a police station. The more densely populated areas are situated within 20km radius from a police station, although mobile/satellite police stations can service areas near the node of Montebello and areas far west in the Emalangenilanga Area.

Community Halls

The community halls to be constructed in the new financial year.

Table 111: ECD and Community Halls to be constructed in Financial Year 2023/2024

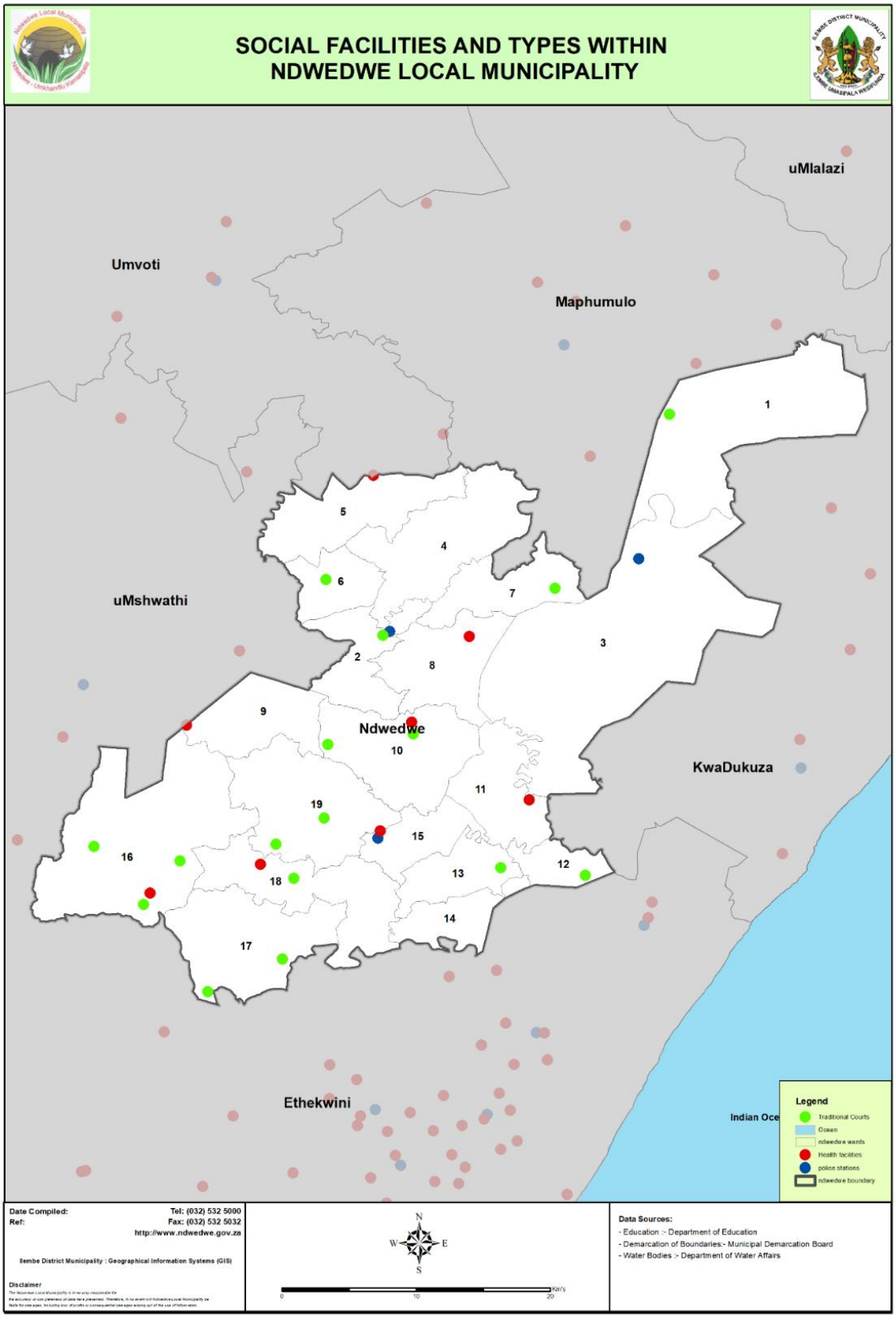
Projects	Budget Allocation	Funding source	Wards
Hlalakahle Community Development Centre (CDC) Ward 07	R12 800 000.00	MIG	07
Msengeni CDC	R12 800 000.00	MIG	08
Emakhawula Hall	R 9 991 000.00	MIG	13

Community Halls to be rehabilitated in 2023/2024 financial year.

Table 112: Community Halls Rehabilitation

Project	Budget Allocation	Funding Source	Ward no.	Responsible Department
eGweni Community Hall in ward 16	**R200 000.00**	Internal	16	Director: Technical services
Okwazini Community Hall in ward 18	**R200 000.00**	Internal	18	
Ntubeni Community Hall in ward 01	**R200 000.00**	Internal	1	
Ovanzini Community Hall in ward 04	**R200 000.00**	Internal	4	

Map 28: Community & Social Faculties



6.5.3 Animal Pound

Currently, the municipality does not have an animal pound facility in place. The municipality is in a process of securing land for the establishment of animal pound facility. Ongoing discussions have progressed with the Department of Land Affairs and Amakhosi regarding the secure land for the municipality.

6.6 Human Settlements

South Africa's affordable housing programme is making significant impact on the landscape of the country, but the delivery pressures are increasing. In addition, the "Breaking New Ground" (BNG) initiative was launched in September 2004, and it is the guiding principle underpinning the notion of "integrated human settlements".

Approximately 70% of 's population has access to housing however most of these structures are considered to be sub-standard. This therefore makes them more vulnerable to harsh climatic conditions which may occur. To this effect, a number of housing projects have been earmarked by Department of Human Settlements or the municipality. Notwithstanding that provision of housing remains an important part of human settlements and is now common because liveable human settlements require integrated planning. In line with the notion of integrated human settlements the district has established a Planning and Infrastructure Alignment Committee. The Committee meets to provide technical and planning comment on proposed housing projects. The meetings attempt to provide technical and planning comments to proposed housing projects. The district has set 5-year strategic objectives to culminate in improved access to basic services.

The provision of appropriate accommodation for iLembe residents will be key for sustainable development in the region. The table below present's the type of main dwelling per Local Municipality.

Table 113: Types of Main Dwelling

	MAPHUMULO	MANDENI	KWADUKUZA		TOTAL
Formal (Built with concrete/bricks)	8 987	38 512	74 936	18 949	141 384
Traditional (Built with traditional materials, e.g., huts)	10 916	4 763	3 858	12 577	32 114
Informal (temporary structures)	621	1 631	11 628	2 290	16 170
Other	-	749	863	67	1 679

Most communities are poor, and the houses are of sub-standard quality. This leaves most of the households vulnerable to natural disasters i.e., storms and flooding. The provision of alternative housing form especially rental housing and multi storey building need to be accommodated in the housing strategy for.

The spatial implications of this growth rate are the increase in the number of informal settlements around the established towns and the subsequent pressure this adds on the existing infrastructure. Land uses within these areas are typically urban mixed uses with high levels of infrastructural and service development and an adequate provision of social facilities and services. Informal settlements with limited facilities occur on the periphery of the developed areas and within the towns of iLembe. A large portion of the land falls under the jurisdiction of the Ingonyama Trust.

6.6.1 Council Approved Housing Sector Plan

The Ndwedwe Municipality Housing Sector Plan was approved and adopted by the Council in the 2016/2017 financial year. The municipality is currently undergoing the development of the five-year Housing Management Plan in 2022/2023, they will be extended into the 2023/2024 financial year. Approximately 69.3% of Ndwedwe LM consists of traditional authority areas. According to the Census Stats 2011 there are 14 171 households that have access to formal housing within Ndwedwe. The municipality has no formal waiting list and therefore based the housing backlog or demand. Ward 19 has the most housing backlog sitting at approximately 1 330 when compared to all other wards within the municipal area.

6.6.2 Housing Chapter Highlighting Housing Needs, Existing & Planned Projects

The Department of Human Settlements has current and planned for the following housing project **highlights for 2022/2023 financial year:**

- Wards 12, 13, 14 & 15 Mavela Phase 2 (1000 units). The first 500 units as per DOHS first phasing has been completed. Awaiting funding from DOHS for Phase II of the project. Project anticipated to resume by end of July 2023

- Wards 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 19 Nkumbanyuswa Phase 2 (2000 units). The project Application pack was submitted to iLembe for Service Levell Agreement. iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.

- Wards 03, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 & 19 Qadi Rural Housing Project (1000 units). Application Pack submitted to iLembe for issuing of the Service Level Agreement.

iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.

- Wards 10, 11,12 & 19 Operation Sukuma Sakhe will build 67 Houses. 12 units completed and handed over to beneficiaries. Slow construction progress, and DOHS is looking at the case as reported by the municipality if there is any breach of the contract.

- Ward 11, There are 226 houses to be built through OSS, contractor is on site and construction has commenced.

- Ward 17 & 19, Chili, Khumalo, Ngcolosi, Mangangeni Housing (1000). Application Pack submitted to iLembe for issuing of Service Level Agreement. iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.

- Ward 03 Magwaza Qwabe/Waterfall Housing Project (1000 units). Application Pack submitted to iLembe for issuing of Service Level Agreement. iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023. Due to the community outcry over lack of housing in ward 03, the Municipal Councill resolved to extend the project size to accommodate the whole area under ward 03 that include community residing on private land.

The Department of Human Settlements has current and planned for the following housing projects for Ndwedwe Municipality:

Table 114: Projects 2022/2023

MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT	PROGRAMME	2022/23 APPROVED BUDGET
NDWEDWE	Emalangeni/Cibane/Hosiyane	Rural	R 14 724 200.00
	Mavela Phase 2	Rural	R 14 907 780.00
	OSS	OSS	R 15 450 990.00
	Qadi	Rural	R 2 028 913.00
	Nkumbanyuswa Phase 2	Rural	R 2 028 913.00

Table 115: Human Settlements Projects

PROJECTS PROGRESS 2022/2023 FY				
PROJECTS IN CONSTRUCTION				
PROJECT NAME	WARD/S	NO. OF UNITS	COMPLETED	COMMENTS
Mavela Phase II	12, 13, 14 & 15	1000	367	Due to department budget constraint, the project was phased to 500 units.
Wosiyane, Cibane & Malangeni	16, 18 & 19	1000	812	The project was delayed due to the company was placed under Business Rescue. The project is anticipated to be completed at the end of October 2023
Glendale Rectification	01	295	245	Due to unbuildable sites and unavailability of land, the company moved out of site until all issues are resolved. There are engagements with relevant stakeholders including Illovo Sugar Properties to release land for housing development for the community
40 Sukuma Sakhe	03 & 07	40	0	Work in progress as 35 units have been completed and handed over to beneficiaries
85 Sukuma Sakhe	02, 06, 08, 13 & 15	85	71	Due to unbuildable sites caused by steep terrain and no access the company moved out of site. Once all issues are resolve it will move back to complete the units
67 Sukuma Sakhe	10, 11,12 & 19	67	0	12 units completed and handed over to beneficiaries. Slow construction progress, and DOHS is looking at the case as reported by the municipality if there is any breach of the contract.

Table 116: Planned Projects

	PLANNED PROJECTS	FOR 2023/2024 FY
PROJECT NAME	WARD/S	STATUS
Nkumbanyuswa Phase II (2000 units)	07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 19	The project Application pack was submitted to iLembe for Service Levell Agreement. iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.
Qadi Rural Housing Project	03, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 & 19	The project Application pack was submitted to iLembe for Service Levell Agreement. iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.
Magwaza/Qwabe Waterfall (1000 units)	03	The project Application pack was submitted to iLembe for Service Levell Agreement. iLembe confirmed all

		documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.
Khumalo, Chili, Mangangeni & Ngcolosi (1000 units)	17 & 19	The project Application pack was submitted to iLembe for Service Levell Agreement. iLembe confirmed all documents submitted and anticipated Service Level Agreement to be signed before end of May 2023.

Table 117: Pre- Planning Projects

PRE-PLANNING PROJECTS		
PROJECT NAME	WARD/S	STATUS
Nodwengu Phase II	09 & 10	The project is recommended for MEC's Approval. Anticipated to be signed by end of July 2023
Luthuli Rural Housing project	07	The project is recommended for MEC's Approval. Anticipated to be signed by end of July 2023

Level of Services and Backlogs

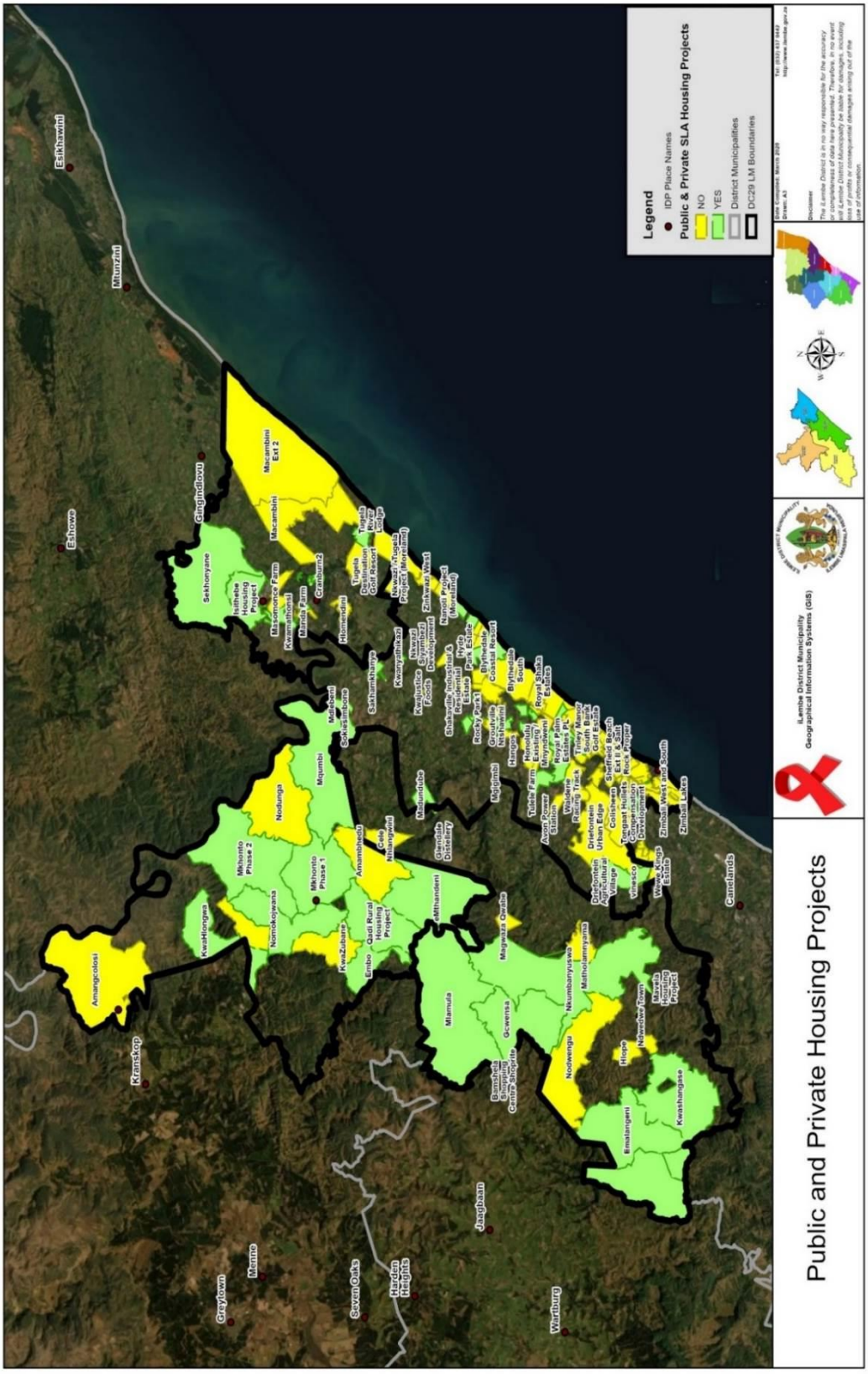
- Mechanism and institutional capacity for co-ordination, monitoring and implementation of housing projects.
- Committed funding for the services in support of housing projects.
- Acknowledgement of the service delivery needs of farm dwellers.

Table 118: Public and Private Developments within LM

NO.	PROJECT	NO. OF UNITS	STANDPIPES/ERF CONNECTIONS	VIP/ WATERBORNE	DEVELOPMET
1	Mlamula	1000	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing
2	Gcwensa Wards 6,7 & 8	1000	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing

3	Emalangeni, Cibane, Wosiyane	1000	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing
4	Nkumbanyswa Phase 1	1000	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing
5	Town	1	ERF	Waterborne	Rural Housing
6	Glendale Distillery	1	ERF	On-Site	Upgrade of Package Plant
7	Matholamnyama Rural Housing	235	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing
8	KwaShangase Rural Housing	1200	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing
9	Boxer Shopping Centre	1	ERF	On-Site	Shopping Centre
10	SPAR Shopping Centre	1	ERF	On-Site	Shopping Centre
11	Central Plaza	1	ERF	On-site	Shopping Centre
12	Bhamshela Shopping Centre - SPAR	1	ERF	On-site	Shopping Centre
13	Bhamshela Shopping Centre – Shoprite	1	ERF	Waterborne	Shopping Centre
13	Bhamshela Shopping Centre – Shoprite	1	ERF	Waterborne	Shopping Centre
14	Chilli / Kumalo / Ngcolosi / Manganga	1000	ERF	VIP	Rural Housing
15	Magwaza- Qwabe	1000	ERF	VIP	Rural Housing
16	Nkumbanyswa Phase 2	1000	Standpipe	VIP	Rural Housing

Map 29: Public and Private Housing Projects


Public and Private Housing Projects
iLembe District Municipality
Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
Legend
IDP Place Names
Public & Private SLA Housing Projects
NO
YES
District Municipalities
DC29 LM Boundaries
Disclaimer
Eshowe
Gingindlovu
Mtunzini
Empangeni
Kranskop
Greytown
Mandeni
Seven Oaks
Harden Heights
Jacobs
Warburg
Camelands
Zimbali Lakes
Ballito
Umhlali
Tinley Manor
Sheffield Beach
Driefontein
Colchester
Zimbali West and South
Macambini Ext 2
Macambini
Sekhonyane
Nhlalwane Housing Project
Nkwazi Housing Project (Mandlanzi)
Nkwazi Housing Project (Mandlanzi)
Nkwazi Phase 2
Nkwazi Housing Development
Nkwazi Phase 3
Nkwazi Phase 4
Nkwazi Housing Development
Nkwazi Housing Project
Nkwazi Housing Development
Nkwazi Housing Development
Nkwazi Housing Development

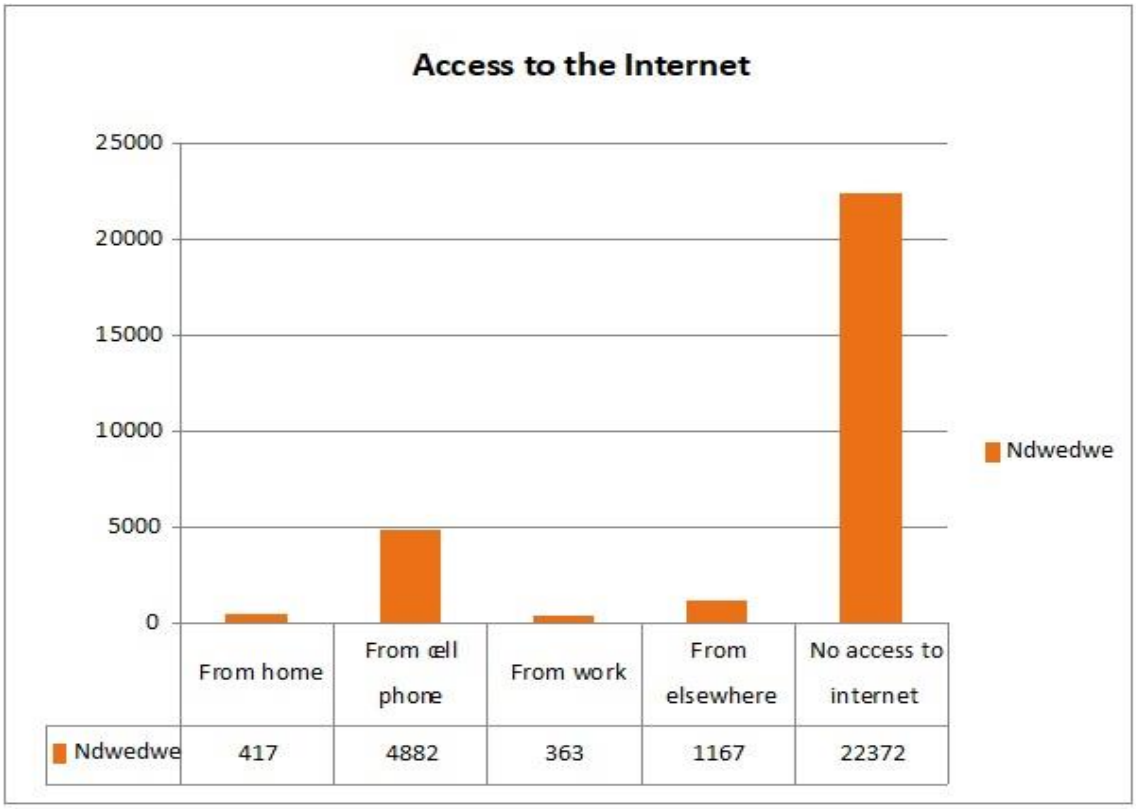
6.7. Telecommunications

6.7.1 Summary of the Status, Backlogs, Needs and Priorities for Community Facilities

All information on telecommunications infrastructure within the district is difficult to access from the various service providers. This situation has serious implications for the district, especially in the rural areas, as access to such infrastructure has significant impact on the economic development. The district is embarking on the broadband ICT project that will definitely alleviate some the challenges currently experienced.

The results below show that Municipality has the highest number of people with no access to internet. The main medium for internet access is from cell phones.

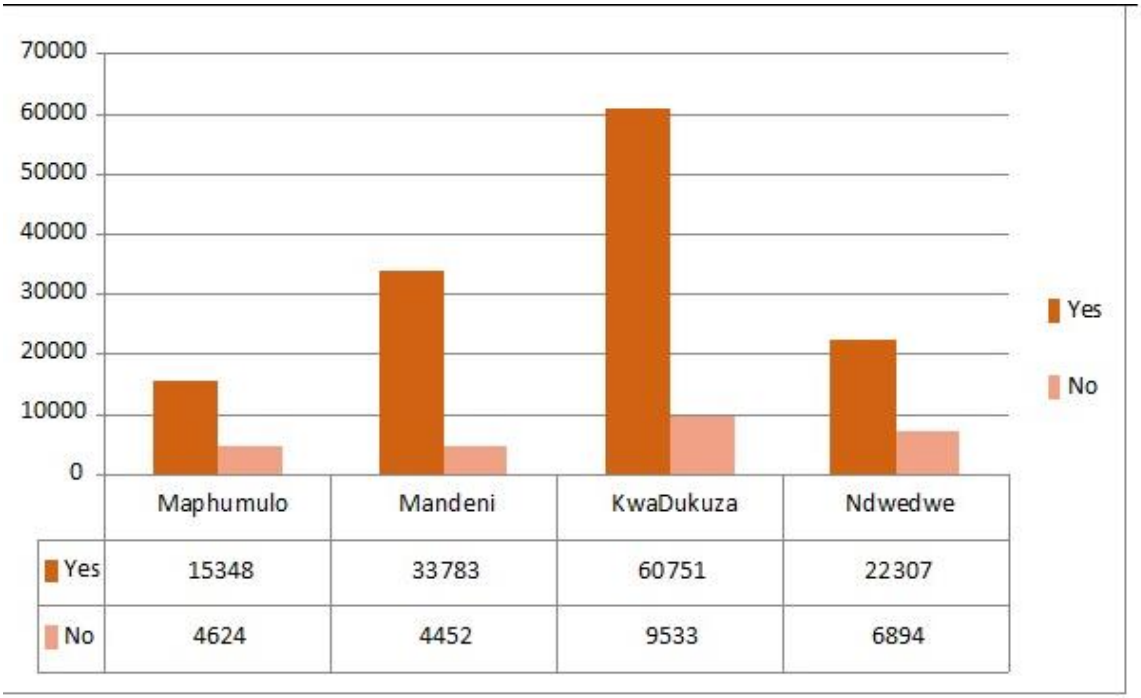
Figure 20: Access to the internet in Municipality



Source: (STATs SA Census, 2011)

About 22307 households of Municipality has access to the cell phone.

Figure 21: Access to a Cell phone in Municipality



	Maphumulo	Mandeni	KwaDukuza	Ndwedwe
Yes	15348	33783	60751	22307
No	4624	4452	9533	6894

Source: STATs SA Census, 2011

The highest proportion of households with no access to landline telephones in Municipality (28337 households). Many households rely on mobile networks for communications. Coverage for the major network providers exist within as depicted in the graph above.

6.8 Service Delivery & Infrastructure: SWOT Analysis

Table 119: Service Delivery SWOT Analysis

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Good Forward Planning (best practices) for Infrastructure Development Expenditure of Grant Funding ▪ Ability to draw and/or receive additional fundings on grants like MIG and INEP due to good performance. ▪ Development of internal capacity to ensure infrastructure management (maintenance team) ▪ functioning Infrastructure Portfolio Committee	▪ Lack of dedicated allocated vehicles for operation and transport allowance for Technicians (Field workers) ▪ Backlog on infrastructure still huge and infrastructure demand high due to flooding ▪ Contract positions and vacancies within Technical Services which becomes demotivating to staff. ▪ Sparse/scattered Settlement Pattern for Infrastructure Development ▪ Lack of Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) – the municipality require funding to develop Transport Infrastructure Plan ▪ Lack of Performance management/measurement of Senior

	Manager (Director Technical Services) - This will assist to determine if the Director qualify for bonuses which become a motivating factor. ▪ Inadequate bulk water sources ▪ Poor maintenance of sport fields and community facilities, including CDC's and halls
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Municipality geographical location ▪ Town Development ▪ Developer's contribution ▪ Positive publicity ▪ Application for Energy/electricity license (National Energy Regulator SA), Explore energy sources – Appoint Energy Specialist/Manager Energy Resources	▪ Poor road condition due to flooding (as a result of climate change) ▪ High backlog on infrastructure development ▪ Damage to property and infrastructure, Loss of life, injuries due to disaster incidents ▪ Severe effects of climate change ▪ Drugs and substance abuse – Social ills ▪ Loadshedding, connectivity and High crime rate

Table 120: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development key Challenges

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	Intervention
	Backlog in roads and bridges infrastructure due to flooding	▪ Ndwedwe Municipality has internal plant equipment (Yellow Plant) for road maintenance and MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) is used to construct/develop roads and bridges. Due to high demand and backlog which also caused by April 2022 floods in Road's infrastructure there is a need for extra financial intervention
	Limited funding	Due to high demand and backlog which also caused by April 2022 floods in Road's infrastructure there is a need for extra financial intervention
	No Local Integrated Transport Plan	Financial assistance is required to develop the Integrated Transport Plan (ITP)
	Mining of quarry material for road maintenance poses a challenge	The issue of Quarry material is being attended by JCC (Joint Coordinating Committee – Amakhosi and Cllrs)
	Ongoing load shedding	▪ Do research on alternative energy approaches. Review organogram to accommodate energy specialist and/or manager energy resources in

		assisting the municipality with energy licence through NERSA
	Limited office space	The municipality completed Municipal Office Phase 1 which accommodate Technical Services staff and municipality further passed a budget to commence (2022-23 & 2023-24) with Phase 2 Municipal Offices which will mainly accommodate Finance Department Staff
	Limited budget and resources including vehicles for operation	Budget for the purchase of vehicles that will be dedicated for Technical Services had been proposed 2023-24 budget financial year through Corporate Services Department
	Poor maintenance of sports fields and community facilities	Sportsground maintenance plan in place through grass cutting budget vote and community facilities maintenance budget made available each year 2022-23 and 2023-24

7. Local Economic Development (LED) Situational Analysis

In order to improve the environment for economic growth and the creation of jobs, corporate and public sectors partners collaborate through the process of Local Economic Development (LED). All individual's quality of life is to be improved. In order to improve a local area's economic development practitioners must actively endeavour to increase that area's economic capacity.

7.1 Local Economic Development

The Local Economic Development of is considered as one of the most important aspects of developing the municipality. In all the economic activities identified, it appears of great importance to protect on the one hand the unique natural environment while on the other hand exploiting the opportunities arising from the various economic sectors.

Enterprise iLembe is the Economic Development Agency owned by iLembe District Municipality. Enterprise iLembe has a mandate to promote the district as both the investors and tourist's destination. It also works with local municipalities in implementing of various other LED programmes. This is the additional capacity available in the district to implement LED and develop tourism.

7.1.1 LED Functionality and Capacity

The municipality has established an LED Unit with a LED Manager permanently appointed. The LED Unit is fully operational. However, there are human resource challenges within the Unit due to budget constraints. The LED Implementation Plan and Programmes are implemented by this Unit.

7.1.1.1 Adoption of the LED Strategy

The Municipality has LED Strategy 2023/2024 in place which was reviewed and adopted by Council on 30 May 2023 for implementation. The LED implementation plan was also considered during the review and is part of the strategy. The LED Implementation Plan is aligned with the IDP, Budget and SDBPI's. Refer to the LED Strategy is attached as **Annexure L**.

7.1.1.2 LED Strategy Under Review if Older than 5-Years

The municipality had an outdated LED Strategy over 5-years. In addition, the LED Unit recently reviewed the LED Strategy and was adopted by the Council in March 2023. The review was conducted internally with internal resources. The focus of the review has been on the alignment with the national, provincial and district initiatives and priorities as well as the review of the implementation plan.

7.1.1.3 Annual Review of the LED Implementation Plan

The main purpose of formulating an LED Implementation Plan is to contribute to the implementation of overall economic planning of the municipality. The plan will collate economic programmes and projects identified by the broader LED stakeholders. The LED Implementation Plan is a project action plan that is reviewed and updated annually and aligned to IDP, Budget and SDBIP**.** The plan identifies goals, key performance indicators, objectives and targets for both short and long-term projects. The implementation plan will be developed in the new financial year 2023/2024.

7.1.1.4 Revision of the LED Strategy to Address the MEC Comments

The Municipality acknowledges the comments that the MEC made in respect of the 2022/2023 IDP Review and IDP assessments conducted by COGTA. The comments were instrumental in enriching the process towards the compilation of the IDP.

Table 121: MEC Comments for LED and Action Plan and Progress

MEC Findings/Comments	Interventions
The Municipality should indicate if the 2021/2022 LED Strategy attached to the IDP is adopted by Council.	The NLM has reviewed and adopted the LED Strategy on 30 May 2023.
It is recommended that the Red-Tape of doing business be fully reviewed with detailed action plan.	Due to budget constraints the NLM has budgeted to develop a Red-Tape for conducting business in the new financial year 2023/2024.
The municipality is advised to focus on strategies that create jobs and taking advantage of job-creation interventions by the district municipality, provincial and national government	Through DCOGTA and COGTA, the NLM has currently employed 1032 Community works programme within Ndwedwe region.
The municipality is advised to identify opportunities for the Green Economy to reduce environmental risks	The NLM will be developing a Climate Change Strategy to reduce environmental risk. The current plan which is being used is the District Environmental Management framework (EMF) adopted and gazetted in 2014.
It is encouraged that the municipality forge partnerships with various stakeholders (including non-governmental organisations) and lobby for financial and non-financial support for the implementation of the LED Strategy	Enterprise iLembe, Dube Tradeport, EDTEA, Moses Kotahane Institute and COGTA.

7.1.1.5 Functionality of the LED Forums/Sector Specific Forums

There are LED Forums in place that are established by the Ndwedwe Municipality, Enterprise iLembe and iLembe District Wide LED Forum. These forums are fully operational. The Municipality has established a functional Local LED Forum that is also active in the District LED Forum. The Local LED Forum meets four times a year and consists of sectors departments, local businesses, ward committee, cooperatives, SMME's and Ngo's etc.

7.1.1.6 Alignment of the Sector Specific Forums with the LED Forum

There is an alignment of the Sector-Specific Forums with the LED Forum. The Sector Specific Forum are held monthly, and the meetings are conducted by sectors from specific industries such as tourism, agricultural farming, commercial and manufacturing, informal and formal sectors, arts & culture, etc.

The alignment of sector specific forums with the LED Forum is done by the municipalities with iLembe District Economic Clusters which leads and/or is a champion of the LED Sector Specific Forums. One of the functions of the iLembe District Economic Clusters are to ensure the functionality of the sectors and that the meetings are held monthly to discuss challenges, future economic recovery interventions post Covid19 pandemic, reporting and monitoring progress.

7.1.1.7 Participation of Ndwedwe Municipality in the iLembe District LED Forum & Command Council

The Municipality takes part in iLembe District Municipality, Enterprise iLembe, iLembe Chamber of Business, Tourism and Industry; Emerging Contractors; Trade and Investment KwaZulu Natal; Vuthela iLembe LED – Programme.

Co-ordinating Unit (PCU), Amakhosi; Farmers, SMME Forum as well as the District Command Council. The District Command Council meets once a month and the EDP reports to the DCC on the status of the economic activities from the Department of LED.

The iLembe District Municipality owns 100% of Enterprise iLembe. The agency is registered in accordance with Section 86C of the Municipal Systems Act, and its existence and operations are therefore governed by the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Companies Act. iLembe District envisioned and adopted Enterprise iLembe as a special implementing agent of the economic development strategies for the four Local Municipalities within its jurisdiction; Mandeni, KwaDukuza, Ndwedwe, Maphumulo, and other stakeholders to achieve the common economic development objectives. The economic development agency is not charged with policy formulation, but rather with putting Council's objectives into action. Enterprise iLembe's primary function is to carry out the economic development strategy by fostering commerce and investment within the region.

Municipality LED Forum Frequency of Meetings
Quarter 1- from Jul to Sept
Quarter 2-from Oct to Dec
Quarter 3-Jan to March
Quarter 4-Apr to June

7.1.1.8 Capacity Constraints in the LED Strategy

Table 122: LED Challenges

LED CHALLENGES	
Lack of funding	Shortage of funds for the LED Implementation plan
Lack of Public Private Partnerships	It is the intention of the Municipality to grow and develop the municipality, create a conducive environment for investors, attract investors and business systems, create job opportunities but the Municipality lacks capacity pertaining to the formation of partnerships.
AGRICULTURE SECTOR: The agriculture sector is the main contributor to the economy of, only a few farmers undertake commercial farming in the form of forestry and sugarcane farming. Following are	

some of the challenges facing this industry:	
Lack of conventional farming skills:	Whilst a large portion of is fertile and conducive to farming, a large proportion of the community is unable to tap into the commercial side of farming. The community's agricultural activities are largely of subsistence in nature.
Environmental control measures and inadequately developed Agri-processing industry	Whilst is located in close proximity with King Shaka Airport and Dube Trader Port, the community in this area has not taken advantage of the opportunity in Agri processing.
Inadequate access to water	Whilst natural water in the form of rivers and springs is abundant in the area, water remains inaccessible due to topography and other factors. Due to inefficient irrigation systems, most community members resort to dry land farming that is dependent on unreliable rainy seasons.
Access to land through suitable roads	Whilst natural water in the form of rivers and springs is abundant in the area, water remains inaccessible due to topography and other factors. Due to inefficient irrigation systems, most community members resort to dry land farming that is dependent on unreliable rainy seasons.
Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery	Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery is a hindrance to agricultural growth in the area. Appropriate mechanisms should be initiated to enable farmers to access finance and appropriate farming tools and machinery.
Veld Fires	Veld fires are common, and they threaten livestock and vegetation. In most instances, these fires are caused by negligence. Broad awareness campaigns as well as integration of these into Disaster Management will help keep the problem checked.
Local Markets strategically positioned at key business nodes	Such markets are important. Currently, there are no fresh produce markets within. Construction of local fresh produce markets in key business nodes (e.g., Bhamshela, etc.) may be of great help and could cartelize other economic activities in the area.
TOURISM SECTOR: Following are some of the challenges / factors that influence tourism in	
Packaging of tourism	Despite the rich history and eye-catching and scenic landscape in, tourism in the area is not clearly defined and packaged.
Poor road conditions	Road conditions in the municipality limit the access to the various tourist destinations in the area. All roads to potential tourism sites need to be prioritized.
Crime, safety and security	Safety and security in the area can shy away tourists and tourism investments. Visibility of policing should be encouraged to allow visitors to feel safe in the area.
Lack of tourism facilities	There is very little tourism trading and infrastructure in both existing centres and the balance of settlements. Likewise, there is very little community-based tourism initiatives in the area.
COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR: Following are some of the challenges / factors that	

influence commercial and manufacturing in	
Lack of skills:	Lack of skills in the area hinders the community to take advantage of opportunities that exist in the sector. Business skills may be of great help to the community.
Lack of trading facilities	: Formal trading facilities in are lacking. Most economic areas nodes do not have the required formal trading facilities. Attractive trading facilities in potential economic nodes should therefore be considered.
Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery	Access to finance, appropriate tools and machinery is a hindrance to agricultural growth in the area. Appropriate mechanisms should be initiated to enable farmers to access finance and appropriate farming tools and machinery.
Local Markets strategically positioned at key business nodes	Such markets are important. Currently, there are no fresh produce markets within. Construction of local fresh produce markets in key business nodes (e.g., Bhamshela, etc.) may be of great help and could cartelize other economic activities in the area.

7.1.2 Policy/ Regulatory Environment and Alignment

7.1.2.1 Alignment to the NDP, PGDP and DGDP Goals or Recovery Plan

The reviewed LED Strategy has ensured that there is alignment to the PDGP and DGDP priorities. The LED strategy has an implementation plan in place and in line with the goals and objectives as set out in the KZN Provincial Growth and Development Plan (Vision 2035), the National Development Plan and District Growth and Development Plan.

LED KPA'S Response to the NDP, PGDP & DGDP Priorities

The National Development Plan (developed by the National Planning Commission in 2011) seeks to eliminate poverty and to sharply reduce inequality by 2030, while at the same time create 11 million new jobs by providing a supporting environment for growth and development, while promoting a more labour-absorptive economy. Strategic Objectives of the NDP include the elimination of poverty, the encouragement of economic growth and opportunities, as well as an increase in the living standards of South Africans. Apart from this, a strong focus is also placed on a more inclusive, dynamic economy, skills development, increased investment, and acceleration of the growth of the economy.

The National Development Plan proposes to create these jobs by:

- Realising an environment for sustainable employment and inclusive economic growth
- Promoting employment in labour-absorbing industries
- Raising exports and competitiveness

- Strengthening government's capacity to give leadership to economic development.
- Mobilising all sectors of society around a national vision

Transforming the economy and creating sustainable expansion for job creation means that the rate of economic growth needs to exceed 5% a year on average. To bring this about the NDP proposes to increase exports through mining, construction, mid-skill manufacturing, agriculture and Agro-Processing, higher education, tourism and business services. In this regard the NDP also highlights the need for infrastructure development, reducing the cost of regulatory compliance, a more effective innovation system, and support for SMMEs, skills development, better access to finance and higher rates of investment.

Implications for the Municipality LED Initiatives

- Emphasis on inclusivity and job creation across all skills levels within the economy
- Need for the identification of key sectors of influence
- The creation of jobs through investment in key sectors
- Inward and outward strategies to enhance inter-regional trade and investment
- Beneficiation and agro- processing (developing on existing strengths)
- Transformation of rural and urban areas through LED interventions
- Building the capacity of Municipalities to implement LED plans and programmes

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Plan (PGDS and PGDP): provides KwaZulu-Natal with a reasoned strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture, putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments.

Attention is given to the provision of infrastructure and services, restoring the natural resources, public sector leadership, delivery and accountability, ensuring that these changes are responded to with resilience, innovation and adaptability. This will lay the foundations for attracting and instilling confidence from potential investors and developing social compacts that seek to address the interconnectedness of the Provincial challenges in a holistic, sustainable manner, whilst nurturing a populous that is productive, healthy and socially cohesive.

The PGDS aligns itself to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the New Growth Path (NGP), the National Development Plan (NDP), as well as various other national policies and strategies. It identifies seven strategic goals, all of which have a direct bearing on economic development. They are:
Goal 1: Inclusive Economic Growth.
Goal 2: Human Resource Development.

Goal 3: Human & Community Development.
Goal 4: Strategic Infrastructure.
Goal 5: Environmental Sustainability.
Goal 6: Governance and Policy; and
Goal 7: Spatial Equity.

Strategic Goal 1: Job Creation, deals directly with local economic development, and is of particular importance to the purposes of the current analysis. The key strategic objectives within this goal are:

- Unleashing the agricultural sector.
- Enhancing sectoral development through trade and investment.
- Improvising the efficiency of government-led job creation programmes.
- Promoting SMME and entrepreneurial development; and
- Developing the knowledge base to enhance the knowledge economy.

In addition, other cross cutting goals and objectives relate to the development of strategic infrastructure such as roads and rail, ensuring demand-driven skills development and training, ensuring efficient coordination between all developmental stakeholders, and promoting spatial equity through spatial concentration.

The Municipality LED Key Performance Area responds comprehensively to the Provincial Growth and Development Plan and iLembe District Growth and Development Plan priorities. The LED Strategy aligns with National, Provincial and District Policy Frameworks. LED goals, strategies and initiatives from the strategy are responsive and feasible to the key challenges identified. All the projects are budgeted for by the Municipality and relevant sector departments.

Implications for Municipality LED Initiatives:

The Municipality LED needs to ensure:

- A focus on development of key economic sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, SMME & informal sector and services).
- Advancement of investment promotion and facilitation as a means to stimulate economic development.
- Development of SMMEs and promotion of entrepreneurship.
- Industry-driven skills development and training.
- Development of spatial concentration through use of nodal and corridor development.
- Enhanced coordination between all stakeholders.
- Multi-faceted and multi-dimensional LED Focus
- A more aggressive focus to infrastructure development and basic service delivery

- Importance of the informal / second economy in development
- Inclusive rural economies
- Skills development and training programmes
- Diversification while building upon existing competitive advantages.
- Marketing of as an investment friendly municipality
- Building stronger partnerships with the private sector

Covid-19 Economic Recovery Plan

The LED Strategy is aligned to the PGDS Strategic Goals and the Economic Recovery plan. As part of government's Covid-19 Economic Recovery Strategy, the KwaZulu-Natal Premier Sihle Zikalala, the MEC for Transport, Community Safety and Liaison, Bheki Ntuli and local leadership has launched a R292 million road construction project which will benefit the community of under iLembe District Municipality.

The construction of P714 will unlock economic opportunities for the rural community of and will create much needed jobs. This massive development which has been described as a game changer, will transform the lives of people in and the Greater iLembe District. "The construction of this road will connect the community of Ndwedwe to essential services such as schools, clinics, hospitals and public transport facilities.

This project will see more than 2300 jobs created and the transfer of skills to emerging local contractors. Over R84 million will benefit emerging local contractors for designated groups such as companies owned by youth, women, people living with disability and Military Veterans.

Community Work Programme

The municipality has 1078 CWP participants under the implementing agent as appointed by COGTA. The CWP reports quarterly which are submitted to the municipality LED office by the implementing agent on status of the programmes.

7.1.2.2 Alignment of Municipality LED Strategy to the District One Plan

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is one of the four local municipalities that are the composite of iLembe District Municipality. All these municipalities were involved in the development of the District One Plan, its vision, goals, objectives, strategies and implementation plan (catalytic projects). Therefore, the Ndwedwe Municipality LED Strategy aligns to the iLembe District One Plan.

The President called for the rolling out of "a new integrated district-based approach to addressing our service delivery challenges [and] localise[d] procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities…" Such an approach will require that "National departments that have district-level delivery capacity together with the provinces, provide implementation plans in line with priorities identified in the State of the Nation address". [1]

The DDM consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan by all three spheres of governance, resulting in a single strategically focussed One Plan for each of the 4 Local Municipalities wherein the district is seen as the 'landing strip'. The DDM is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism to enable all three spheres of government to work together, with communities and stakeholders, to plan, budget and implement in unison expressed in a One Plan for each local municipality.

New National and Provincial policy developments which give rise to economic opportunities must be considered include, for example, the opening of the opportunity for energy generation of 100 MW. Similarly, more should in future be done about the district's climate action plans/approaches and/or localisation of production and consumption and its related economic and social benefits.

Actions related to red tape reduction and/or ease of doing business that are linked to the goal of developing a responsive caring and ethical government should be included in all action plans. It follows that all the areas of potential interventions One Plan should have some associated action plans/projects together with the lead/responsible agent.

The President identified the "pattern of operating in silos" as a challenge which led to a lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government's programme difficult". The consequence has been sub-optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and employment. The key objectives underpinning the approach include the following:

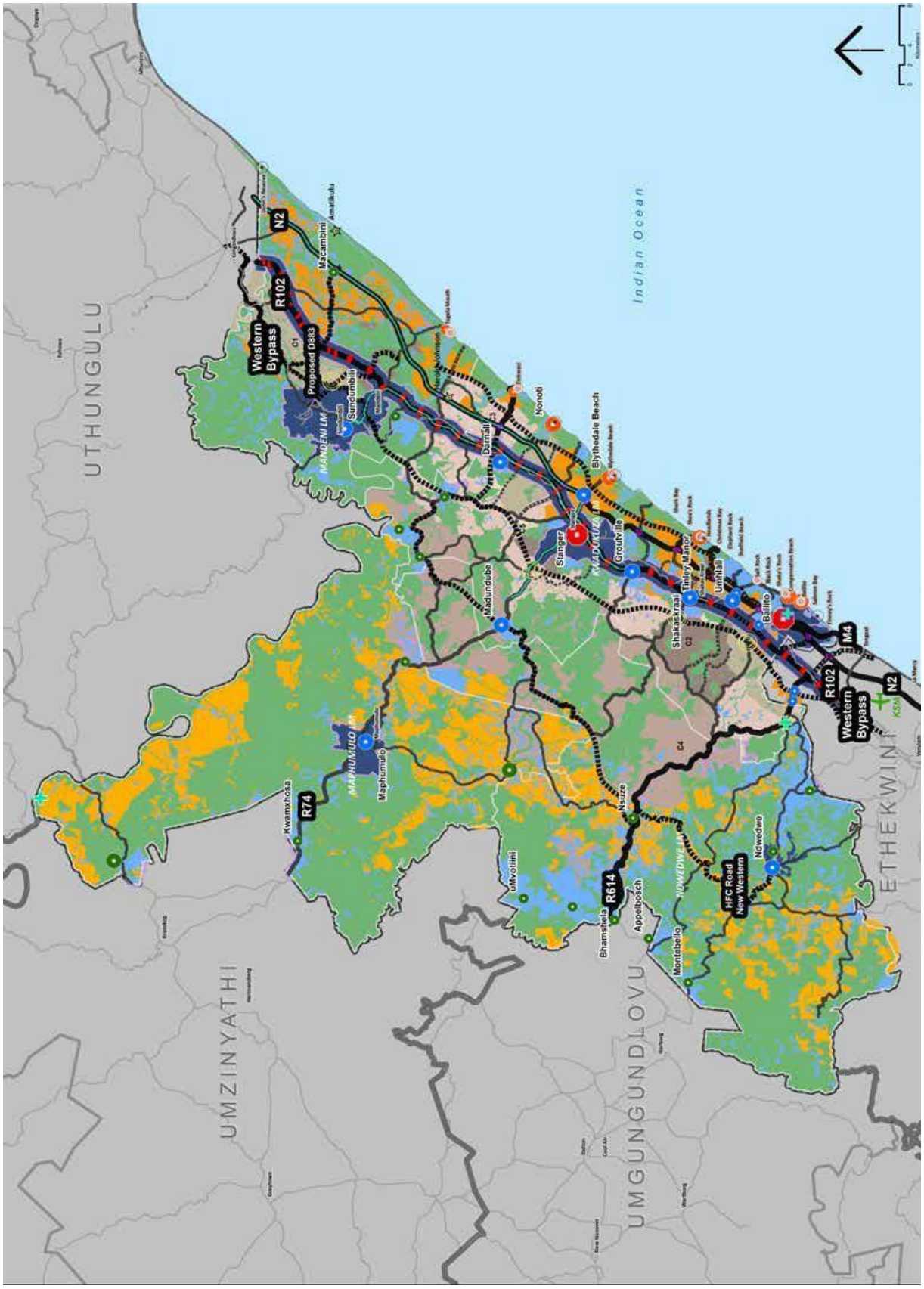
- To develop "One plan" for the district, with all stakeholders' support.
- To provide a framework for the alignment of different spheres of government budget allocations.
- To align the One Plan with other spheres of government planning initiatives.
- To mobilise and ignite all stakeholders around implementing the One Plan on an ongoing basis.
- To prepare a knowledge product on the process of preparing and implementing the One Plan, which other district municipalities may use.

[1] National Cogta, May 10, 2021. What is the District Development Model?

The District Spatial and Socio-Economic Context and Vision

iLembe District is situated on the east coast of KwaZulu-Natal and is the smallest of the province's districts. The district consists of four local municipalities: Mandeni, KwaDukuza, Maphumulo, and Ndwedwe. Located about 65 km north of the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, iLembe is linked by a coastal highway to Durban in the south and Richards Bay in the north, giving it access to the two harbours in those localities. Immediately to the south of iLembe, within eThekwini, is the King Shaka International Airport and the renowned Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) of the Dube Trade port Corporation.

Map 30: The iLembe District from the 2021 Spatial Development Framework



The vision for the iLembe One Plan is as follows:

> "**By 2050, iLembe will be a sustainable, diverse growing economic hub providing social well-being and equity of access for all its citizens**".

The fundamental principles underlying the vision are:

- A diverse and growing economy
- A liveable region
- Sustainable development
- Social wellbeing.
- Equity of access.

The above principles provide the basis for establishing a holistic, all-encompassing, long-term vision for the district while acknowledging the changing landscape and critical factors influencing future development, such as:

- Acknowledging the global digital transformation of economies and creating opportunities and infrastructure creation.
- The need for sustainable development that has significant implications on long-term planning, including:
    - renewable energy
    - responsible infrastructure development
    - new economic thinking in line with green initiatives.
    - Multi-stakeholder collaboration, o collective action initiatives,
    - the use of new technology,
    - a more expansive "stakeholder" approach to market dynamics,
    - better provision for gender, youth, and disability equity of access, and
    - elevating public awareness will be essential for sustainable future economic development.

To highlight areas that will foster the opportunities to achieve the vision, the following are the long-term goals:

- A transformed and diversified economy that can provide jobs, attract investment, and create livelihoods for all citizens.
- A new understanding of economic growth that better addresses human needs and makes more efficient use of natural resources.
- Communities that cater to local needs giving priority to the vulnerable, functional support, participation, and is a cornerstone of human dignity.
- iLembe should be a future hub that is a nexus of urban-rural linkages in terms of public transportation, accessibility, equity, and land use.

- Healthy biological diversity as a core element of civic space and urban development.
- An iLembe with robust infrastructure and bankable projects that boosts social development, health, wealth, access to education, public safety, and standards of living.
- Breakthroughs in computing, mobile connectivity, and advanced intelligence with the ability to provide new services and service delivery systems that truly benefit everyone.
- Coordinating effective, efficient, and reliable public and private institutions to manage problems effectively.
- Bold policy responses that better foster innovation, technological change, and social cohesion and prudently increase productivity.

The spatial economic transformation of the district should consider new policies and strategies especially as it relates to unlocking spaces for economic activities in townships and rural areas. This would align the plan with, for example, the recently adopted provincial approach to Township and Rural Economy Revitalisation Strategy. Related actions to give effect to this strategy should be included to the long-term action plans.

7.1.2.3 Indication of the Core & Enabling Pillars of the National Framework on LED

The National Framework for Local Economic Development in South Africa provides a detailed understanding of Local Economic Development as a holistic system comprising of a number of interdependent pillars. It is intended as a strategic coordination, planning and implementation guide that provides and enhances a commonly shared understanding of LED in South Africa. Key challenges for LED in South Africa are identified as:

- Lack of agreement on the meaning of Local Economic Development
- Poor intergovernmental relations in Local Economic Development
- Inabilities to develop productive partnerships to maximise local competitiveness.
- Lack of clear communication and knowledge sharing
- Local Governmental capacity constraints
- Differentiated approaches to LED Support between large cities and poorer and smaller municipalities.
- Funding for Local Economic Development Projects, particularly in municipalities that struggle for resources.
- Poor Investment in Economic Information and identifying the strategic competitiveness of regions.
- Lack of a dedicated focus on supporting the “Second Economy”.

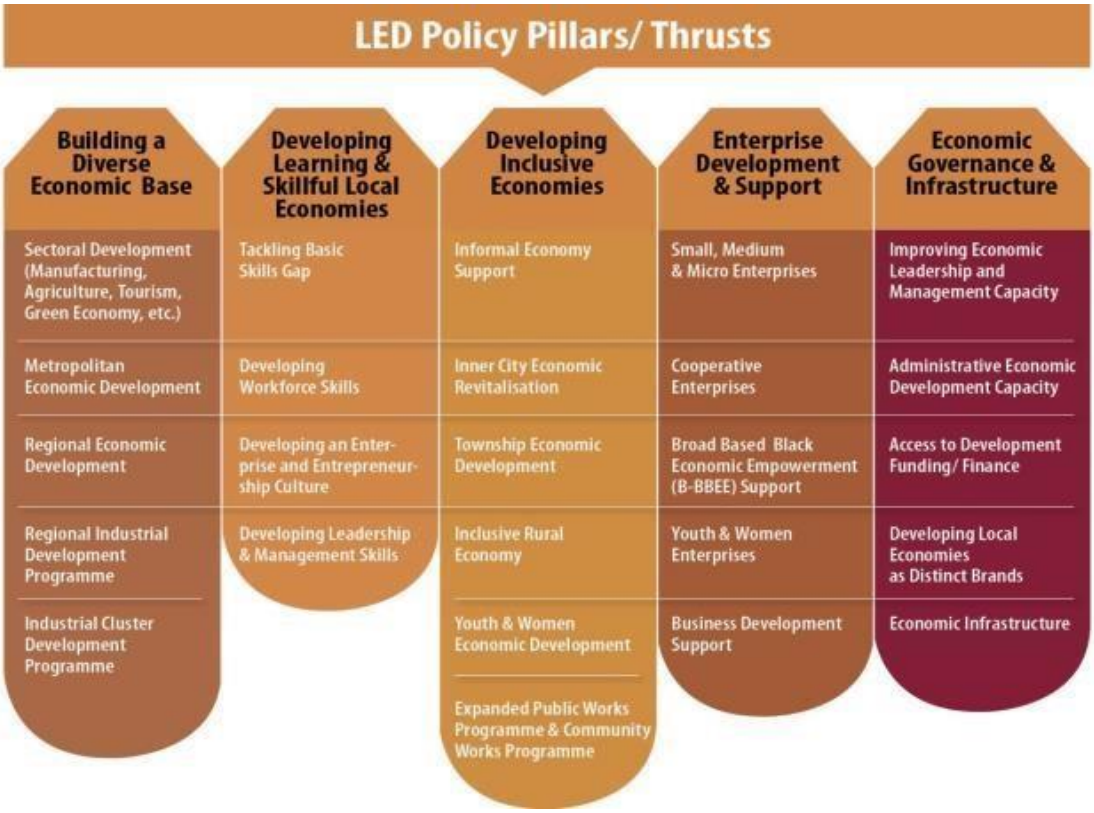
LED is not one dimensional and nor is it sector specific. The National Framework presents the following five pillars for sustainable Local Economic Development. These pillars are as follows:

- Building a Diverse Economic Base
- Developing Learning and Skilful Local Economies
- Developing Inclusive Economies

- Enterprise Development and Support
- Economic Governance and Infrastructure

These pillars are deconstructed and explained in the figure below:

Figure 22: LED Policy Pillars/Thrusts



Source: National Local Economic Development Framework (2014 – 2019)

7.1.2.4 Informal Economy Policy

The Municipality has a Final Informal Economy Policy. A copy of the Policy is attached at **Annexure L1**.

7.1.2.5 EPWP Phase 4 Policy

The municipality has a Council approved EPWP Policy (March 2023) and is being implemented. The IDP reflects consistent reporting with regards to work opportunities created across all the sectors on EPWP. A total number of 80 people who benefitted from the job creation initiative.

7.1.3 Strategic Economic Analysis and Interventions

7.1.3.1 A Comprehensive Analysis of Local Economic Sectors Including Competitive and Comparative Advantages

This is an area that is abundant in opportunity but tapping on these opportunities is a challenge. Ndwedwe has abundant land of which approximately *68% fall under Ingonyama Trust.* The challenge is that the municipality will need to access this land for the development of agriculture, commercial, tourism, manufacturing etc. The land is flat in the east and northeast parts of. The excellent linkages that the area presents to surrounding towns such as Verulam through the P100, R614 from Tongaat and R74 from Stanger all allow easy access to essential services and facilities. These form part of the primary corridors and essentially provide the economic opportunities for the area. is one of the four local municipalities that fall within iLembe District. KwaDukuza is the strongest municipality within the district with a good strong economic base however has the ability to compete with KwaDukuza. is better situated to meet the demands of Dube Trade Port as compared to Maphumulo Local Municipality and Mandeni Local Municipality. is closer to Dube Trade Port which gives a competitive advantage over these municipalities.

The comparative analysis of and other local municipalities (within iLembe District in terms of competitive and comparative advantage) is summarized in the following table.

Table 123: Comparative Analysis

DUBE-TRADEPORT KWADUKUZA LM & NORTHERN AREAS OF OPPORTUNITIES ETHEKWINI		LM
Construction	-high levels of skills -strong construction sector	-underdeveloped construction sector -strong informal construction sector -high level of semi and unskilled labour
Infrastructure	-excellent roads -access to water, sanitation and electricity	-P100, R614 and R74 major linkages -the and Maputo corridor
Transport and logistics	-well-developed forward and backward linkages -well-designed transport systems -excellent transport systems	Close to the two largest ports
Business services	-strong commercial agricultural sector -sugar mills	Strong informal sector
Agriculture		-underutilized land -available land -strong agricultural sector
Tourism	-strong tourism sector-coastal areas -well developed tourism	Underdeveloped tourism sector -strong Zulu culture and heritage

	facilities	
Manufacturing for export	-strong manufacturing sector -close to ports -close to airport	Not well-developed formal manufacturing sector however, a well-developed informal sector.
Urban Development/housing	-Rapid urbanization -Property boom	Limited development

7.1.3.2 SWOT Analysis

Table 124: Local Economic Development: SWOT Analysis

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Minerals. ▪ Massive Arts and Craft potential. ▪ Relatively Good weather. ▪ Close proximity to eThekwini Municipality. ▪ The existing agricultural potential. ▪ The already existing community facilities such as schools, halls, clinics and houses. ▪ Highly motivated staff	▪ Limited resources to support Cooperatives, SMME'S, strategic projects and for project implementation. ▪ Shortage of infrastructure (informal traders) ▪ High unemployment rate ▪ There are no proper structures to co-ordinate LED activities (Dept vs Ndwedwe LM) ▪ Equipment/ tools to practice farming are not sufficient. ▪ Lack of training and skills development centres. ▪ Lack of Agricultural/ Farming Expertise ▪ Seasonal Farming
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Proposed link between Ndwedwe and Maphumulo Municipality. ▪ Dube Trade Port ▪ Increasing employment ▪ Opportunities in agriculture e.g., Agricultural College ▪ Ndwedwe and Bhamashela Development ▪	▪ Low revenue base ▪ Red tape ▪ High unemployment rate ▪ Lack of investment due to bulk infrastructure funding ▪ Illegal immigrants "foreign nationals" taking over informal and formal economy. ▪ Decline in formal employment within economic sectors. ▪ Increasing costs (electricity, transport, capital, storage and equipment) ▪ Climate change e.g., excessive rain and sun ▪ Loss of biodiversity e.g., different animal species have been lost. ▪ Loss of natural grassland and alien Lantana (ubhici) spread. ▪ Large spread poverty. ▪ Loss of estuarine and riverine vegetation ▪

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Special programmes budget ▪ Forums focusing on vulnerable groups. ▪ the social development unit is able to interact with all stakeholders even at national level. ▪ The unit has got the budget to assist the vulnerable groups e.g., OSS houses	▪ Poor access to social development services ▪ Coordination of programmes due to insufficient human resources ▪ There is no designated HIV/AIDS coordinator in the unit.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ There is a funding opportunity in the unit such as NGO's who deals with vulnerable programmes	▪ Crime ▪ HIV/ AIDS ▪ Malaria fever ▪ No proper policies ▪ Implementation of projects that are not funded or in the SDBIP

Table 125: LED Key Findings Development Challenges

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)		
NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	**KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**	**STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**
	Limited resources to support Cooperatives, SMME'S and for the implementation of LED projects	▪ Mobilisation of external funders
	Shortage of staff	▪ Source funding for construction of

7.1.3.3 Analysis of the Base Economic Resources and Economic Infrastructure

Agriculture Sector Development

According to the Action Plan (-Dube Trade Port), has two major characteristics that exist within the agricultural sector i.e., the abundance of land, which is suitable for different cropping and enterprise practices. Secondly, the subtropical climate, which has an annual rainfall of 1133mm per annum (Department of Agriculture: 2007). There is also a dam called Hazelmere Dam to the southeast direction of the municipality, which contributes a lot in the irrigational plans of the Municipality. Hazelmere Dam has an estimated capacity of 25000 cubic meters and constitutes a major potential source of water for agriculture. These are two essential components for successful agricultural development. The Department of Agriculture has identified 250 community gardens in. The focus of these gardens is on vegetable and crop production. In addition, there are 50 poultry projects, which are aimed at growing the agricultural sector. Agriculture is still the major employer in absorbing approximately 21% of the employed people in followed by wholesale & retail (18%), Government (17%), Community (14%) and Construction (10%).

Land Preparation, Seedlings and Fertilizer: The locality has a number of agricultural projects that are functional and are producing large quantities of produce on a weekly basis. There are areas with high agricultural production as compared to other areas in the municipality, such as Bamshela, Nondabula, Ozwathini. As mentioned above, agriculture remains one of the most significant factors in economic development of the area. It was upon this significance that the municipality procured two tractors with implements in order to assist farmers with land preparation. The procurement of the tractors enables farmers to keep up with weekly orders for the National Schools Nutrition Program. The initiative enables the Municipality to prepare 1hector per co-operative in the database for the NSNP. It is realized that the preparation of 1ha per cooperative is not enough however it is a start given the vast community that needs mechanization as opposed to the two tractors available.

Another aspect that the municipality is focussing on is ensuring that the local agricultural sector is able to benefit more out of the NSP by ensuring that produce that is not normally obtained within the district is planted in. Previous reports have reflected that farmer need to focus more on crops that are scare in the region such as carrots, onions and tomatoes. The procurement of seedlings has assisted in meeting the weekly requirement of the NSNP and ensuring that the farmers get more out of their crops. The municipality has been procuring fertilizer for distribution to farmers in order to increase the yield.

Agricultural Indaba: The aim of the Agricultural Indaba was to deliver solution to challenges faced by cooperatives, SMME`s and other stakeholders in agriculture. The broader objective is to have one agricultural plan embraced by all agricultural stakeholders.
According to the Reviewed Municipal Agricultural Sector Plan, the municipality needs to promote the following high impact projects in order to unlock its agricultural potential:

- Indigenous farming programme.
- pack house (mini factories) and fresh produce facility; Sustainable natural resource management.
- Agri-incubator hub.
- Agri-zone programme

In order to promote real economic development and job creation, the Municipality needs to use its competitive advantage and engage in big agricultural impact projects of not less than 10 hectares. These high impact projects will lead to increased number of jobs created.

Fencing and Irrigation: The municipality has taken an initiative in identifying two larger projects for the financial year in order to ensure that these projects are fully supported. This initiative identified one cooperative in Ward 4 and another in ward 18. These co-operatives have a high impact on society because they are large in scale and are creating jobs within their wards. The cooperative in ward 4 is to be fenced in order to secure the garden and a

study was conducted on the site to ensure proper implementation. Another initiative was conducted in ward 18 where a study was also conducted prior beginning work on the site. The department of agriculture previously fenced the site; however, the site is in need of reinforcement of the fence and re-fitment of the irrigation system as the one in place is non-functional.

Laj Co-Operative Garden: Fencing Project -Ward 04
Coordinates 29°18'58.39"S30°58'13.24"E
Measured Distance Perimeter - 453.30m Area 7 041.67 m².

RASET: The Raset initiative is a collective effort in partnership with other governmental stakeholders in driving radical economic transformation. A number of strides have been made in the RASET initiative in collaboration with Treasury and Enterprise iLembe including the fencing of two agricultural co-operatives in ward 3 and 15. Another initiative is that of the Mini factory's cold storage facility.

National treasury has made a budget available to Enterprise iLembe for the development of a cold storage facility. Mini factories were selected as a potential site with the advantage that the Mini factories unit utilized by Enterprise iLembe is already functional. The funding is minimal; hence, Enterprise iLembe has resolved to use the funding on an already existing structure to ensure that they maximize the outcome of the project instead of starting afresh in building a new structure. The building of a new structure will exhaust the funding from National Treasury; however, the upgrade of an already existing structure will be more effective.

Table 126: Economic Sectors

Industry / Sector	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3, 585
Mining & Quarrying	83
Manufacturing	1, 581
Electricity, gas & water	55
Construction	1, 732
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation	3, 122
Transport, storage & communication	470
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1, 021
Community, social & personal services	2, 420
General government	2, 931
Total	Total 17, 001

(Source: Quantec's Standardized Regional Dataset (2017))

Tourism

The municipality has a poorly developed tourism sector. The area has excellent tourist potential but is hindered by fragmented topographic conditions and lack of funding. The serene natural environment is in urgent need of attention, rehabilitation, protection and management. The major tourist opportunities are listed below: Tourism and Recreation is another component of the important economic development of. The prevailing steep fragmented topographic conditions provide good environment for attracting tourism to area. Nevertheless, Local Municipality's natural environment is in urgent need of attention, rehabilitation, protection and management. There are a number of tourism initiatives that the municipality has initiated to unlock the tourism potential in the municipal area. Below are some of the initiatives: Nhlangakazi Mountain: This Mountain represents a significant cultural and religious attraction. It is against this background the municipality commissioned a consultant to develop a business plan for this area to inform the future development of the area. The business plan was developed and consultations with the church leaders were undertaken. However, there have been squabbles in the church leadership and this has stalled the process.

Nsuze Battlefield: The Nsuze battlefield is significant in the Bhambatha rebellion and has a rich history. The municipality appointed Dynamic Lite Construction as the implementing agent to prepare a business plan that will identify the necessary improvements to be undertaken on the project site. The business plan was developed that led to the erection of a signage and revamping of the site.

KwaLoshe Forest: The attractive forest coupled with its greenery and stone monolith of different shapes along the hills, the diversity of flora and fauna as well as scenery of various indigenous plant species and medicinal plants certainly pose a prospective Eco tourist attraction that ought to be harnessed and utilized as a source of economic gain and development. A business plan has been developed and demonstrates how the business venture shall be undertaken. The implementation of the business plan is still to be realized.

There are a range of mountains located in the municipal area which are endowed with natural beauty i.e., Ozwathini Mountain; KwaMatabata Mountain; Carmen Mountain; KwaMakalanga Mountain and Goqweni Mountain. An Elevation Tourism Centre which depicts the natural scenic beauty of has been identified at Village. The King Shaka Tourism Route Development, draw tourists entering from King Shaka International Airport to the North Coast and will also allow for accommodation establishments to house additional tourists. At present the route is at its final stages of development.

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) identifies the major and minor river valleys, escarpments, mountains; cliff faces, flat hill tops, and other areas identified as being of

environmental significance and suggest relevant environmental protection areas. These areas include:
The flat undulating coastal flats covering the eastern and north-eastern parts of where much of the area is utilized for agricultural purposes and natural vegetation is largely confined to river valleys and excessively steep slopes.

A band of undulating landscape located to the west of the coastal flats, which is currently used for agricultural purposes mainly.

Tourism Awareness: This program is a continuation of the programme initiated in 2017 to promote and, to properly guide high school learners in particular about tourism related career opportunities.
The purpose of the workshop was to provide further insight to tourism leaners and a platform for tourism organisations to educate learners about the tourism sector and prepare them for the outside world. Tourism is one of the leading industries that contribute to the GDP of our country, which is why we need to strive in encouraging the upcoming younger generation to partake in tourism in order to improve the economy of our country. People in our communities are less knowledgeable in terms of tourism; we therefore need to invest more attention in improving their capacity building regarding tourism.

Africa's Travel Indaba: The travel Indaba is an annual event that is held over three days where buyers and producers of various products are gathered in one place. This event offers a variety of goods and services that one could be interested in; it is the advertisement of local goods to the international market that is a cornerstone for the event. The municipality has taken a stance that a stand will be procured at this prestigious event in order to market what the locality has to offer, be it in terms of fashion, craft and marketing. Crafters attended to showcase various craft pieces made by crafters.

Maskandi Festival: Cultural heritage significance is defined in the Act as follows: cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, includes its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations. Therefore, we will be promoting the diversity of our African culture and heritage, bringing communities of together and celebrating the beauty of not only our traditional maskandi music but also our traditional dress code and cultural backgrounds. Since the 2020 Maskandi Festival was an absolute success.

Music Festival: The Aim of the event is to celebrate the return of people coming from different areas who come back to over the December period. The event is part of a broader tourism strategy aimed at boosting tourism and economic development within the jurisdiction of Municipality. The event is attended not only by the youth but also by people of all ages coming from various KZN places to celebrate with their national and local artists.

Commercial and Manufacturing Sector: Manufacturing is the biggest contributor to 's Gross Geographic Product as it was contributing 23.3% of the municipal's GGP.

Table 127: Contribution by manufacturing

Industry / Sector	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	10.5%
Mining & Quarrying	1.6%
Manufacturing	23.3%
Electricity, gas & water	1.0%
Construction	4.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation	18.3%
Transport, storage & communication	5.9%
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	17.8%
Community, social & personal services	6.8%
General government	10.2%

Source: Quantec's Standardized Regional Dataset (2012))

However, the Municipality has not taken full advantage of the potential in this industry. For instance, the King Shaka Airport as well as the associated Dube Trade Port is located approximately 10 from the Southwestern boundary of the Municipality, which presents great opportunities for the municipal area. Two opportunity areas have been identified in the Spatial Development Framework for local economic development. They consist of Village on the one hand and the area furthest to the east along the P100 near Ezindlovini.

Village is the principle envisaged potential area for development because it is centrally located. It is a primary node within the area from an administrative, social and economic point of view. Village is located approximately 10km from its southwestern boundary and is easily accessible from Durban Metropolitan Area via P100 and it is easily accessible from the entire municipality. It is located 20km away from the planned airport. The village can accommodate a range of activities such as local manufacturing, beneficiation of agricultural products, administrative and business functions.

The area around Ezindlovini is located on the eastern boundary of the municipality, abutting directly onto the Metro. It is linked to the Durban Metropolitan Area and the R102 via the same P100. It is located about 10km distance from the planned King Shaka Airport. This suggests significant development opportunities. This includes both beneficiation of local products, collection and distribution point for local manufacturing, local business, commercial and market activities. Both these areas therefore are envisaged to provide outstanding opportunities for the local economic development of the Municipality and for

appropriate external investment. Several projects are presently investigated. These projects include the following:

The Industrial Estates within Local Municipality, which would service the Dube Trade Port and the King Shaka International Airport, had been discussed and the studies are underway to identify the suitable land. This will allow job opportunities to arise from the new service industries and provide income to Local Municipality; Recent studies by the Provincial Department of Economic Development have indicated that through construction and manufacturing alone approximately 170 000 jobs could be created, with additional100 000 direct and indirect operating jobs from the airport site.

The construction of an agro-processing centre/facility will also stimulate the growth of class three products for hot, and cold processing to the export market. iLembe District Municipality and the Department of Economic Development have completed an initial study, which shows that an amount of R142 million is required to complete the project and organize outgrowing programmes within the rural environment. has excellent agricultural potential and a range of existing smaller producers.

There area has the capacity to host a processing centre that offers the following processing options:
Drying; Pureeing of spices and vegetables; washing of fruits, vegetables, medical plants and distilling of essential oils:

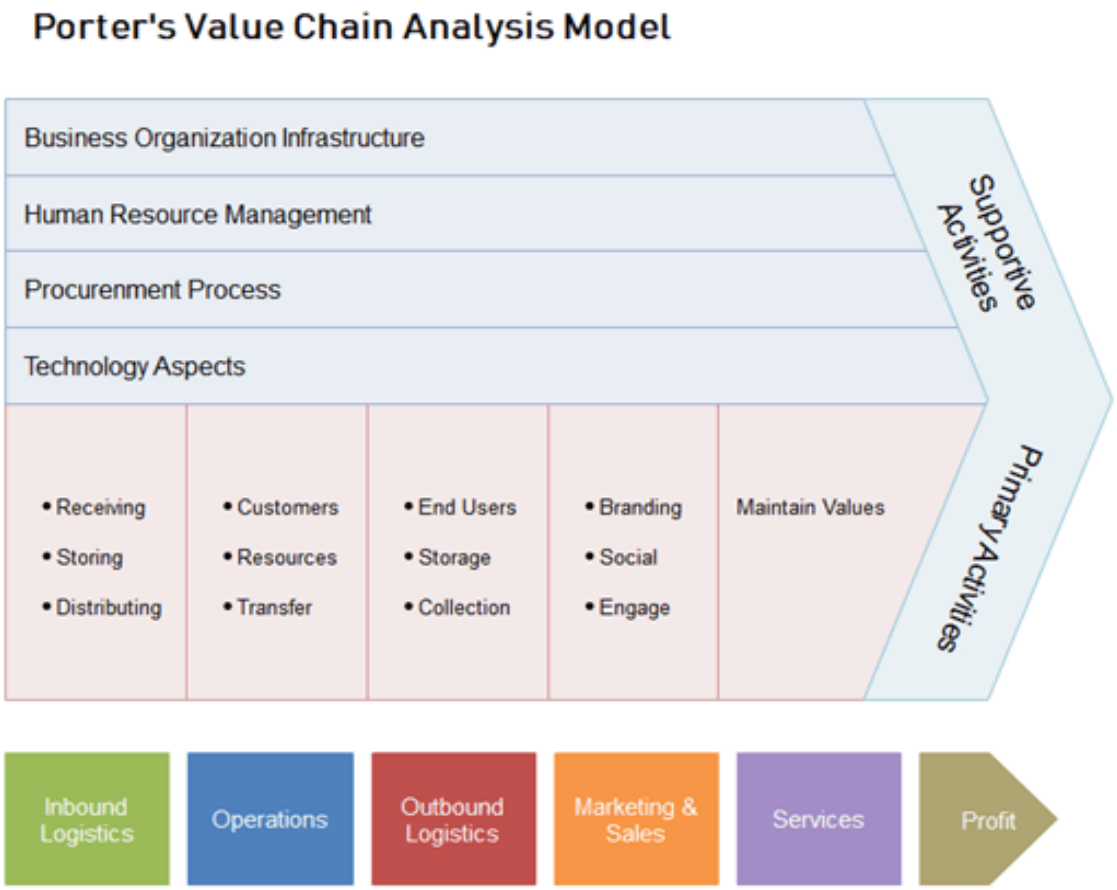
- Cooking and pickling of vegetables and spices.
- Packaging and labelling.
- Pack-houses; and
- Organics

The IDP suggests that the provision of improved internal linkages and the creation of new internal interceptor points will be important. In general, additional commercial activities should be located within the hierarchy of activity nodes, whereby the highest level of commercial activity is expected to be located in the Village. At present, the municipality accommodates little to no manufacturing activities. It has been suggested that appropriate economic development zones be created in relevant locations, including the provision of appropriate business etc. support, new economic opportunities.

7.1.3.2 Value Chain Analysis

Value chain analysis is a strategic technique that can help firms of all sizes boost profit margins and gain a competitive advantage. Businesses use this study to discover places where the value of specific production and sales operations can be raised.

Figure 23: Porter's Value Chain



iLembe District Municipality has established the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) which was contracted by the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DEDTEA) in July 2017, held by the company Mariswe, for the duration of the Vuthela iLembe Programme. The PCU comprises a Programme Manager and Key Experts in each component, i.e., Municipal Infrastructure, Public Finance Management, Building Inclusive Growth (formerly Value Chain Development), Private Sector Development, and Partnerships and Coordination.

7.1.3.4 Opportunities in the Green Economy

Increased business connectivity through improved, innovative infrastructure that is tailored to the business community such as business parks, free internet and increased bandwidth.
Establish the North Coast as an ICT Research and Development hub through vigorous marketing and investment promotion, linking with international ICT meccas, and providing innovation hubs and ICT incubators. Rural ICT development through building ICT hubs throughout the hinterland which are secure and well-staffed, which provide internet, printing and training services for free.

7.1.3.5 Spatial Planning/Land Use Management Considerations and Requirements for LED Interventions

The LED Strategy has articulated spatial planning and land use management considerations and requirements for LED Interventions. The municipality has reviewed all ward-based plans and considered the alignment of strategic programmes from all the municipality's spatial strategic plans, the DDM catalytic projects, 5-year project implementation plans, iLembe District Growth and Development Plan -Implementation Plan. Ward Based Poverty Alleviation Plan with all ward projects were reviewed and confirmed by all wards in an effort to separate the economic strategic interventions and poverty alleviation projects. An ongoing engagement process with various sector departments and strategic partners has taken place.

7.1.3.6 Three Priority Poverty Wards with Specific LED Interventions (Poverty Eradication Masterplan)

THREE (3) PRIORITIES PER WARD

This section covers the three targeted priorities per ward as follows:

- Affordable Housing
- Access to water and sanitation
- Access to electricity

The above three priorities came from the broad-based community needs at the public participation meetings held in October/ November 2022 and April 2023.

7.1.4 Strategic Programmes Responses

7.1.4.1 Programmes/Mechanisms Aimed at Expanding Business and Employment Opportunities in the Municipality Key Economic Sectors.

The following areas highlight specific focal points that must be targeted to bolster particular economic sectors, making them more economically viable, susceptible to growth, and act as agents for employment generation and job creation.

Agriculture

Substantial investment into infrastructure. Such as water infrastructure, a road connecting Maphumulo and. Researching and attracting new global markets. Mauritius is cited as an example of a country which has recently moved fresh produce supply from Kenya to Australia – there is potential to attract this market and others like it. Capacitating rural

farmers so that they may become successful commercial farmers. This includes mobilisation of farmer's associations, mentorships and training opportunities.
Encouraging the development of the knowledge economy in agriculture so that research and innovation can improve efficiency and constantly re-invent the status quo to ensure iLembe remains the first-choice supplier of fresh produce.

Manufacturing

Increase light service industry base to meet growing local demand by encouraging development of mini-factories and workshops. This can be done through building incubators and encouraging apprenticeships. Promote medium and large-scale industrial development through Enterprise iLembe. Improved planning and provision of infrastructure. Particularly, the packaging of correctly zoned industrial land with appropriate electricity and water infrastructure in place. Creation and expansion of agri-processing plants & markets in order take advantage of new value adding opportunities created by a re-invented agricultural industry.

Tourism

Encourage sustainable coastal resort development through conducting intelligent market research, improving transport infrastructure, and ensuring environmental assessments are adhered to. Develop tourism in the hinterland by developing attractions along the hinterland routes and integrating the King Shaka Heritage route into these attractions. Tourism promotion and information distribution by offering competitive tourism packages and building information centres, map stands and stops on all proposed tourism routes. Provision of support services that include training colleges, in house training programmes, entrepreneur development, strengthening of tourism bodies, and tour guide development.

The Green Economy

Increased business connectivity through improved, innovative infrastructure that is tailored to the business community such as business parks, free internet and increased bandwidth. Establish the North Coast as an ICT Research and Development hub through vigorous marketing and investment promotion, linking with international ICT meccas, and providing innovation hubs and ICT incubators. Rural ICT development through building ICT hubs throughout the hinterland which are secure and well-staffed, which provide internet, printing and training services for free.

7.1.4.2 Guidance Targeted Support to the Informal Economy/SMME's/Co-operatives

The Emerging Contractors: The Municipality has a mandate to create enabling environment for local businesses to grow. As a catalyst for growth, the emerging contractor's initiative was initiated in order to achieve a conducive environment to grow local business. This initiative will ensure that local contractors are incubated and equipped with skills to be able

to compete with big business, as they will have obtained knowledge and skills though sub-contracting. The municipality has a database in place for all the contractors. As far as the informal sector is concerned, there are number of people involved. Informal sector activity is concentrated mainly around Taxi and Bus Rank located at Village, Bhamshela and in rural areas where some households' income comes from private activities such as subsistence farming, arts and crafts and other handwork undetermined yet. This sector provides employment opportunities to many residents and is also a source of sustenance.

Table 128: List of Co-operatives

No	COOPERATIVE NAME	SECTOR/TYPE	WARD
1.	Mkhathikabongekayo Cooperative	Agriculture	14
2.	Injobo ithungelwa ebandla Cooperative	Agriculture	19
3.	Nelophuthano Cooperative	Multi-Purpose	
4.	Mbuyeni Cooperative	Multi-Purpose	17
5.	Final Touch Cooperative	Multi-Purpose	02
6.	Unyazi Cooperative	Multi-Purpose	02
7.	Egameni Cooperative	Construction	19
8.	Mqhangakiso Cooperative	Multi-Purpose	06
9.	LAJ Cooperative	Multi-Purpose	4
10.	Mndayinkomose Trading	Multi-purpose	
11.	Khanyakonyazi Cooperative	agriculture	6
12.	Isinamuva Cooperative	agriculture	7
13.	Mbalenhle Cooperative	Multi-purpose	16
14.	Phezukomkhono Cooperative	Agriculture	9
15.	Ndlalabeyiduda Cooperative	Agriculture	18
16.	Mbatha Farm Cooperative	farming	02
17.	Mhlaziyi Cooperative	Agriculture	07
18.	Ayikhule youth development	Multi-purpose	02
19.	Seliyoshona	Multi-purpose	18
20.	Khuluma wenze primary	Multi-purpose	10
21.	Khazini agricultural	Multi-purpose	18
22.	Phaphamani	Agriculture	9
23.	Ngabhuza	SMME	8
24.	Mihlandlane	SMME	5
25.	Mary Grey	Agriculture	7
26.	Mlungisi Fihlani Mngoma	SMME	3

27.	Siqalile	Agriculture	6
28.	Khuthalani	Agriculture	9
29.	Isiphosenkosi	Agriculture	9
30.	iLungisani	Agriculture	9
31.	Zekethelo womens	Agriculture	6
32.	Tholukiphila	Agriculture	6
33.	Dumasa	Agriculture	9
34.	Mkhathikabongekayo	Agriculture	14
35.	Inkosiyesabelo	Agriculture	9
36.	G B Mvelase	Agriculture	9
37.	Utho-Ngathi	Agriculture	4
38.	We can Multipurpose	Agriculture	13
39.	Thembile Mbonambi	Agriculture	18
40.	Nhlaba logistics	Agriculture	13
41.	P Ngcobo	Agriculture	6
42.	Viviyan trading enterprise	Agriculture	19
43.	Vumokwakhe	Agriculture	9
44.	They will business enterprise	Agriculture	9
45.	Sibiside enterprise	Agriculture	19
46.	Biecc co opp	Agriculture	13
47.	Injobo	Agriculture	19
48.	Siyabekezela	Agriculture	6
49.	Sawdudula	Agriculture	14
50.	Nhlosenhle	Agriculture	6
51.	Khanyimzamo	Agriculture	10
52.	Imelane	Agriculture	6
53.	Inhlanhleni just cleaners	Agriculture	5
54.	Dilenhle	Agriculture	5
55.	Izwilethu	Agriculture	9
56.	Kusimama	Agriculture	6
57.	Kancane kancane Investment	Agriculture	9
58.	Sidosi Agri Productions	Agriculture	9
59.	Asenze co-operative	Agriculture	18
60.	Isinandi Co-operative	Agriculture	7
61.	Vunguvungu	Agriculture	10
62.	Ithemba Labasha	Agriculture	11

63.	Khabangezinde	Agriculture	11
64.	Centindlela	Agriculture	18
65.	Zithuthukise	Agriculture	14
66.	Sikesakhe	Agriculture	15
67.	Izenzwezinhle	Agriculture	18
68.	Fingqumkhono	Craft & Agriculture	5
69.	Mangangeni	Craft & Agriculture	18
70.	Sgagadu	Agriculture	14
71.	Bavukile	Craft & Agriculture	7
72.	Xanyana	Agriculture	7
73.	Ubuhle bentsha	Agriculture	13
74.	Siqonde phambili	Agriculture	11
75.	Farm Gal	Agriculture	18
76.	Phambela	Agriculture	6
77.	Isibani Sezwe	Agriculture	7
78.	Sphesihle	Clothing & Craft	5
79.	Qina Dolo	Clothing	15
80.	Enzujule	Construction	2

7.1.4.3 Economic Empowerment / Support Initiatives for Vulnerable Groups

The Municipality has a Council approved budget for 2022/2023 financial year. A budget for the Special Programmes has been set aside for the implementation of special programmes and these include (Women, Children, People living with Disabilities, Youth, etc). A list of projects containing the special programmes to be implemented during as per the approved SDBIP 2022/2023 is tabled below:

7.1.4.4 Interventions for Township and Rural Economic Development

The Municipality is rural in nature. It is the intention of the Municipality to ensure that it participates in the government initiatives thereby delivering quality services, fight poverty, skills development and create job opportunities. The Municipality has no township development in the process but wishes to realise the Town Centre Development through its Council approved Town Development Implementation plan.

7.1.4.5 Alignment to Programmes/Projects Undertaken by Traditional Councils

The Municipality has established a good working relationship with the traditional councils. However, an intervention is still needed from CoGTA to assist in the facilitation of a working session and/or workshop between the traditional councils and the municipality on the issue of unplanned land allocation vs the municipal strategic spatial plans approved by the Council.

7.1.4.6 Under-Utilised LED Infrastructure for Revival/Repurposing

Currently, there is no LED infrastructure that is under-utilised by the Council. The Municipality has Council approved spatial plans for the Small Towns Development and wish to get support to implement the programmes indicated in the implementation plans. The Municipality wishes to unlock the developments as per the approved plans. Some portions of land are owned by the Council, some by the ITB, the majority is privately owned. Through the LED initiatives that are being implemented, the municipality is opening up the infrastructure development for investment purposes. To include land negotiations are underway with the ITB, Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs as well as the Municipality.

7.1.5 Ease of Doing Business / Red Tape Reduction

7.1.5.1 Strategic Interventions for Ease of Doing Business or Red Tape Reduction

The initiatives have been put in place by the Municipality in an endeavour to reduce red tape in different sectors where specific mechanisms are designed to suit specific sectors e.g., informal trade red tape reduction surveys, contractors red tape seminars etc. The Municipality has embarked on a process to demarcate strategic land to cater for/accommodate the informal traders within its locality. To this end, the Municipality shall augment informal traders' potential to successful trading by creating a conducive trading environment through the establishment of dedicated shelters for them.

Furthermore, the municipality has established business license committee which is responsible for the processing and issuing business license to ensure that all Municipal Regulations and By-laws are adhered to within the regulated time frames being 14 days. This committee comprises both Internal and External departments which are as follows.

- iLembe District Municipality - Environmental Health division
- Local Municipal Town Planning Unit
- Local Municipal Fire Unit
- Local LED unit
- Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs- Building Control

Circulation of business application is done upon lodging by applicant, this application gets circulated to various units within and outside the municipality, to ensure compliance with Business Act of 1991 (Act 71 of 1991). In doing so the municipality processes and issues approximately 25 Business licenses on a yearly basis. However, this number is mainly made up of liquor outlets as they are compelled by the KZN liquor authority to obtain licences from the municipality. The LED office has been undertaking information sharing sessions and awareness campaigns with business owners to educate them on issues of compliance and making sure that health and safety issues are addressed.

Table 129: Red Tape Reduction Action Plan

RED TAPE REDUCTION -ACTION PLAN				
Issues/ challenges identified	**Intervention (How to resolve challenges)**	**Financial Resources Required?**	**Department/Official**	**Timeframes**
Informal traders do not have trading space that is entirely under the Municipality; most traders are situated under ITB owned areas or in land belonging to Shopping Centre Developers	Open Space markets that are to be built for informal traders by the municipality		official, Enterprise iLembe, TIKZN	New financial year 2023/24
Local Suppliers not supplying the required specification	Hold training sessions with local suppliers to educate them on what is required, safety protocols and presentation especially in the catering section		LED, Local SCM, District Health and Safety	New financial year 2023/ 24
Amadela ngokubona and other unrecognised business forums	Proper capacitation of contractors by having training sessions		LM, EDTEA, SEFA, SABS, Enterprise iLembe	New financial year 2023/2024

7.1.5.2 Key Threats or Constraints Under Ease of Doing Business or Red Tape Reduction

Table 130: SWOT Analysis for Ease of Doing Business OR Red Tape Reduction

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
▪ Business Licence Processes in place ▪ Increasing Incubation programme for small businesses ▪ Increase access and support to funding.	▪ Company registration with CIPRO has long processes causing delays and frustrations for small businesses. ▪ Preparation of bankable business plans poses as challenge to small business.
Opportunities	**Constraints**
▪ Municipal support ▪ Strengthening Business capacitation	▪ Network and connectivity problems regarding EDTEA business licensing registrations.

7.1.5.3 Identification of Specific Interventions/Actions to the Challenges Identified Under Ease of Doing Business/Red Tape Reduction

Please refer to the point 7.1.5.2 above.

7.1.5.4 Signing Up for the KZN Automated Business Licensing & Information Management System

Business license regulation and Information Management system was implemented by EDTEA and assists us in formalizing and registering both formal and informal businesses. Not only does it assist in formalization, but it also aids in revenue for the local Municipality. This process assists our Municipality in compliance and additionally aids businesses to qualify for provincial funding assistance.

7.1.6 Funding and implementation

7.1.6.1 Specification of Budget for LED Implementation in 2023/2024 FY

IDP REF NO.	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA (KPA)	ORIGINAL BUDGET
EDP01	Ndwedwe Music Festival	**R1 600 000, 00**
EDP 02	Maskandi Festival	**R180 000, 00**
EDP03	Farmers market day	**R180 000, 00**
EDP04	Co-operative Development	**R185 000, 00**
EDP05	SMMEs Supported	**R725 000, 00**
EDP06	Ndwedwe Town Development	**R1 200 000, 00**
EDP07	Housing Forum	**R -**
EDP08	LED Forum	**R 170 000.00**
EDP09	Development Phase 2 of Bhamshela regeneration study (Design)	**R700 000, 00**
EDP10	Review of 2023/24 Spatial Development Plan	**R200 000, 00**
EDP11	LED Strategy	**R150 000, 00**
EDP12	Agricultural Plan	**R150 000, 00**
EDP13	Housing Sector Plan	**R150 000, 00**

7.1.6.2 Integration of Social Labour Plans Projects Mainly for Mining & Quarry Sectors in the Implementation Plan

Sand mining is another main challenge within Municipality which requires the attention of the Municipality, especially focusing on education and awareness and improving on enforcement of municipal bylaws and policies. There is a need for creating awareness on impacts of sand mining on lives and property (livestock) of the community, especially to key stakeholders such as the community and the traditional leadership. No sand mining application has been received by the Municipality; however, it has been noticed that the number of the sand mining operators is on the rise within the Municipality, indicating a need for attention. Several informal quarry mining sites do exist within the Municipality. However, most of the sites were either developed by the Department of Transport or by individual private companies not locally based and mining the quarry for other activities outside of the Municipality. It is important for the Municipality to document these sites in the future in order to introduce some control measures including rehabilitation and consultation with the Department of Minerals and Energy.

7.1.6.3 Non-Governmental Funding Sources for LED Implementation

The Municipality currently has no non-governmental funding sources for the LED Implementation Plan.

7.1.6.4 Existing and Potential Partnerships for LED Implementation

The municipality has forged partnerships with the following two institutions:

eThekwini College Partnership

The municipality has been in communication with the eThekwini City College on forging partnership with the institution to establish a working relationship that will assist in the development of the Business population of. Once approval is obtained from council the entities will enter into and MOU. This partnership will be focusing on skills development and training intervention to develop skills and competencies aligned to the needs of the local economy of the locality.

Moses Kotane Institute Partnership

The municipality has partnered with the Moses Kotane institute in developing a computer centre that will be utilized by the business community of to be able to grow their business skills. Furthermore, the institution will be instrumental in the 4th Industrial Revolution as it offers access unlimited services to the business sector, from WIFI connectivity to attending online business seminars.

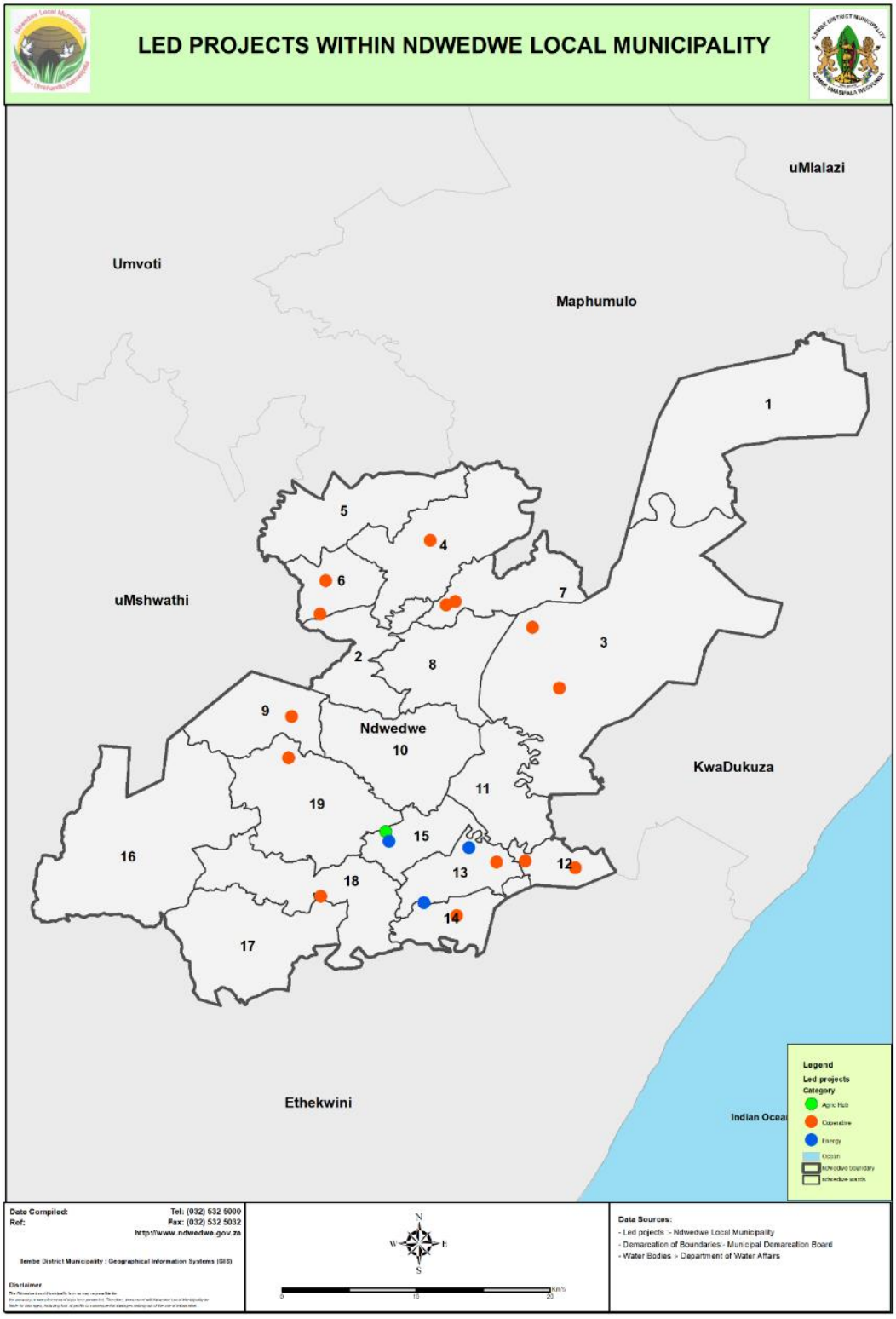
7.1.6.5 Relationship with the District Development Agency and their Mandate to be Implementors of Catalytic LED Projects

Table 131: NLM Proposed Catalytic LED Projects

Catalytic Projects	Proposed Budget	Timeframe
Town Development	R120 000 000.00	2025/2026
Town Planning Investigation for Ndwedwe Shopping Centre	R50 000 000.00	2025/2026
Arts and Crafts	R 15 000 000.00	2025/2026
Kwa Loshe Bush	R75 0000 000.00	2025/2026
Access Roads for Shopping Centre	R 30 0000 0000.00	2025/2026

7.1.6.6 Interventions and Programmes/ Projects Spatially Referenced where Possible.

Map 31: LED Projects Spatially Referenced



7.1.6.7 Budget for Research and Development

The municipality has requested Enterprise iLembe to assist with source funding to develop and conduct a Feasibility Study for Kwa Loshe Bush.

7.1.7 Potential Employment/Job Creation

7.1.7.1 The Potential Economic Sectors for Job Creation

Table 132: List of Economic Sectors for Job Creation Projects

Province: KZN	All sectors		
Project Name	Sector Name	Programme	Jobs Created
IG/Waste Control	Environment and Culture Sector	Waste Management	85
Nhlabamkhosi access road	Infrastructure Sector	MIG	4
Nondwengu/Ntabaskop Community Development Centre	Infrastructure Sector	MIG	12
Interns	Social Sector	Expansion (NEW) Programme	15
Sonkombo Sport field	Infrastructure Sector	MIG	12
Esidumbini Electrification	Infrastructure Sector	MIG	12
Security Project	Social Sector	MIG	12

7.1.7.2 Job Creation Through EPWP and CWP

The municipality has appointed 85 EPWP and 1032 CWP participants to work. The IDP reflects consistent reporting with regards to work opportunities created across all the sectors on EPWP. Integrated grant spending is reflected in the IDP, and it is in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the incentive grant agreement. On one hand, the EPWP and CWP has contributed a creation of employment opportunities during the 2022/2023 financial year for the municipal area. A total number of 11190 people who benefitted from the job creation initiative in this respect. Budget

EPWP Policy

The municipality has a EPWP policy adopted by Council. The IDP reflects consistent reporting with regards to work opportunities created across all the sectors on EPWP. A total number of 85 people who benefitted from the job creation initiative.

Community Work Programme

The municipality has 1032 CWP participants under the implementing agent as appointed by COGTA. The CWP reports quarterly which are submitted to the municipality LED office by the implementing agent on status of the programmes.

7.1.8 LED Key Findings Development Challenges and Swot Analysis Are Outlined In 7.1.3.2 Above

7.1.9 Nation Building

Nation-building is to ensure that the country takes up an effective role within the world community. Nation-building is the process whereby a society of people with diverse origins, histories, languages, cultures and religions come together within the boundaries of a sovereign state with a unified constitutional and legal dispensation, a national public education system, an integrated national economy, shared symbols and values, as equals, to work towards eradicating the divisions and injustices of the past; to foster unity; and promote a countrywide conscious sense of being proudly South African, committed to the country and open to the continent and the world.

South Africa's nation-building project includes forming a common identity, while recognising and respecting diverse ethnic, racial and other groupings. Nation builders are those members of a state who take the initiative to develop the national community through government programs. Nation-building can involve the use of propaganda or major infrastructure development to foster social harmony and economic growth. There are three factors tend to determine the success of nation-building over the long-run: "the early development of civil society organisations, the rise of a state capable of providing public goods evenly across a territory, and the emergence of a shared medium of communication.

Social cohesion is linked to more stable and participatory democracies, greater economic productivity and growth, inclusivity and tolerance, effective conflict management and resolution, and a generally better quality of life for people.

Addressing social cohesion is particularly critical in South Africa given the context of widening inequality, growing unemployment, and persistent racial inequalities. Without a consensus based working definition that reflects both intellectual discourse as well as the lived experience of citizens, we cannot understand whether – and how much – social cohesion exists in South Africa today, and how its extent or deficit could be measured and

tracked over time. The Sport Development Hubs that were established by the Department of Art, Culture Sports and Recreation.

The Ndwedwe Local municipality has established the Social Cohesion Unit with two officials to ensure there is both Social Cohesion and Nation Building with the jurisdiction of our municipality. This office has launched almost all structures of Civil society in our communities with the aim of promoting a people centred government and the municipality is able to engage all sectors in our community for civil society to influence the budget and programs of to be implemented by our government. The unit has promoted community participation and allowed communities to play a pivotal in dealing with social challenges and poverty affecting our people through the implementation Operation Sukuma Sakhe at ward level to Local task team. The municipality has planned many programs for Social Cohesion in the Annual plan as follows: Ingoma Yesintu program, Umkhosi weSintu, Moral Regeneration Program and Sport Development program.

SOCIAL COHESION FORUMS

Table 133: Social cohesion Forums/meetings were held.

Sector	Date	Venue	Purpose
Disability forum	28/08/2022	Education centre	To discuss issues of people living with disability
Senior citizens forum	16/10/2022 16/02/2023	Ndwedwe education centre Boardroom	To discuss issues of elderly people
Civil society meeting	14/12/2022	Johnny Makhathini	To discuss societal matters e.g., HIV, Aids, and other social ills
Disability forum	04/10/2022 13/02/2023	Education centre Boardroom	To discuss issues of people living with disability
Religious	21/02/2023	Boardroom	To deliberate issues of the sector
Men's	26/01/2023	Boardroom	To discuss issues of Men health
LGBITQ*	02/03/2023	Boardroom	To discuss launching of the structure
LTT Meeting	07/07/2022 04/08/2022 01/09/2022 02/10/2022 05/11/2022 01/03/2023	Council Chamber Council Chamber Council Chamber Council Chamber Council Chamber Council Chamber	To discuss War room Issues and provide solutions

Women Programs



The sector was formal launched on the 25/08/2022 in a programme which was held at Nsuze sport field.

Women's month celebration was conducted from different wards in August.

- Women month awareness at ward 01 Glendale 10/08/2022
- Women month awareness at ward 15 Johnny Makhathini Hall on the 05/08/2022
- Women month awareness at ward 17 Dulini hall on the 17/08/2022
- Women's march against GBV was held at ward 11 Sonkombo Thusong Centre on the 23/08/2023.
- Breast cancer awareness was held at ward 18 Tholimpilo on the 03/11/2022.

Reed dance committee

- It's a committee made up of women which is responsible to promotes respect and purity among the virgin girls.

Men's Programs



- Men's sector is responsible for the coordination of men in fighting social ills in the society.
- The men's sector was first launched in 2019 July and on 27 July 2022 was re-elected in ward 4 Ezimpangeleni hall during the men's dialogue program.
-

July men's month programs conducted.

- Men's month awareness was held at hholongo ward 05 on the 14/07/2022.
- Men's peace walks against gbv & femicide, crime and substance abuse were held on the 19/07/2022 at ward 06 (06 km - Bhamshela CDC to Noordsberg)

Disability Programs



- Disability sector is responsible in ensuring that the needs of the people with disability are met.

•

Disability programs conducted.

- Disability Capacity building in commemoration of 67 minutes during the Mandela month was held at Mzamo warroom ward 7 on the 28 July 2022
- Disability awareness in commemoration of the international day for people with disabilities was held at Mary grey sports centre ward 7 on the 16 November 2022



- Senior citizens sector is responsible in ensuring that the needs of the older are met.

Senior citizens programs conducted.

- Senior citizens month commemoration was held in ward 09 Nondabula hall on the 19/10/2022.
- Senior citizens Christmas party was held in ward 11 Sonkombo thusong on the 14 December 2022.



- Religious sector is responsible for spiritual support and moral regeneration in the society.

Religious sector programs conducted.

- Moral regeneration and social cohesion programme were conducted on the 26/10/2022 at ward 12 Hloniphani CDC
- The sector provided the spiritual support to families that were the victims of GBV and femicide/homicide in ward 14 and ward 17 fire tragedy where 2 children lost their lives.



16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM FOR NO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN AWARENESS

The program had aimed to raise an awareness of the negative impact that violence and abuse have on women and children and to rid society of abuse permanently.

- The civil society is responsible in coordinating and facilitate the implementation of the National HIV and AIDS and STI Strategic Plan and other related matters.

Civil society programs

- Umkhosi wesintu program held at Johnny Makhathini ward 15 on the 23 September 2022
- HIV and aids awareness programme held at Kwahlophe sport field ward 19 on the 06 December 2022
- 16 days of activism of no violence against women and children held at Kwadabeka sport field ward 03 on the 07 December 2022
- We held district 16 Days of Activism against the abuse of women and children.

PROGRAMMES FOR HIV AND AIDS - NDWEDWE HIV AND AIDS PROGRAM



The awareness on HIV and AIDS was held on the 08/12/2022 at Sonkombo Thusong Centre in ward 11. The program had aimed to raise awareness on the HIV and AIDS epidemic disease targeting ward 10, 11, 19 and 03.

PROGRAMMESS FOR OSS AND OPERATION MBO

Ndwedwe Operation Mbo was conducted on the 22 October 2021 at Ward 1 Glendale Sport Ground. It was an event where different stakeholders join together to address issues in the community. The department that provided the service on the day were SASSA and DOH. People were vaccinated for Covid 19 and were also screened for other health care matters.

UMKHOSI WESINTU PROGRAMME

Umkhosi Kabhacela programme was conducted at ward 16 on the 03/10/2021 under Malangeni Traditional Council.

NDWEDWE WARD YOUTH FORUMS AND NDWEDWE YOUTH COUNCIL

<u>Youth Forums.</u>

Ndwedwe Local Municipality consist of 19 Wards. Currently we have Youth Forums in 18 Wards and the majority of these forums they do function. And the functionality of these forums is measured by programmes they forward to the Youth Office, whether for support of where they seek municipal assistance.

These programmes vary from each ward but mainly they focus on Youth Development, from NYDA Funding Applications and Business Registration, NSFAS/CAO Online Applications, Career Guidance, Job Readiness, Youth SMME Support, Boys Camp, Young Women's Seminar, Beauty Pageants, Young Local Artists Support and other programmes.

Career Guidance, Boys Camp and CAO&NSFAS Outreach Programmes



Grade 12 Mayoral Top Achievers Awards



<u>Youth Council</u>

Ndwedwe Youth Council was launched in June 2022, the launched stated with the summit that took two days where we had presentations and engagements with other stakeholders such as, Social Development, Sport Art and Culture, Ilembe District Youth Office, Department of Education, IEC, SAPS, Coastal TVET College, Elangeni TVET College to mention a few.

Ndwedwe Youth Council is functional, and they hold their meeting quarterly where the draw programmes, working together with the youth office. They have initiated programmes like Ndwedwe Boys Camp where young boys bekhuliswa khona ukuze babe ngamadoda aqotho emiphakathini yethu. But we do have challenges on some wards with regards to the sitting of these structures because most of the young people are unemployed and they cannot attend meetings as required and also because of the geographical spread of are municipality. And due to the limited budget, the Youth Office have, some of the programmes the Youth Council and the Youth Forums come up with cannot be implemented.

Youth Sub-Committee Members and Youth Council Members while attending the induction facilitated by KZN COGTA Youth Directorate.



Youth Council Members are as follows:

NO.	POSITION	ININTIALS AND SURNAME
1.	CHAIRPERSON	M.V MSELEKU
2.	DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON	N.P SABELA
3.	SECRETARY	L.G MAGWAZA
4.	DEPUTY SECRETARY	N.N MADLALA
5.	ADDITIONAL MEMBER	Z. KHUMALO
6.	ADDITIONAL MEMBER	M.L DUBE
7.	ADDITIONAL MEMBER	L.U NXUMALO
8.	ADDITIONAL MEMBER	T.N MNYANDU
9.	ADDITIONAL MEMEBR	S.N.W NGIDI
10	ADDITIONAL MEMBER	P.G XULU

8. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Table 134: MEC Findings on IDP 2022/2023-Financial Viability and Management

MEC Finding/Comment	Ndwedwe Local Municipality Response
Budget was not indicated in respect of capital funding and expenditure to address service delivery	The Final Budget adopted on 30 May 2023 has been referenced and placed into this reviewed IDP.
The Investment Register, current and future investments were not provided	Investment register has been provided.
The Indigent Policy was not attached with indication of the number of registered indigents or category of indigent support for Free Basic Services with an analysis of increase or decrease over the last three years	The Indigent Policy is attached at Annexure
The revenue raising strategies and management of debt/debtors was not provided	Revenue Strategies has been indicated in the reviewed IDP. The Revenue Enhancement Strategy is attached at Annexure
The SCM Policy and Procurement Plan with Timeline, performance and measures to address SCM Challenges with timeframe was not provided	The SCM Policy and Procurement Plan has been attached at Annexure. N.B. The SCM unit does not have any challenges.
There was no indication of whether the primary objectives of service delivery are met with statements on functionality of Bid Committees. Not all financial ratios were provided.	The Ratios have been provided in this reviewed IDP. Ratios is attached at Annexure

8.1 Capital Funding and Expenditure to Address Service Delivery

A three-year synopsis on capital funding and expenditure is provided in the 2022/2023 IDP covering the following: funds received, spent, unspent, source of funding, variance tables and contingency plans to address challenges such as delays. The capital expenditure is funded through government grants, borrowing and internally generated funds. The capital budget performances for the previous financial years (2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022) are respectively tabled herein-below:

Table 135: Three-Year Synopsis on Capital Funding and Expenditure (Tables To indicate Funds received, Funds Spent, Grant Roll-Over/Unspent Funds) **Year 1-2019/2020 and Year-2-2020/2021 and Year-3-2021/2022.**

Capital Funding and Expenditure to Address Service Delivery	**Budget**	**Budget**	**Budget**
Capital Grant Funding	**Financial Year 2019/2020 (R)**	**Financial Year 2020/2021 (R)**	**Financial Year 2021/2022 (R)**
MIG GRANT			
FUNDS RECEIVED	34 809 000	29 266 000	33 627 000
FUNDS SPENT	34 809 000	29 266 000	33 627 000
GRANT ROLL OVER/ FUNDS UNSPENT	0	0	0
%	100%	100%	100%
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME			
FUNDS RECEIVED	0	0	3 000 000
FUNDS SPENT	0	0	3 000 000
GRANT ROLL OVER/ FUNDS UNSPENT	0	0	0
% SPENT	0	0	0
INEP			
FUNDS RECEIVED	0	7 000 000	10 000 000
FUNDS SPENT	0	7 000 000	10 000 000
GRANT ROLL OVER/ FUNDS UNSPENT	0	0	0
% SPENT	0	100%	100%
MASSIFICATION/ELECTRIFICATIONJ PROGRAMME			
FUNDS RECEIVED	0	0	5 000 000
FUNDS SPENT	0	0	5 000 000
FUNDS UNSPENT	0	0	0
% SPENT	0	0	0
HSDG INTERVENTION			
FUNDS RECEIVED	0	0	33 690 000
FUNDS SPENT	0	0	33 690 000
GRANT ROLL OVER/ FUNDS UNSPENT	0	0	0
% SPENT	0	0	0
KWALOSHE TOURISM PROJECT			
FUNDS RECEIVED	0	0	0
FUNDS SPENT	0	97 000	0
GRANT ROLL OVER/ FUNDS UNSPENT	97 097	97	97
% SPENT			
SPORTS FACILITIES			
FUNDS RECEIVED	0	0	0
GRANT ROLL OVER/ FUNDS SPENT	43 523	0	0
FUNDS UNSPENT	0	0	0
% SPENT	0	0	0

8.1.1 Capital Infrastructure Projects

The Capital Projects are indicated in Order of Prioritization and Project Duration. Projects are identified as either "New, Ongoing or Completed". The Municipality's capital projects are indicated in order of prioritization and duration of each project. The Capital Budget is allocated towards renewal of existing assets in accordance with Circulars 55 and 66 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

Table 136: Capital Infrastructure Programme 2020/2021

Project Description	Ward	Budget year	Project Status
Ndwedwe Street Light	15	2 000 000	Completed
Ward 16 Upgrade of Access Road	16	900 000	Completed
Ward 17 Upgrade of Access Road	17	900 000	Completed
Ward 11 Upgrade of Access Road	11	900 000	Completed
Augmentation of water supply	15	400 000	Completed
Ward 4 Construction of Nhlangano Access Road	4	720 000	Completed
Ward 15 Upgrade of Access Road	15	450 000	Completed
Construction of Water Fall Sports field Ward 3	3	1 129 220	Completed
KwaNovimba Access Road	16	2 624 765	Completed
Chamani Access Road Ward 16	16	346 457	Completed
Nambithane Access Road Ward 5	5	17 823	Completed
Construction of Ethafeni Access Road		316 540	Completed
Construction of Zesuliwe Access Road Ward 7	7	166 774	Completed
Construction of Dabeka Access Road Ward 01	1	42 358	Completed
Construction of Siyathokoza Community Hall & Creche	14	42 636	Completed
Construction of Nondwengu Hall & Creche Ward 10	10	29 016	Completed
Construction of Nhlangwini Sports-field	10	1 900 000	Completed
Construction of Madlakazi Sports field in Ward 4 internal Funded Portion	4	2 500 000	Completed
Mary Grey Sport Center Phase 2 in Ward 7	7	594 000	Completed
Construction of Noorsburg Access Road	6	700 000	Completed

Table 137: **Capital Infrastructure Programme 2021/2022**

Project description	Ward	Budget	Status
Uqheko Bridge	16	14 479 792	Ongoing
Mthombisa Community Development Centre Ward 03	03	8 493 316	Ongoing
Mabheleni Access Road Ward 06	06	5 400 000	Completed
Dalibho Community Development Centre Ward 02	02	6 400 000	Completed
Nhlabamkhosi to Epsistini Access Road (Ward 13)	13	1 042 169	Completed
Etsheni Access Road Ward 7	7	866 721	Completed
Etsheni Access Road Ward 7 (Internal Funding)	7	4 633 278	Completed
Nembeni Access Road (Ward 9)	18	545 000	Completed
Ngonyameni Access Road (Ward 18)	18	504 000	Completed
Ngonyameni Access Road Ward 18 Internal Funding	18	3 915 382	Completed
Construction of Hloniphani community Hall & Creche in Ward 12	12	800 000	Completed
Construction of Ndwedwe Testing Center	6	4 424 131	ongoing
Bhamshela Intersection Access Road	6	4 845 868	Completed
Ndwedwe (Mantobelo, Bhamshela, Ndwedwe Regional) High Mast Light	6	2 618 000	Completed
Construction of Nhlangwini Sports-field	4	1 100 000	Completed
Construction of Madlakazi Sports field in Ward 4 internal Funded Portion	4	1 300 000	Completed
Mary Grey Sport Center Phase 2 in Ward 7	7	800 000	Completed
Gweni Creche Refurbishment Ward 16	16	200 000	Completed
Bhamshela Thusong Centre Upgrading of Drainage System (Emegerncy work)	6	420 000	Completed
Cibane Hall Refurbishment Ward 16	16	200 000	Completed
Siphamandla Hall Refurbishment Ward 17	17	200 000	Completed
Thabani Luthuli Hall Ward 11	11	200 000	Completed
Nhlangwini Hall Refurbishment	11	200 000	Completed
Nsuze Hall Refurbishment Ward 2	2	800 000	Completed
Glendale Hall Refurbishment Ward 3	3	200 000	Completed
Ezimpangeleni Hall Refurbishment Ward 4	4	200 000	Completed
kwaDeda sportsfield Refurbishment Ward 5	5	200 000	Completed
Dikwayo Hall Refurbishment Ward 10	10	200 000	Completed

Table 138: Capital Infrastructure Programme 2022/2023

Project Description/Name	Ward	Budget Year 2022/2023	Project Status
Mahlabathini Access Road	5	R8 070 401	Ongoing
Isibonelo Community Creche	11	R6 242 126	Ongoing
Mdloti Bridge	17	R18 766 205	Ongoing
Nembeni causeway bridge	09	R548 268	Ongoing
Construction of Court Road	15	R5 000 000	Completed
Glendale Hall Refurbishment	3	R200 000	Ongoing
Ezimpangeleni Hall Refurbishment	4	R50 000	Ongoing
KwaDeda sports field Refurbishment	5	R400 000	Ongoing
Pentacoste Hall Refurbishment	14	R200 000	Ongoing
Mayelisweni Hall Refurbishment	19	R200 000	Ongoing
Rehabiltation of water & sewer supply Bhamshela Thusong Centre	02	R1 000 000	Completed
Reconstruction of Bhamshela Thusong Centre Clear-Vu Fence	02	R600 000	Completed
Rehabilitation of Water Supply at Jonny Makathini Civic Hall & Ndwedwe Library	15	R400 000	Completed
Re-construction of Dalibho Library Cear-Vu Fence & Gate	02	R500 000	Completed
Upgrade of Water Supply of Dalibho Library	05	R80 000	Completed
Electrification, Tubing & Fencing of Siyazakha Creche	06	R200 000	Completed
Renovations & Fencing of Wewe Community Hall	02	R150 000	Ongoing
Buy Back Structure (Phase One)		R3 000 000	Ongoing
Thusong Centre Major Renovations Upgrade	5	R5 000 000	Ongoing
Taxi Rank Toilets and Renovation of Stalls ward 15	15	R1 000 000	Ongoing
Disaster and Emergency Services Establishment	15	R8 000 000	Ongoing
Telecentre Roof Renovations	5	R300 000	Ongoing

The KZN293 National Treasury A_SCHEDULE SCOA is attached at **Annexure M**.

8.1.2 Investment Register

The municipality has an Investment Register in place and is updated on a monthly basis. A copy of the Investment Register is attached as **Annexure N**. The Municipality has Investments with the following banks with ABSA, Standard, Investec, Ithala and First National. The sources of funding of the various capital projects are adequately covered in the capital budget of the municipality.

Table 139: Investments with Banks

Bank	Financial Year	Balance
ABSA	2022/2023	R31 882 314.92
Standard Bank	2022/2023	R14 841 149.36
Investec	2022/2023	R43 562 503.40
Nedbank	2022/2023	R21 366 522.83
First National Bank	2022/2023	R282 677.68

The Investment Register is attached at **Annexure N** is a synopsis of the funding source linked to the investment register will provide certainty that the project is capable of being executed. The investment register will also present a snapshot of whether the municipality is pooling.

8.2 Repairs and Maintenance

The repairs and maintenance have been budgeted for against the total of non-current assets. Plans are in place to address the challenges. Calculations are available. The plan accommodates a realistic budget towards repairs and maintenance.

Table 140: Three Year Comparison-Actual Spend/Budget for Repairs and Maintenance

Repairs and Maintenance comparison 2019-2020				
Description	**Budget**	**Actual**	**Ratio**	**PPE**
Repairs and Maintenance	**8 367 000**	**8 247 000**	**2.4%**	**338 513 492**
Repairs and Maintenance comparison 2020-2021				
Description	**Budget**	**Actual**	**Ratio**	**PPE**
Repairs and Maintenance	**22 860 000**	**22 477 000**	**5.8%**	**384 547 114**
Repairs and Maintenance comparison 2021-2022				
Description	**Budget**	**Actual**	**Ratio**	**PPE**
Repairs and Maintenance	**5 524 000**	**5 282 581**	**1.2%**	**432 274 648**

Grant Dependency

The municipality rely heavily on grants and is faced with backlog of infrastructure this result in prioritisation of capital project to enhance services delivery; however, the municipality do set aside funds for repairs and maintenance for those project that the municipality cannot

function properly if are not attended to. The municipality also set aside funds for emergency repairs or unplanned maintenance.

Table 141: Repairs and Maintenance 3 Year comparison from 2019-2022

Repairs and Maintenance comparison 2021-2022			
Description	**Capital expenditure**	**Total expenditure R & m**	**Ratio**
Repairs and Maintenance	**77 543 565**	**5 282 581**	**6.8%**
Repairs and Maintenance comparison 2020-2021			
Description	**Capital expenditure**	**Total expenditure R & m**	**Ratio**
Repairs and Maintenance	**73 409 466**	**22 477 000**	**32.6%**
Repairs and Maintenance comparison 2019-2020			
Description	**Capital expenditure**	**Total expenditure R & m**	**Ratio**
Repairs and Maintenance	**48 420 229**	**8 247 000**	**1.2%**

8. 3 Supply Chain Management (SCM)

The Municipality has established a Supply Chain Management (SCM) Unit that is fully functional and established within the Finance Department. All SCM activities are performed in line with Chapter 11 of the MFMA (No. 56 of 2003), PPPFA (No. 5 of 2000) and its 2011 B-BBEE Regulations, the Municipal SCM Regulations and the SCM Policy. The SCM Unit performs the functions such as demand and acquisitions, logistics, disposal management, contract management and assets management.

The prospective suppliers or service providers wishing to do business with the council are on and ongoing basis afforded an opportunity to get registered on the municipality's database of accredited service providers/suppliers. There is an official solely dedicated to performing this function and on a regular basis issue reminder to entities that must update their information or documents. Registration/accreditation is only approved after thoroughly checking and verification of the documents and information submitted with the database application forms. Vendors are required to select at most three areas of specialization/commodities.

The Municipality annually conducts emerging contractors/suppliers' workshops so as to build their capacity and assist them to participate successfully in the Council's SCM systems through the Economic and Development Planning Department. This initiative was introduced after it was discovered that most entities had limited understanding of the SCM

processes, resulting in them being disqualified during the process and subsequently lodging unsubstantiated objections/appeals which they lose in turn. This session seeks to empower them with knowledge on compliance matters to enable them to participate successfully in the municipality's procurement processes. Amongst external stakeholders that participate in this area; the KZN Provincial Treasury, KZN Department of Economic Development and Tourism, SMME's, CIDB, SARS, KZN Treasury: Municipal Bid Appeals tribunal (Objections) and Department of Public Works (EPWP Programme).

The Municipality has a Supply Chain Management Policy in place that gets reviewed annually for implementation. The last date of review and approval was January 2023 with the new PPPFA amendments. The Municipality applies strict Supply Chain Management policy 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 avoid the potential of any fraudulent activities from occurring. Quotations for transactions below R 30,000 are solicited from entities listed on the database according to their areas of specialization/commodities. All procurement requests exceeding R30 000 up to R200, 000 are advertised on the municipal website and notice boards for at least seven (7) days. Transactions above R200 000 are processed in terms of the competitive bidding process.

8.3.1 Updated/Revision of the Procurement Plans

The municipality has formulated new procurement plans for 2023/2024 financial year in line with the council approved scorecard and departmental service delivery budget and implementation plans (SDBIPs'). The procurement plans have an approved annual calendar for the sitting of all bid committees. A copy of the Procurement Plan is attached at **Annexure O**.

8.3.2 Narrative on Performance on Procurement Plan Implementation

Upon the completion of the departmental service delivery budget and implementation plans (SDBIPs'), the Municipality prepares the Annual Procurement Plans and Procurement schedule/calendar with timeframes. These are formulated annually. These tools play a vital role in the competitive bidding process by ensuring the timeous finalization of the procurement processes including appointment of bidders within the anticipated timelines. This ensures a proactive approach towards the timeous implementation of projects thereby ensuring the achievement of the service delivery targets. All role-players need to comply with the set procurement timeframes and avoid unnecessary delays in the procurement processes.

8.3.3 Challenges Experienced with the SCM Unit

The SCM unit currently has no challenges within the Unit. The SCM Unit currently has 6 permanent employees and 1 Intern.

8.3.4 Establishment & Functionality of Bid Committees

The municipality has established all the bid committees and they are all functional. The bid committees meet as per the annual calendar in ensuring that there is no backlog in bid awarding so as to speed up service delivery. 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.

Table 142: Members of the Bid Committees

BID SPECIFICATION COMMITTEE	BID EVALUATION COMMITTEE	BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE
Liziwe Mhatu (Chairperson)	Sanele Mthembu (Chairperson)	Xolani Hlekwane (Chairperson)
Siyabonga Nyoka	Thulile Faya (Scriber)	Dumisani Mzolo
Sthembile Mngadi (Scriber)	Mzokhona Mkwanazi	Liziwe Mhatu
Nokukhanya Ngobese (Scm)	Richard Mthombo	Zempilo Khuluse
Chris Khoza	Bongile Ndlovu (SCM)	Mati Nkabinde (SCM)
Akhona Ngcobo	Sebenzile Ngubane	Phumzile Mbonambi
	NOKULUNGA MTSHALI (SCRIBER)	BABONGILE NGCOBO (SCRIBER)
	SAKHISENI GUMEDE	

8.3.5 SCM Policy Provision for the Categories of Preference

The SCM Policy makes provision for the categories of preference in term of Section 217 (2) of the Constitution for such as the consideration of people living with disabilities, women and youth to qualify for tenders. The SCM Policy 2022/2023 has been approved and adopted by Council in July 2022. A copy a SCM Policy is attached at **Annexure O1**.

8.4 Indigent Management

The municipality Indigent Policy has been reviewed and adopted by Council in March 2023. The policy is reviewed annually together with budget related policies. Vuthela has developed an Indigent system for iLembe Family of municipalities. The NLM and Vuthlea have entered a memorandum of understanding. The NLM has appointed a Service Provider to compile the data collection for the free basic services which will be loaded and verified on the system. A copy of the Indigent Policy is attached at **Annexure O2**. Through the assistance of the Vuthela programme the iLembe Family of municipalities will be updating their Indigent registers in the new financial year.

8.5 Revenue Management

The Municipality's most significant source of revenue is from grants. The contribution of the various alternative streams of revenue will be subject to review. Such various alternative streams include:

- Implementation of MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES ACT, a valuation roll was developed for implementation with effect from 1 July 2016. Containing an updated rate payers' address, the municipality believes that the collection rate will improve.
- THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT: The Municipality has established a fully functioning Traffic Department that assists with the licensing of vehicles and fine the road offenders thereby collecting some revenue.
- INVESTMENT POLICY: All excess cash that is not utilised in the month is invested in accordance with the Municipality's Investment Policy, in order to collect as much interest on investment as possible.
- ASSET MANAGEMENT: An Asset and Infrastructure Policy has been adopted by the Council of in May 2022 for implementation. The Technical Services Department is assisting with the development of the Asset Renewal Plan as well as Operations and Maintenance Plan. A regular inventory of property, plant and equipment, giving rise to the need for development of maintenance plan for the Municipality's infrastructure assets as well as the need to replace the Municipality's deteriorating fleet. The plan assists in identifying and listing un-utilised / un-economic assets with a view to disposal as previously indicated.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: The Council is committed to sound financial management and the maintenance of a healthy economic base. Financial management policies and procedures for the entire municipality are reviewed annually and implemented. In addition, the financial management systems and procedures are reviewed to include the following:

- Budgeting methods
- Cash forecasts and cash flow monitoring against forecasts
- Credit risk management

- Investment policies
- Supply chain management policies
- Supplier payment periods
- Supplier selection and monitoring procedures
- Municipal staff will be encouraged to adhere to value for money principles in carrying out their functions. Council has geared itself towards clean audit opinion in 2021/2022 financial year, and to achieve this, the Municipality has tasked itself with ensuring that there are no repeat findings and measures are put in place to ensure that all financial and compliance possible findings are addressed immediately, if not avoided completely.
- It is expected that the internal audit function will raise any material or fundamental issues before external audit. Other issues arising will be prioritised and addressed accordingly. Council recognises the need to maintain a positive cash flow at all times and will be investigating various avenues to improve cash flow. Strong positive cash flow will result in additional revenue in the form of interest earned.
- Capital financing: When determining appropriate sources of funding the municipality assesses the nature of projects, expected revenue streams and time frames for repayment. The following principles apply:

- Statutory funds for fund specific projects
- National and provincial government funding for medium term and long-term projects
- External borrowings for long term revenue generating and strategic projects.
- Operational financing
- The Council's policy funds operating expenses from normal revenue streams with short term funding being used as a last resort. It is expected that strong financial management including accurate cash forecasting will obviate the need to resort to short-term borrowings. It is Council's intention to maintain a strong economic base by buying on good working capital management including appropriate budgeting for working capital.

- Cost effectiveness: In any organisation it is necessary to strive for cost effectiveness. It is Council's intention to develop outsourcing policies and review all non-core services with a view to outsourcing or alternate service delivery. The effectiveness of departments and services provided by the departments will be subject to value for money reviews. It is expected that these reviews will achieve cost savings. The concept of shared service centres has been explored and has proven to work in the Planning section of the Municipality and will still be implemented in the current financial year.

- Socio – Economical Responsibility: All aspects of matters relating to financial matters will take cognisance of Councils' social responsibility. Council will review its Supply Chain Management Policy to be in line with the latest SCM regulations, as last reviewed in December 2011, in order to address socioeconomic factors of its community. The Municipality's SCM policy should attempt to transform and empower economic lives of people of South Africa.

- Strengthening investor and consumer confidence: The Council's main aim is to increase investor and consumer confidence by building on the sound financial base through development and implementation of finance related policies. This will be demonstrated by healthy cash reserves, investments in accordance with the Municipality's Banking and Investment policy and ensuring that procurement is done through the Municipality's SCM policy. It is envisaged that proper application of the Municipality's SCM policy will in the long term contribute to the betterment of the community through investment and increased employment opportunities.

An important factor considered by investors in relocating to an area is the ability of the authorities to demonstrate financial discipline, adherence to statutory requirements, timely preparation and production of financial statements, adherence to generally accepted accounting practices and unqualified audit reports. It is intended that the business plan of the finance department will address these factors. For the finance department to deliver on these strategies, it is Council's intention to clearly define accounting policies and recruit the best finance people for that department. To this end, Council will define recruitment policy for the Municipality, adhere to minimum competency requirements, put in place a pre- and continuing education policy and develop career progression paths for designated finance staff. Like the IDP the financial action plan will be subject to a regular review and comparison of actual performance to predetermined performance measures.

Table 143: Revenue Protection and Enhancement

Sources of Revenue	Billed Revenue	Collected Revenue	Collection Rate		Total Debt
			On Current Debtors	Aged Debtors	
PROPERTY RATES 21/22	R18 645 860.67	R 18 793 869.20			R21 720082.06
PROPERTY RATES 22/23	R18 344 474.35	R702 808.65			R40 233 318.64

8.5.2 Revenue Enhancement Strategy

8.5.2.1 Is the Revenue Enhancement Strategy in Place?

The municipality Revenue Enhancement Strategy has been reviewed and adopted by Council in March 2023. The policy is reviewed annually together with budget related policies. A copy of the Strategy is attached at **Annexure O3**.

How was the Revenue Enhancement Strategy developed?
The Revenue Enhancement Strategy has been prepared in line with Section 142 of MFMA, after reviewing past and current information, intensive engagement with municipal and provincial officials, and is aimed at securing the Municipality's ability to meet its obligations, to provide basic services in a sustainable manner and to strengthen its financial situation.

The objective of the Strategy is addressing the financial and institutional challenges faced by the municipality. The document focuses on the formulation and implementation of strategies to improve financial management and controls within the municipality.

What are other revenue streams?
The revenue streams are divided into two being exchange transactions and non-exchange transactions, revenue generated for exchange transaction must be done in a viable manner. which means that the municipality cannot spend more than it can recover from the users of those services, and the NLM must meet all conditions and requirements in order to be able. to claim the revenue from non-exchange transactions. The total amount generated from trading services which is made up of service charges for Rates Services and refuse removal which is the amount municipality billed its customers during the period this is against the direct cost of providing these services which are accounted for in bulk purchases. The negative difference between revenue from trading services and the expenditure for the trading services is an indication that the municipality has challenges with its billing is therefore incurring distribution losses.

The profit margins for providing basic services are very tight and is usually around 10%, a proper analysis of distribution loses is needed to determine exactly how much money is the municipality loosing for distribution of services i.e., Rates Services. This makes for a gloomy picture especially when considering the fact that the municipality does not have that much of
a margin to cover for the losses. Further detailed assessment of broken or damaged prepaid Rates Services meters which currently shows nil purchases or low purchases should be conducted, these broken meters when fixed could reduce revenue losses currently experienced by the municipality.

Is your strategy working? How is it working?

Overall, the Revenue enhancement strategy is working and implemented. The monitoring and reporting on progress in implementing the Revenue Enhancement Strategy will be undertaken by the Office of the Municipal Manager. Reports on the implementation of the Plan must be submitted to the Municipal Manager on a weekly basis. The Municipal Manager must take corrective action when activities in the Revenue Enhancement Strategy are not achieved. Progress reports on the implementation of the Recovery Plan must be signed by the Municipal Manager before submission by the Office of the Municipal Manager to Council, National and Provincial Treasuries and COGTA in the Kwazulu Natal Province on a monthly basis.

What are your challenges in implementing the strategy?

Although NLM is faced with financial challenges there are other contributing factors impacting on the municipality when implementing the Strategy.

- Revenue collection for services rendered and property rates levied are extremely low.
- Inaccurate billing information.
- Need to address the significant amount of outstanding consumer debtors.
- Significant under-provision for bad or irrecoverable debts.
- Grants for capital expenditure being used to fund operating expenditure.

How are you planning to improve the strategy?

To improve the Revenue, Enhance Strategy the following actions are recommended as follows:

- Develop a procedure manual or business rules for revenue management.
- Review Tariff Structure.
- Systematic Cleansing of Billing Information.
- Bill for Previously Unbilled Services.
- Update the Indigent Register.
- Raise Revenue from Sale of Stands.
- Install Rates Services Meters.

8.5.2.2 Capital Assets and Infrastructure

The Municipality has an Asset and Infrastructure Policy in place. The policy has been adopted by the Council in March 2023 for implementation. The Technical Services Department has assisted with the development of the Asset Renewal Plan as well as Operations and Maintenance Plan. It is important to maintain a regular inventory of property, plant and equipment, giving rise to the need for development of maintenance plan for the Municipality's infrastructure assets as well as the need to replace the

Municipality's deteriorating fleet. The plan shall assist in identifying and listing un-utilised / un-economic assets with a view to disposal as previously indicated.

8.6 Debt Category

Table below reflects the three-year debtors age analysis per category.

Table 144: Three Year Annual Collection Rate

FINANCIAL YEAR	DEBT DUE
2019/2020	R21 756 000
2020/2021	R28 036 741.22
2021/2022	R21 720 082.06
2022/2023	R40 233 318.64

Table 145: Debtors Age Analyses

Three Year Annual Collection Rate	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
	73%	92%	N/A

Table 146: Amount of Bad Debt Provision Per Year

Amount of bad debt provision per year	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
	R381 144.55	R231 644.70	N/A

8.7 Financial Ratio's

The municipal cost coverage ratio table below of the past 3 years indicates that the municipality can meet its monthly fixed operating commitments from cash and short-term investments without collecting any additional revenue. The table below reflects Cost coverage ratios:

Table 147: Cost Coverage Ratio

Cost Coverage Ratio	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Cash	R21 945 000	R35 360 000	R33 159 000	R48 910 000
Unspent Conditional Grants	27 600	97	97	97
Overdraft	0	0	0	0
Short-term Investments	R57 431 000	R21 945 000	R28 209 000	R28 209 000
Total Annual Operational Expenditure	R94 776 000	R99 041 000	R104 209 000	R109 088 000

The municipal Current ratio table below of the past 3 years indicates that the municipality's current assets exceed its liabilities, which then mean that the municipality has the ability pay its current obligations, which enable us to continue operations at desired level.

Table 148: Current Ratio

Current Ration	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
CURRENT ASSETS	R100 168 000	R85 762 000	R96 587 000	R117 231 000
CURRENT LIABILITIES	R37 394 000	R40 318 000	R37 291 000	R32 452 000
Ratio	3:1	2:1	3:1	4:1

Table 149: **Ndwedwe Ratios for 2022-2023**

Cost Coverage	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, and Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)) X 365 Days	**7.5 Months**	**4.6 Months/**	**9.07 Months**
Debtors Collection Rate	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue – Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	**91%**	**76%**	**46.39%**
Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
Bad Debts Written-off (Period under review)/ Provision for Bad Debt (Period under review x 100	**569%**	**0**	0

Net Debtors Days	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**

((Gross Debtors - Bad Debt Provision) / Billed Revenue)) × 365	**164 Days**	**259 days**	**292 days**
Creditors Payment Period	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365	**12 Days**	**9 Days**	**47 days**
Capital Expenditure to total Expenditure	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
Total Capital Expenditure/ Total Expenditure (Total Operating Expenditure + Capital Expenditure) × 100	**28%**	**25%**	**11.54%**

Remuneration both employees and councillors to total expenditure	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) / Total Operating Expenditure x 100	**39%**	**35%**	**42.64%**

Grant Dependency	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**
Total Grant received/total revenuex100	**88.53%**	**91.18%**	**88.75%**

Table 150: Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure Percentage (%)

Capital Expenditure	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
	28%	25%	25%	18%

Table 151: Collection Rate

Collection Rate	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	73%	92%	N/A	N/A

Table 152: Remuneration (Employees and Councillors (to total expenditure)

Remuneration (Employees and Councillors to total expenditure)	2021/2022	Projected Figures 2022/2023	Projected Figures 2023/2024	Projected Figures 2024/2025
Remuneration (Employees total expenditure)	78080000	93183000	94815000	99258000
Remuneration (Councillors to total expenditure)	78080000	93183000	94815000	99258000

Th employee related costs are determined by the approved organogram of the municipality. The municipality prepares the budget estimates for the next three years. The proposed budget estimates for employee related costs (including councillors' allowance) are as follows:

Table 153: Employee Related Cost

Employee Related Cost	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	63361000	77282000	78246000	81960000

Distribution Losses: Electricity or Water. This is not the function of Ndwedwe Local Municipality. The water and Sanitation are a function of the iLembe District Municipality. And ESKOM is the electricity service provider for the municipality.

Table 154: Creditors Days

Creditors Days	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	30 Days	30 Days	30 Days	30 Days

8.6.1 Budget Funded

The Municipality is heavily dependent on grant funding. Therefore, the budget is funded.

8.6.2 Loans/Borrowings & Grant Dependency

The Municipality is heavily dependent on grant funding. There are no loans / borrowings currently.

8.7 Auditor-General's Opinion

The Municipality obtained an unqualified audit opinion in the following years.

Table 155: AG Opinion over 3 Year Period

Financial Year	Audit Opinion
2019/2020	Unqualified
2020/2021	Unqualified
2021/2022	Unqualified

An Audit Action Plan for 2021/2022 financial year has been prepared and progress thereof is monitored monthly. A copy of Audit Action Plan 2021/2022 is attached as **Annexure P**.

8.8 Financial Viability & Management: SWOT Analysis

Table 156: Financial Viability and Management SWOT Analysis

FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
▪ Unqualified audit opinions ▪ Skilled personnel ▪ Policies ▪ Cash coverage above the norm ▪ Current Ratio above the norm ▪ Active Finance Portfolio	▪ Lack of office space ▪ Timeous review of policies ▪ Positions that have been vacant for long time ▪ Employee benefits ratio is above the norm.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Potential to improve collection rate. ▪ Potential to improve revenue bases. ▪ Improved the quality of our monthly reports to improve the audit opinion	▪ Inability to meet the investment income target. ▪ Non-compliance with budget regulations ▪ Non-compliance with MFMA, non-sitting of committees ▪ Non-compliance with Procurement plans ▪ Non-compliance with payment procedures ▪ In-year virements

8.9.1 Key Development Challenges for Financial Viability and Management

Table 157: Financial Viability and Management Challenges

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Inability to meet the investment income target.	▪ Strive to increase revenue base if the municipality by devising strategies to generate revenue. ▪ Revenue Enhancement Strategy.
	Lack of revenue base limiting the budget growth of the municipality and its ability to fulfil its service delivery obligations.	

SECTION D:

10. SECTION D : MUNICIPAL VISION, GOALS & OBJECTIVES

10.1 Municipality Long Term Vision

VISION

"By 2030 The People of Ndwedwe Will Have a Prosperous and Vibrant Economy, Where Their Aspirations Are Met"

MISSION

To promote a quality and sustainable delivery of municipal services by:
-Involving communities in the development; and
-Forging strategic alliances and partnerships between the municipality and government departments, NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector to ensure speedy and coordinated delivery.

CORE VALUES

The operations of the Municipality will be underpinned by the following core values:

-Accessibility,
-Good Governance,
-People centre,
-Transparency,
-Customer satisfaction,
-Accountability,
-Courtesy,
-Integrity,
-Employee development,
-Respect

The above values are aligned to Batho Pele Principles which are the following:

- Consultation
- Service Standards
- Access
- Courtesy
- Information
- Openness and Transparency
- Re-dress
- Value for Money

10.2 Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The municipality embarked on a Municipal Strategic Planning Session that took place from 14 to 16 March 2023 and which emphasised the issue of speeding up services to the community. This 2023/2024 IDP review contains goals, objectives, strategies, programmes and priorities of the Municipality. The Ndwedwe Local Municipality IDP 2023/2024 review is aligned with the National and Provincial Government strategic directives.

Table 158: Goals, Objectives and Strategies

IDP REF NO.	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA(KPA)	ANNUAL TARGET	ORIGINAL BUDGET	1ST QUARTER TARGET END SEPT 2023	2ND QUARTER TARGET END DEC 2023	3RD QUARTER TARGET END MARCH 2024	4TH QUARTER TARGET END JUNE 2024
DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES TOP LAYER SDBIP									
NATIONAL KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
OUTCOME:A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EEFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM									
KZN PGDS: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, HUMAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SPATIAL EQUITY									
B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST & B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE									
NLM GOAL: TO FACILITATE INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TO FACILITATE SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE TO SUPPORT AN INCLUSIVE GROWTH PATH									
CS01	To improve the capacity of staff to deliver services	To promote skills development in the workplace	Number of WSP trainings for employees to be held in accordance with the WSP by deadline.	6 WSP trainings for employees to be held in accordance with the WSP by deadline by 31 March 2024	**R880 000, 00**	2	2	1	1
CS02	To improve the capacity of staff to deliver services	To promote skills development in the workplace	Percentage of actual budget spent on implementing the approved the WSP by deadline.	1% of budget spent on the municipality WSP by 30 June 2024	**R -**	N/A	0.25%	0.70%	1%
CS03	To improve the capacity of staff to deliver services	To promote skills development in the workplace	Number of Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) & Annual Training Report (ATR) completed and submitted by deadline	1 - WSP & ATR to LGSETA by 30 April 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 WSP & ATR completed and submitted to LGSETA by 30 April 2024
CS04	To ensure the municipality provides a safe working environment.	Compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act	Number of bi-annual occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) Committee meetings held by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual OHS Committee meetings to be held by 30 June 2024	**R70 000, 00**	N/A	1	N/A	1
CS05	To ensure the well being of employees	Implementation of EAP Program	Number of bi-annual employee wellness program held by deadline	2 Bi-Annual EAP programs to be held by 31 December 2023	**R130 000, 00**	1	1	N/A	N/A
CS06	To ensure effective and efficient functioning of ICT	Implementation of ICT	Number of monthly reports on maintenance of ICT infrastructure submitted by deadline.	10 Monthly reports on maintenance of ICT infrastructure submitted by 30 June 2024	**R800 000, 00**	1	3	3	3
CS07	To ensure effective and efficient functioning of ICT	Implementation of ICT	Number of quarterly ICT Steering Committee meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly ICT Steering Committee meetings to be held by 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1
CS08	To ensure a well monitored and effective SLA programme	Monitoring the value for ICT contracts	Number of monthly SLA performance monitoring reports by deadline.	10 Monthly ICT SLA performance monitoring reports by end of 30 June 2024	**R-**	1	3	3	3
CS09	To ensure effective and efficient functioning of ICT	Implementation of ICT	Number of ICT Strategic documents developed and submitted to ICT Steering Committee(SC) by deadline.	2 ICT Strategic documents developed and submitted to ICT SC by end of 30 June 2024	**R120 000, 00**	N/A	Appointment of service provider	N/A	2 ICT Strategic documents developed and approved by Council
CS10	To ensure efficient, effective, economic and transparent utilisation of fleet management	Implementation of Fleet Management	Number of monthly Fleet management reports generated by deadline.	12 Monthly Fleet management reports generated by 30 June 2024	**R250 000, 00**	3	3	3	3
CS11	To ensure efficient, effective, economic and	Implementation of Fleet Management	Number of Fleet Strategy devloped and approved by Council for	Final Fleet Strategy for adoption by end of Council by	**R150 000, 00**	Appointment of service provider	Draft Fleet stategy to	Final Fleet stategy to	N/A

	transparent utilisation of fleet management		adoption by deadline.	end of 30June 2024			be submitted to Manco	be submitted to Manco	
CS12	Supply resources & Council Support Services for all Council meetings	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees	Number of quarterly scheduled Council meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly scheduled meetings of Council that are co- ordinated by held by 30 June 2024	**R440 000, 00**	1	1	1	1
CS13	Supply resources & Council Support Services for all Council meetings	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees	Number of monthly scheduled Exco meetings to be held by deadline.	11 Monthly scheduled EXCO meetings to be held by 30 June 2024	**R -**	3	2	3	3
CS14	Supply resources & Council Support Services for all Council meetings	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees	Number of annual scheduled Portfolio Committees meetings (Finance, EDP, LPA & HR,Community Services, Infrastructure & Technical) that are co- ordinated by deadline.	18 Annual scheduled Portfolio Committees meetings (Finance, EDP, LPA & HR, Community Services, Infrastructure & Technical) to be held by 30 June 2024	**R -**	5	4	4	5
CS15	Supply resources & Council Support Services for all Council meetings	Ensure the functionality of Audit and Performance Committee	Number of quarterly scheduled Audit Committee meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly scheduled Audit Committee meetings to be held by 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1
CS16	Supply resources & Council Support Services for all Council meetings	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees	Number of quarterly scheduled MPAC meetings held by deadline.	4 Quarterly scheduled MPAC meetings held by 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1
CS17	To encourage good administration that conforms with legal mandates.	Provision of administrative support to all council committees and oversight committees	Number of quarterly Security Services Reports generated by deadline.	4 Quarterly Security Services Reports generated by 30 June 2024	**R9 900 000,00**	1	1	1	1
CS18	To encourage good administration that conforms with legal mandates.	Implementation and review of municipal policies/plan/strategies	Number of annual Policy workshop to be held by deadline.	1 Policy Workshop to be held by 30 June 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
CS19	To encourage good administration that conforms with legal mandates.	Implementation and review of municipal policies/plan/strategies	Number of Human Resource Strategy reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Human Resource Strategy reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30June 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
CS20	To encourage good administration that conforms with legal mandates.	Implementation of Staff establishment / Organogramme	Number of Staff establishment/Organogramme reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Staff establishment/Organogramme reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
CS21	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and	Number of progress reports on Risk Management by deadline.	4 Progress Reports on Risk Management by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1

		Compliance.							
IDP REF NO.	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ORIGINAL BUDGET**	**1ST QUARTER TARGET END SEPT 2023**	**2ND QUARTER TARGET END DEC 2023**	**3RD QUARTER TARGET END MARCH 2024**	**4TH QUARTER TARGET END JUNE 2024**
DIRECTOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING									
NATIONAL KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									
OUTCOME: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM									
KZN PGDS: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, HUMAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SPATIAL EQUITY									
B2B PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & &KPA5: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									
NLM GOAL: TO ENSURE SPATIAL EQUITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & TO FACILITATE A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY THAT PRODUCES LONG TERM, SUSTAINABLE JOBS AND LOWERS POVERTY									
EDP01	To make the conditions favorable for the advancement of society and the economy.	Implementation of initiatives that attract investment, promotion and facilitation.	Number of annual Ndwedwe Music Festival events to be held by deadline.	1 Annual Ndwedwe Music Festival event to be held by end of 31 December 2023	**R1 600 000, 00**	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
EDP 02	To make the conditions favorable for the advancement of society and the economy.	Implementation of initiatives that attract investment, promotion and facilitation.	Number of annual Maskandi Festival event to be held by deadline	1 Annual Maskandi Festival event to be held by end of 31 December 2023	**R180 000, 00**	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
EDP03	To make the conditions favorable for the advancement of society and the economy.	To encourage growth of small businesses and their support	Number of bi-annual Farmers market day events to be held by deadline.	2 Bi-Annal Farmers market day events to be held by end of 30 June 2024	**R180 000, 00**	N/A	1	N/A	1
EDP04	To create an enabling environment to grow businesses, cooperatives and SMMEs	To encourage the growth of small businesses and their support	Number of bi-annual Cooperatives supported by deadline.	20 Cooperatives supported by end of 30 June 2024	**R185 000, 00**	N/A	10	N/A	10
EDP05	To create an enabling environment to grow businesses, cooperatives and SMMEs	Encourage the growth of small businesses and their support	Number of quarterly SMMEs supported by deadline.	10 Quarterly SMMEs supported by end of 30 June 2024	**R725 000, 00**	2	2	2	4
EDP06	To facilitate co-ordinated planning and development	Facilitate the finalisation of the Ndwedwe Town Establishment Programme and implementation thereof	Number of SPLUMA applications submitted for Ndwedwe Town development proclamation to Surveyor General by deadline.	1 SPLUMA application submitted for Ndwedwe Town Development proclamation to Surveyor General to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R1 200 000, 00**	Appointment of Service Provider	Commenc ement of the Project	N/A	1 SPLUMA application submitted for Ndwedwe Town Development proclamation to Surveyor General
EDP07	To facilitate co-ordinated planning and development	Strengthening of Stakeholder engagements	Number of quarterly Housing Forum meetings to be held by deadline.	2 Quarterly Housing Forum meetings to be held by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	N/A	1	N/A	1
EDP08	To facilitate co-ordinated planning and development	Strengthening of Stakeholder engagements	Number of quarterly LED Forum meetings to be held by deadline.	2 Quarterly LED Forums meetings to be held by end of 30 June 2024	**R 170 000.00**	N/A	N/A	1	1
EDP09	To facilitate co-ordinated	Facilitate the	Percentage of Bhamshela	100% Bhamshela	**R700 000, 00**	Appointment of	N/A	N/A	100% Bhamshela

	planning and development	development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such as SDP,SDF, Housing Sector LED and Agricultural etc	regeneration Development Phase 3 (study and Design) developed and approved by Council by deadline.	regeneration Development Phase 3 developed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024		Service Provider			regeneration Development Phase 3 developed and approved by Council
EDP10	To facilitate co-ordinated planning and development	Facilitate the development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such as SDP,SDF, Housing Sector LED and Agricultural etc	Number of Spatial Development Plan(SDP) developed and approved by Council by deadline.	1Spatial Development Plan developed and by Council by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000, 00**	N/A	N/A	Appointment of Service Provider	1 Draft and Final Spatial Development Plan developed and approved by Council
EDP11	To make the conditions favorable for the advancement of society and the economy.	Facilitate the development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such as SDP,SDF, Housing Sector LED and Agricultural etc	Number of LED Strategy's reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 LED Strategy reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	**R150 000, 00**	N/A	Appointment of Service Provider	Draft LED Strategy	1 LED Strategy reviewed and approved by Council
EDP12	To make the conditions favorable for the advancement of society and the economy.	Facilitate the development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such as SDP,SDF, Housing Sector LED and Agricultural etc	Number of Agricultural Plans developed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Agricultural Plan developed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	**R150 000, 00**	N/A	Appointment of Service Provider	Draft Agricultural Plan	1 Agricultural Plan developed and approved by Council
EDP13	To facilitate co-ordinated planning and development	Facilitate the development and implementation of the municipal spatial plans such as SDP,SDF, Housing Sector LED and Agricultural etc	Number of Housing Sector Plans reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Draft and Final Housing Sector Plan reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	**R150 000, 00**	N/A	N/A	Appointment of Service Provider	1 Draft and Final Housing Sector Plan reviewed and approved by Council
EDP14	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of quarterly progress reports on Risk Management to be completed by deadline.	**IDP REF NO.**	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ORIGINAL BUDGET**
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TOP LAYER SDBIP									
NATIONAL KPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCE VIABILITY									
OUTCOME 9: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM									
KZN PGDS 7: GOVERNANCY AND POLICY									
NLM GOAL: TO PROMOTE SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES									
FV01	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Ensure financial reporting and compliance (GRAP, Mscoa, etc)	Number of Mid-Year Budget Section 72(1) (b) MFMA report to National Treasury by deadline.	1 MFMA 72(1) (b) MFMA report submitted to National Treasury by end of 25 January 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	1 MFMA 72 Report submitted to National Treasury by end of	N/A

								25 January 2024	
FV02	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Ensure financial reporting and compliance (GRAP, Mscoa, etc)	Number of quarterly Section 52 MFMA reports submitted by deadline.	4 MFMA Quarterly reports submitted by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1
FV03	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Approval of Final budget and related policies by Council	Number of Final Budget and related policies approved by Council by deadline.	1 Final Budget and related policies approved by Council by end of 31 May 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 Final Budget and related policies approved by Council on 31 May 2024
FV04	To ensure sound revenue management	Implementation of expenditure and revenue management	% of Revenue collected by deadline.	70% of Revenue collected by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	N/A	25%	50%	70%
FV05	To implement valuation, roll that aligns to the Municipal Property Rates Act	Implementation of fair evaluation of properties	Number of Supplementary Valuation Roll finalised by deadline.	1 Supplementary Valuation Roll finalised by end of 30 April 2024	**R -**	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
FV06	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of supply chain management and contract management	Number of quarterly Screening of Suppliers from SCM Database generated by deadline.	4 Quarterly Screening of Suppliers from SCM Database generated by end 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1
FV07	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of supply chain management and contract management	Number of quarterly SCM reports submitted by deadline.	4 Quarterly SCM reports submitted by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	1	1	1	1
FV08	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of expenditure and revenue management	Average number of days taken for trade creditors to be paid: Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors) Trade Creditors Outstanding/Credit Purchases (Operating & Capital) x 365 (Norm is 30 days)	30 Days from submission by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	Payment of Invoice 30 days from submission	Payment of Invoice 30 days from submissio n	Payment of Invoice 30 days from submission	Payment of Invoice 30 days from submission
FV09	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	To ensure that AFS are prepared & submitted to the Auditor-General in line with MFMA	Number of Annual Financial Statements submitted to Auditor General(AG) by deadline.	1 AFS submitted to AG by end of 31 August 2023	**R -**	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
FV10	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of expenditure and revenue management	Debt Total Borrowings & Revenue (Debt (Short Term Borrowing + Bank Overdraft + Short Term Lease + Long Term Borrowing + Long Term Lease) / Total Operating Revenue - Operating Conditional Grant) by deadline. (Norm is 45% & below)	45% Debt Total Borrowings & Revenue Ratio by end of 30 June 2024	**R -**	45%	45%	45%	45%
FV11	To create a financial	Implementation of asset	Number of annual Asset verification	Annual Asset verification	**R**	N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual Asset

	sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	management	report on movable assets by deadline.	report on movable assets by end of 30 June 2024	-				verification report on movable assets
FV12	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of asset management	Number of days for Cash/Cost Coverage Ratio (Excluding Unspent Conditional Grants) ((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, and Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)) (Norm: Range between 30 and 90 days with 90 days being ideal)	30 days cash on hand	R -	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
FV13	To create a financial sustainability municipality that conforms to all the financial legislations	Implementation of Working capital management	Current Ratio Current Assets / Current Liabilities (Norm: 1.5 to 2.1)	1.5:1	R -	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1
FV14	To improve access to basic services	Provision of free basic services to indigent	Number of Indigent Registers developed and adopted by Council by deadline.	1 Indigent Register developed and adopted by Council by end of 30 June 2024	R 1 000 000.00	Appointment of Service provider	N/A	1 Indigent Register developed and adopted by Council	N/A
FV15	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of quarterly progress reports on Risk Management by deadline.	4 Quarterly progress Reports on Risk Management by end of 30 June 2024	R -	1	1	1	1
IDP REF NO.	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES**	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ORIGINAL BUDGET**	**1ST QUARTER TARGET END SEPT 2023**	**2ND QUARTER TARGET END DEC 2023**	**3RD QUARTER TARGET END MARCH 2024**	**4TH QUARTER TARGET END JUNE 2024**
DIRECTOR: TECHNICAL SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE TOP LAYER SDBIP									
NATIONAL KPA BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE									
OUTCOME 9: IMPROVED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES									
KZN PGDS: 1: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH: 4 STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
B2B PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY									
NLM GOAL: TO FACILITATE THE PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY									
TS01	To provide construction of	Provision of Community	Percentage of Construction of	100% Construction of	**R12 800 000.00**	Appointment of	60%	80%	100% Construction

	new community infrastructure facilities	Development Centre	Hlalakahle Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	Hlalakahle Community Development Centre (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed by end of 30 June 2024		Service Provider-Contractor and site establishment to be completed	Construction (Earthworks and foundation) completed	Construction (Walls and Roofing) completed	of Hlalakahle Community Development Centre (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed
TS02	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Community Development Centre	Percentage of Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	100% Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre(Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R12 800 000.00**	Appointment of Service Provider-Contractor and site establishment to be completed	60% Construction (Earthworks and foundation) completed	80% Construction (Walls and Roofing) completed	100% Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre(Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed
TS03	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Community hall	Percentage of Construction of Makhawula/Ntaphuka Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	100% Construction of Makhawula/Ntaphuka Community Hall (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) completed to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R7 649 145.00**	Appointment of Service Provider-Contractor and site establishment to be completed	60% Construction (Earthworks and foundation) completed	80% Construction (Walls and Roofing) completed	100% Construction of Makhawula/Ntaphuka Community Hall (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be completed
TS04	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Gardens and Park	Percentage of Construction for Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed by deadline.	100% Construction of Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R1 500 000.00**	Site Assesment, Measuring and Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Construction Park to be completed	100% Construction of Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed.
TS05	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2	Percentage of Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2 to be completed by deadline.	100% Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) completed by end of 31 March 2024	**R15 000 000.00**	60% Construction (Earthworks and foundation) to be completed	80% Construction (Walls and Roofing) completed	100% Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices (Plastering, Plumbing works, Electrical works, Paving and Fencing) to be	N/A

								completed	
TS06	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Construction of new access roads	Number of kilometres of Construction works of Mdloti Access Road to be completed by deadline.	3,2km Construction works of Mdloti Access Road (Road base layer, drainage system) to be completed by end of 30 September 2023	**R1 745 855.00**	3,2km Construction works of Mdloti Access Road (Road base layer, drainage system) to be completed	N/A	N/A	N/A
TS07	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion	Percentage of Fencing of Magwaza Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	100% Fencing of Mangwaza Community Development Centre to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R157 350.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Installation of fence to be completed.	100% Fencing of Mangwaza Community Development Centre to be completed.
TS08	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion	Percentage of Fencing of Mary Grey Community Indoor Centre to be completed by deadline.	100% Fencing of Mary Grey Coomunity Indoor Centre to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R514 395.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Installation of fence to be completed.	100% Fencing of Mary Grey Community Indoor Centre to be completed.
TS09	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	Percentage of Installation of Solar System in Municipal Offices to be completed by deadline.	100% Installation of Solar System in Municipal Offices to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R300 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider	60% installation of Panels to be completed	100% Installation of Solar System in Municipal Offices to be completed.
TS10	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	Percentage of Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.	100% Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM by end of 30 June 2024	**R10 000 000.00**	Design Report and Appointment of Service Provider to be completed	25% Construction - (Site establishment, Pole plantation) to be completed	75% Construction - (Pole plantation, Installation of electricity reticulation networks infrastructure) to be completed	100% Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM
TS11	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	Percentage of Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed by deadline.	100% Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R1 090 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- Contractor	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be	100% Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed.

								completed.	
TS12	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed by deadline.	100% Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R160 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring and Preparation of Tender Document	Application process through Eskom	Appointment of contractor	100% Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed.
TS13	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed by deadline.	100% Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R60 869.57**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Application process through Eskom	Appointment of contractor	100% Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed.
TS14	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Bridge)	Percentage of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed by deadline	100% of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R500 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring are Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	75% Gabion installation and Earthworks to be completed	100% of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed.
TS15	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Library)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed by deadline	100% Rehabiltation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R1 500 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring and Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% rehabiltation (Roof and floors) to be completed	100% Rehabiltation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed.
TS16	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	100% Rehabiltation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring ano Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% rehabilitation to be completed	100% Rehabilitation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed
TS17	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	100% Rehabiltation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% rehabilitation to be completed	100% Rehabiltation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed
TS18	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	100% Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring akh Preparation of Tender Document	Application process through Eskom	80% Rehabilitation to be completed.	100% Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed
TS19	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure	Percentage of Rehabilitation of eGweni Community Halll to be	100% eGweni Community Hall to be completed by end	**R200 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring aeg	Appointment of	80% Rehabilitati	100% eGweni Community Hall to be

		facilities (community halls)	completed by deadline.	of 30 June 2024		Preparation of Tender Document	Service Provider- and Site Establishment to be Completed	on to be completed.	completed
TS20	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	100% Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000.00**	Site Assesment, Measuring aok Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Rehabilitation to be completed.	100% Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed
TS21	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	100% Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000.00**	Site Assesment, Measuring ant Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider and Site Establishment to be to be completed .	80% Rehabilitation to be completed.	100% Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed
TS22	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	100% Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R200 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Rehabilitation to be completed.	100% Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed
TS23	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (acces roads)	Percentage of upgrading of Ethafeni Concrete road to be completed by deadline.	100% Upgrading of Ethafeni concrete road to be completed by end of 30 March 2024	**R1 000 000.00**	Site Assessment, Measuring the Preparation of Tender Document	Appointment of Service Provider and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Rehabilitation to be completed.	100% Upgrading of Ethafeni concrete road to be completed
TS24	To improve access to basic services	Construction of new access roads	Percentage of Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar road access and signals/robots) to be completed by deadline.	100% Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar road access and signals/robots) to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R6 000 000.00**	Design report and Tender Document completed	Appointment of Service Provider and Site Establishment to be Completed	80% Construction of tar road to be completed	100% Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar road access and signals/robots) to be completed

TS25	Create job opportunities through infrastructure projects	Implementation of EPWP	Number of job opportunities created through by deadline.	80 EPWP work opportunities created by end of 30 September 2023	**R1 760 000.00**	80 EPWP job opportunities created	N/A	N/A	N/A
TS26	To improve access to basic services	Implementation of Capital projects	Percentage of municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's Integrated development plan completed by deadline.	100% Capital expenditure spent completed by end of 30 June 2024	**R34 995 000.00**	25%	50%	75%	100%
TS27	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of progress reports on Risk Management by deadline.	4 Progress Reports on Risk Management to be completed by end of 30 June 2024		1	1	1	1
IDP REF NO.	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ORIGINAL BUDGET**	**1ST QUARTER TARGET END SEPT 2023**	**2ND QUARTER TARGET END DEC 2023**	**3RD QUARTER TARGET END MARCH 2024**	**4TH QUARTER TARGET END JUNE 2024**
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES TOP LAYER SDBIP									
NATIONAL KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CROSS CUTTING									
OUTCOME: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM									
KZN PGDS: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT& 7: GOVERNANCY AND POLICY									
B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST & B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE &KPA5: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									
NLM GOAL: TO PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION									
COM01	To provide effective waste management services	Provision of solid waste removal services to the communities and businesses.	Number of times refuse collected at Business premises/Public Skip Bins and dump areas by deadline.	300 Refuse collections done by end of 30 June 2024	R1 300 646, 00	75	75	75	75
COM02	To improve the quality of life locally	Implementation of policies	Number of Indigent Policy reviewed and approved by Council by deadline	1 Indigent Policy reviewed and approved by Council by 30 September 2023	R -	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
COM03	To improve the quality of life locally	Implementation of business Plan	Number of Cemeteries business plans developed by deadline	1 Cemeteries business plan developed by 30 March 2024	R100 000,00	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
COM04	To improve the quality of life locally	Review Integrated Waste Management Plan	Number of Integrated Waste Management Plan reviewed and approved by Council by deadline	Integrated Waste Management Plan reviewed and approved by Council by 30 June 2024	R240 000,00	N/A	Appointment of Service provider	Draft IWMP	IWMP reviewed and approved by Council
COM05	To improve the quality of life locally	To facilitate the provision of Books	Number of Library books procured for by deadline	50 Library books procured by end of 30 June 2024	R 100 000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
COM06	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Women's Caucus programmes held by deadline	1 Annual Women's Caucus programme to be held by end of 30 September 2023	R 240 000.00	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
COM07	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of Gender programmes to be held by deadline	1 Gender programme to be held by end of 30 September 2023	R350 000, 00	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
COM08	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of Women's programme held by deadline	1 Women's programme to be held by end of 30 September 2023	R350 000, 00	1	N/A	N/A	N/A

COM09	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of bi-annual Disability programmes to be held by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual Disability programmes to be held by 30 June 2024	R280 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	1
COM10	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of schools benefitted annually from Dress a child campaign by deadline.	30 Annual Schools that benefitted from Dress a child campaign by end of 31 March 2024	R640 000, 00	N/A	N/A	30	N/A
COM11	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual programmes for Orphans and Farm workers held by deadline.	1 Annual of Orphans and Farm workers Programme held by end of 31 March 2024	R220 000, 00	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
COM12	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Christmas programmes for Senior citizens held by deadline.	1 Annual Christmas Programme for Senior Citizens held by end 31 December 2023	R260 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
COM13	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of bi-annual event for Moral Regeneration held by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual Moral Regeneration event held by end of 31 March 2024	R160 000, 00	1	N/A	1	N/A
COM14	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of quarterly Civil Society Forums held by deadline.	4 Quarterly Civil Society Forums held by end of 30 June 2024	R30 000, 00	1	1	1	1
COM15	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual HIV/Aids Day events held by deadline.	1 Annual HIV/Aids Day event held by end of 31 December 2023	R130 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
COM16	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of bi-annual activism programs for 16 days held by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual 16 Days of Activism programmes to be held by end of 31 December 2023	R140 000, 00	1	1	N/A	N/A
COM17	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual events for Umkhosi Wesintu held by deadline.	1 Annual Umkhosi Wesintu events held by end of 31 December 2023	R300 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
COM18	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Umkhosi Womhlanga Ndwedwe Reed Dance Celebrations events held by deadline.	1 Annual Umkhosi Womhlanga Ndwedwe Reed Dance Celebrations event held by end of 30 September 2023	R480 000, 00	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
COM19	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Child Protection Program held by deadline	1 Annual Child Protection Program held by end of 31 May 2024	R105 000, 00	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
COM20	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Mandela day programmes to be held by deadline.	1 Annual Mandela Day Program held by end of 31 July 2023	R190 000, 00	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
COM21	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Training and Development for Women held by deadline	1 Annual Training and Development for Women held by end of 31 March 2024	R390 000, 00	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
COM22	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of quarterly OSS meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly OSS meetings to be held by end of 30 June 2024	R190 000, 00	1	1	1	1

COM23	To ensure that there is effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes aimed at prevention and mitigation against identified risks	To ensure prevention and mitigation against disasters	Number of annual Community awareness campaigns to be held by deadline.	32 Annual Disaster and Waste Community awareness campaigns to be held by end of 30 June 2024	R30 000, 00	8	8	8	8
COM24	To ensure that there is effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programmes aimed at prevention and mitigation against identified risks	To ensure prevention and mitigation against disasters	Number of quarterly Disaster Management Advisory Forum meetings to be held by deadline	4 Quarterly Disaster Management Advisory meetings to be held by end of 30 June 2024	R40 000, 00	1	1	1	1
COM25	To ensure rapid and effective response in assisting vulnerable communities during incidents and disasters	To ensure prevention and mitigation against disasters	Number of monthly consolidated incidents/disasters reports submitted to the Provincial disaster management centre by deadline.	12 Monthly reports submitted to the Provincial disaster management centre by end of 30 June 2024	R1 100 000, 00	3	3	3	3
COM26	To ensure prevention and mitigation against disasters	To ensure that there is effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programme aimed at prevention and mitigation against identified risks and alignment of Disaster Mngt plan to the IDP and SDF	Number of Disaster Management Sector Plan reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Disaster Management Sector Plan reviewed and approved by Council cil by end of 30 June 2024	R50 000,00	N/A	Appointment of Service provider	N/A	1 Disaster Management Sector Plan reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024
COM27	To ensure rapid and effective response in assisting vulnerable communities during incidents and disasters	To ensure prevention and mitigation against disasters	Percentage of Construction for Disaster Management Centre by deadline.	100% Construction of Disaster Management Centre(Phase 1) to be completed by end of 30 June 2024	R2 500 000,00	N/A	Appointment of Service provider	Feasbility Study, Site establishment and earthworks to be completed	100% Construction of Disaster Management Centre(Phase 1) to be completed
COM28	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of quarterly Sports development programmes to be held by end of deadline	20 Quarterly Sports development programs hosted by end of 30 June 2024	R 1 755 000.00	5	5	5	5
COM29	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Disability Games hosted by deadline.	2 Annual Disability Games hosted by end of 31 December 2023	R355 000, 00	N/A	2	N/A	N/A
COM30	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of bi-annual SALGA games hosted by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual SALGA Games hosted by end of 31 December 2023	R1 245 000, 00	1	1	N/A	N/A
COM31	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social	Number of annual Mayoral Sports Development Cup Tournament to	1 Annual Mayoral Sports Development Cup	R392 000, 00	N/A	N/A	1	N/A

		cohesion programmes	be hosted by deadline.	Tournament to be hosted by end of 31 March 2024					
COM32	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Capacity building workshops for sports and recreation to be held deadline.	1 Annual Capacity Building Workshops to be held by end of 31 December 2023	R 300 000.00	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
COM33	Promote nation building and social cohesion	Implementation of nation building and social cohesion programmes	Number of annual Ndwedwe Rural horse racing to be hosted by deadline.	1 Annual Ndwedwe Rural Horse Racing to be hosted by end of 31 March 2024	R275 000, 00	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
COM34	Promote nation building and social cohesion	To harness the potential of young people to enable them to play a meaningful role in society	Number of annual Examination Prayers to be hosted by deadline.	1 Examination Prayer to be hosted by end of 30 November 2023	R215 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
COM35	Promote nation building and social cohesion	To harness the potential of young people to enable them to play a meaningful role in society	Number of monthly Youth development programmes to be hosted by deadline.	12 Montly Youth development programmes to be hosted by end of 30 June 2024	R230 000, 00	3	3	3	3
COM36	Promote nation building and social cohesion	To harness the potential of young people to enable them to play a meaningful role in society	Number of bi-annual support workshops for Young Local Artists held by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual Young Local Artists Support workshop held by end of 31 March 2024	R260 000, 00	N/A	1	1	N/A
COM37	Promote nation building and social cohesion	To harness the potential of young people to enable them to play a meaningful role in society	Number of quarterly Youth Council meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly Youth Council meetings to be held by end of 30 June 2024	R200 000, 00	1	1	1	1
COM38	To ensure effective Enterprise Risk management	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of quarterly progress reports on Risk Management by deadline.	4 Quarterly Progress Reports on Risk Management by end of 30 June 2024	R -	1	1	1	1
IDP REF NO.	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**STRATEGIES**	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ORIGINAL BUDGET**	**1ST QUARTER TARGET END SEPT 2023**	**2ND QUARTER TARGET END DEC 2023**	**3RD QUARTER TARGET END MARCH 2024**	**4TH QUARTER TARGET END JUNE 2024**
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER TOP LAYER SDBIP									
NATIONAL KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION									
OUTCOME: A RESPONSIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM									
KZN PGDS: 3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & 7: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY									
B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST & B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE & KPA5: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									
			NLM GOAL: TO PROMOTE GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION						
MM01	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the	Ensure the functionality of Audit and Performance Committee	Number of quarterly reports submitted to Audit Committee by deadline.	4 Quarterly reports submitted to Audit Committee by end of 30 June 2024	R1 050 000,00	1	1	1	1

	relevant legislations and policies								
MM02	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure the functionality of the Internal Audit	Number of quarterly reports submitted to Municipal Council by Audit Committee Chairperson by deadline.	4 Quarterly reports submitted to Municipal Council by Audit Committee Chairperson by end of 30 June 2024	R -	1	1	1	1
MM03	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure the functionality of the Internal Audit	Number of Internal Audit Charter reviewed and submitted to Audit Committee for approval by deadline.	1 Internal Audit Charter reviewed and submitted to Audit Committee for approval by end of 30 June 2024	R -	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
MM04	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure the functionality of the Internal Audit	Number of annual Internal Audit Plan developed and submitted to Audit Committee for approval by deadline.	1 Annual Internal Audit Plan developed and submitted to Audit Committee for approval by end of 30 September 2023	R -	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM05	To ensure quality, reliable financial statements and performance management information	Preparation of Annual Report	Number of Annual Reports approved by Council for adoption by deadline.	1 Annual Report to be approved by Council by end of 31 March 2024	R300 000, 00	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
MM06	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of a Oversight Report	Number of Oversight Reports to be approved by Council for adoption by deadline.	1 Oversight Report to be approved by Council by end of 31 March 2024	R -	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
MM07	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of the Organisational PMS	Number of quarterly performance reviews of Senior Managers conducted quarterly by deadline	3 Quarterly Performance reviews of Senior Managers conducted by end of 30 June 2024	R -	N/A	1	1	1
MM08	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of the Organisational PMS	Number of Performance Management Framework reviewed and approved by Council by deadline	1 Performance Management Framework reviewed and approved by Council by end 30 June 2024	R -	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
MM09	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of the Organisational PMS	Number of AMPR submitted to AG by 31 August 2023 by deadline	1 AMPR submitted to AG by end of 31 August 2023	R -	1 -AMPR submitted to AG by 31 August 2023	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM10	To administer the affairs of the municipality in	Implementation of a Credible Integrated	Number of activities conducted to ensure the 2024/2025 IDP review	2 Final 2024/2024 IDP review (and Annexures) submitted to	R300 000, 00	1 Final IDP Process plan	N/A	N/A	1 2024/2025 Final IDP review submitted

	accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Development Plan	(and Annexures) in line with S129 MFMA & Chapters 5&6 MSA and submit to Council for adoption by deadline.	Council for adoption by 30 June 2024		submitted to Council for approval			to Council for approval
MM11	Effective public awareness on municipal business	Implementation of a Credible Integrated Development Plan	Number of bi-annual Speaker's Izimbizo to be hosted by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual Speaker's Izimbizo's to be hosted by end of 30 June 2024	R960 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	1
MM12	Effective public awareness on municipal business through information dissemination	Implementation of a Credible Integrated Development Plan	Number of Mayoral IDP and Budget Izimbizos to be hosted by end of deadline.	4 Mayoral IDP and Budget Izimbizos to be hosted by end of 30 June 2024	R2 110 000, 00	N/A	2	N/A	2
MM13	Effective public awareness on municipal business through information dissemination	Ensure the functionality of Ward Committees	Number of annual Ward Committee trainings to be held by end of deadline.	1 Annual Ward Committee training conducted by end of 31 December 2023	R1 130 916,24	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
MM14	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure the functionality of Ward Committees	Number of quarterly Ward Committee meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly Ward Committee meetings held by end of 30 June 2024	R510 000, 00	1	1	1	1
MM15	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Public Participation Strategy	Number of Public Participation Strategy reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Public Participation Strategy reviewed and approved by Council by deadline. by end of 30June 2024	R180 000, 00	N/A	Appointment of Service provider	Draft Public Participation Strategy	1 Final Public Participation Strategy for approved by end of Council.
MM16	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Communication Strategy	Number of Communication Strategy's developed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Communication Strategy developed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	R180 000, 00	N/A	Appointment of Service provider	Draft Communication Strategy	1 Final Communication Strategy developed and approved by Council
MM17	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure functionality of communication	Number of annual Media slots conducted by end of deadline.	16 Annual Media slots conducted by end of 3 June 2024	R450 000, 00	4	4	4	4
MM18	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Ensure functionality of communication/ Marketing	Number of bi-annual electronic Newsletters prepared by deadline.	2 Bi-Annual Newsletters prepared by end of 30 June 2024	R100 000, 00	N/A	1	N/A	1
MM19	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of annual Risk registers updated by deadline.	16 Annual Risk registers updated by end of 30June 2024	R -	4	4	4	4

MM20	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of quarterly Ethics/Risk Management Committee meetings to be held by deadline.	4 Quarterly Ethics/Risk Management Committee meetings held by end of 30 June 2024	R 200 000.00	1	1	1	1
MM21	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of Annual Risk assessment conducted by deadline.	1 Annual Risk assessment conducted by end of 30 June 2024	R -	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
MM22	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of Enterprise Risk Management Framework and Policy reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	1 Risk Mngt Framework and Policy reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	R -	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
MM23	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy & Policy reviewed and approved by Council by deadline.	Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy & Policy reviewed and approved by Council by end of 30 June 2024	R 200 000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
MM24	To administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the relevant legislations and policies	Implementation of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance.	Number of quarterly Hotline reports submitted to RMC, AC, MPA and EXCO by deadline.	4 Quarterly Hotline reports submitted to RMC, AC, MPA and EXCO by end of 30 June 2024	R 20 000.00	1	1	1	1
MM25	To provide legal advice and ensure legal matters are handled on behalf of the municipality	To limit losses to the municipality - legal risk mitigation	Number of SLA's drafted by deadline.	50 SLA's drafted by 30 June 2024	R 2 000 000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	50

10.3 Articulation of the Difference Between the Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Describing a Goal, Objectives and Strategies

The Municipality has clearly provided the differences between Goals, Objectives and Strategies as follows:

- GOAL: A goal can be defined as a visible and quantifiable end result or outcome which one may set to achieve in terms of a fixed timeframe. In the context of an IDP Strategic Planning for a Municipality goals should refer to specific targets which serve as major steps to achieve the vision of a Municipality, in other words the desired destination where the Municipality needs to be. In achieving a goal/s it is imperative that one must take the necessary *objective* step and apply a particular *strategy*.
- OBJECTIVE/S: An objective plays the role of being the defined step that one must take in order to achieve not the goal, but the strategy which is necessary to achieve the set goal. An objective is therefore the desired step that it is intended to achieve the strategy, taking into account all related aspects that are intertwined with the end result. They are tools that underline all planning and strategic activities. It is therefore imperative to note that one may use a number of objectives in order to get to the destination. Goals and objectives are often confused as meaning one and the same thing, but they are very different.
- STRATEGY: Can be defined as a way tactic that one must apply in effort to achieve the set goal. In this instance, the strategy fundamentally plays the role of being the reason why the Municipality has to do what it has to do in order to achieve the set goals.

10.4 Linkage with Key Government Programs by the Alignment of Municipal Goals and Objectives with B2B, PGDS, DGDP, One Plan and KZN-KPA

Ndwedwe Municipality Goals	B2B	DGDS-GOALS	PGDS- GOALS	NDP - GOALS	SDG - GOALS
To promote good governance and public participation	Good Governance Public participation: Putting people First	Excellence in governance and leadership	Governance & Policy	Build a capable state. Fight corruption Unite the nation	5, 10, 16
To Facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery.	Basic Services: creating decent living conditions	High quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth	Strategic infrastructure	Expanding infrastructure	9
To ensure Spatial equity and sustainable development	Basic Services: creating decent living conditions	District characterized by integrity and quality of its physical environment and underpinned by a coherent spatial development. Improved quality of life and life expectancy.	Environmental sustainability	Inclusive planning Quality education Quality healthcare Use resources properly	6,7, 13, 14, 15,

To create resilient local economy that creates sustainable decent jobs and reduces poverty.	Basic Services: creating decent living conditions	Expanded district economic output and increased quantity and quality of employment opportunities.	Inclusive economic growth Human & Community Development	Create jobs	1,2, 3, 8, 9, 10,11
To facilitate institutional transformation and organizational development	Building capable institutions and administration	Enhanced quality of district human resources Excellence in governance and leadership	Governance & Policy Human Resource Development Human & Community Development	Build a capable state. Fight corruption Unite the nation	4, 11, 16,
To promote sound financial management practices	Sound Financial Management	Excellence in governance and leadership	Governance & Policy	Use resources properly	16

SECTION E:

11. 5-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK(CIF)

11.1 Five (5) Implementation Plan

The municipality's 5-year implementation plan provides a year-on-year overview of the capital projects that the municipality will focus their attention on, in order to improve service delivery. The Implementation Plan is also an important tool utilised to develop the municipality's One Year Operational Plan, which in essence serves as the municipality's **Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan/Scorecard**. In this case, a detailed breakdown of municipal projects for 2023/2024 financial year which is related to a specific focus area is catered for in Chapter G of this report. The 5-Year Implementation Plan presents the Municipality's Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan/Scorecard is presented as per the IDP Framework Guidelines containing the following:

- Key Challenge.
- Objective.
- Strategy.
- Performance Indicator.
- Baseline.
- 5-Year Targets
- Budget'
- Funding Source; and
- Responsibility

The NLM 5 Year Implementation Plan forms part of the Capital Investment Framework for the municipality. The below table illustrates the following.

Table 159: 5 Year Implementation Plan

ID PREF NO.	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	BASELINE 2021/2022	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	BUDGET ALLOCATION YEAR 1 2022/2023	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	YEAR 2 2023/2024 BUDGET ALLOCATION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	YEAR 3 2024/2025 BUDGET ALLOCATION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	YEAR 4 2025/2026 BUDGET ALLOCATION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	YEAR 5 2026/2027 BUDGET ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
NATIONAL KPA BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE															
OUTCOME 9: IMPROVED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES															
KZN PGDS: 1: INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH; 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE															
B2B PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY															
NLM GOAL: TO FACILITATE THE PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY															
KEY CHALLENGE: Backlog in roads and bridges infrastructure due to flooding, Limited budget and resources including vehicles for operation, Limited funding, Unavailability of land for the establishment of the mandatory animal pound, municipal cemeteries as well as Bhamshela Thusong Centre expansion and, No Local Integrated Transport Plan															
TS 01	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Community Development Centre	New measure	Percentage of Construction on the Mdloti Bridge completed by deadline	R 13 962 189.87	Percentage of Construction of Hlalakahle Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	R12 800 000.00	Percentage of Construction of Hlalakahle Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Hlalakahle Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Hlalakahle Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	MIG	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 02	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Community Development Centre	New measure	Percentage of Construction of Isibonelo Community Development Creche to be completed by deadline.	R 6 624 242.36	Percentage of Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	R12 800 000.00	Percentage of Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Msengeni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	MIG	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 03	To provide	Provision of	New measu	Number of	R 4 994 717.93	Percentage of	R7 649 145.00	Percentage of	TBC	Percentage of	TBC	Percentage of	TBC	MIG	Director:

	construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Community Hall	re	kilometres for Mahlabathini Access Road Ward 05 to be completed by deadline.		Construction of Makhawula/ Ntaphuka Community Hall to be completed by deadline.		Construction of Makhawula/ Ntaphuka Community Hall to be completed by deadline.		Construction of Makhawula/ Ntaphuka Community Hall to be completed by deadline.		Construction of Makhawula/ Ntaphuka Community Hall to be completed by deadline.			Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 04	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Provision of Gardens and Park	New measure	Number of kilometres for Court Access Road in Ward 15 to be completed by deadline.	R 5 000 000.00	Percentage of Construction for Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed by deadline.	R1 500 000.00	Percentage of Construction for Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction for Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction for Ndwedwe Botanic Garden and Park to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 05	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2	New measure	Percentage of kilometres for Nembeni Causeway Bridge Ward 09 to be completed by deadline.	R 548 268.89	Percentage of Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2 to be completed by deadline.	R15 000 000.00	Percentage of Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2 to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2 to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2 to be completed by deadline.	TBC		Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 06	To provide construction of new	Construction of new access roads	New measure	Percentage of Refurbishment for	R 400 000.00	Number of kilometres of Construction works of Mdloti	R1 745 855.00	Number of kilometres of Construction works of Mdloti	TBC	Number of kilometres of Construction works of Mdloti	TBC	Number of kilometres of Construction works of Mdloti	TBC	MIG	Director: Infrastructure and

	community infrastructure facilities			KwaDeda sports field in Ward 05 to be completed by deadline.		Access Road to be completed by deadline.		Access Road to be completed by deadline.		Access Road to be completed by deadline.		Access Road to be completed by deadline.			Technical Services
TS 07	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion	New measure	Percentage of Rehabilitation of water and sewer supply to Bhamshela Thusong Centre in Ward 02 to be completed by deadline.	R 1 000 000.00	Percentage of Fencing of Magwaza Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	R157 350.00	Percentage of Fencing of Magwaza Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Fencing of Magwaza Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Fencing of Magwaza Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 08	To provide construction of new community infrastructure facilities	Promote safety and security, nation building and social cohesion	New measure	Percentage of Construction for Ndwedwe Testing Station to be completed by deadline.	R 18 840 000.00	Percentage of Fencing of Mary Grey Community Indoor Centre to be completed by deadline.	R514 395.00	Percentage of Fencing of Mary Grey Community Indoor Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Fencing of Mary Grey Community Indoor Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Fencing of Mary Grey Community Indoor Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 09	To facilitate the provisio	Provision of access to electricity	New measure	Percentage of Reconstruction of	R 500 000.00	Percentage of Installation of Solar	R300 000.00	Percentage of Installation of Solar	TBC	Percentage of Installation of Solar	TBC	Percentage of Installation of Solar	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure

	n of reliable electricity			Dalibho Library Clear-Vu fence to be completed by deadline.		System in Municipal Offices to be completed by deadline.		System in Municipal Offices to be completed by deadline.		System in Municipal Offices to be completed by deadline.		System in Municipal Offices to be completed by deadline.			and Technical Services
TS 10	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	New measure	Percentage of Construction of Electrification for preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.	R 10 000 000.00	Percentage of Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.	R10 000 000.00	Percentage of Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.	TBC	INEP	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 11	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	New measure	Percentage of Reconstruction of Bhamshela Thusong Centre Clear-Vu Fence in Ward 02 to be complete	R 600 000.00	Percentage of Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed by deadline.	R1 090 000.00	Percentage of Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Installation of Highmast lights in various wards to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services

				d by deadline											
TS 12	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	New measure	Percentage of Rehabilitation of water supply at of Johny Makhathini Hall and Ndwedwe library in Ward 15 to be completed by deadline.	R 400 000.00	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed by deadline.	R160 000.00	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Bhamshela Telecentre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 13	To facilitate the provision of reliable electricity	Provision of access to electricity	New measure	Number of work opportunities created by deadline.	R 2 277 000.00	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed by deadline.	R60 869.57	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Installation of electricity in Thabani Luthuli Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 14	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Bridge)	New measure	Percentage of municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a	33 627 000.00	Percentage of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed by deadline	R500 000.00	Percentage of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed by deadline	TBC	Percentage of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed by deadline	TBC	Percentage of Regravelling of Mona Bridge to be completed by deadline	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services

				particular financial year in terms of the municipality's Integrated development plan completed by deadline.											
TS 15	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (Library)	New measure	Percentage of Refurbishment of Glendale Hall Ward 3 to be completed by deadline	R 200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed by deadline	R1 500 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed by deadline	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed by deadline	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ndwedwe Library to be completed by deadline	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 16	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	New measure	Percentage of Refurbishment of Ezimpangeleni hall Ward 4 to be completed by deadline	R 50 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	R200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Noordsberg Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS	To	Maintena	New	Percenta	R 200	Percentage	R200	Percentage	TBC	Percentage	TBC	Percentage	TBC	Intern	Director

17	improve access to basic services	nce of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	measure	ge of Refurbishment of Pentacoste hall Ward 14 to be completed by deadline	000.00	of Rehabilitation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.	000.00	of Rehabilitation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.		of Rehabilitation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.		of Rehabilitation of Sgedleni Community Development Centre to be completed by deadline.		al	: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 18	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	New measure	Percentage of Refurbishment Mayeliseni hall in Ward 19 to be completed by deadline	R 200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	R200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Khanyisa Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 19	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	New measure	Percentage of Upgrade of Water Supply of Dalibho Library to be completed by deadline	R 80 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of eGweni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	R200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of eGweni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of eGweni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of eGweni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 20	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (commun	New measure	Percentage of Electrification, Tubing & Fencing of Siyazakh	R 200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	R200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Okwazini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services

		ity halls)		a Creche in Ward 6 completed by deadline											
TS 21	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	New measure	Percentage of Renovations & Fencing of Wewe Community Hall in Ward 2 to be completed by deadline	R 150 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	R200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ntubeni Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 22	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure facilities (community halls)	New measure	Number of kilometres constructed for Chibini Gravel Access Road in Ward 04 to be completed by deadline.	R 7 987 015.41	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	R200 000.00	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Rehabilitation of Ovanzini Community Hall to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 23	To improve access to basic services	Maintenance of community infrastructure	New measure	Percentage of Construction of Electrification in	R 5 000 000.00	Percentage of upgrading of Ethafeni Concrete Road to be completed	R1 000 000.00	Percentage of upgrading of Ethafeni Concrete Road to be completed	TBC	Percentage of upgrading of Ethafeni Concrete Road to be completed	TBC	Percentage of upgrading of Ethafeni Concrete Road to be completed	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technic

		facilities (acces roads)		Ward 02, 07, 09, 10 for preparations for household connections to be energised by ESKOM to be completed by deadline.		by deadline.		by deadline.		by deadline.		by deadline.			al Services
TS 24	To improve access to basic services	Construction of new access roads	New measure	Date of Construction for Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2 (Design report, Appointment of Contractor and Site Establishment) to be completed by deadline.	R 2 982 354.00	Percentage of Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar Road access and signals/robots) to be completed by deadline.	R6 000 000.00	Percentage of Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar Road access and signals/robots) to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar Road access and signals/robots) to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Percentage of Construction of Bhamshela Testing Centre (Tar Road access and signals/robots) to be completed by deadline.	TBC	Internal	Director: Infrastructure and Technical Services
TS 25	Create job opportu	Implementation of EPWP	New measure	Number of kilometr	R 6 301 495.07	Number of job opportunities	R1 760 000.00	Number of job opportunities	TBC	Number of job opportunities	TBC	Number of job opportunities	TBC	Integrated Grant	Director: Infrastr

	nities through infrastructure projects			es constructed for Mdloti Access Road (Road layer works, base, drainage system) to be completed by deadline.		created through by deadline.		created through by deadline.		created through by deadline.		created through by deadline.		(IG)	ucture and Technical Services

11.2 Capital Investment Framework (CIF)

Ndwedwe Local Municipality uses MIG, which is a three-year capital programme. The Ndwedwe Capital Investment Framework (CIF) to identify and prioritise capital projects for implementation in the following financial year and medium-term period (three years). The objectives of the CIF are to:

- Implement the Ndwedwe Spatial Development Framework in achievement of its long-term vision and that of the Integrated Development Plan.
- Contribute towards the eradication of service delivery backlogs, especially in poor and marginalised areas by prioritising projects in these locations.
- Ensure the improved management of the Municipality's existing infrastructure.
- Improve new service delivery through infrastructure and services that are planned, delivered and managed in an objective and structured manner; and
- Direct future public and private investment by aligning the capital-budget requirements of departments and entities to priority areas.

Map 32: NLM CIF

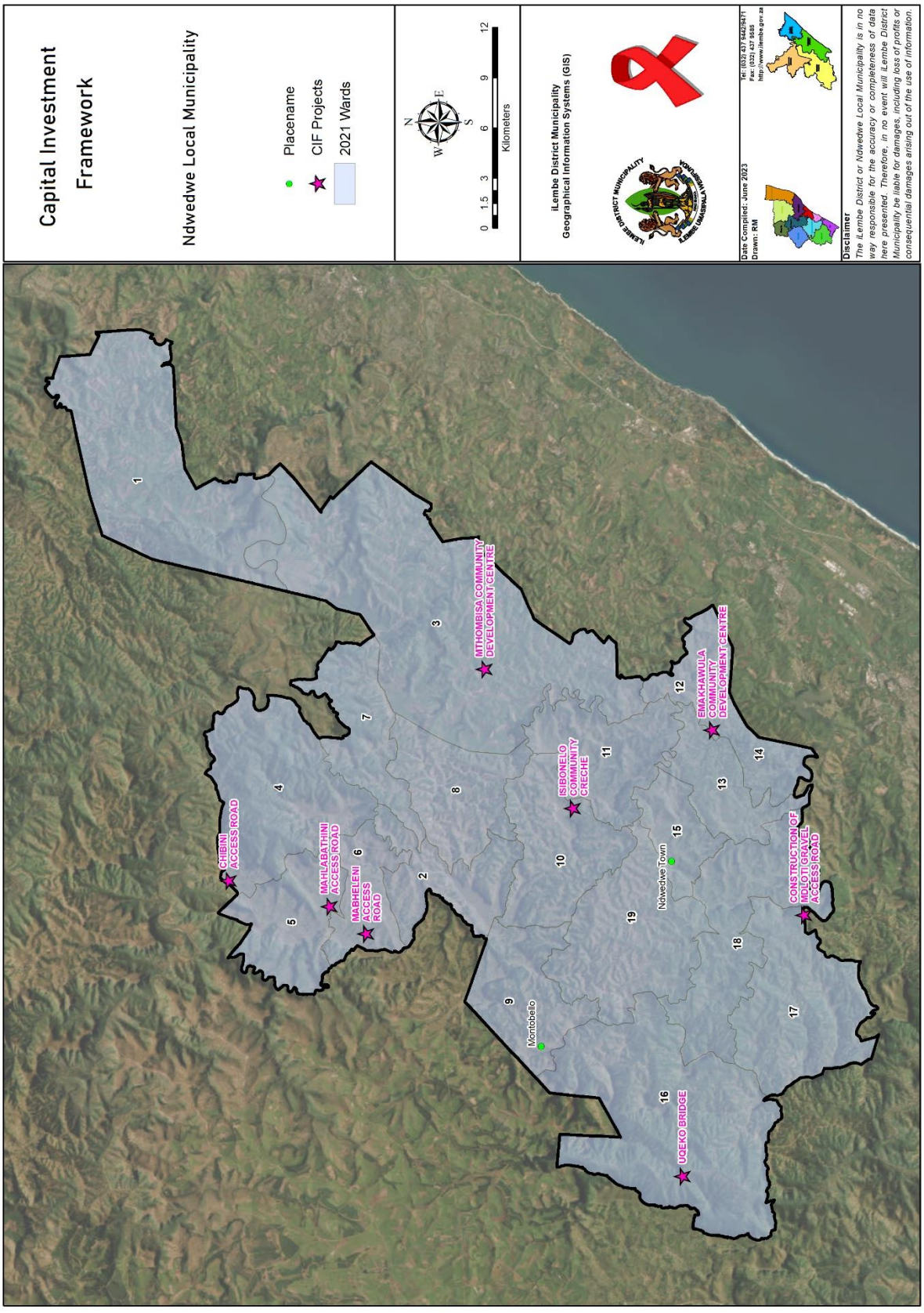


Table 160: NLM CIF

Legend	
x	Project will take place in the financial year

No.	Project	Budget Allocation	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	Project Coordinates	
						Longitude [E]	Longitude [E]
1	Hlalakahle Community Development Centre Ward 07	R12 800 000.00	X				
2	Msengeni Community Development Centre Ward 08	R12 800 000.00	X				
3	Makhawula/Ntaphuka Hall Ward 13	R6 695 000.00	X				
4	Mdloti Access Road Ward 17	R2 700 000.00	X				
5	Ndwedwe Municipal Offices Phase 2	R15 000 000.00		X			
6	INEP Electrification Ward 14, 13, 05, 03, 01 & 12	R10 000 000.00		X			
7	UQEKO BRIDGE IN WARD 16	R17 212 846.02	X			30.44.31	29.31.16
8	MTHOMBISA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE IN WARD 3	R10 788 041.68	X			31.3.17	29.24.51
9	ISIBONELO COMMUNITY CRECHE IN WARD 11	R6 840 000.00	X			30.58.8	29.27.43
11	MABHELENI ACCESS ROAD IN WARD 6	R5 991 514.50	X			30.53.30	29.21.0
12	MAHLABATHINI ACCESS ROAD IN WARD 5	R8 070 401.45	X			30.54.31	29.19.49
13	EMAKHAWULA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE IN WARD 13	R9 991 041.16	X			31.1.2	29.32.14
14	CHIBINI ACCESS ROAD IN WARD 4	R9 685 520.34	X			30.55.28	29.16.33
15	CONSTRUCTION OF MDLOTI GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD IN WARD 17	R8 047 350.12	X			30.54.11	29.35.13
17	Maqokomela Community Development Centre Ward 10	TBC		x			
19	Shangase Community Hall Ward 18	TBC		x	x		
22	Khanyisa Sprtfield Ward 09	TBC					
25	Noorsdburg Multi-purpose Centre Ward 06	TBC			x		

1.11.3 Sector Alignment

The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for Sector Departments was presented during various iLembe District IGR Sector Alignment meetings. All local municipalities participated in these meeting including the Municipality. The following represents the capital expenditure of these departments in the Local Municipality over the next 3 years.

Department of Transport (DOT)

Table 161: DOT

Project / Programme Name	Activity	Total Project Cost (Realistic)
Construction of L2422 (km1.83 to km3.4) - Concrete Road	New concrete Road	R 2 000 000.00
Construction of D1629 (km6.717 to km7.017) - Concrete Road	New concrete Road	R 2 000 000.00
Rehabilitation of P104 (km 10,0 to km 15,0)	Rehabilitation	R 53 621 000.00
Rehabilitation of P25-3 (km33,5 to km39)	Rehabilitation	R 56 227 202.07
Rehabilitation of P492 (km0,0 to 4,4)	Rehabilitation	R 40 970 224.58
Rehabilitation of P459 (km0,0 - km11,8)	Rehabilitation	R 203 741 000.00
Rehabilitation of P103-2 (km0,0 - km12,0) con	Rehabilitation	R 182 551 000.00
Rehabilitation of D894 (km0,0 to km7,0)	Rehabilitation	R 4 866 429.46
Rehabilitation of P20-1 (km0 to km10)	Rehabilitation	R 55 134 760.85
Reseal of D382 (km0,00 to km 5,80)	Reseals	R 81 176 459.20
Rehabilitation of P104 (km30,00 to km40,50)	Rehabilitation	R 116 763 542.00
Rehabilitation of P415 (km0,00 to km17,00)	Rehabilitation	R 115 000 000.00
Reseal of P353 (km0,00 to km6,63)	Reseals	R 41 165 825.66
Rehabilitation of P102 (km0.00 to km6.09)	Rehabilitation	R 68 595 757.00
Rehabilitation of P103-2 (km0,0 - km12,0) prof	Rehabilitation	R 3 500 000.00

Department of Education (DOE)

Table 162: DOE PROJECTS

SCHOOL NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	Type of infrastructure	CONSTRUCTION COSTS R'000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE FROM PREVIOUS YEARS	FINAL APRROVED ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2025-26 R'000
DALIBO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 652.000	R 48.381	R -	R 1 081.148	R 1 189.263
DUMANE COMM HIGH SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 11 007.081	R 11 879.001	R -	R 603.000	R 663.300
DUMANE COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 7 680.942	R 263.955	R 126.000	R 3 578.513	R 3 936.364
EMAKHASINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 659.000	R 76.000	R -	R 1 057.900	R 1 163.690
EMKHAMBENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 6 957.580	R 145.090	R 678.000	R 2 439.473	R 2 683.420
EMSENGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 1 250.000	R -	R -	R 365.986	R 402.584
ESIDUMBINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 22 671.700	R 3 628.000	R 3 193.000	R 157.000	R 172.700
EZINDLOVINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 059.840	R 100.000	R -	R 269.267	R 296.194
GASELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 700.000	R 89.593	R 201.000	R 272.915	R 300.207
GEM PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 6 428.963	R 211.495	R 177.000	R 2 858.143	R 3 143.957
GLENDALE PRIMARY SCHOOL	IDT	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 605.000	R -	R 595.000	R 567.121	R 623.834
GOGOVUMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 8 811.962	R 576.983	R 177.000	R 3 911.609	R 4 302.770
HLALAKAHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 666.000	R 103.000	R -	R 1 056.600	R 1 162.260
IGUGULAMANYONI PRIMARY SCHOOL	IDT	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 378.000	R 55.593	R 595.000	R 467.858	R 514.644

INHLANGANISO PRIMARY SCHOOL	ETHEKWINI	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 186.391	R -	R 2 601.000	R 250.000	R -
INYANGANYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 651.393	R 1 052.204	R 126.000	R -	R -
ISIGUDU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 191.422	R 370.838	R 126.000	R -	R -
ISNEMBE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	IDT	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 200.000	R -	R 595.000	R 461.914	R 508.106
ISNEMBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 6 206.776	R 214.322	R -	R 232.143	R 255.357
ITSHELENCWADI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 200.000	R 43.920	R -	R 408.011	R 448.813
KHANYISA HS	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 457.000	R -	R 3 244.000	R -	R -
KHANYISA SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 200.000	R 2 009.048	R -	R 97.928	R 107.721
KWANGOZA SECONDARY SCHOOL	IDT	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	R 5 526.800	R -	R 450.000	R 1 600.000	R 1 760.000
KWANOKUSHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 056.205	R 420.893	R -	R 709.600	R 780.560
KWASIMAMANE J.P SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 499.049	R 3 368.787	R 167.162	R -	R -
LUKHASA SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 688.000	R -	R 1 470.560	R 708.000	R 778.800
M L SULTAN KRANTZKLOOF PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 171.392	R 74.979	R 452.000	R 281.826	R 310.008
M L SULTAN KRANTZKLOOF PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 681.000	R -	R -	R 1 087.845	R 1 196.630
M.I. PARUK JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 800.000	R -	R 201.000	R 336.000	R 369.600
MABAYANA SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 6 560.000	R 308.872	R -	R 646.904	R 711.595
MAGONGOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 7 976.962	R 472.700	R 126.000	R 3 582.540	R 3 940.794
MAGUDWINI SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 684.000	R 27.671	R -	R 1 067.733	R 1 174.506

MAHLUBE SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 2 439.232	R -	R 1 584.862	R 873.986	R 961.384
MANABA SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 134.060	R 85.926	R -	R 135.480	R 149.028
MANQONDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 800.000	R 39.001	R 201.000	R 323.000	R 355.300
MANQONDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	R 3 209.157	R 129.588	R 1 353.483	R 815.000	R 896.500
MANTINGWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 569.051	R 123.241	R 452.000	R 460.000	R 506.000
MASHIYAMAHLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 10 000.000	R -	R -	R 1 522.057	R 1 674.263
MASHIZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 800.000	R 67.226	R 201.000	R 318.968	R 350.864
MASIMDUMISE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DBSA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 172.028	R 87.222	R 452.000	R 201.361	R 221.497
MCATHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 4 839.640	R 636.434	R 594.000	R 558.313	R 614.144
MGEZENGWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 800.000	R -	R 201.000	R 328.571	R 361.429
MQEDI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 700.000	R 41.199	R 201.000	R 265.543	R 292.097
MSHIYANE HIGH SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 277.540	R 391.650	R -	R 359.952	R 395.947
MZINGEZWI SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 47 730.980	R -	R 1 701.000	R 796.571	R 876.229
NDODEMBI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 753.233	R 3 153.204	R -	R 260.769	R 286.846
NGAYIPHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 000.706	R 957.993	R 126.000	R -	R -
NGCONGANGCONGA HIGH SCHOOL	IDT	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 378.000	R -	R 595.000	R 475.800	R 523.380
NGUNGWINI HIGH SCHOOL	IDT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 640.000	R -	R 124.000	R 285.714	R 314.286
NHLANGAKAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 805.216	R 1 937.949	R 102.000	R -	R -
NJUBANJUBA SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 9 348.000	R -	R 1 300.000	R 1 200.000	R -

NOMBIKA SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 5 568.620	R -	R 947.210	R 2 555.256	R 2 810.781
NOODSBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 500.000	R -	R 701.000	R -	R -
NOVIMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	IDT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 501.820	R -	R 117.758	R 404.749	R 445.224
NQAKATHELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 2 702.000	R 114.692	R -	R 569.060	R 625.966
NQAKATHELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 5 123.360	R 982.597	R -	R 558.405	R 614.245
NSONONO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 2 703.000	R 59.892	R -	R 572.911	R 630.202
NTABAKHATHA ZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 850.000	R 48.097	R -	R 157.415	R 173.156
NTABASKOP PRIMARY SCHOOL	ETHEKWINI	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 856.000	R -	R 2 601.000	R 250.000	R -
NTENDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 2 705.000	R 78.000	R -	R 572.003	R 629.203
NTENDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 1 945.627	R 365.957	R 126.000	R -	R -
OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY SCHOOL	KZNDOE	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 2 250.000	R -	R 450.000	R 2 600.000	R -
OZWATHINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 850.000	R 100.929	R -	R 306.867	R 337.554
PARUKABAD PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 2 709.000	R 57.573	R -	R 574.343	R 631.777
PHAMBELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 809.242	R 2 464.635	R 102.000	R -	R -
QHUBAKAHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 378.246	R 1 023.847	R 126.000	R -	R -
SAKHUMUZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT ION	R 2 715.000	R 78.000	R -	R 578.714	R 636.586
SINENHLANHL A SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 712.000	R -	R -	R 415.003	R 456.503
SINENHLANHL A SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISH MENT AND REHABILITAT	R 2 657.000	R -	R -	R 573.645	R 631.010

		ION					
SIQONDOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 4 105.283	R 336.761	R 126.000	R -	R -
SISEBENZILE SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 4 220.206	R 139.928	R 177.000	R 575.605	R 633.166
SONTSHENGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 411.746	R 3 359.613	R 102.000	R -	R -
THAFAMASI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 3 507.284	R 3 342.231	R 258.324	R -	R -
UBUHLEBEPHUPHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 2 731.000	R 81.000	R -	R 576.400	R 634.040
UBUHLEBESIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 5 435.000	R -	R 301.000	R -	R -
UBUHLEBESIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 800.000	R -	R 452.000	R 350.443	R 385.487
UMSUNDUZE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DOPW	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R 1 771.200	R 316.377	R -	R 352.209	R 387.430
UNYAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	COEGA	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 5 091.000	R -	R -	R 768.834	R 845.717
WOSIYANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	DOPW	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R 2 200.000	R 79.785	R -	R 345.745	R 380.320

Table 163: UMGENI Water Projects

UMGENI WATER								
Name of Project	**Ward No.**		**Status and Budget**					
Umgeni Water Strategic Statement: Reconcile water demand and water resources, plan infrastructure, provide optimal and innovative engineering solutions, implement	uMshwathi Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme (RBWSS) Phase 4. See Section 11.5.2 (a) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2019/2020.	9; 10; 11; 15 and 19	Yes	Design: R 200 000 000				
	uMshwathi Regional Bulk	15; 16; 17;	Yes	Planning:				

capital infrastructure programmes to deliver water infrastructure in an environmentally sustainable manner in order to meet organisational objectives	Water Supply Scheme (RBWSS) Phase 6. See Section 11.5.2 (b) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2019/2020.	18 and 19		R 50 000 000				
	Maphumulo Bulk Water Supply Scheme (BWSS) Phase 3. See Section 11.5.2 (d) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2019/2020.	8 in Maphumulo Municipality. Ndwedwe Municipality is a beneficiary.	Yes	Implementation R 0		✓	✓	✓
	Maphumulo Bulk Water Supply Scheme (BWSS) Phase 4. See Section 11.5.2 (d) in the Umgeni Water Infrastructure Master Plan 2019/2020.	8 and 11 in Maphumulo Municipality. Ndwedwe Municipality is a beneficiary.	Yes	Design R 48 366 128		✓	✓	✓
ESKOM PROJECTS								
Eskom Strategic Intent Statement: Provide reliable, predictable and affordable electricity in line with the approvals and regulatory model by NERSA	Ndwedwe NB1-Ward 18 Extensions	18	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Ndwendwe-Appelsbosch132kV line establishment	4	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Glendale 132/22kV Substation Capacity Increase from 7.5MVA to 20MVA.	5	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Glendale NB30 SWER line Upgrade	6	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓

	Glendale -2 Additional MV feeders to split Glendale NB30	8	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Appelsbosch11-22kV Conversion	10	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS								
	uMshwathi Phase 4: Supply to Southern Ndwedwe – Ndwedwe Res 5	Ndwedwe Ward 13, 15 (Umgeni Water Project)	Yes	R 340 000 000		✓	✓	✓
	uMshwathi Phase 5 – Central Ndwedwe and Augmentation of Maphumulo Supply	Ndwedwe wards 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9	Yes	R 200 000 000.00		✓	✓	✓
	uMshwathi Phase 6 Supply from Bruyns Hill to Wosiyane, Emalangeni and Khumalo areas	Ndwedwe ward 17 and 18 (Umgeni Water Project)	Yes	R 150 000 000.00		✓	✓	✓
	Sonkombo – Reticulation Upgrade	Ward	Yes	R 30 000 000.00		✓	✓	✓
	uMshwathi Phase 4: Supply to Southern Ndwedwe – Ndwedwe Res 5	Ndwedwe Ward 13, 15 (Umgeni Water Project)	Yes	R 340 000 000		✓	✓	✓
ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: VIP SANITATION PROGRAMME								
	VIP Sanitation	Ward 3	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	VIP Sanitation	Ward 4	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	VIP Sanitation	Ward 5	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	VIP Sanitation	Ward 8	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓
	VIP Sanitation	Ward 12	Yes	✓		✓	✓	✓

SECTION F:

12. FINANCIAL PLAN

12.1 Three-Year Municipal Budget

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

The Municipality has recognised that to be successful the IDP must be linked to a workable financial plan, which includes a multi-year budget developed using financial modelling. The Municipality's service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Furthermore, it was recognised that without the financial plan, the IDP would be incomplete. The Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA) requires the municipality to consider the IDP during the budget preparation process. It further requires the municipality to take all reasonable steps to ensure the municipality revises the IDP in terms of Section 34 of the MSA, considering realistic revenue and expenditure projections for future years. Consequently, the IDP process has been extended to include the financial plan in this section of the IDP. The financial plan is set out as follows:

- Financial strategies for the 3-year period
- Financial issues
- Detailed 3-year financial action plan.
- Multi-year budgets
- Capital and investment program.

The final budget for the 2023/2024 MTREF period is based on the realisation that revenues and cash flows are expected to remain under pressure.

The budget was compiled by ensuring that the financial management processes are transparent, aligned to the accountability cycle and facilitate good governance that is accountable to the local community. The draft budget supports the provision of basic services to the communities, facilitating social and economic development, promoting a safe and healthy environment in a sustainable manner.

12.2 Overview of the 3-Year Municipal Budget

The Final 2023/2024 IDP Review covers a three-year synopsis of the municipal capital and operational budget, to address service delivery challenges. A copy of Municipality Financial Plan approved by the Council. The tables below indicate capital expenditure over the next three financial years:

Table 164: Three-year Municipal Budget

Description	Capital Budget (R)
Final Annual budget 2023/2024	74 984 782
Indicative Budget 2024/2025	53 199 130
Indicative Budget 2025/2026	44 680 434

Table 165: Operating Expenditure Framework

Description	Operating budget (R)
Final Annual budget 2023/2024	232 053 807
Indicative Budget 2024/2025	241 144 077
Indicative Budget 2025/2026	235 352 609

Table 166: Operating Revenue Framework

Description	Operating budget (R)
Final Annual budget 2023/2024	232 120 319
Indicative Budget 2024/2025	225 255 194
Indicative Budget 2025/2026	241 079 425

SECTION G:

13. 2023/2024 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLANS (SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)

13. 1 Annual Operational Plans (SDBIP's) 2023/2024

According to the MFMA, Act No. 56 of 2003, Circular 13, states the following: ''The Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan gives effect to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget of the municipality and will be possible if the IDP and budget are fully aligned with each other, as required by the MFMA. The budget gives effect to the strategic priorities of the municipality and is not a management or implementation plan. The SDBIP therefore serves as a "contract" between the administration, council and community expressing the goals and objectives set by the council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration over the next twelve months. This provides the basis for measuring performance in service delivery against end of- year targets and implementing the budget."

''The SDBIP provides the vital link between the Mayor, Council (executive) and the administration, and facilitates the process for holding management accountable for its performance. The SDBIP is a management, implementation and monitoring tool that will assist the mayor, councillors, municipal manager, senior managers and community. A properly formulated SDBIP will ensure that appropriate information is circulated internally and externally for purposes of monitoring the execution of the budget, performance of senior management and achievement of the strategic objectives set by council. It enables the municipal manager to monitor the performance of senior managers, the mayor to monitor the performance of the municipal manager, and for the community to monitor the performance of the municipality. The SDBIP should therefore determine (and be consistent with) the performance agreements between the mayor and the municipal manager and the municipal manager and senior managers determined at the start of every financial year and approved by the mayor. It must also be consistent with outsourced service delivery agreements such as municipal entities, public-private partnerships, service contracts and the like."

According to the MFMA, act No 56 of 2003, a municipal SDBIP is to be approved by the mayor no later than 28 days after the approval of the Final Budget.

Components of an SDBIP

When developing a municipal SDBIP, the following components must be considered, namely:

- ***Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source.***
- ***Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote***
- ***Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote.***

2023/2024 DEPARTMENTAL SDBIP'S ARE ATTACHED AT ANNEXURE S.

SECTION H:

14. ORGANISATIONAL AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

14.1 OPMS Framework and Individual PMS

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) stipulate that "a municipality's performance management-system entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role-players".

The LM currently has in place an adopted Performance Management Framework which is aligned to the abovementioned. This Framework sets the basis as to what the performance requirements are for the Organisation and Individuals. The framework acts as a municipal policy document that defines its performance management system. It constitutes Council policy with regards to:

- The requirements that a PMS for the Municipality will need to fulfil,
- The principles that will inform its development and application,
- A model that describes what areas of performance will be managed, in the Municipality.
- What processes will be followed in managing performance?
- What institutional arrangements are necessary for this?
- Who will take responsibility for parts of the system?
- How this links to S54 and S56 Performance agreements
- How S54 Managers will have their performance managed

However, in order to have a fully effective Performance Management System in place, a municipality requires the following:

i. A Final Council Adopted Integrated Development Plan (Strategic)

ii. A Final Council Adopted Municipal Budget (Financial)

iii. A Final signed Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (Implementation)

iv. Quarterly, Half-year and Annual Performance Reports (Monitoring)

v. Performance Audit Committee (Evaluation)

Copies of Municipality Final Draft Scorecard and Departmental SDBIP's are attached as Annexure S.

Local Municipality's Performance Standard Operating Procedures

1.1 Phases of Performance Management

Planning

- The Planning Phase of an effective Performance Management System (PMS) begins with the Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP). A municipal IDP is a 5-year Strategic Plan that guides the Planning, Budgeting and Management processes within a municipality.

Implementation

- The Implementation Phase of Performance Management can be viewed as two-fold which utilises 2 key tools within a municipality, ie. the Municipal Budget and the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).
- This phase also entails the conclusion of Performance Agreements, Performance Plans and Personal Development Plans for S54/56 Managers within the municipality.

Monitoring

- Monitoring of a Performance Management System is undertaken by the Municipal Council which further delegates the function to the Municipal Manager (Accounting Officer within a municipality. Thereafter, the PMS is directly applied to the Municipal Manager (S54) and all Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager (S56).
- The primary tool utilised to monitor performance is the municipal SDBIP which in essence is the one-year Implementation Plan of a municipality and is a by-product of the Municipal IDP and Budget.
- The monitoring process is done via the submission of Quarterly Reports, Half-year Report and Annual Performance Report along with the relevant Portfolio of Evidence (POE) to support all achievements or targets that are contained within the SDBIP.

Evaluation

- Evaluating Performance of a municipality is also considered to be two-fold: this includes Informal and Formal Reviews of a specific quarter that has concluded. Evaluating Performance only applies to the Municipal Manager and all Managers that report directly to the Municipal Manager as these are officials that have entered into a Performance Agreement. Informal Reviews (Verbal) are conducted in the 1st and 3rd Quarter while Formal Reviews (Documented/Written) are conducted in the 2nd and 4th Quarter.
- The review of Performance for the Municipal Manager is undertaken by the Honourable Mayor of a municipality and the review of Performance for all S56 Managers is undertaken by the Municipal Manager.

- Upon the conclusion of a financial year, the Municipal Manager and all S56 Managers are further Assessed by the Municipal Performance Evaluation Committee, which determines if they qualify for a Performance Bonus or not.

Reporting

- Reporting of Performance is very critical within a municipality as this will determine the progress that is made towards achieving the goals of a municipality as set out within the SDBIP. Performance reporting must be done at least twice a year to a Municipal Council/Auditor General/Treasury. These reports must include the Half-Year and Annual Performance of the municipality.

Documenting a Performance Management System (Departmental Quarterly Reports, Portfolio of Evidence and Internal Audit Report)

Process	Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
1. Compilation	All Departments are to complete their quarterly reports in terms of the SDBIP in a standard prescribed format.	Directors and Managers	Within 5 days after the quarter has ended
2. Collection	Portfolio of Evidence is to be collected in support of all reported Targets that have being Achieved/Met	Managers	Within 10 days after the quarter has ended
3. Verification	Directors are to validate, verify and sign of Confirmation Certificate to ascertain all reported information prior to submission	Directors	Within 15 days after the quarter has ended
4. Submission	Departments are to submit departmental quarterly reports together with their POEs to Performance Management Unit.	Directors	Within 15 days after the quarter has ended
5. Consolidation	PMS Unit to consolidate all departments quarterly reports and prepare the Municipal Qualitative and Quantitative Performance Management Quarterly Report and submit to Internal Audit	PMS Manager	Within 20 days after the quarter has ended
6. Auditing Process	Internal Audit to audit all quarterly Reports together with POE	Internal Audit Manager	Within 40 days after the quarter has ended
7. Feed-back	Internal Audit Report on Performance of Information submitted to Municipal Manager and All Departments	Internal Audit Manager	Within 50 days after the quarter has ended
8. Implementation of Corrective Measures	Municipal Manager to monitor the implementation of the Corrective Measures as identified in the Internal Audit Report	Municipal Manager	Within 90 days after the quarter has ended

14.2 IDP Review in Response to the 2021/2022 Performance, APR & Corrective Measures

Previous performance review and APR (2021/2022) as attached at **Annexure R, APR Excel Annexure R1 and Auditor General Audit Report Annexure R2.**

14.2.1 Organisational Performance

Previous performance review of the Audited APR (2021/2022) as attached at **Annexure R**.

PERFORMANCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

According to the Municipal systems act PMS implementation ensures responsibility on individual departments and its employees to collect relevant data and information to support the monitoring process. In this respect, a portfolio of evidence (POE's) of performance is gathered and presented to substantiate claims of meeting (or not meeting) performance standards. All portfolios are verified against the reported actual, as it confirms the status of targets met and/or not met.

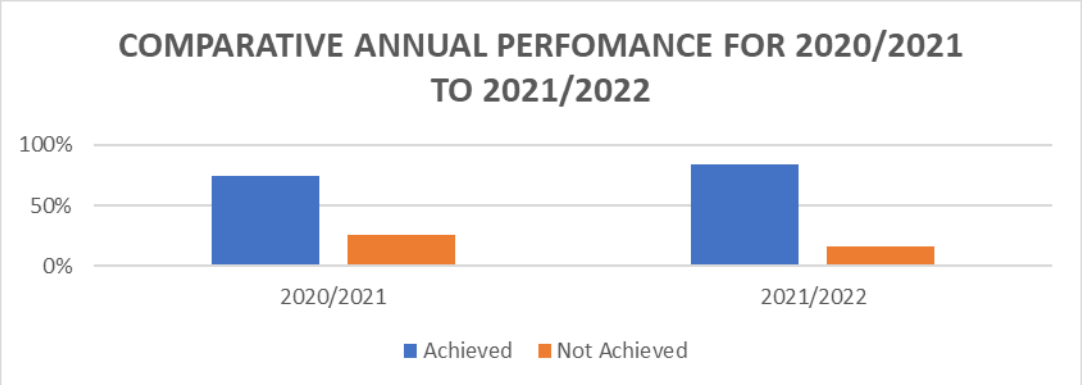
COMPARATIVE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE FOR 2020/2021 AND 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

The annual performance reporting for Ndwedwe Local Municipality is in line with the six (6) National KPAs, focuses on Section 46 of the Municipal systems Act requirements.

The table below indicates the Ndwedwe municipality's organisational annual performance reporting compared over the last two financial years for the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022.

FINANCIAL YEARS	TARGET MET	TARGET NOT MET	TOTAL KPI's
2020/2021	**115** **74%**	**40** **26%**	**155**
2021/2022	**113** **81%**	**27** **19%**	**139**

Table 167: Comparative Target Achievement Information



ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE PER NATIONAL KPA

The annual performance reporting for Ndwedwe Local Municipality is in line with the six (6) National KPAs focuses on Section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act requirements. The Ndwedwe Local Municipality Annual performance was satisfactory, **81%** reported as achieved and 19**%** reported as non-achieved. The figure below depicts the performance of Ndwedwe in relation to various business units. A more detailed look into each department is outlined under departmental results.

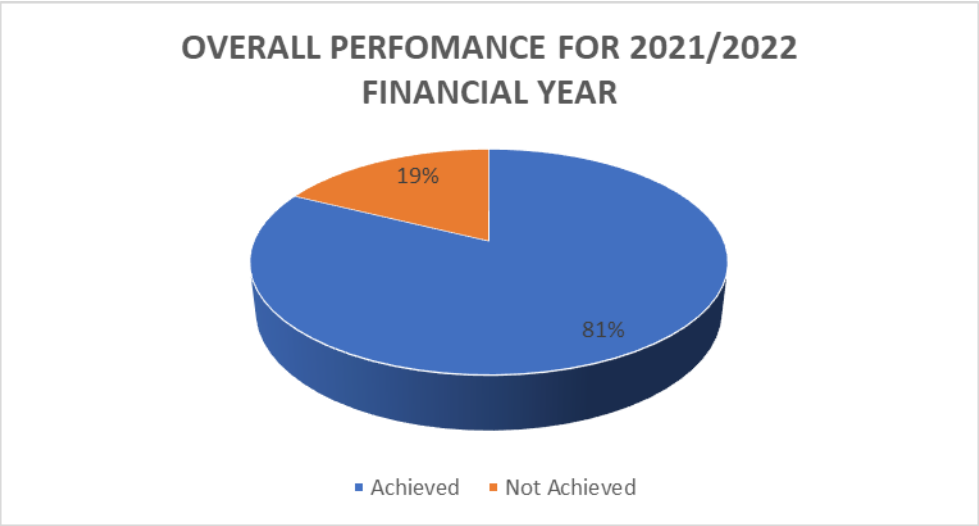


Figure 3: Annual Performance For 2021/2021 FY

Total targeted KPI's for Annual Performance for 2021/2022	Targets met	Targets not met
139	**113**	**27**
	81%	**19%**

Table 168*: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE FOR 2021/2022 FY*

BUSINESS UNITS	TARGET MET % FOR ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EXCLUDING NON-ACHIEVED
Office Of the Municipal Manager Department	**76%**
Corporate Services Department	**62%**
Technical Services Department	**72%**
Economic Development and Planning Department	**79%**
Finance Department	**100%**
Community Services Department	**92%**

TABLE 169: PERFORMANCE PER DEPARTMENT

KPA 1: Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation

To improve, attract, develop and retain human capital and to facilitate institutional transformation and organisational development.

The table below indicates the total number of targets that have been met.

2020/2021

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET %
Institutional Transformation & Development	20	13	7	65%

2021/2022

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET %
Institutional Transformation & Development	21	13	9	62%

The Figure below illustrates the performance of the KPA 1.

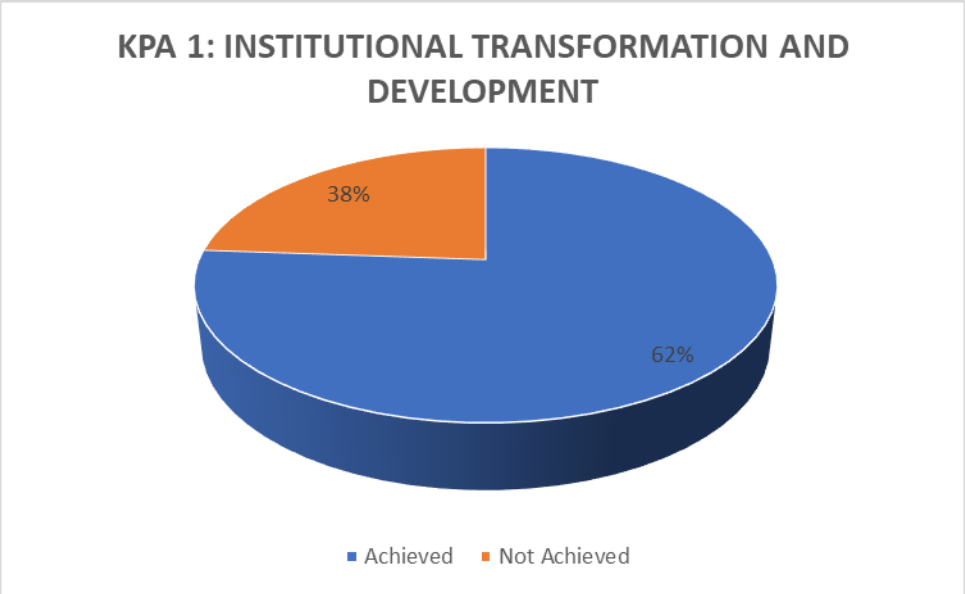


Figure 1: Performance of the KPA 1

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

8 WSP trainings were held.
1% of budget spent on the municipality WSP.
1 WSP & ATR completed and submitted to LGSETA.
Vacancy rate under 12% by end June 2022
2 OHS Trainings were conducted on 21 and 22 June 2022
4 Internal and External Bursary progress reports submitted HR Portfolio for noting.
2 EAP programs were organised.
12 Backup reports on the maintenance of ICT infrastructure submitted.
2 Data recovery test reports submitted.
12 Monthly Fleet management reports generated.

10 Council meetings were held on 6 July and 30 July 2021, 23 November 2021, 10 December 2021, 31 January 2022, 31 March 2022, 13 April, 3 May, 31 May and 22 June 2022
5 Scheduled meetings of MPAC that are co- ordinated held.
8 Developed and reviewed policies
4 Progress Reports on Risk Management submitted.

CHALLENGES AND MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
REF CS 04-2021/2022 12% target was not met 5 Interns was appointed instead of 6 due to Municipal Manager's office requested the Human Resources re-advertise posts.	Human Resource re-advertised the posts in June 2022. Management will prioritise this target in the new financial year.
REF CS 05-2021/2022 5 Interns was appointed instead of 6 due to Municipal Manager's office requested the Human Resources re-advertise posts.	Human Resource re-advertised the posts in June 2022. Management will prioritise this target in the new financial year.
REF CS 06-2021/2022 OHS Committee meeting did not sit due to no capacity within the Unit.	Management will ensure that the OHS meetings take place in the new financial year.
REF CS 11-2021/2022 The quorum did not sit due to unavailability of stakeholders.	Management to ensure that the meeting takes place in the new year financial year.
REF CS 15-2021/2022 The EXCO meetings were not held regular as per scheduled dates due to no quorum and Local Government elections.	Management to ensure that the EXCO meetings takes place as per scheduled dates in the new year financial year.
REF CS 16-2021/2022 The Portfolio meetings were not held regular as per scheduled dates due to no quorum and Local Government elections.	Management to ensure that the Portfolio meetings takes place as per scheduled dates in the new year financial year.
REF CS 18-2021/2022 3 Security Services reports submitted instead of 10 due loadshedding that affected the system, routine inspections were done manually.	Management will ensure that the inspections are made.
REF CS 19-2021/2022 3 Trainings were held instead of 8 due to no capacity within the Legal Services Unit.	Management will ensure that the trainings continue to take place in the new financial year.

Table 170: Performance KPA 1

KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

One of the core functions of the municipality is to ensure and facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure delivery to eradicate backlogs. The table below indicates the total number of targets that have been met.

2020/2021

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET%
Basic Service Delivery	**28**	**19**	**9**	**68%**

2021/2022

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGET MEET	TARGET NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET%
Basic Service Delivery	**18**	**13**	**5**	**72%**

The Figure below illustrates the performance of the KPA 2.

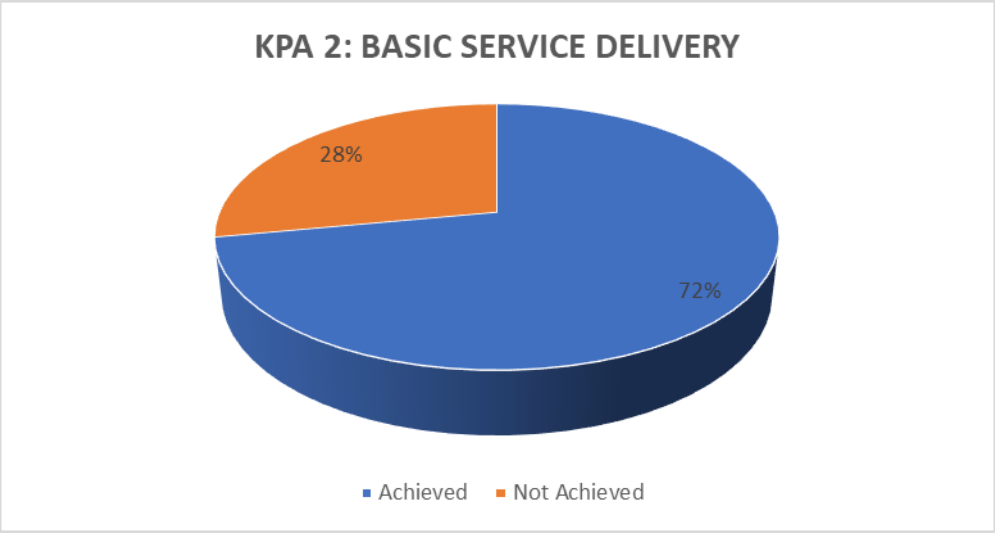


Figure 2: Performance of KPA 2

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

To ensure and facilitate the provision of sustainable infrastructure in order to eradicate backlogs.

100% Construction of Uqeko bridge completed.

1km Construction works of Nhlabamkhosi to Epitsini Access Road completed.

0.8km Rehabilitation of Etsheni Access Road (Appointment of contractor, Site establishment, Road formation and base) has been completed.

2km Rehabilitation of Ngonyameni Access Road (Appointment of contractor, Site establishment, Road formation and base) has been completed.

2.5km construction of mabhaleni has been completed

80% Construction of Dalibho CDC (Site establishment, foundation, walls and roofing) has been completed.

100% Percentage supply and installation of high mast lights completed.

100% Construction of Road Intersection (Site establishment, asphalt laying, road marking, earthworks and stormwater infrastructure installation) for Ndwedwe Testing Station has been completed.

100% Construction for preparations for household connections energised by ESKOM has been completed.

100% Supply and installation of High Mask lights

87 EPWP work opportunities were created. Target exceeded.
100% Capital expenditure spent.
4 Progress Reports on Risk Management were completed.
100% Construction of foundation (Design Report and Appointment of Service Provider-Contractor) to be completed.

CHALLENGES AND MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
REF TS 10-2021/2022 Project not implemented re-adjustment was done 2021-22 Midterm - The project re-prioritised for outer financial years due to funding shortfall.	Management to ensure that the project will be completed in new financial year 2022/2023 in quarter 2 in December 2022.
REF TS 10-2021/2022 Shortfall on the Project Budget (AG-Project not implemented re-adjustment was done 2021-22 Midterm - The project re-prioritised for outer financial years due to funding shortfall)	Management will ensure that the project is prioritised in the outer financial year 2023/2024.
REF TS 12-2021/2022 Thusong Centre Fencing re-prioritised for 2022-23 Year due to emergency work regarding stormwater upgrade that needed to be done to manage water flooding in Bhamshela Thusong Centre Offices	Management to ensure that project is completed in 2022/2023 financial year in quarter 3.
REF TS 13-2021/2022 The funding for Jonny Makhathini renovations was prioritised for emergency fixing aluminium wall plate due to failure	Management to ensure that project is completed in 2022/2023 financial year in quarter 2.
REF TS 17-2021/022 1km Construction works of Mahlabathini Access Road has not been completed. Service provider was appointed late.	Management to ensure that project is completed in 2022/2023 financial year in quarter 4.

To develop a resilient economy that creates sustainable decent jobs and reduces poverty. To facilitate the provision of support necessary for the development of SMME's and cooperatives throughout the municipality continues to upscale agriculture development.

KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The table below indicates the total number of targets that have been met.

2020/2021

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET %
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	*17*	*15*	2	88%

2021/2022

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET%
Local Economic Development	14	11	3	79%

The Figure below illustrates the performance of the KPA 3.

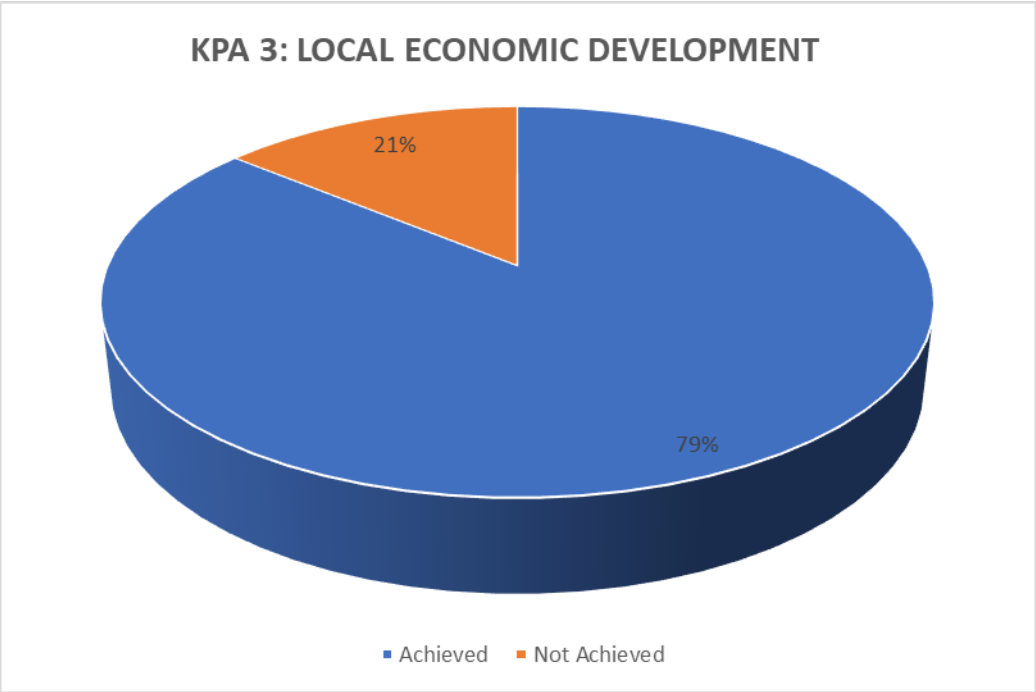


Figure 3: Performance of KPA 3

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

1 The Agricultural Indaba meeting was held on 20 July 2021 with Dept of Agriculture and Enterprise iLembe and other stakeholders.
2 New Farmers market were held on 6 October 2021 and 26 March 2022.
100 Tourism booklets developed.
8 Cooperatives were supported in quarter 2.
30 (was 8) LED SMMEs were supported in quarter 2.
2 Housing Forums were held.
2 LED Forum were held.
4 Progress Reports on Risk Management were completed.
Prepare LUMS report in consultation with Amakhosi was done.
Prepare Town Planning layout for Ndwedwe town was done.
Create a database according to each sector for SMMEs by end of 30 June 2022

CHALLENGES AND MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
REF EDP 06-2021/2022 The submission of the SPLUMA application for Ndwedwe Town Development was not submitted due to delays by the IDM DPSS team.	Management to ensure that the target is fast racked in the new financial year and the DPSS expedite the matter.
REF EDP 09-2021/2022 The Bhamshela regeneration study was submitted to EXCO but did not be presented to Council for approval.	Management will prioritise that the study and approved by Council in the new financial year

REF EDP 11-2021/2022 The LED Strategy was reviewed but not workshopped and approved by Council due to workshop being postponed.	Management will ensure that Strategies are workshopped and approved by Council in the new financial year.

KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

The finance department continuously ensures that effective and efficient municipal financial management is crucial. By improvement of cash flow liquidity and promotion of sound financial management.

The table below indicates the total number of targets that have been met.

2020/2021

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET
Financial Viability and Management	**22**	**19**	**3**	**86%**

2021/2022

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET%
Financial Viability and Management	**26**	**26**	**0**	**100%**

The Figure below illustrates the performance of the KPA 4.

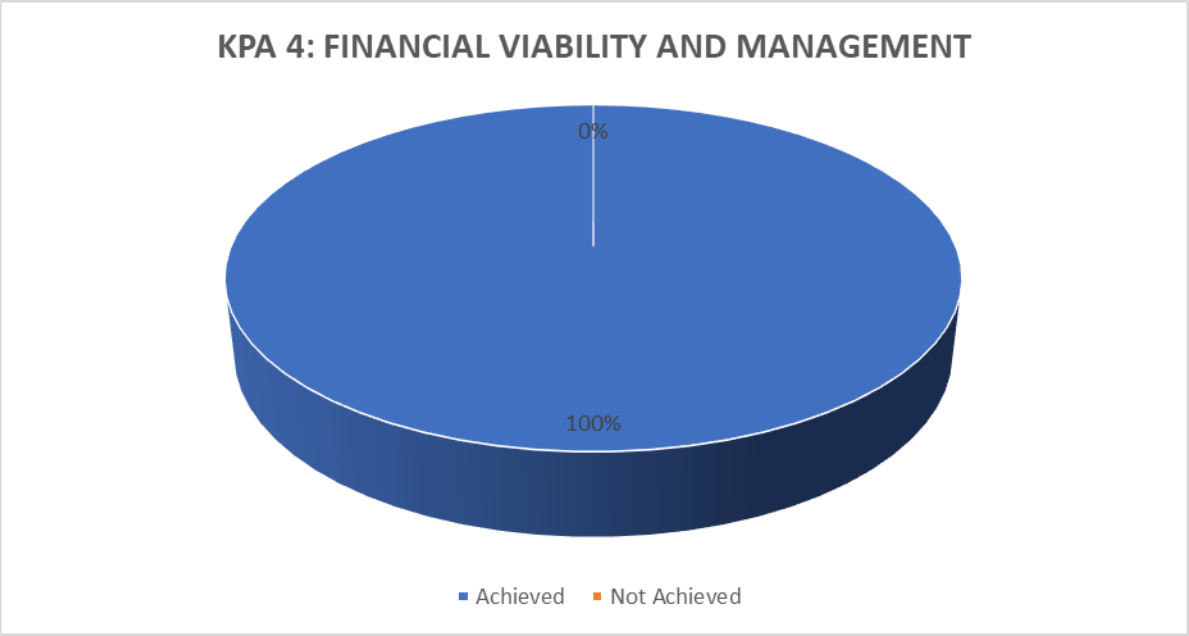


Figure 4: Performance of KPA 4

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

6 Monthly Transactional Mscoa reports submitted to Finance Portfolio and Council.
12 Monthly Section 71 MFMA reports submitted.
1 MFMA 72 Report submitted.
4 MFMA Quarterly reports were submitted.
The Adjusted Budget was adopted by Council.
Final Budget was adopted by Council.
Draft Revenue Enhancement Strategy was developed.
70% of Revenue collected.
Budget Policies were reviewed and adopted by Council dated 31 March 2022.
The compilation of the Supplementary General Valuation Roll was completed.
4 Quarterly SCM reports generated were completed.
4 SCM reports were submitted to Council.
12 Monthly Debtors reconciliation reports were completed.
12 Monthly Property Rates Reconciliations reports were submitted.
12 Monthly Bank Reconciliations reports were submitted.
12 Monthly Investment Reports were submitted.
12 Monthly Accurate grant registers were completed.
30 Days from submission were completed.
Last day of the month for 3rd parties was completed.
2020/2021 AFS was submitted to AG on 31 August 2021
45% Debt Total Borrowings & Revenue Ratio were met.
Training of Finance 5 Interns on the MFMP by end of 31 December 2021
Annual Asset verification report on movable assets was submitted to Auditor General
30 days cash on hand were met.
Current Ratio, Current Assets / Current Liabilities, (Norm: 1.5 to 2.1) target has been met.
4 Progress Report on Risk Management was completed.

KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To promote good governance and public participation by conducting annual assessments for ward committees, conduction of municipal employees for section 57 and conducting of Municipal Izimbizo's. The table below indicates the total number of targets that have been met.

2020/2021

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET
Good Governance and Public Participation	**38**	**27**	**11**	**71%**

2021/2022

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET%
Good Governance and Public Participation	**33**	**25**	**8**	**76%**

The Figure below illustrates the performance of the KPA 5.

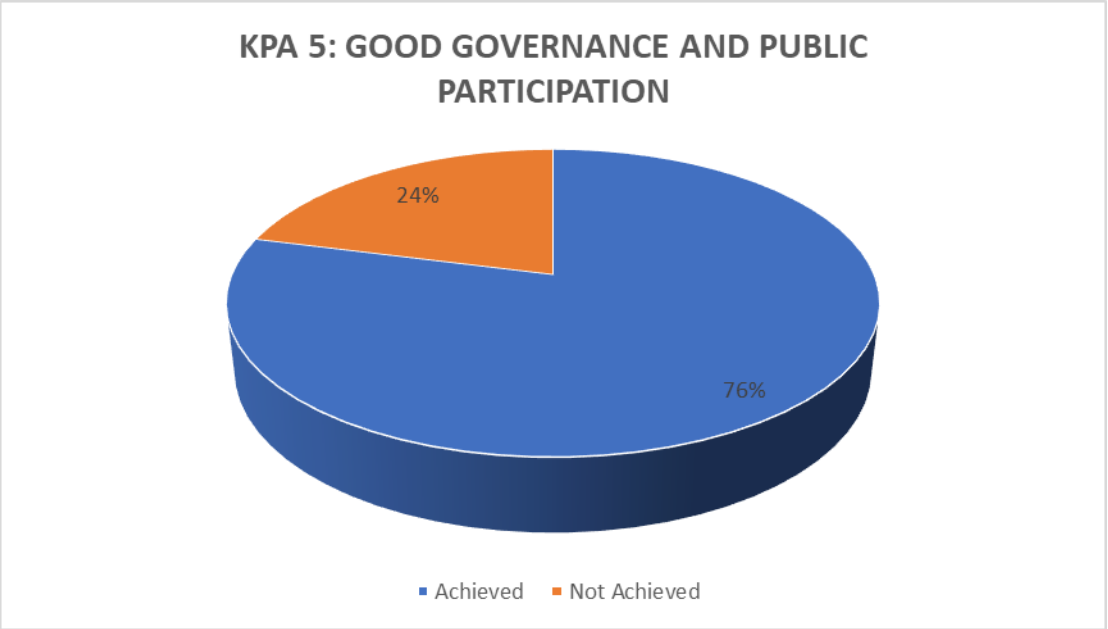


Figure 5: Performance of KPA 5

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Annual Report was adopted by Council on 31 March 2022.
Oversight Report was adopted by Council on 31 March 2022.
1 Reviewed Performance Management Framework approved by Council on 23 June 2022
1 AMPR submitted to AG on 31 August 2021
3 Activities conducted - 2022/2027 IDP adopted by Council on 23 June 2022
1 Mayoral/ IDP Imbizo to be held by end of 30 June 2022.
1 Ward Committee training was conducted.
4 Ward Committee meetings were held on 28 July, 4 October and 5 October 2021 and 20 May 2022.
9 Mayoral media slots were conducted.
20 Radio and 6 TV transmissions were conducted.
The Council Inauguration was held on 23 November 2021.
4 Progress Reports on Risk Management were completed.
1 Conduct risk assessment & develop risk register for 2022/2023 was done.
Fraud and Corruption Strategy & Policy was reviewed and the training to Councillors was provided on 28 June 2022 and Policy adopted by Council on 29 July 2022.
20 Sports programmes were held on 5, 6, 21 August, 5,7, 14, 17 and 23 September 2021, 6 October and 26 October 2021.
1 Golden game was held on 6 October 2021.
1 Disability Games was hosted on 9 December 2021.
3 SALGA Interward Games were held on 16, 17 and 21 October 2021
1 Mayoral Sports Development Cup Tournament and hosted on 23 October 2021.
11 Sports and Recreation Capacity Building Workshops were held on 2, 3, 10,12, 20 October and 8 ,17, 20 and 26 November, 6 and 16 December 2021
1 Examination Prayer was hosted on 25 October 2021

10 CAO were completed at 4 schools on 17 and 22 September 2021 and 3 Boys Camps were held on 24, 25 and 26 November 2021.
1 Young Local Artists Support workshop was held.
25 SLAs were drafted.

CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
REF MM 01-2021/2022 Internal Audit report was not done in quarter 4. The Internal Audit service provider contract expired in January 2022.	Management prioritises the appointment of the Service provider for the Internal Audit in the new financial year.
REF MM 05-2021/2022 The quarterly performance reviews did not take place due to no Audit Committee Chairperson appointed.	Management will ensure that the target is met in quarter 1.
REF MM 13-2021/2022 Municipal Newsletters were not issued due to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.	The target has been reviewed due to budget constraints. The KPI will be prioritised in the new financial year.
REF MM 17-2021/2022 3 Ethics/Risk Committee meetings held due to the RMC Chairperson contract ended in February 2022. Meetings dates 11 August 2021, 21 October 2021 and 22 February 2022.	Management to ensure that project is prioritised in 2022/2023 financial year.
REF MM 20-2021/2022 Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework was not met due to the Risk Chairperson has not been appointed.	Management to ensure that project is prioritised in 2022/2023 financial year.
REF MM -21-2021/2022 Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy & Policy was not met due to the Risk Chairperson has not been appointed.	Management to ensure that project is prioritised in 2022/2023 financial year.
REF MM 30- 2021/2022 1 Career guidance and Expo programmes was held due to unavailability of stakeholders2.	Management to ensure that the target is prioritised in the new year financial year.
REF MM 32- 2021/2022 Youth Council members were appointed late therefore the meeting was not held.	Management to ensure that the target is completed in the new year financial year.

KPA 6: COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES
To facilitate the provision of infrastructure throughout the municipality. The table below indicates the total number of targets that have been met.

2020/2021

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET
Community and Social Services	**30**	**22**	**8**	**73%**

2021/2022

NATIONAL KPA's	TOTAL KPI's	TARGETS MET	TARGETS NOT MET	TOTAL TARGETS MET%
Community and Social Development Services	**27**	**25**	**2**	**92%**

The Figure below illustrates the performance of the KPA 6.

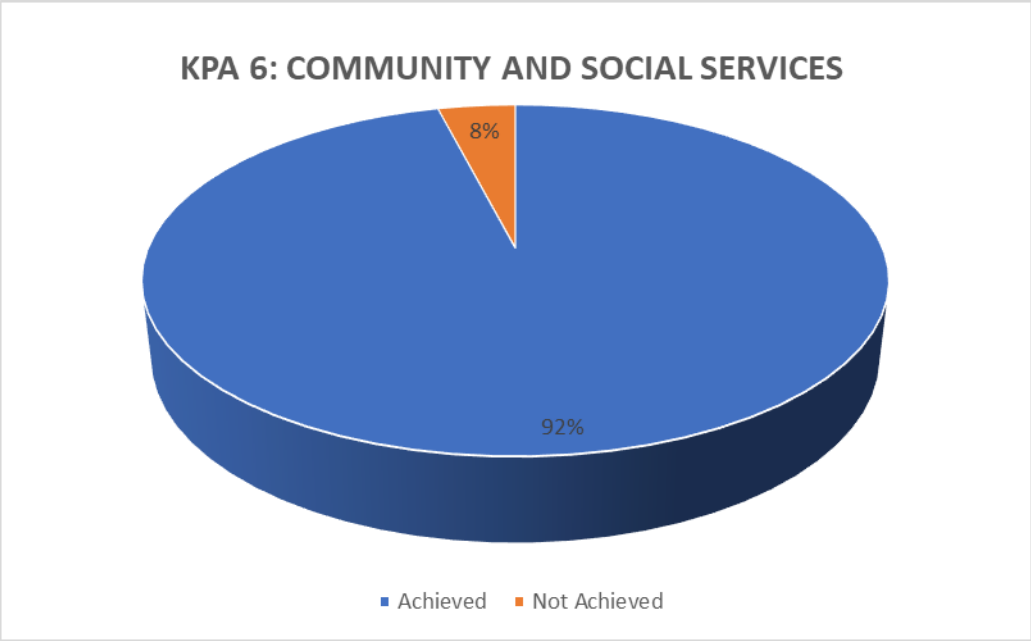


Figure 6: Performance of KPA 6

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

335 Refuse collections collected.
Buy Back Structure Feasibility Study (Phase One) was adopted by Council end of 30 June 2022.
Final reviewed Indigent Policy and Register was adopted.
50 Books were purchased.
2 Men's Parliamentary programmes were held at Parliament on 5 August and Men's Britz programme was held on 06 August 2021
2 Women's Commemoration were held on 11 and 26 August 2021
2 Disability Programme was held on 06 October 2021
38 Campaigns were held for dress a child.
1 Ingoma Yesintu Programme was held on 16 October 2021
1 Farm Workers programme held by 23 October 2021
1 Christmas Programme for Senior Citizens held on 15 December 2021
1 Moral regeneration event was held on 19 August 2021
2 Civil Society Forum meeting was held on 28 August 2021 and 14 December 2021
2 HIV and Aids Programmes were held on 27 August 2021 and 08 December 2021
1 16 Days of activism Programme was held on 01 December 2021.
1 Umkhosi wesintu event was held on 03 October 2021.
1 Umkhosi Womhlanga Ndwedwe Reed dance Celebrations event was held on 23 September 2021

1 Mandela day programme was held on 30 July 2021
4 OSS/LTT Meetings were held.
2 Operation MBO meetings were held on 27 August and 22 October 2021
OSS and Local Aids Committee meetings were held on 04 August and 1 September 2021, 6 April and 4 May 2022
12 Community Awareness were held on 4,6,21 August 2021 and 8, 9, 22 September 2021 and 08 and 26 November 2021, 26 and 28 October 2021. Target exceed.
1 Disaster Management Advisory Forum meetings were held on 2 December 2021
Reviewed Disaster Management Sector Plan was adopted.
12 Monthly reports were submitted to the Provincial disaster management centre.
4 Progress Reports on Risk Management were completed.

CHALLENGES AND MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

CHALLENGES	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
REF COM 03 2021/2022: The Cemetery Feasibility Study was completed but not workshopped and approved by Council due to the workshop being postponed to the new financial year.	Management will ensure that the Feasibility Study is workshopped and approved by Council in the new financial year.
REF COM 04 2021/2022: Final reviewed Indigent Policy was adopted by Council on 31 March 2022. However, the Register was not approved by Council.	Management will ensure that the Feasibility Study is workshopped and approved by Council in the new financial year

14.2 PMS Framework/Policy

A copy of the Municipality PMS Framework is attached as **Annexure T**. The PMS Framework has been approved on 30 May 2023.

14.3 Back to Basics

14.3.1 OPMS (Organisational Scorecard/SDBIP) Aligned to B2B

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) are aligned to the Back-to-Basics pillars. The Organisational Scorecard and SDBIPs are attached as Annexure W for ease of reference. The Back-to-Basics programme has been prioritised by the Municipality and the IDP has clearly shown how the Back-to-Basics Program is being implemented.

The Office of the President initiated the Back-to-Basics programme in September 2014, and it is implemented in municipalities by the National and Provincial CoGTA.

There was a declaration of intent that was signed by former Premier, Senzo Mchunu, MEC Dube- Ncube and municipalities wherein they pledged to ensure that there is effective implementation of the Back-to-Basics programme. The Back-to-Basics programme does not derive from a sudden impulse to make a few cosmetic changes in local government. Rather, it is a carefully and well-thought through and designed plan which aims to:

- Restore the spirit of effective service delivery, efficient administration and clean governance in all 278 municipalities and 61 municipalities of the KwaZulu natal province.
- Ensure that all municipalities perform their basic responsibilities and functions without compromise.
- The programme is built on 5 pillars. Each pillar has sub-questions which relate to it.
- Both National and Provincial pillars are aligned to support the national priorities.

Five (05) Pillars of Back to Basics:

- Put people first and their concerns first and ensure constant contact with communities through effective public participation platforms.
- Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services of the right quality and standard. This includes planning for, delivering and maintaining infrastructure and amenities, and managing the budget. Ensure that there are no failures in services and, where these occur, urgently restore services.
- Be well governed and demonstrate good governance and administration - cut wastage, spend public funds prudently, hire competent staff, and ensure transparency and accountability.
- Ensure sound financial management and accounting, and prudently manage resources to sustainably deliver services and bring development to communities.
- Build and maintain sound institutional and administrative capabilities, administered and managed by dedicated and skilled personnel at all levels.

14 .3.2 Provincial Monitoring Tool

Following an initiate to develop a common set of indicators for secondary/Intermediate cities, district municipalities and the remainder of the local municipalities builds on the joint work of the Department of the Cooperative Governance (DCOG), National Treasury and The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) to implement reporting reforms at municipal level. This initiative began by reviewing, rationalising, and streaming reporting arrangements in metropolitan as communication in MFMA Circular No. 88 of 2017.

The new provincial monitoring tool replaces the Back-to-Basics pillars. The pillars of units of measurement in the Technical Indicator Descriptions and Indicator Formulas were amended so that they match or are properly aligned with the indicators as per the inputs received from municipalities. KZN Monitoring Tool represents the following:

- Put people first and the concerns first and ensure constant contact with communities through effective public participation platforms.
- Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services of the right quality and standard. This includes planning for, delivering and maintaining infrastructure and amenities, and managing the budget. Ensure that there are no failures in services and, where these occur, urgently restore services.
- Be well governed and demonstrate good governance and administration - cut wastage, spend public funds prudently, hire competent staff, and ensure transparency and accountability.
- Ensure sound financial management and accounting, and prudently manage resources to sustainably deliver services and bring development to communities.
- Build and maintain sound institutional and administrative capabilities, administered, and managed by dedicated and skilled personnel at all levels.

The programme is reported to National CoGTA on monthly basis and Provincial CoGTA on quarterly basis. Assessments are done quarterly by provincial CoGTA so as to validate the reports in a form of Portfolio of Evidence and meetings with relevant units in the municipality. The Support plan developed by Provincial CoGTA is based on the Auditor Generals findings; Provincial Treasury Report; key challenges identified in the Municipal IDP as well as Reporting and Compliance units within CoGTA.

SECTION I:

15. I: ANNEXURES

Annexure A Consolidated One Plan
Annexure B SDF 2023/2024 Review
Annexure C Disaster Management Framework
Annexure C1 Disaster Management Plan
Annexure C2 Disaster Risk Management Sector Plan
Annexure D Human Resource Plan
Annexure E Employment Equity Plan
Annexure E1 Workplace Skills
Annexure E2 LGSETA Letter Acknowledgement
Annexure E3 Selection and Recruitment Policy
Annexure F ICT Frameworks
Annexure G Ward Based Plans 2023/2024 Fy
Annexure H Master Water Plan
Annexure H Master Sanitation Plan
Annexure I IWMP
Annexure J Pauper and Indigent Burial Policy
Annexure J1 Cemetery Feasibility Study, Pauper and Indigent Burial Policy
Annexure K Ndwedwe Asset Roads Maintenance Plan
Annexure L Reviewed Led Strategy
Annexure L1 Informal Economy Policy
Annexure M KZN 293 MSOCA Schedule
Annexure N Investment Register
Annexure O Procurement Plan
Annexure O1 SCM Policy
Annexure O2 Indigent Policy
Annexure O3 Revenue Enhancement Strategy
Annexure P Audit Action Plan
Annexure Q AG Report For 2021/2022
Annexure R1 Audited Apr Excel 2021/2022
Annexure R Final Audited Apr 2021/2022
Annexure R NLM Ward Based Plans For 2023/2024 Financial Year
Annexure S NLM Final Draft Top Layer & Departmental SDBIPS 2023/2024
Annexure T PMS Framework 2023/2024 FY

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