RAY NKONYENI
MUNICIPALITY

2022/2023 – 2026/2027 FINAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



STRATEGIC PLANNING SECTION

10 CONNOR STREET

PORT SHEPSTONE

4260

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description	Acronym	Description
ABET	Adult Basic Education& Training	**DFA**	Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act no. 67 of 1995)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	**DM**	District Municipality
AFS	Annual Financial Statements	**DOH**	Department of Health
AG	Auditor-General	**DORA**	Division of Revenue Act
ANC	African National Congress	**DOT**	Department of Transport
APAC	Association of Public Accounts Committees	**DSB**	Development and Services Board
ARV	Antiretroviral(Treatment or Therapy)	**DTI**	Department of Trade and Industry
BAS	Basic Accounting System	**DWA**	Department of Water Affairs
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment	**EAP**	Employee Assistance Programme
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority	**EIA**	Environmental Impact Assessment
CBD	Central Business District	**EMP**	Environmental Management Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation	**EPWP**	Expanded Public Works Programme
CCDF	Consolidated Capital Development Fund	**EXCO**	Executive Committee
CCTV	Close Circuit Television	**FBS**	Free Basic Services
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	**FET**	Further Education and Training
Cllr	Councilor	**FMG**	Financial Management Grant
COOP	Cooperative	**FPA**	Fire Protection Association
CPF	Community Police Forum	**GAMAP**	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practices
DA	Democratic Alliance	**GDP**	Gross Domestic Product
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture	**GDS**	Growth and Development Strategy
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa	**GIS**	Geographical Information System
DAEA	Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs	**GRAP**	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice

DCS **DCOMMS** **DSPG** **DDPS** **DTS** **DTS**	Department of Corporate Services Department of Community Services Department of Strategic Planning and Governance Department Development Planning Services Department of Technical Services Department of Technical Services	**HCDA**	Hibiscus Coast Development Agency
HCM	Hibiscus Coast Municipality	**KPA**	Key Performance Area
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual	**KPI**	Key Performance Indicator
HEAC	Housing Evaluation Assessment Committee	**KZN**	KwaZulu-Natal
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	**LA**	Local Authority
HOD	Head of Department	**LAC**	Local AIDS Council
ICC	International Convention Centre	**LGSETA**	Local Government Sector Education Authority
ICT	Information Communication Technology	**LED**	Local Economic Development
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation	**LLF**	Local Labour Forum
IDMSA	Institute of Disaster Management of South Africa	**LM**	Local Municipality
		LUMS	Land Usage Management System
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	**MAMC**	Margate Airport Management Company
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission	**MCPF**	Municipal Councillors' Pension Fund
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party	**MDB**	Municipal Demarcation Board
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations	**MDG**	Millennium Development Goals

ILGM	Institute for Local Government Management of South Africa	**MEC**	Member of Executive Committee
IMATU	Independent Municipal and Allied TradeUnion	**MFMA**	Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act Nº 56 of 2003)
IMESA	Institute of Municipal Engineers of South Africa	**MIG**	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
IMFO	Institute for Municipal Financial Officers	**M&E**	Monitoring and Evaluation
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural DevelopmentProgramme	**MIIU**	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit
IT	Information Technology	**MINMEC**	(Meeting between the) Minister (of DPLG) and Members of the Executive Council responsible for local government
MIR	Municipal International Relations	**RNM**	Ray Nkonyeni Municipality
		SAMWU	South African Municipal Workers Union
MLB	Motor Licensing Bureau	**SAP**	South African Police
MM	Municipal Manager	**SANRAL**	South African National Roads Agency Ltd
MPCC	Multi-Purpose Community Centre (Thusongs)	**SCM**	Supply Chain Management
MPRA	Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act Nº6 of 2004)	**SDBIP**	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
MSA	Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act Nº 117 of 1998)	**SDF**	Spatial Development Framework
MSA	Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act Nº 32 of2000)	**SEA**	Strategic Environmental Assessment
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	**SEDA**	Small Enterprise Development Agency
MSP	Municipal Service Partnerships	**SMME**	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
MTAS	Municipal Turnaround Strategy	**STATSSA**	Statistics South Africa

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	**STI**	Sexually Transmitted Infection
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
NDP	National Development Plan	**TB**	Tuberculosis
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa	**UGU**	Ugu District Municipality
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	**WSP**	Workplace Skills Plan
NHBRC	National Home Builders Registration Council	**WSSD**	Workplace Skills Plan
NSRI	National Sea rescue	**SOPA**	State of the Province Address
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety	**SONA**	State of the Nation Address
OPMS	Organizational Perfomance Management System	**SWOT**	Strength, Weaknesses, Organizational, Threats
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy	**FLISP**	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme
PMS	Perfomance Management System		
SALGA	South African Local Government		
SCDA	South Coast Development Agency		

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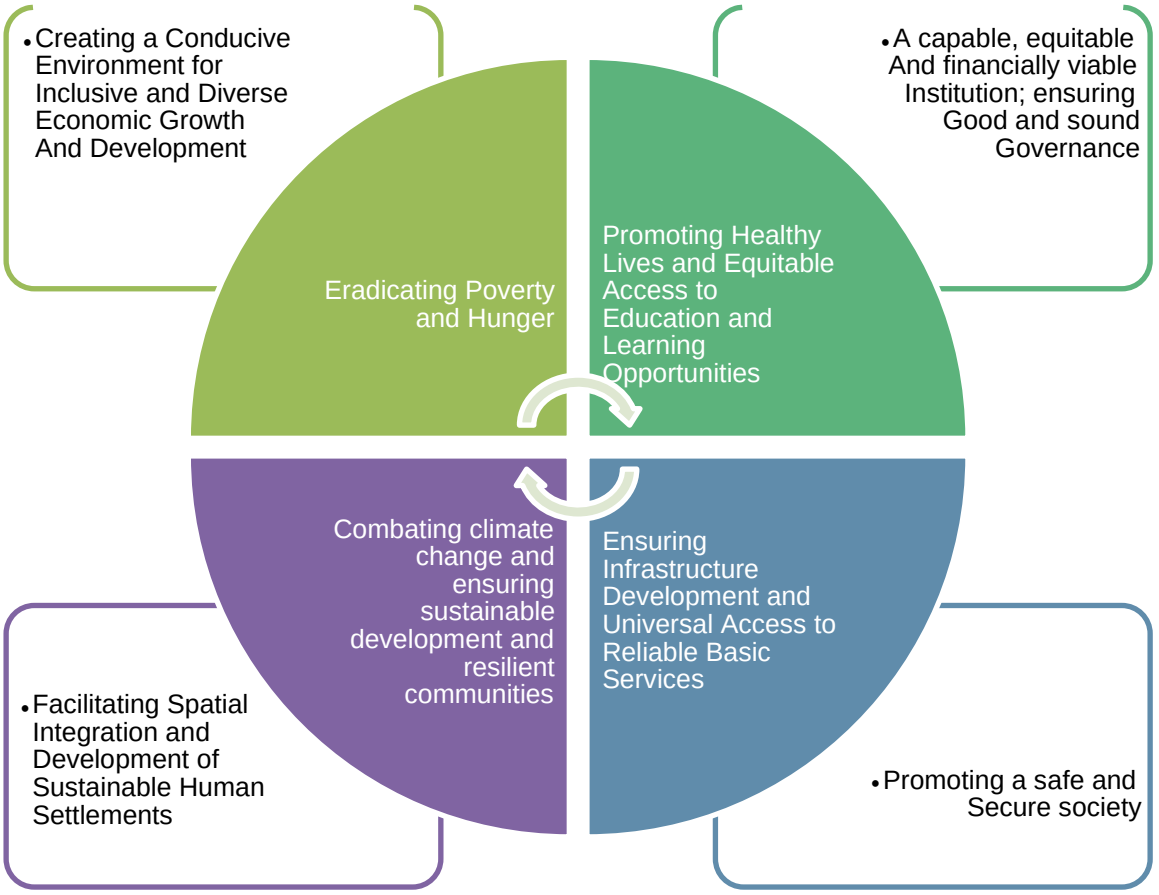
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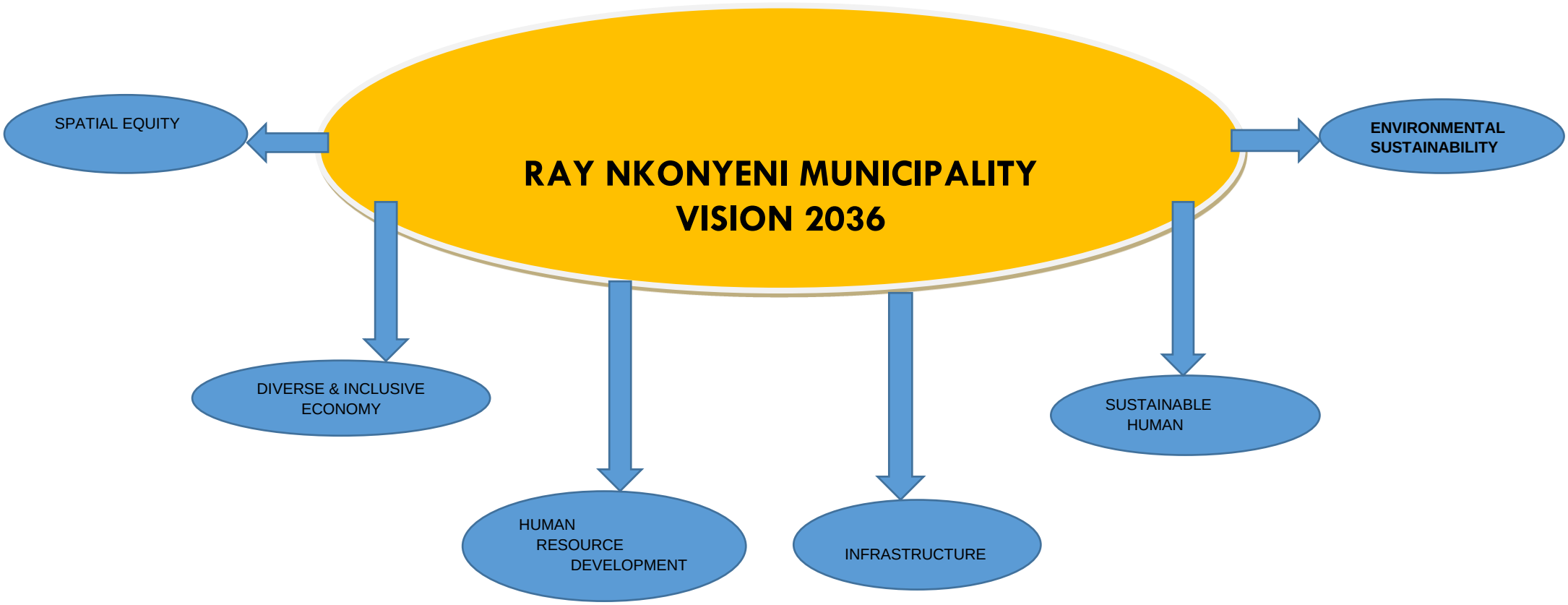
What Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's IDP Seeks To Achieve

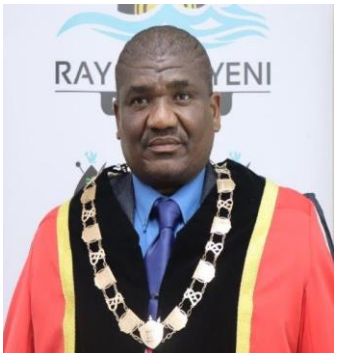


Landscape Character of the Municipality



How Ray Nkonyeni Municipality seeks to be a game changer of the South Coast Development





FORWORD FROM THE MAYOR

Honorable Cllr IS Mqadi

I am humbled to share a few ideas on the 5 year Integrated Development Programme (IDP) on behalf of the recently elected Council of Ray Nkonyeni municipality.

The Council elected in November of last year walks on the shoulders of giants, who ensured that our development programme, the backbone of is service delivery, remains at the highest efficiency. We are honoured that we step into a municipality which holds the values of Batho Pele in high regard and is in turn similarly regarded.

But as we correctly articulated at our inaugural meeting, an organisation cannot live on past accolades. It must continue to chart a living legacy, and our IDP document is one such instrument. The IDP document we seek to craft should encompass the fifteen-point plan we have set ourselves for the term:

1. Our streets need to be clean, and deal with the escalating illegal dumping
2. Waste must be collected on time and regularly
3. Grass or verges must be properly and regularly cut
4. Our roads need to be maintained, be drivable with no potholes
5. Our streetlights and robots must be functional
6. Where we supply power, we must ensure that households and businesses have regular power supply
7. Bylaws must be enforced, and crime prevention prioritized
8. Traffic management must be improved
9. Illegal structures and/or buildings should be dealt with accordingly
10. Our turnaround times on attending to building plans and other related matters should be user- friendly and encourage development
11. Our vulnerable communities including the Youth, Women and People with Disabilities must be taken care of and provided with necessary support and opportunities
12. Communication with our communities and stakeholders must be regarded as a strategic process and must be orientated towards synchronization of actions
13. There must be considerable investment, in terms of focus and resources to enable local economic development
14. We need to ensure that there are systems in place that will enable our municipality to be financially stable and sustainable; good governance must be the pillar
15. We must build cohesive communities that will enable people to coexist with each other

We believe that in implementing our IDP, we will have done justice if it is centred on the principles which embrace our blueprint for better service delivery. We have no doubt that working together with our communities and organised formations, we will achieve our objective to remain the organisation of choice not only in our district but in the entire province of KwaZulu Natal and beyond.

I thank you

Honorable Cllr IS Mqadi
Mayor



MESSAGE FROM THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

MR MAXWELL SIHLE MBILI

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has yet again made it through a very trying year. The recent abrupt floods that befell the KZN were tragic. There was massive structural damage and many lives were lost, even in our own district. We extend our sincere and heartfelt condolences to all those who were affected by this tragedy. The municipality has been working hard to redress the physical and structural damage done while continuing to deliver services to our communities.

I take pride in announcing that Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has produced, over the last three consecutive years one of the best credible IDPs in the province. This is a notable milestone and an ode to the efficient functionality of the municipality that we hope to continue to fulfil as we embark on formulating the 5th Generation IDP, 2022/2023-2026/2027. The 5 year IDP plan we have formulated was informed by the 2021/22 IDP as well as Cogta guidelines and MEC comments. The IDP will be a commitment to address the challenges the municipality has faced.

In January 2022, new council of the municipality was sworn into office and commitments in terms of good governancen were made and I am sure they will take the municipality to greater heights. For the municipality to have a solid foundation and sound strategies, a strategic planning session was then held in February which I am proud to announce that the session set out a a clear guide for the next 5 years, based on the fifteen points by the honourable Mayor.The municipality is well placed to provide strategic direction, as it forms one of its core mandates.Creative ideas were developed to meet this mandate, at the same time mitigating risks.

Accordingly, as a municipality, we had to respect and implement the participatory approach that we are mandated to follow. In line with that, a number of public engagements were held including Mayoral Roadshows, public notices in the local media and IDP Representative Forums to ensure we compile a comprehensive and credible IDP. The participatory approach always proves useful for the municipality, not only because it is mandated, but because it ensures that there is transparency and accountability to its communities at large. It therefore becomes an important platform where the municipality has an open engagement with its communities and stakeholders at a grass root level.
It is important to note that challenges still prevail in meeting the local government mandate, however, through hard work, dedication and focus by both the political leadership as well as administration, the municipality has managed to maintain its stability and prosperity.
The municipality further strives to meet the millennium development goals and align with all national and provincial policies and imperatives as well as theDistrict Development Plan. Thus, improvement is eveidence on infrastructure, health care, financial management, provision of basic services, and other municipal mandates

I must extend a word of gratitude to the entire Ray Nkonyeni administration who made it possible to obtain an unqualiied Audit in the 2021/22 financial year. As a municipality,we have set very high standards to ensure that in the next financial year, a clean audit is obtained. Corrective measures are in place to address the AG findings.

In closing, I applaud the dedication being displayed by both the political leadership and administration, of working together to fullfill the mandate of local government, which is service delivery.

MAXWELL SIHLE MBILI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Vision

By 2036 Ray Nkonyeni will be a prime tourist- friendly- economically diversified, and smart municipality with equitable access to opportunities and services in a safe and healthy environment

Mission

The pality is committed to create an enabling environment for the establishment of agriculture; maritime; leading tourism and industrial hub to create business and employment opportunities for sustainable development and improved quality of lives through shared vision; smart service delivery solutions and collaboration with stakeholder

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Who are we?

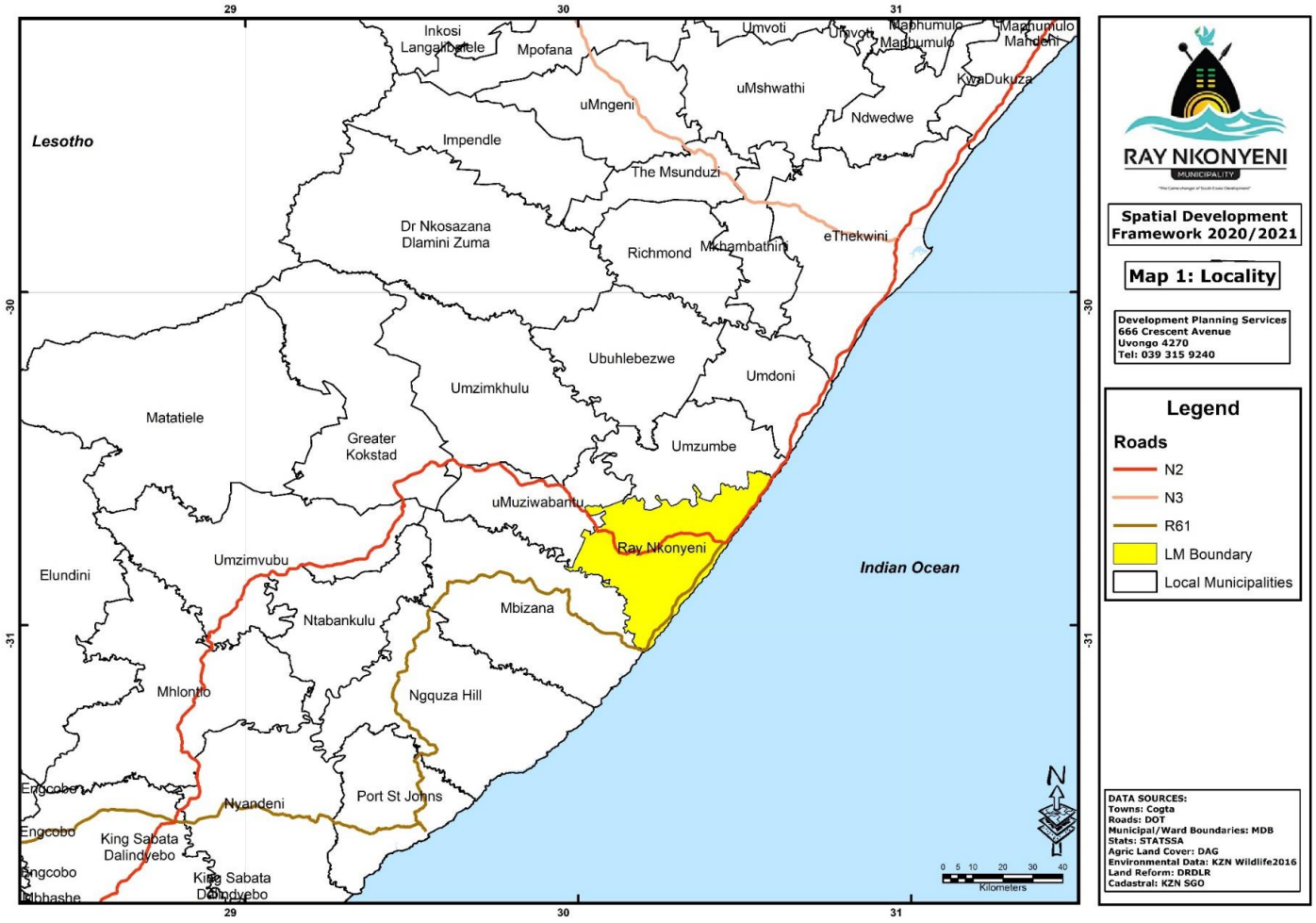
Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality (RNM) is a category B Municipality within Ugu District (DC21), located on the south coast of KwaZulu-Natal and is ranked number five (5) in the Province in terms of size and population. It's administrative seat in Port Shepstone. The municipality was established after the August 2016 local elections by the merging of Ezinqoleni and Hibiscus Coast local municipalities. In total, there are thirty six wards, consisting of both urban and rural of which nine (9) are Traditional Authoritative areas.

The municipal area covers approximately 1594km² in geographic area. Privately owned land constitutes approximately 26 500 hectares. The municipality boarders the Indian Ocean on its eastern part while the far southern part of the municipality runs Umtamvuna River which is the boundary between Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN) and the Eastern Cape. The north-western part is bordered by Umuziwabantu Municipality while Umzumbe municipality borders the northern part. Its boundary extends further to the hinterland which is basically rural and these areas are administered under traditional authority. The coastal belt stretches from Hibberden to Port Edward and covers approximately 72 km.

The spatial location of the municipality is an advantage as the National Road (N2) runs through it providing accessibility and linkage with both Ethekwini metropolitan area and beyond as well as the Eastern Cape. The distance from the City of Durban (Ethekwini Municipality head office) to Port Shepstone (RNM head office) is 120km. It must be noted that Durban is the main commercial centre of KZN and one of the seven metropolitan cities of the Republic of South Africa. Our municipality's close proximity to this sole metropolitan city of the province is a locational advantage.

The coastal belt is characterised by urban formal development and is more developed while the interior has sparsely populated housing typologies with less development. The hinterland is further characterized by steep topography which is one reason probably of less development and this has further affected the settlement patterns. It must be noted that in many parts of the country, there is very little or no development on steep topography as it is quite costly, so Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is no exception. The furthest northern part of the municipality is largely characterized by protected and conservation worthy areas. There are no economic nodes in the hinterland except for one small town, Izingolweni, with a few retail shops. Also in the hinterland is the breathtaking Oribi Gorge which serves as a tourist attraction as well as home to a number of rare species and indigenous forests. On the contrary, the coastal belt is completely dotted by economic nodes of different hierarchies. There are also conservation areas dotted along the coastal belt.

Map 1: Locality Map



Source: GIS 2020, Source GIS Unit 2020

1.1 Population

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a population of approximately 392 405(2016 according to the latest StatsSA release (2016 community survey), see below:

- Population under 15 : 34.4%
- Population 15 to 64 : 61.0%
- Population over 65 : 4.7%

The population within the municipality has been growing rapidly throughout the years due to a number of socio-economic factors. There has been a constant racial pattern as well, with Africans being dominant by a huge margin (82%) and followed by Whites (11%). The African population is distributed throughout the municipal 36 wards. Wards along the coastal belt are densely populated due to economic reasons. Compared to the other three sister local municipalities within the district, RNM has the highest population. Since 1996 to date, there has been a steady increase in the population mainly due to immigration given the better socio-economic opportunities in RNM compared to other place in the district and neighboring northern part of Eastern Cape Province. Although there was overall increases across races, Indians fluctuated.

The highest population category of the municipality is young people between the ages of 14 and 35. The entire district youth population is 434 080, with RNM alone accounting for just over 50% of this figure.

Consistent with the national trend, the municipality has less males than females. This is attributed to socio-economic factors. In as much as RNM has a thriving economy, due to the steady influx of people from other neighboring municipalities and other areas over the years, there has been a steady rise of unemployment. This has resulted in many people migrating to in search of greener pastures. Another contributing factor of why the number of males is lower is the social factor. According to the district's Department of Health, statistical information, many men succumb to diseases early in life compared to women.

1.2 Migration

According to findings from the Home Affairs Department,In-migration,out-migration and internal migration are the most common types of migrationswithin RNM and therefor, when planning takes place, this must also be taken into consideration. Trends and patterns of migration have changed over the years and it is therefore imperative to discuss the different types of migration the municipality has experienced over the years.

- In-Migrants (The number of people entering a geographical area)
- Out-Migrants (The number of people leaving a geographical area)
- Internal Migration (Country to City/town)
- International Migration (Voluntary Migration, and involuntary migration)
- Mobility (Temporary migrants as they do not have permanent residence).

Due to the economic activities within the municipality, more in-migration as well as more internal migration has been experienced as compared to the other Ugu sister municipalities.

In migrants come from neighbouring municipalities and the neighbouring Province, which is the Eastern Cape. In this regard, it is imperative that in the planning of the municipality, the influx of people must be considered. Internal migration is common as well. These are the people originally from within the municipality, who reside in rural areas and move to urban areas in search of job opportunities. The municipality has also experienced international

migrants as well as mobility migration. In the case of international migrants within the municipality, it is basically those migrants who provide different types of services and everyone benefits. The municipality is in possession of all the different types of migrations within its jurisdiction, obtained from StatsSA

1.3 Municipal Governance

On governance, Council consists of seventy one members, elected by mixed-member proportional representation of which twelve of these form the top Executive Committee and it consists of His Worship: Mr Mayor, Cllr IS Mqadi, the Speaker: Cllr PZ Mzindle, Deputy Mayor: Cllr GS Shange, Chief Whip: Cllr T.T. Hlophe and 08 members representing the main organization(ANC) and the opposition, which is the EFF, IFP and the DA. Council consists of seventy members, of which twelve of these form the top executive Committee as shown below:

Executive Committee (EXCO) members)

		
Cllr IS Mqadi (Mayor) – ANC	**Cllr GS Shange (Deputy Mayor) – ANC**	**Cllr PZ Mzindle (Speaker)**
		
Cllr T Hlophe PR (Chief Whip)	**Cllr RP Gumbi – ANC**	**Cllr LV Ntanza – ANC**
		
Cllr MT Lubanyana – ANC	**Cllr ET Khanyase – ANC**	**Cllr LA Garbade – DA**
		
Cllr D Rawlins – DA	**Cllr ZB Ndwalane – IFP**	**Cllr NF Mqadi – EFF**

1.4 Municipal Administration

Administratively, RNM is headed by the Municipal Manager, Mr SM Mbili, assisted by seven heads of departments with fourty three (43) line managers. The municipality comprises of seven portfolio committees providing oversight for each of the seven departments. The table below lists the departments and their portfolio committees as well as their respective Heads of Departments.

Administration Governance (Portfolio Committee and their Department Heads)

Municipal Manager	Key Functions
 SM Mbili	The Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer of the Municipality and is responsible for ensuring that the administration is run effectively from top down. And as such ensures good governance within the institution through the assistance of the internal audit and risk management units and compliance with all legal requirements through legal services section.
Heads of Departments	**Key Functions**
 **Corporate Services:** N Thabatha	Provides leadership and guidance on human resource management, skills development, labour relations, IT, estates management, employee wellness initiatives, meetings administration and legal advisory services.
 **Community Services:** BM Ndwalane	Provides leadership and guidance with regards to education and waste minimization, cleansing and waste management, aquatic safety and arts and culture.
 **Public Safety:** SA Nzimande	Provides leadership and guidance to the Department for the achievement of Organisational goals and IDP objectives which enhance service delivery achievements and better services delivered to community.
 **Technical Services:** M Qwabe	Provide leadership and strategic direction in regards to housing, roads & storm water, electricity, public works, facilities management, institutional & social development and project management administration. Provide guidance to the council, executive committee and local community with regards to provision of basic infrastructural services. Ensure compliance with all legislative requirements.
 **Economic Development, Tourism & Planning:** KJ ZULU	To provide leadership and guidance with regards to Economic Development and Development planning. Provide leadership and guidance on Spatial and environmental management through town planning, building control, environmental management and signage control.
 **Strategic Planning & Governance:** SC ZAMA	Provide leadership and guidance on mayoralty, communications, brand management, marketing, events, public participation, youth development, vulnerable groups' development and empowerment, occupational health and safety of the workplace environment, integrated development planning and organisational performance management.
 **Treasury CFO : A Zuma**	Provides leadership and guidance in overseeing all Treasury activities, ensuring compliance with all acts and legal prescripts required for accurate reporting to all stakeholders.

1.4.1 Line Managers

Within the seven Departments of the municipality are forty four (44) line managers. Managers report directly to their respective Heads of Department except for the Manager Internal Audit and Manager in the office of the MM who report to the municipal manager. The organogram was approved by Council in 2017

Below is a table of Line one Managers

Table 1: Line Managers

DEPARTMENT	MANAGER DESIGNATION	TOTAL
i.Office of the Municipal Manager	• Manager Internal Audit • Manager in the Municipal Office	2
1.Corporate Services	• Manager Human Resources • Manager Legal and Compliance • Manager Estates and Administration • Manager Fleet Management • Manager Administration management • Manager Information Technology-Vacanct • Manager Labour Relations and Wellness	7
2.Development Planning Services	• Senior Manager Building Control • Manager Town Planning • Manager Environmental Management and Signage Control • Manager Aviation Services • Manager Local Economic Development and Tourism • Manager Technology Hub	6
3. Public Safety	Superintendents Law Enforcements x2 • Superint Operations • Public transport and administration • Manager Fire, Rescue and Disaster • Manager Motor Licensing and Bureau	4
4.Community Services	• Manager Cleansing and Waste Management X 2 • Manager Education and Waste Minimization • Manager Arts and Culture • Manager Aquatic Safety	6

	• Manager EPWP/CWP	
5.Strategic Planning and Governance	• Manager Mayoralty and Communications • Manager Performing, Monitoring and Evaluating • Manager Youth Development • Manager Stake Holder Relations and Customer Care • Manager Special Programmes • Senior Manager Strategic Planning • Manager Speaker's Office	7
6.Treasury	• Manager Budgeting and Reporting • Manager Supply Chain Management • Manager Revenue Management • Manager Expenditure management • Manager Asset Management	5
7.Technical Services	• Manager Human Settlement -Vacant • Manager Mechanical Engineering -Vacant • Manager Electrical Engineering • Manager Project Management • Manager Facilities Management • Manager Roads and Storm Water • Manager Institutional & Social Development	7
TOTAL		**44**

1.5 Settlements

The main urban centres are found along the coastal belt. The inland region of the municipality as indicated earlier on has more land under the leadership of tribal authorities. Following is a table indicating towns and traditional settlements of the municipality.

Table 2: Town Centers

Town Centers	Total Population
Hibberdene	4464
Port Shepstone	36662
Shelly Beach	2577
Uvongo	4288
Margate	26785
Ramsgate	1080
South Broom	1615
Port Edward	4409
Ezinqoleni	76000

1.5.1 Wards

There are thirty six (36) in total, nine (9) of which are Tradional Authoritative areas. Wards are clustered into seven.The municipality boasts of both urban as well as traditional authoritative wards. Some wards are predominantly urban, while some are predominantly rural and some have a portion that cover both urban and, ie ward 1.This ward stretches from the coastal belt, which is urbn into the hinterland, which is predominantly rural.Below are wards within the municipality.

1.5.2 Traditional Wards

Table 3: Traditional Wards

Traditional Settlements	Wards within the Traditional areas
KwaXolo	• **Portion of ward 7** • **Ward 8** • **Portion of ward 9 &** • **Ward 32**
KwaNzimakwe	• **Portion of ward 1** • **Ward 10** • **Portion of ward 11**
KwaNdwalane	• **Portion of ward 20** • **Ward 21** • **Ward 22** • **Ward 23** • **Ward 24**
KwaMadlala	• **Ward 13** • **Portion of ward 14** • **Ward 15**
KwaMavundla	• **Ward 05** • **Ward 25** • **Ward 26** • **Ward 27** • **Ward 28**
Oshabeni	• **Ward 4** • **Portion of ward 14**
Kwa Nyuswa	• **Ward 34** •
KwaMthimude	• **Ward 35** • **Portion of 36**
KwaVukuzithathe	• **Ward 30** • **Ward 31** • **Ward 33** • **Portion of 36**

1.1.1 (ii) Urban wards

- Portion of ward 1
- Ward 2
- Ward 6
- Portion of ward 7
- Portion of ward
- Portion of ward 14
- Ward 16
- Ward 17

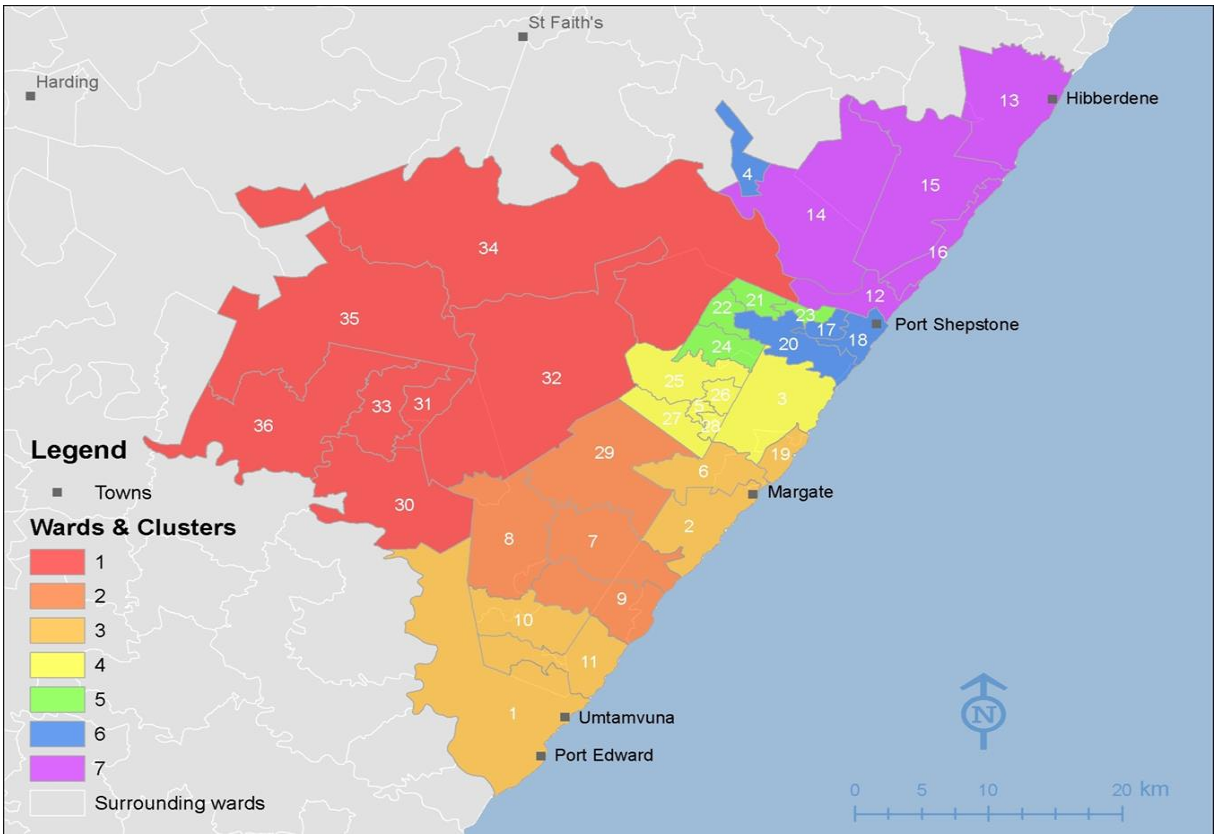
- Ward 18
- Ward 19
- Ward Portion of ward 20

Table 4: Cluster Wards

CLUSTER	WARDS
1	30,31,32,33,34,35 & 36
2	7,8,9 & 29
3	1,2,6,10,11&19
4	3,5,25,26,27& 28
5	21,22,23 &24
6	4,17,18,20
7	12,13,14,15,16

On the following page is a map indicating all the municipal ward boundaries. It should be noted the wards vary in population size. For an example, rural wards near urban areas have dense population as compared to those in furthest hinterland. This is due to the proximity of towns where people are either employed or seek job opportunities on daily basis. Wards around Port Shepstone have very high population densities due to the Industrial activities around.

Map 2: Wards & Clusters



Source:Community Survey 2016

1.6 Settlement Typology

Ugu District as a whole has an urban development bias.Its local municipalities whose bounderies stretch from the coastal belt into the hinterlands, development occurs along the coast and very little in the hinterland.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality land area is characterized by developed urban coastal strip.Naturally,most of the dense human settlement typologies is along the coastal belt as this is where main economic activities take place and land competition has intensified in these areas which is contrary to urban formal settlement. Settlement typology in the hinterland vary per ward. Those wards that not very far from commercial activities have dense populations while tose furthest have sparse settlement typologies which in most instancesis due to steep torpography.Settlements in rural areas are not yet controlled through land use management scheme (LUMS) and as a result there is a large disorderly settlement pattern.

1.7 Economic Development

Ray Nkonyeni is the ultimate economy booster of the entire district due to its location. Commercial agriculture and other numerous companies successfully export products to some of the exclusive areas around the country. The improvement of its infrastructure, education, health and recreational facilities contribute immensely to its appeal. Ray Nkonyeni is the most developed municipality as compared to the other three local municipalities within the District and thus functioning as a regional center. It is also the most densely populated municipality

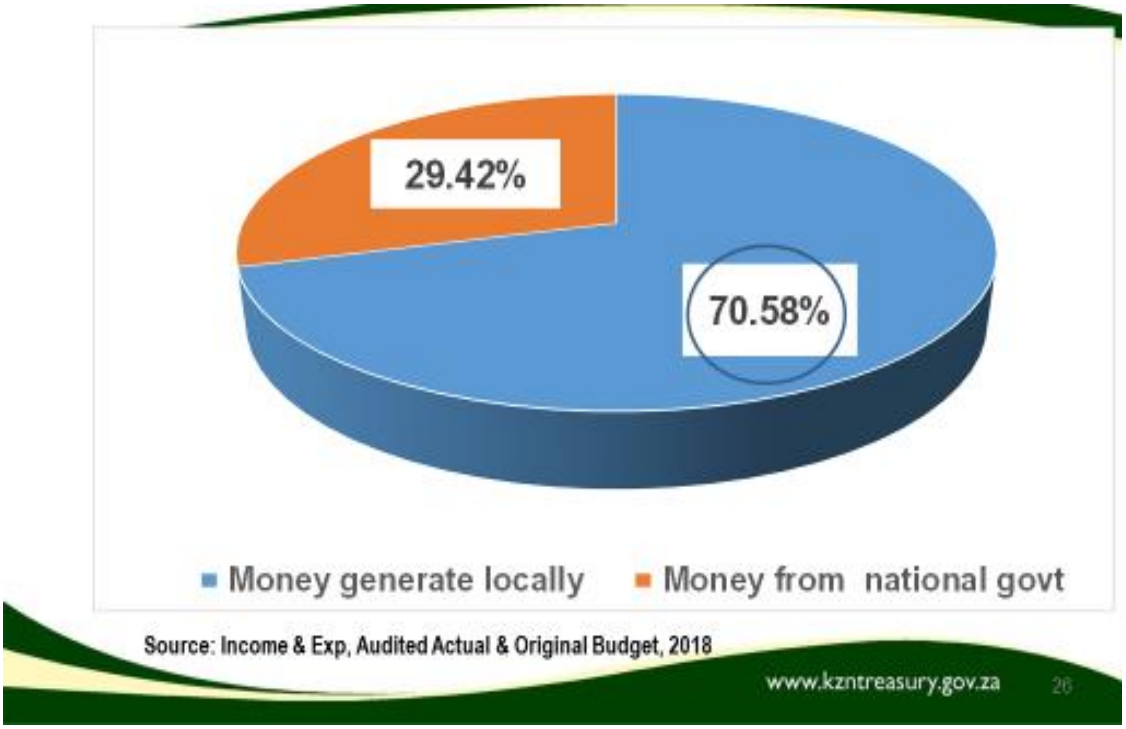
The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and the National Spatial Development Frameworks how that one of the primary development corridors has extended from Durban into Ugu District, RNM specifically. The corridor recognizes existing economic activities and aims to enhance them. Further, it should be noted that most business activities take place along the coastal belt.

The main features of the local economy are:

- Finance and Business Services 21.5%
- Transport and communications 8.9%
- General Government Services 13.3%
- Whole sale and retail 18.7%
- Tourism TBC
- Mining TBC
- Agriculture and forestry 8.9%
- Some limited manufacturing 12.5.%

The municipality generates 70.58% from its various economic streams while National Government gives out 29%. This is a good indication that Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is performing very well with regards to economic development. Refer to the graph below for this information.

Graph 1: RNM's Revenue from June 2016 - July 2018





To grow the economy and broaden ownership, there is some concerted effort support of Small, Medium, Micro Enterprises (SMME's) and have recently supported establishment of their association. Through its Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP), the municipality provides gap job opportunities to many unskilled especially young people and this is implemented mainly through its infrastructure development and services programme. The Previously Disadvantaged Individuals, the youth and disabled members of the municipality are given first preference in job opportunities as a way of redress and equity. The EPWP has projects focusing on street cleaning, verge cutting and refuse removal.

1.8 Opportunities and Development Strengths

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality provides an attractive destination with wide range of amenities facilities of good quality as well as public infrastructure making it attractive and conducive for its residents and tourists alike. However, like many areas in the country, the municipality is faced with a challenge of two-worlds in one community divided along rural/urban split. The urban part is where most good quality amenities, facilities, infrastructure and services is enjoyed with the rural portion still having at least facilities and infrastructure and only to a limited extent. As a result, yearly, the municipality strives to innovatively find a balance between keeping the existing urban infrastructure, facilities, amenities and services being of good quality and also expanding such to rural side. Great efforts are being made to reduce backlogs by prioritizing basic needs to improve the quality of life of the citizens as per the principles set out in the NDP.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's success lies in its currents table economic activities. Further economic opportunities and development can be explored through for example, economic development corridors, Izotsha economic corridor is one such example. There is potential for eco- tourism in both rural and urban areas due to the natural assets and beautiful scenery. For instance , there is the Red Dessert in Port Edward, Petrified Forest in Trafalgar, the ancient rock art at KwaXolo area which is an indication that this area was once inhabited by the Khoi-Sans, Impenjathi Resort, as well the rocks at Shelly Beach which are said to be from the volcanic eruption, brought to the beach from Antarctica. The Oribi Gorge on the North Eastern part of the municipality is another tourist attraction and serves as an eco-tourism corridor. Tourism is expanding on a large scale in the lower Oribi Flats area, specifically from D251 and this is here the only 5 star hotel in the region is located.

On mainstream economy, there is a growing potential for the growth of the economy judging by recent performance of Margate Airport which was reopened in November 2013. According to the airline operator, over the last years almost 5000 passengers have used the airline flying between OR Tambo International Airport in Johannesburg and Margate. While this was initiated as a one return flight scheduled for selected dates per week, this has grown tremendously. It started as one flight about three times a week to now having at least a flight daily. The redevelopment of the airport and related infrastructure therefore will give the area breath of fresh air.

1.8.1 Tourism Sector



Margate Beach



Oribi Gorge

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is a strong tourist attraction place, boasting of well-developed products. Added to that is the climate which is humid and subtropical all year-round, thus a leading tourist destination in KZN. Margate and Port Shepstone are two main centres with public infrastructure, beautiful coastline with blue flag beaches and tourism, the latter mainly playing administrative role while the former is more of tourism attraction point with most tourism products developed in and around this town.

Margate is the main holiday resort throughout the year. The town is also the economic center for the strip of coastline almost completely made up of accommodation, holiday homes and tourist-related establishments. The regional airport is also located in Margate. The coastline of the municipality is also dotted with small towns, many of which serve as seasonal recreational hubs, such as Hibberdene, Shelly Beach, Uvongo, Ramsgate, Southbroom and Port Edward. These towns feature a wide range of tourist-oriented businesses, including restaurants, bars, clubs, movie houses, golf courses, clothing shops, museums and hotels, lodges and Bed and Breakfast.

Further inland of the municipality, an agri-tourism corridor has been identified and further investigated to include the entire P262 as it trav erses the landscape. It is believed that this extended tourism corridor is vital for development in the northern portions of the municipality.

The municipality boasts of beaches with international standards accreditation called the blue flag beaches managed in South Africa by WESSA. This international recognition uses stringent criteria focusing on critical aspects such as excellence in terms of safety, amenities, cleanliness and environmental standards. The following beaches have been identified with Blue Flag Status along the Hibiscus Coastline:

- Hibberdene Beach
- Lucien Beach
- Marina Beach
- Southport Beach
- Trafalgar Beach
- Umzumbe Beach
- Ramsgate Beach



1.8.2 Agricultural Sector

The municipality is generally characterized by good potential agricultural land that needs to be preserved for food production. There is mixed agricultural practice. More commercial farming is along the coastal belt, however, in some areas in the hinterland,it can be found as well. Little subsistence farming activities take placein the hinterland.Commercial farming is dominated by sugar cane farms and banana plantations along the coastal strip. Sugarcane and bananas are grown at a large scale while cattle rearing, macadamia nuts and vegetable grow in gare in small holdings. Subsistence farming (maize growing, amadumbe, beans and sweet potatoes) is practiced mainly in the hinterland whereby families grow for consumption. There is a small scale growth of sugarcane farming in the interior, practiced mainly by emerging Black farmers. Seasonal rains, steep topography, poor infrastructure and lack of new scientific methods of ploughing are some of the shortfalls these farmers experience.

The status quo depicts that much land in the interior is dedicated to sugar cane production within the service area of Sezela Mill situated next to the coast between Pennington and Bazely Beach.

The Umzimkulu Sugar Mill has permanently closed down leaving the Sezela Mill only in operation. Due to the closeness to the sea, and commercialization and urbanisation of the coastal belt, the growing area is now mainly inland from the mill, stretching as far as Harding and with some areas in the former Transkei (cane deliveries have dramatically reduced from this region).

Ugu District boasts of the following:

- Commercial Agriculture in the District produces 1/5 of all banana consumed in S.A.
- Export is growing on tea tree to Australia and Macadamia to other countries
- Employment is decreasing in the sector

1.8.3 Manufacturing and Retail Sector

Retail activity is concentrated in a ribbon development of small towns along the coastal strip that act as commercial and service centres for local residents and neighbouring rural communities. Port Shepstone is the main commercial centre and major source of employment. Shelley Beach is the fastest growing commercial centre. There has been a gradual change in rural settlement patterns, from a dispersed settlement pattern to a concentration of residential sites around the main access routes. Ray Nkonyeni is the major contributor with regards to retail and commercial services due to its location there are many commercial activities and uses that are concentrated within the municipality. However, in other local municipalities that are within Tribal land there are limited, or local convenient facilities and they occur in residential areas unlike with highly urbanised areas like Ray Nkonyeni LM there are town centres with large retail commercial centres. In Municipalities within rural areas, this takes the form of spaza shops and general dealers.

Manufacturing and retail sectors are main industry of employment within the municipality. Although 60% of manufacturing businesses are located in the Port Shepstone/Marburg industrial area it is important to note that a third of the manufacturing businesses also relate to Margate suggesting that this area should receive some prominence in terms of future industrial sector planning. The formal manufacturing sector is limited to the coastal strip and primarily the Marburg and Margate areas. It is not envisaged that the formal large scale manufacturing sector will expand into the rural areas (although development at Izotsha would provide easier access to job opportunities to the rural workforce). The secondary sector is fairly stable in both employment and investment terms.



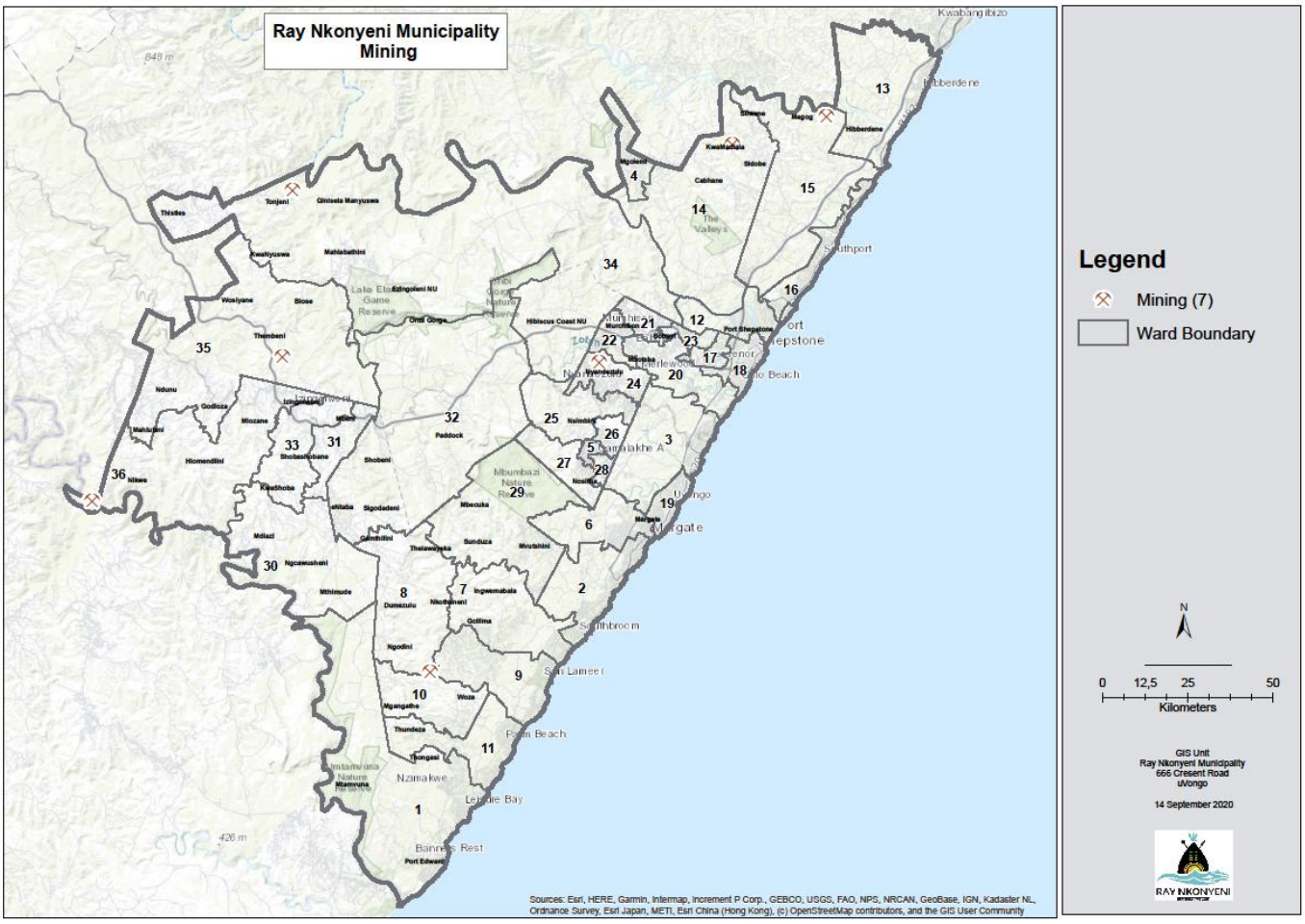
1.8.4 Mining Sector

RNM boasts of a number of small mining areas (7) within its jurisdiction. The mining and related processing of stone into various aggregates and crusher dust is essentially aimed at supplying the local construction industry and to boost the local economy. However, the Ugu GDS states that mining is one of the poorest performing sectors in terms of GVA growth. This is due to a number of factors. There is therefore a need to enhance and encourage investment in this sector, through ensuring market stability. One of the ways to do this is to enhance the formalisation of the sector. In the case of the Margate quarry of NPC, it is evident that a number of brick and block making yards has established on the "doorstep" of the quarry. The construction material industry appears to be benefiting from its location in relation to the quarry. Various other quarries are located throughout the area. The Idwala Carbonates facility in Ray Nkonyeni LM is the major employer in the District but receives limited attention in terms of strategic planning. There are also potentially open up mining opportunities on the coast (to the south of Ugu).

Table 5: Other Mines Within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality

OTHER MINES WITHIN RAY NKONYENI MUNICIPALITY		
MINE	**MINED MINERAL**	**FINISHED PRODUCT**
Port Shepstone Quarries	Limestone	*Cement*
Margate NPC	Limestone	*Cement*
KuluCrete South Coast	Limestone	*Aggregate, Blocks, Cement bricks, Paving bricks, Precast kerbing, Retaining systems, Roof tiles*
Natal Portland Cement	Limestone	*Cement*

Map 3: Ray Nkonyeni Municipality Mines



RNM GIS 2020

1.8.5 Construction Sector

This sector is fast gaining momentum within the municipality, however, it must be noted that there are still constraints with regards to the small emerging contractors in terms of financial constraints.

1.8.6 Finances and Services Sector

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality offers a relatively diversified service sectors. Activities range from: legal, insurance, transport, engineering, household, small business, health, social to financial. Access to such services decreases in relation to distance from these nodes. The finance and insurance sector has been the second highest performing sector in terms of GVA growth in the service sector.

In particular, the commercial financial sector within the municipality is well represented with all the major banking institutions present within the main economic nodes. There is a challenge in facilitating access of rural communities to the formal commercial banks both in terms of the location of such facilities and prohibitive service charges. Capitec has made inroads into the lower end of the banking market as a result. There are many micro-lenders operating within the region, taking advantage of the high credit-risk rating of the rural poor, with unscrupulous lenders locking individuals into a perpetual cycle of poverty. Young people



are often trapped through sms offers into taking large loans. The regulation of micro-loan lenders is weak.

1.9 Urbanization, Development and Upgrades

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has experienced enormous pressure in development over the past year. This is in line with the municipality's urban renewal policy. It is notably that the municipality experiences, in line with international trends, the highest level of urbanisation. There is rapid and growing urbanization within the municipality. There is also a lot of development activities in a form of residential as well as beaches upgrade. A number of catalytic projects are also taking place which many people have found employment. This is line with the Ugu District Growth Strategy.

The municipality is a business licensing authority and policies have been developed to encourage more businesses into the municipality, more especially the private sector. The CBD in Port Shepstone is quickly reviving its appearance as more establishments are being developed. According to the 2018 State of the Nation Address, the president emphasized the need to partner with private companies to create job opportunities. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is in line with this as a number of agrrements have been made between the private sector and the municipality.

1.10 Investment Opportunities (Catalytic Projects)

The KZN Investment Strategy was developed as a tool to all stakeholders to assist in attracting and facilitating foreign and domestic investment in KwaZulu-Natal. The objective of the Strategy is to enable all stakeholders in the province to work together in promoting, attracting and facilitating foreign and domestic investment, both of a public and private sector nature, into productive industries (income and asset creation), driven by the comparative advantages of the province in order to stimulate job creation and income generation. In aligning with this strategy,the 2030 NDP, the Local Government policy outcome 9 which states that there should be locally driven public employment programmes as well as the municipality's 2030 long term vision, the municipality has attracted investment where by a number of catalytic projects have been identified which have potential to significantly alter the unemployment challenge faced by the area and grow the economy of the municipality.

These are projects seen as having potential irrespective of powers and functions and affordability of Council and only need and desirability/impact as the criteria. Furthermore, these projects are defined by their ability to have high impact in the economy in terms of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the municipality and will have ability to create permanent and sustainable jobs. Listed below are projects that are regarded as catalytic projects, being and are in different stages of implementation.

The District Development Model (DDM) is a government approach to improve integrated planning and delivery across the three spheres of Government. This will be enabled by joint planning, budgeting and implementation process. As part of the process of strengthening the sector participation in the development of IDPs, Sector departments are expected to share their current and future projects and programmes. Below are the municipality's catalytic projects as well as those for sectors as per the One Plan One Budget.



Table 6: RNM Catalytic Projects

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET
Margate Airport Upgrade	*Upgrading of Terminal Building, Parking Areas, Runway, Taxiway and Development of Commercial Precint*	(R100m)
Port Shepstone Technology hub (Internal Infrastructure)	*Installation of new infrastructural services with emphasis on green economy (water, waste and energy conservation and recyling) leading to any development.*	(R61m)
Port Shepstone Technology hub (Innovation Centre)	*Provide a space for locals for design thinking for innovation including hosting innovation brainstorming sessions, design sprints, innovation workshops. Facility for locals to concretise their product creation ideas from inception to product prototype.*	(R55m)
Dick King Parking Block	*Construction of the multistorey Parkade as part of supporting the Inner-City. Rejuvenation*	(R100m)
Urban Roads & Stormwater Rehabilitation / pothole repairs	*Upgrading of RNM Road Network in both carrying and widening capacity*	(R120m)
RNM Small Craft Harbour	*Creation of Small Craft Harbour in line with Operation Phakisa inclusive of Boat Launching Site, Fisheries and related facilities*	(R1.041 B)
KwaXolo Caves Adventure Phase2	*Phase 2 - construction of a zipline connecting the gorge, a suspension bridge & accomodation*	(R13m)
Electricity Infrastructure upgrade	*Upgrading of RNM Distribution Network to accommodate current and future development initiatives*	(R42m)
Marburg/Port Shepstone electricity interconnector	*Upgrading of RNM Distribution Network to accommodate current and*	(R16m)



	future development initiatives	
Oatlands landfill site expansion	*Creation of additional airspace for waste management. Exploration of generation of alternative and renewable energy from Landfill Site*	(R65m)
Umzimkhulu Coastal River Park	*River Park with promenade, picnic facilities, braai facilities, etc*	(R75m)
Port Shepstone Government Complex	*Development of a One-Stop Shop Government Precinct in Port Shepstone*	(R500m)
St. Michaels to Margate Promenade	*Development of Beachfront Promenade with walking, running pathways, aesthetic lighting, parking areas, restaurants & public open space*	(R91m)
South Coast Regional Conferencing	*Conference facility to attract investment events & business tourism.*	(R150m)
Port Shepstone Beachfront Redevelopment	*Mixed-use beachfront development with both public & private investment - prominent public art features, craft centre, water features, beach hotel & apartments.*	(R180m)
Informal Trading Infrastructure: Trading Stalls and Storage Facilities	*Construction of various stalls and associated storage facilities across all 11 informal trading clusters within the municipality*	(R20m)



Infrastructure Project Readiness: Intergovenmental Project Pipeline

Table 7: Infrastructure Project Readiness

Priority	Project Description	SECTOR	Total
Ward 6 Margate	Margate airport upgrade	Aviation	R 100 000 000
Ward 3 Shelly Beach	Port Shepstone Technology hub (Internal Infrastructure)	InformationTechnology	R 61,000,000
Ward 3 Shelly Beach	Port Shepstone Technology hub(Innovation Centre)	Information Technology	R 75,500,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Electricity Infrastructure	TBC	
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Infrastructure upgrade	Energy	R 42,000,000
Ward 17 & 18 Marburg and Port Shepstone	Marburg Port Shepstone interconnector	Energy	R 16,000,000
Ward 6 Margate	Oatlands landfill site expansion	Waste	R 45,000,000
Ward 17 Marburg	Old Harding upgrade	Transportation	R 36,066,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Umzimkhulu Coastal Park	Parks and Recreation	R 115,498,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Port Shepstone Office Block	Government	R 504,000,000
Ward 19&2	St. Michaels to Margate Promenade	Parks and Recreation	R 91,400,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Dick King Parking Block	Inner City Rejuvenation	R 100,000,000

1.10.1 Development Priorities

Climate change is likely to cause a number of challenges for Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, linked to global impacts such as increased temperatures, extreme weather events (e.g. flooding and drought), sea level rise and climate variability. As such, climate change runs the risk of undoing all of the development gains of the last one and a half decades; climate change adaptation in all sectors will have to become one of the Municipality's top development priorities.

1.10.2 Investment Areas

According to municipality's LED Strategy,the Municipality has a long established, traditional industrial complex which is recognised provincially, similar traditional industrial complexes can be found in Mandeni, Ladysmith, Newcastle and Richards Bay.The Municipality is recognised provincially as a secondary city; this means both public and private sector investment must look to the Municipality as one of the priority investment areas in the province.So basically, the municipality stands a high potential of having it wholly being an invested area in the Province, but currently the hinterland s are being looked at for prioritization.



1.10.3. Sector Departments' Projects

1. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMNENT

Table 8: Social Development Projects

PROGRAMME ONE	PROGRAMME TWO	PROGRAMME THREE	PROGRAMME FOUR	PROGRAMME FIVE
Sub-Programme: Office of the MEC	Management and Support	Management and Support	Management and Support	Management and Support
Sub-Programme Corporate Services	Services to older persons	Care and support services to families	Social crime prevention and support	Community mobilization
Sub-Programme District Management	Care and services to older persons	Child care and protection services	Victim empowerment	Institutional capacity building and support for NPOs
	Services to persons with disabilities	ECD and partial care	Substance abuse,prevention, treatment and rehabilitation	Poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods
	HIV & AIDS	Child and youth care	Restoration services	Community Based Research and Planning
	Social Relief	Community based care and services to children	Management and support	Youth development
				Women Developmnent



2. Department of Public Works

Table 9: Public Works Capital Projects

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY PUBLIC WORKS AT RAY NKONYENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITH THEIR VARIOUS PROJECT STAGES					
No	Client Department	No of Projects	Planning	Tender	On site
2	COGTA	1	1	0	0
3	Education	12	0	8	4
4	Health	3	2	0	1
	TOTAL	16	3	8	5



Table 10: Education Projects by DOPW

EDUCATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY DOPW			
	Stage	**Facility Name**	**Service Description**
	TENDER	BASHISE P – GIS latitude: -30.888829 GIS longitude: 30.314670	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-17 Renovation of existing structures, construction of new (8G, 12B, 2M2F1D, 4R1T)
		BEAULAH P – GIS latitude: -30.621330 GIS longitude: 30.363219	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-13 Renovate existing structure (2M1F) construction of new (6G, 6B, 2M2F1D, 3R1T)
		DUDUZILE S – GIS latitude: -30.637730 GIS longitude: 30.366139	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-07 Demolition and renovation of existing structures. Construct new blocks (10G, 10B, 1F1D & 2M2F1D).
		EZINQOLENI JS – GIS latitude: -30.789999 GIS longitude: 30.134380	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-16 Demolition of existing structure, Renovate (3B, 6M6F,) construction of new (2x6G, 2B, 2M2F1D)
		MBAMBUYA P – GIS latitude: -30.523350 GIS longitude: 30.056850	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-05 Demolition of existing structures, Construct new blocks (6G, 4B, 2M2F1D & 2R1T).
		MDULASHI JS – GIS latitude: -30.640820 GIS longitude: 29.899719	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-03 Demolition and renovation of existing structures, Construct new block (1F1D).
		MHLABUHLANGENE JS – GIS latitude: -30.921370 GIS longitude: 30.186899	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-13 Demolition of existing structure, construction of new (12G, 10B, 2M2F1D & 3R1T)
		SISTER JOANS H – GIS latitude: -30.724740 GIS longitude: 30.381710	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-07 Demolition and renovation of existing structures. Construct new blocks (6G & 2M2F1D).



Table 11: Health Projects Implemented by DOPW

HEALTH			
No	DESCRIPTION	FACILITY NAME	SERVICE DESCRIPTION
1	PLANNING	Murchison Hospital – GIS latitude: -30.727578 GIS longitude: 30.343592	Upgrade Theatre Conditioning Plant
		Port Shepstone Hospital – GIS latitude: -30.740500 GIS longitude: 30.459877	Conversion A Ward Into 28 Bedded Psychiatric Unit.

Table 12: KZN CoGTA Projects

KZN COGTA			
No	DESCRIPTION	FACILITY NAME	SERVICE DESCRIPTION
1	PLANNING	UGU LOCAL HOUSE AT NO 35 RIDGE ROAD PORT SHEPSTONE, WIMS 065202	UPGRADE & ADDITIONS OF AN EXISTING HOUSE AND CONVERTED TO OFFICE ACCOMODATION



Current and committed SLP projects

Table 13: Current and Commited SLP Projects

Name of Sector	Project type	Location
Rossmin mine	**Maris Stella Primary:** • Computer Lab • Bore hole • Business Centre **Duduzile Secondary:** Upgrade of classrooms	**KwaMadlala** **Ward 4**

Table 14: Capital Projects by DOPW in Ray Nkonyeni

CAPITAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY PUBLIC WORKS AT RAY NKONYENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITH THEIR VARIOUS PROJECT STAGES					
NO	**CLIENT DEPARTMENT**	**NO OF PROJECTS**	**PLANNING**	**TENDER**	**ON SITE**
	COGTA	**01**	**1**	**0**	**0**
	Education	**16**	**0**	**0**	**16**
	Health	**09**	**5**	**02**	**02**
	TOTAL	**19**	**7**	**2**	**10**
	TOTAL BUDGET				



Table 15: Education Projects by DOPW

EDUCATION				
FACILITY NAME	**SERVICE DESCRIPTION**	**ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**WARD**
BASHISE PS – GIS latitude: -30.888829 GIS longitude: 30.314670	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-17 Renovation of existing structures, construction of new (8G, 12B, 2M2F1D, 4R1T)	R4 096 096,06	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 29
BEAULAH PS – GIS latitude: -30.621330 GIS longitude: 30.363219	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-13 Renovate existing structure (2M1F) construction of new (6G, 6B, 2M2F1D, 3R1T)	R3 341 459,55	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 4
DUDUZILE SS – **GIS latitude:** -30.637730 GIS longitude: 30.366139	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-07 Demolition and renovation of existing structures. Construct new blocks (10G, 10B, 1F1D & 2M2F1D).	R3 641 396,80	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 4
IKHWEZILOKUSA PS – **GIS latitude:** 30°51'05.72"S Longitude: 30°12'10.32"E	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) – Demolition Of Existing Structure, Construction Of New (6G, 6B, 2M2F1D, 3R1T)"	R3 016 600,08	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 32
MBAMBUYA PS – GIS latitude: -30.523350 GIS longitude: 30.056850	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-05 Demolition of existing structures, Construct new blocks (6G, 4B, 2M2F1D & 2R1T).	R2 833 520,85	Umuziwabantu	Ward 1
MHLABUHLANGENE JSS – GIS latitude: -30.921370 GIS longitude: 30.186699	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-13 Demolition of existing structure, construction of new (12G, 10B, 2M2F1D & 3R1T)	R2 402 594,38	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 8



NOMBUSO HS – **GIS latitude:** 30°59'37.00"S Longitude:30°14'21.00"E	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) – Provision of sanitation services	R1 646 712,97	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 1
SISTER JOANS HS – **GIS latitude:** -30.724740 GIS longitude: 30.381710	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-07 Demolition and renovation of existing structures. Construct new blocks (6G & 2M2F1D).	R2 299 635,86	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 21

Table 16: Health Projects by DOPW

HEALTH				
FACILITY NAME	**SERVICE DESCRPTION**	**ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**WARD NO**
Murchison Hodpiyal	Asbestos Eradication	26 425 000	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 22
St Andre Hospital	Asbestos Eradication	4 037 500	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 3
Murchison Hospital	Upgrade Of Neonatal Nursey	7 000.000	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 22
Port Shepstone Hospital	Construction Of 28 Bedded Unit	149 000.000	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 18
Murchisonhosptal	72 Hours Water Storage	R 11 716 655,00	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 22

Table 17: Justice Park by DOPW

Justice Park in Port Shepstone	**RNM**	**Port Shepstone. It is an essentially a development of a high court and more magistrate courts and office block to accommodate the Department of Justice needs.**	**Tender is out for the completion of the project -Betwwen September and October work will commence -Anticipated completion time is between 12-18 months**



2. Idwala Carbonates

Idwala Carbonates: (2019 to 2023) - to be implemented from 2021 until 2023

Table 18: Projects to be Implemented by Idwala Carbonates

Programme/Project	Intervention	Location	Strategic Goal	Timeframe	Estimated Budget	Budget Availability	Funded / Not Funded	Funder/ Potential Funder	Supporting Partners	Status of Project
HRD	Skills Programs	4 LA's	Skills Dev	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	DMRE Approval
HRD	Learnerships	National	Skills Dev	**2022**	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	DMRE Approval
HRD	MIP	RNM	Skills Dev	2019-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	In Place
HRD	Internships	National	Skills Dev	2019-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	In Place
HRD	Bursaries	National	Skills Dev		N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	In Place
LED	**Xolo Caves**	**RNM**	**Tourism Business**	**2021**	**N/A**	**Yes**	**Funded**	**Idwala**	**USCDA**	**In Place**
LED	Nyuswa YC	Nyuswa	Coop Dev	2021	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	RNM	DMRE Approval
LED	Incubator	RNM	SMME Dev	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	Esayidi FET	DMRE Approval
LED	Disabled Driving	RNM	SMME Dev	2021	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	RNM	DMRE Approval
LED	School	Ndwalane	Skills Dev	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	DoE	DMRE Approval
LED	Clinic	Oshabeni	Health	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	DOH	DMRE Approval
LED	Clinic	Nyuswa	Health	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	DOH	DMRE Approval
LED	Skills Centre	Xolo	Skills Dev	2021-2022	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	LED	DMRE Approval



3. Rossmin Mine

i. Revitilisation of Oshabeni Business Centre with an estimated budget of R500 000.00. The business centre will be renovated as it is dilapidated and open up business for spaza shops and a bakery.

- Replacing roof
- Painting and repairing walls
- Replacing windows and doors
- Refurbishing the interior ceilings
- Ablution block
- Replacing floor coverings

ii.. Dududzile High School

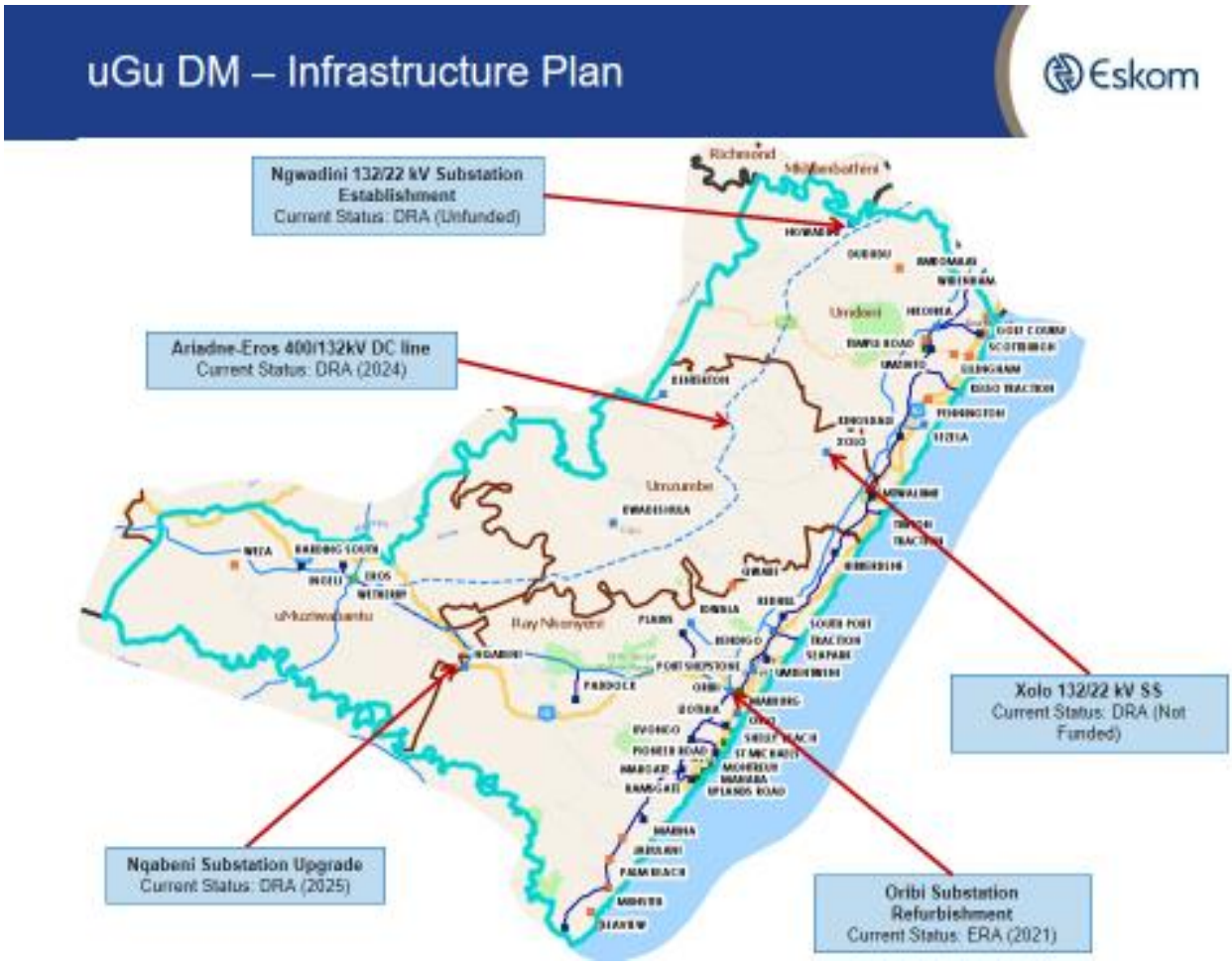
Table 19: School Projects by Rossmin Mines

Project Name	Project description	Ward	Time frame	Budget alllocated
1.Renovation of Duduzile High School	Roof and floor repairs: windows, walls & painting of the school	4	2022-2023	R500 000.00
2. Maris Stella Primary School	Running water supply (2 boreholes0		Jan 2021-June 2021	R500 000.00



4. Eskom

Map 4: UGU DM Infrastructure Plan by Eskom



Ugu DM-Infrastructure Plan and Progress Eskom

Table 20: UGU DM Infrastructure Plan

	Project name	Status	Panned completion date
1	Erasmus road switching station suite	Conceptual stage	Not funded
2	Nqabeni SS Upgrade	Design stage	2025



Table 21: 2021/2022 Planned Projects by Eskom

Municipality Code & Name	Project Name	Project Type	Ward Number	Estimated Conns	Actual Conns	Status
Ray Nkonyeni	Masinenge Low cost Housing #2	3	Households	139	0	Project deferred, will be done in the 2024/2025 financial year
KZN216_Ray Nkonyeni	Ray Nkonyeni extensions	Extensions	Various wards	150	146	Busy with construction



Table 22: 2022/2023 Planned Projects by Eskom

Municipality Code & Name	Project Name	Ward Number	Project Type	Estimated Conns	Status
KZN216_Ray Nkonyeni	KwaXaba Nsangwini Nkulu (ward 25) Extensions	25	Household	320	Design in progress
KZN216_Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 24 Bomela Extension	24	Household	409	Contractor on site – Re-design in progress



Table 23: 2023/2024 Planned Projects by Eskom

Municipality Code & Name	Project Name	Project Type	Ward Number	Estimated Conns
Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 28 Tintown extensions	Households	28	100
Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 14 KwaMadlala extensions	Households	14	150
Ray Nkonyeni	Ray Nkonyeni Ward 4 extensions	Households	4	168



1. Department of Agriculture and Rural development

Table 24: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects

PROJECT NAME	FARM NAME / TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	CATEGORIES OF FARMERS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BUDGET FOR 2021/22	APPROVED BUDGET FOR 2022/23	APPROVED BUDGET FOR 2023/24	APPROVED BUDGET FOR 2024/25	APPROVED BUDGET FOR 2025/26	TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET	PROJECT INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES
Real Quick Layers	Mavundla	Smallholder	Layers	R2 100 000,00	R 2 766 080,00	R -	R -	R -	R 4 866 080,00	• Construction of access road @ R 180 000.00 • Installation of electricity @ R 200 000.00 • Borehole drilling and equipping @ R 300 000.00 • Construction of storage and ablution facilities @ R 400 000.00 • Purchase of 4 000 point of lay pullets R 900 000.00 • Purchase of layer feed @ R 656 080.00 • Grading & wrapping machine @ R 130 000.00 • Medication @ 30 000.00
Ugu Piggery Value chain	Simbamabhele	Smallholder	Piggery	R1 000 000,00	R 1 500 000,00	R4 241 000,00	R-	R-	R 6 741 000,00	• Purchase of 2 x mobile chillers @ R 650 000.00 • Purchase of 1x refrigerated truck @ R 700 000.00 • Operational costs (fuel, gas & chemicals) @ R 150 000.00
Boston Farm	Boston Farm	Smallholder	Macadamia	R1 398 229,00	R 1 500 000,00	R3 500 000,00	R 728 066,00	R 600 000,00	R 7 726 295,00	• Clearing , ridging and Land preparation for 10ha @ 265 090 • Purchasing and Planting of 10ha macadamia seedlings @ R 334 910.00 • Purchase of fertilizer @ R 500 000,00 • Orchard maintenance @ 200 000,00 • Drilling and equipping of borehole@ R200 000.00



2. Department of Education

Table 25: Department of Education Projects

SCHOOL	WARD	SCOPE OF WORK	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
BASHISE PRIMARY SCHOOL	29	RENOVATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW (8G, 12B, 2M2F1D, 4R1T)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R5 189,200	R667,000	R-	R-
BEAULAH PRIMARY SCHOOL	4	STORM DAMAGE TO FRAR TOILET	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 154,000	R1 213,950	R514,020	R250,000
BEAULAH PRIMARY SCHOOL	4	RENOVATE EXISTING STRUCTURE (2M1F) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW (6G, 6B, 2M2F1D, 3R1T)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 132,059	R667,000	R102,000	R-
BHEKI SECONDARY SCHOOL	11	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
BUHLEBEZWE SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	28	2 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R7 980,000	R208,499	R-	R-



		ROOM(S), 6 OFFICE(S), 5 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 2 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS,					
BUHLEBEZWE SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	28	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R3 200,000	R474,724	R-	R-
CONISTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	30	2 ECD CLASSROOM	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 231,006	R937,000	R102,000	R1 930,019
COPHELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	4	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 922,000	R191,607	R-	R-
DELIHLAZO PRIMARY SCHOOL	9	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
DELIHLAZO PRIMARY SCHOOL	9	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 328,150	R-	R-	R-
DENVER ZOAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	14	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R4 000,000	R-	R1 012,800	R426,743
DINGETON PRIMARY SCHOOL	29	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 922,815	R-	R102,000	R-
DUDUZILE JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	4	5 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 2	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R8 753,000	R-	R1 833,246	R985,898



		MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER ROOM(S), 6 OFFICE(S), 5 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING, ELECTRIFICATION PROVISIONING, FENCING,					
DUDUZILE JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	4	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-14 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BLOCKS : 1F1D; 2M2F1D; 10B; 10G,	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 522,945	R667,000	R-	R-



		RENOVATE EXISTING STRUCTURE					
DUNYWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	32	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 778,970	R3 597,000	R-	R-
DUNYWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	32	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R942,942	R-	R149,435	R109,558
EBOMVINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	35	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
ENTABENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	10	6 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 3 GRADE R,4 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 5 OFFICE(S), 7 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS,	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 000,000	R-	R1 128,000	R410,286
ENTABENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	10	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R8 556,337	R4 597,000	R-	R-
ENXOLOBENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	34	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R6 760,032	R168,216	R-	R-



ENXOLOBENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	34	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 062,944	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
ENYANISWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	8	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R4 250,000	R182,175	R-	R-
ENYANISWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	8	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 964,746	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
ETSHENILIKASHOBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	30	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R3 817,049	R139,703	R-	R-
EZINQOLENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	31	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R6 850,000	R-	R1 572,672	R713,141
EZINQOLENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	31	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-16 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, RENOVATE (3B, 6M6F,) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW (2X6G, 2B, 2M2F1D)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 999,557	R766,947	R-	R3 899,553



FRANKLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	14	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R647,049	R344,646	R582,750	R259,607
GABANGEZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	35	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
GABANGEZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	35	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER D CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 3S; 8B; 10G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 213,747	R179,750	R-	R-
GALENI HIGH SCHOOL	5	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R7 209,402	R4 664,000	R-	R-
GAMALAKHE COMM HIGH SCHOOL	5	REPLACE ROOF SHEET, CEILING, PAINTWORK, FLOOR & ELECTRICAL REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 818,863	R345,626	R-	R-
GCILIMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	7	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R4 250,000	R149,709	R-	R-
GCILIMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	7	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 805,196	R-	R-	R-



GEM NTSHEBE JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	30	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R623,841	R-	R582,750	R259,607
GEORGE MBHELE HIGH SCHOOL	13	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 276,000	R138,000	R-	R-
IKHWEZILOKUSA PRIMARY SCHOOL	32	DEMOLITION EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, CONSTRUCT NEW BLOCKS (6G, 6B, 2M 2F 1D & 3R 1T)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 741,957	R617,000	R102,000	R-
IMBIZANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	7	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R7 670,567	R2 214,759	R-	R1 071,743
INALA PRIMARY SCHOOL	13	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R10 508,000	R471,678	R-	R-
INALA PRIMARY SCHOOL	13	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R555,163	R-	R102,000	R-
INGWEMABALA COMP HIGH SCHOOL	3	2 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 6 OFFICE(S), 5	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 000,000	R-	R1 128,000	R410,286



		STOREROOM(S), 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 3 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS,					
INKULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	25	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS INCLUDING NEW CONSTRUCTION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R10 198,089	R1 698,694	R2 422,489	R724,188
INKULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	25	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 300,000	R1 377,000	R554,100	R249,414
INYANDEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	24	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R4 250,000	R182,528	R-	R-
INYANDEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	24	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 726,702	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
ISIKHUTHALI PRIMARY SCHOOL	29	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 458,410	R-	R726,000	R104,630
ITHONGASI PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	PROVISION OF SPECIALIZED LEARNER FACILITIES	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 900,000	R-	R134,400	R393,080
ITHONGASI PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 300,000	R208,694	R-	R-
ITHONGASI PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 900,000	R211,000	R-	R-



IZINGOLWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	31	STORM DAMAGE TO ROOF TO 5 OFFICES	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 622,772	R-	R622,627	R231,920
KHABA SECONDARY SCHOOL	10	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 458,666	R341,125	R-	R-
KHABA SECONDARY SCHOOL	10	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 900,000	R-	R726,000	R310,571
KHANDALESIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	33	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 900,000	R146,788	R-	R-
KWALUHLAZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	22	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R182,476
KWAMASOSHA HIGH SCHOOL	10	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R12 372,557	R387,750	R-	R-
KWAMASOSHA HIGH SCHOOL	10	7 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 4 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 7 OFFICE(S), 8 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 2 TEACHER TOILET	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 000,000	R-	R1 128,000	R410,286



		SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS,					
KWAMASOSHA HIGH SCHOOL	10	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER C CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 3S; 10B; 14G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 008,942	R153,875	R-	R-
KWAMPHELELWA COMBINED PRIMARY SCHOOL	8	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 423,617	R1 145,000	R102,000	R-
KWAMPHELELWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	8	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 138,554	R139,703	R-	R-
KWANDABEZINHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	20	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 919,977	R341,125	R-	R-
KWANZIMAKWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R3 985,380	R183,109	R-	R-
KWANZIMAKWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	CHEMICAL TOILETS: CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 400,000	R-	R618,750	R254,464
LOUISIANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	15	STORM DAMAGE TO 1 CLASSROOM	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 222,000	R-	R1 427,370	R542,090
MAGAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	33	UPGRADING OF EXISTING SCHOOL	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R36 906,034	R-	R35,100	R741,135
MAGAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	33	STORM DAMAGE TO 1 CLASSROOM	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 228,000	R-	R1 264,819	R566,088
MAGOG PRIMARY SCHOOL	15	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 425,000	R-	R589,913	R262,155



MARGATE MIDDLE SCHOOL	6	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
MARIS STELLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	14	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R3 624,000	R-	R906,768	R388,176
MARIS STELLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	14	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 531,212	R368,375	R-	R-
MASHABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	14	BENEFITTED	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 150,000	R135,375	R-	R-
MASHESHA SECONDARY SCHOOL	7	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
MASHESHA SECONDARY SCHOOL	7	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-10 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW (6G,6B, 2M2F1D)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 765,422	R-	R-	R503,086
MAVUNDLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	25	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE. CONSTRUCTION OF 3 ABLUTION BLOCKS.DS =1S +1WHB + (ML= 1S +1U + 1WHB) + (FL= 2S + 1WHB) +[ED= (ME = 1S+1U+1WHB)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 977,565	R-	R445,481	R202,309



MBUSOMUSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	14	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE. CONSTRUCTION OF 3 ABLUTION BLOCKS.	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 739,574	R-	R102,000	R-
MDLANGASWA HIGH SCHOOL	14	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R59 663,726	R-	R4 423,434	R2 330,509
MDLANGASWA HIGH SCHOOL	14	2 PIT BOYS, 5 PIT GIRLS, 2 PIT GRADE R 2, 2 VIP M STAFF, 2 VIP F STAFF	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 927,235	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
MDLAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	21	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R6 149,353	R193,683	R-	R-
MDLAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	21	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 400,000	R-	R-	R342,857
MERLEWOOD I	20	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R43 390,917	R3 253,000	R250,000	R-
MGANKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	20	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
MGUDLWA HIGH SCHOOL	35	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER C CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 2S; 4B; 6G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 391,291	R140,508	R-	R-
MHLABUHLANGENE SECONDARY SCHOOL	8	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-9	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 963,713	R637,000	R102,000	R-



		DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW (12G, 10B, 2M2F1D & 3R1T)					
MHLABULUNGILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	9	CHEMICAL TOILETS: CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 400,000	R-	R-	R342,857
MLINGANISWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	35	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 900,000	R343,546	R-	R-
MLONDE HIGH SCHOOL	29	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R10 136,877	R152,209	R-	R-
MTHIMUDE SECONDARY SCHOOL	36	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R3 754,871	R170,250	R-	R-
MTHIMUDE SECONDARY SCHOOL	36	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER C CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 2S; 4B; 4G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 220,240	R154,250	R-	R-
MTHOMBOTHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	29	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE. CONSTRUCTION OF 3 ABLUTION BLOCKS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R4 859,891	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
MTWANUNGAMIZIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	15	2 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R35 569,000	R1 881,000	R-	R-



		LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER ROOM(S), 4 STOREROOM(S), 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 6 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS,					
MTWANUNGAMIZIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	15	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 276,000	R138,000	R-	R-
MURCHISON PRIMARY SCHOOL	22	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS, LIBRARY AND ADMINISTARTIN BLOCK	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 254,000	R-	R1 203,378	R578,504
NKONKA HIGH SCHOOL	22	9 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 4 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 8 OFFICE(S), 8 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R19 059,000	R-	R5 288,557	R1 952,920



		SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 11 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 10 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS,					
NKONKA HIGH SCHOOL	22	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE. CONSTRUCTION OF 3 ABLUTION BLOCKS.	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R5 042,240	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
NKUNSWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	34	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE. CONSTRUCTION OF 3 ABLUTION BLOCKS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R700,266	R-	R84,309	R85,335
NOBAMBA HIGH SCHOOL	21	SCHOOLS UPGRADES	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R47 153,420	R-	R1 637,876	R923,931
NOMBUSO HIGH SCHOOL	1	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 488,627	R354,500	R-	R-
NOMBUSO HIGH SCHOOL	1	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-7 CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BLOCKS : 2M2F1D, RENOVATE	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 138,388	R739,000	R-	R-



		EXISTING STRUCTURES					
NONTSHUNTSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	7	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
NONTSHUNTSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	7	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER C CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 2S; 4B; 6G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 329,882	R161,875	R-	R-
NOSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	27	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-19 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BLOCKS : 8G; 6B; 3M3F1D; 5R1T	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 900,000	R-	R-	R186,502
OHLANGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	26	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 BOYS, 1 URINALS 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, GRADE R 1 TOILET BLOCKS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 229,862	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
OLWANDLE HIGH SCHOOL	5	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R207,740
PADDOCK PRIMARY SCHOOL	25	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 704,661	R471,559	R370,554	R184,114



		SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1URINAL +2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 5 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.					
PHATHWA SECONDARY SCHOOL	7	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS, 2 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R3 057,055	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
PORT SHEPSTONE SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL (MITCHELL DR)	18	STORM DAMAGE TO 1 CLASSROOM	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 272,000	R-	R1 408,828	R551,882
QHINQA HIGH SCHOOL	30	2 SEAT M STAFF, 2 SEAT F STAFF, 7 SEAT GIRLS, 4 SEATS BOYS, 2 SEATS GRADE R	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 121,622	R767,000	R485,009	R224,834
R A ENGAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	17	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 276,000	R-	R1 387,690	R544,330
SHIBASE PRIMARY SCHOOL	32	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R2 712,727	R344,624	R-	R-
SIBHANGWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	35	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 970,074	R1 738,621	R-	R3 025,449



SIBHANGWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	35	3 MALE STAFF, 3 FEMALE STAFF, 2 GIRLS , 2 BOYS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R465,867	R-	R30,775	R60,187
SIDUMILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	23	COMPLETION CONTRACT TO REPAIRS PHASE 13 STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R9 333,000	R465,891	R-	R-
SIKANISWENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	35	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER C CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 2S; 6B; 10G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R1 576,032	R175,625	R-	R-
SINEKE PRIMARY SCHOOL	34	STORM DAMAGE TO 1 CLASSROOM	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R5 292,000	R-	R1 192,290	R574,530
SISTER JOANS HIGH SCHOOL	21	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3), CLUSTER UGU-19 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING FACILITIES , CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BLOCKS : 2M2F1D; 6G , RENOVATIONS OF EXISTING ABLUTIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 869,627	R739,000	R-	R-
SOZABE HIGH SCHOOL	14	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS'	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 026,240	R510,149	R458,280	R215,324



		TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +2URINAL+ 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.					
ST MARTIN DE PORRES LSEN SCHOOL	18	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R207,740
THOLIMFUNDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	8	STORM DAMAGE TO 5 CLASSROOMS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R10 295,502	R4 664,000	R-	R-
THOLIMFUNDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	8	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 2 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL + 1F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 3 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 038,972	R-	R461,819	R216,583
UMVOLOZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	35	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R1 600,000	R-	R137,100	R208,986
UMVOLOZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	35	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 2), CLUSTER D CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STRUCTURES, 2S; 6B; 8G	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R2 049,983	R162,430	R-	R-



XHONYWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	10	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS INCLUDING NEW CONSTRUCTION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R9 951,200	R1 659,192	R2 289,383	R4 433,681
XHONYWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	10	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1URINAL +2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 5 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	R5 865,556	R1 085,000	R102,000	R-
ZAMUKUZAKHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	36	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS INCLUDING NEW CONSTRUCTION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	R7 373,351	R2 131,538	R2 232,929	R3 741,812



3. Department of Human Settlements

Table 26: Department of Human Settlements Projects

No.	PROJECT NAME	WARD	PROJECT VALUE	NO. OF HOUSES BUILT	CURRENT STATUS
1	Oshabeni Phase 2 RHP -**300 Units**	4 & 12	R39 957 444.00	22	Project progress is behind the development program, due to delays have been experienced on shortage of steel, and sub contractors protests, 22 units has been completed
2	Merlewood Mixed Income -**228 Units** **Inclusive of Services**	17	R30 792 699.48	137	This project is currently being resuscitated. Additional funding for retaining walls has been approved. Construction to commence once contract has been concluded.



No.	PROJECT NAME	WARD	PROJECT VALUE	NO. OF HOUSES BUILT	CURRENT STATUS
3	KwaNzimakwe Phase 1 500 units	1, 10 & 11	R63 869 960	500	This project has been completed and 500 units constructed todate. The application for the next phase has been submitted to the DOHS, waiting for approval.
4	Masinenge Informal Settlement Upgrade **882 Top Structure Incl. Services**	3	R182 275 847.83	129 units	DoHS has taken over the implementation of this project from September 2019.
5	Gamalakhe Rectification of 273, Pre-1994 houses 273 Units	5 & 28	R35 704 679.19	242	31 houses remaining to complete the project, including the 4 units to be demolished and re-built. 16 of the 31 units is in progress. DoHS to authorise and approve funding for the 4 houses to be demolished.
6	KwaMadlala RHP -1000 UNITS	14	R126 954 730	895	Project progress is behind the development program, due to delays have been experienced on liquidation of IA. Contract Agreement has been signed by all parties, and the liquidation issues have resolved ,and construction of houses is currently underway.



7	KwaXolo Wards 7; 8; 29 & 32. -1100 UNITS	8; 29 & 32	R144 195 388	1087	The project scope was reduced to 1087 houses built and handed over to the beneficiaries, 13 houses could not be built due to various reasons such as Missing Beneficiaries (7); Duplicate subsidy (3); Failed Application(1); Relocate (1); Benefitted under OSS (1). Currently finalising the closeout report.
8	KwaNdwalane Deep Rural Housing/ Phase 1. -1000 UNITS	3 & 24 and Portions of 21; 22; 23 & 24	R131 082 085	995	995 units completed todate and the remaining five is at various stages.
9	22 OSS Beneficiaries under Ray Nkonyeni Municipality	various wards	R 2 903 025,52	Nil	The Project was delayed due to RNM housing designs approval, the Contractor is currently busy with site establishment, and estimated to start construction work end of May 2021.
10	32 OSS Beneficiaries under Ray Nkonyeni Municipality	07,08, 22 and 29	R 3 550 304,00	Nil	The Service Provide is currently busy with Beneficiary Administration, once the beneficiary admin is finalized they will start the process of construction on sites.
11	50 OSS Beneficiaries under Ray Nkonyeni Municipality	various wards	R 6 760 658,50	Nil	The Service Provide is currently busy with Beneficiary Administration, once the beneficiary admin is finalized they will start the process of construction on sites.



No.	PROJECT NAME	WARD	PROJECT VALUE	REASON FOR HALT	NO. OF HOUSES BUILT	COMMENT
1.	Bhobhoyi Phase 2 (Planning Stage) **-1098 Units and Services**	20	R3 326 610.00	Insufficient Bulk Infrastructure within the project area	NIL	All planning activities have been completed. Construction on hold due to insufficient bulk infrastructure. R3 326 610.00 spent
3.	Mkholombe Upgrade of Informal Settlements (Planning Stage) **-1000 Units**	20	R3 326 610.00	Insufficient Bulk Infrastructure within the project area	NIL	The settlement is part of UISP. Planning activities are 50% complete. RNM will resuscitate the project and complete the planning phase once the current Development of Upgrading Plans programme is complete.



4. Department of Transport

Table 27: Department of Transport Projects

Preventative Maintenance Projects						
Activity	**Total km/m2**	**Location & Ward No**	**Budget / Project Award**	**% Project Progress**	**Project Duration**	**Status**
Betterment &Gravelling	7,89	29	R 4,64 million	90%	4 months	• D1091 (7.89km)- At practical completion.
	4,9	14; 15	R 4,08 million	100%	3 months	• D365 (4.9km)-Completed
	9,6	5; 14	R 6,41 million	100%	5 months	• D940 (9.6km)- Completed
	4,4	14	R 3,15 million	100%	3 months	• D942 (4.4km)- Completed
	1,1	14	R 0,89 million	100%	3 months	• D1088 (1.1km)- Completed
	3,8	14	R 3,46 million	99%	3 months	• D943 (3.8km)- At practical completion
	1,8	25; 26	R4,1 million	0%		• L2445 (1.8)-Tender stage



Safety Maintenance Projects

Activity	Total km/m2	Location & Ward No	Budget / Project Award	% Project Progress	Project Duration	Status
Blacktop patching	6 000 m²	12; 13; 15; 16; 17; 18	R 5,73 million	75%	5 months	• P286,P344,P196, P3-1-In Progress.
	4 000 m²	1; 11; 30; 31	R 3,97 million	85%	3 months	• P284- In Progress
	6 000 m²	7; 8; 29	R 6,09 million	80%	4 months	• P732-in Progress
	6 000 m²	2; 3; 6; 10; 11; 19	R 5,89 million	80%	5 months	• P200,P310-In Progress.
	5 000 m²	21; 22; 34	R 4,90 million	20%	4 months	• P262 – In Progress (Contractor started on site on the 08 Feb. 2022)
	4 500 m²	2; 3; 18; 19	R 4,26 million	80%	4 months	• P395,D202-In Progress.
Guardrail Repairs						• Guardrails P3,P395P200-Tender stage



Routine Maintenance Projects

Activity	Total km/m2	Location & Ward No	Budget / Project Award	% Project Progress	Project Duration	Status
Blading	7,89	27,14,13,24,25,18,30,8,10	R 2 Million	%	10 months	• Various roads
Verge Maintenance	24,70 km	2; 3; 6; 20	R 477 150,00	100%	1 month	• P395 – Completed in June 2021
	24,70 km	2; 3; 6; 20	R 494 346,00	100%	2 months	• P395 – Completed in December 2021
	37,00 km	1; 11; 30; 31	R 487 665,00	100%	1 month	• P284- Completed
	3,62 km	3	R 462 842,00	75%	3 months	• D202 – In Progress (Two out of three cuts done)
	27,70 km	13; 16; 18	R439 939,96	90%	2 months	• P3-1 – In progress
	22,50 km	2; 3; 6; 20	R552 784,30	100%	1 month	• P200 - Completed
	18,50 km	7; 8; 29	R 450 000,00	99%	2 months	• P732 – At completion
	3,20 km	11	R 414 478,00	75%	3 months	• P310 – In progress (Contractor on Site)
	10,42 km	10; 11	R389 584,00	100%	1 month	• P69 - Completed
Zibambele&VRRM				On going		• 1009+83=1092



Special Maintenance Projects

Activity	Total km/m2	Location & Ward No	Budget / Project Award	% Project Progress	Project Duration	Status
• Bridge joint	22m	2; 3; 6; 20	R4 million	0%		• P395-Tender stage.
• Handrails replacement	250m	2; 3; 6; 13; 16; 18 ; 20	R 389 640,00	100%	2 months	• P3,P395- Completed
• Minor structure repairs	1 No.	13; 16; 18	R4 million	0%		• P3-Tender stage.

Rehabilitation Projects

Activity	Total km/m	Location & Ward No	Budget / Project Award	% Project Progress	Project Duration	Status
• Reseal (Double Seal)	6km	3; 20	R 25 Million	70%	5 months	• P200 – Contract was terminated due to non performance and having completed the double seal for 6km. The abutment works will be done by CPG once the new contractor have been awarded. (New contract document at Tender Stage)
Upgrading of D365 to a blacktop surface	3km	14; 15	TBA	0%		Planning and Design done. Contractor to do construction is being outsourced through SCM processes.



8. UGU District Municipality Water & Sanitation

Table 28: UGU DM Water & Sanitation Projects

Project Description	Sector	Status of the project
Infrastructure Asset Management	Water & Sanitation	Service Provider carried out function for previous financial years and well versed with AG Requirements
Repairs and Refurbishment of Water Infrastructure	Water	Service Provider carried out infrastructure asset conditional assessment for Water Infrastructure from pervious appointment
Repairs and Refurbishment of Sanitation Infrastructure	Sanitation	Service Provider carried out infrastructure conditional assessment for Sanitation Infrastructure from previous appointment. The implementation stage will start in the 2022/2023 FY.
Upgrading of uMthamvuna Raw Water Abstraction and Water Treatment Works	Water	Service Provider appointed from previous panel and is currently already working on the planning stages of this project's life cycle.
Permanent Reinforced Concrete Salt Containment Berm across Umzimkhulu River	Water	Service Provider appointed from previous panel and currently working on the planning stages of this project's life cycle.
Umzimkhulu Bulk Water Augmentation Scheme - Phase 2	Water	Service Provider appointed from previous panel and currently working on the planning stages of this project's life cycle.
Drilling of New Boreholes and Refurbishment of Existing Boreholes and Spring Protection Systems	Water	The project is currently at tender stage



Project Description	Sector	Status of the project
Water Pipeline Replacement - Phase 2	Water	Project is currently at the stage of finalizing the Business Plan for Phase 2
Rural Household Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Sanitation	Sanitation	Service Providers appointed and the project is currently under implementation.
Upgrade of 5.5ML/d Extension of uMbango WWTW	Sanitation	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrade of 1.5ML/d Extension of Melville WWTW	Sanitation	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
KwaLatshoda Water and Sanitation Project	Water & Sanitation	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Mkholombe Waterborne Sanitation Project	Water & Sanitation	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply from Bhobhovi Water Treatment Works to Umzimkhulu Command Reservoir	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrading of Umzimkhulu Northern Systems Bulk Water Supply to Fairview, Woodgrange and Hibberdene	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.



Project Description	Sector	Status of the project
Upgrading of uMthamvuna to Port Edward Bulk Water Supply	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrading of KwaNyuswa Phase 2 Bulk Water Supply System and Water Reticulation	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure on the KwaNositha and Game Reserve Systems	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrading of Ezingolweni Bulk Water Infrastructure	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Upgrading of Assisi Water Treatment Works and Refurbishment of Existing Infrastructure	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.
Umkomaas Dam	Water	The Department of Water and Sanitation is currently finalizing the planning of this project
Ocwabeni Dam	Water	The Department of Water and Sanitation is currently finalizing the planning of this project
Mhlabatshane Water Treatment Plant	Water	The Umgeni Water is currently busy with the planning for the project
Weza Regional Scheme	Water	New Project. A PSP has been appointed to start with the planning for the project.



9. PLANKONSULT : THYS BLOM Pr.Pln A/073/1985

i. NJABULO GAP HOUSING

5. Submit SPLUMA application – end of March 2021
6. Approval of SPLUMA application – end of July 2021
7. Commence with civil infrastructure installation – November 2021
8. Commence with first dwelling house construction – March 2022

ii. SWEETVALE RETIREMENT VILLAGE

1. Submit application for environmental authorisation – March 2021
2. Submit SPLUMA application – August 2021
3. Approval of SPLUMA application – November 2021
4. Commence with civil infrastructure installation – April 2022
5. Commence with first dwelling house construction – August 2022



1.11 Infrastructure

With regards to the Provincial Infrastructure Strategy which talks to providing an overarching operational plan with a long term vision to achieve and sustain infrastructure delivery as an enabler of the national economic strategy, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's infrastrucre projects fully align to it. The South African Government adopted a National Infrastructure Plan in 2012 with the plan it is aimed at transforming SA's economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs, and strengthen the delivery of basic services. To this plan, the municipality, through the infrastructure projects it runs, indicates another alignment.
Through the strategies in place, the municipality has ensured that implementation is in accordance. Below are the different types of infrasture projects within the municipality:

i. Roads infrastructure

The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) currently made a provision of professional services to develop a Roads and Stormwater Masterplan in support of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The municipality only maintains the existing road networks in terms of potholes, black top and re-gravelling. It is not the mandate of the municipality to build roads from scratch, hence there is no Road Maintenance Plan. It must be noted that the road work maintenance covered by the municipality is based on complaints received from communities, and depend on the availability of budget. Other than complaints received from communities, the municipality does have a road work plan/ operational and maintenance plan as shown in the SDBIP.

The municipality is fairly covered with sound tarred and physical infrastructure and as areas utmost services are easily accessible to all residents albeit at varying scales with rural residents struggling to some extent. The point is that, compared to other rural areas in the region and the other sister municipalities of Ugu, accessibility of RNM rural population fairs well. However, the maintenance of such infrastructure is what poses most challenges. There is also a serious problem of aging infrastructure especially on roads manifests itself in too much potholes. However, effective programmes to ensure all roads are in safe driving conditions are underway.

II. Air infrastructure:

The municipality has a running airport situated at Margate, opened in November 2013. Over the years, the airport had infrastructural upgrades due to its size and dilapidation state.Below is a summary of its status qou:

i. Airport Buildings

The airport terminal building in size does not accommodate increased passenger numbers during school holidays and seasonal periods. The layout of the facility is not ergonomically suitable for more than one airline operating from the terminal building itself. Features relating to the check-in of baggage and passengers for departure as well as baggage handling (carousel) for arriving passengers should be incorporated in the design of the terminal building. The control tower is currently not high enough and should be increased in height in order for air traffic control to be able to monitor the threshold of runway 23. Alternatively the installation of cameras close the runway to be installed for air traffic controllers to have a view of the runway for operational safety purposes.

The construction that is currently in progress at the airport addresses shortcomings in terms of opening the landside entrance and enlarging of the reception area. Car rental companies will be accommodated in a new building adjacent to the current terminal building. This will allow for the fluent management of passengers and visitors to the airport. The bathroom facilities will be extended to the northern side of the current terminal building.



ii. Runway

The asphalt runway at Margate Airport is sufficient to accommodate medium size turbine aircraft and smaller jet aircraft for which the condition of the runway is acceptable for a limited lifespan. There are surface cracks appearing along the length of the runway which can lead to deeper deterioration of the base of the runway. In the near future the runway would require to be resurfaced together with the resurfacing of the apron and taxi ways (movement areas). Currently the emergency exit roads leading from the movement areas is not paved according to the regulated requirements and should be considered when resurfacing of the movement areas are conducted. Noticeable damage to the base of the runway on the turning circles at both ends of the runway is concerning and non-compliant. A friction test should be conducted after resurfacing and repainting are conducted on the runway and movement areas.

iii. Current Infrastructure Upgrades

KZN EDTEA provided the municipality with a grant of R10000000.00 over the past three financial years. The construction commenced during June 2020 with anticipated finalization before June 2021. The outer building to accommodate car rental companies is almost complete. Extended bathroom facilities and construction to the terminal building to commence soon. The Project Management Unit is administering the project and would be in a better position to indicate the amount spend thus far.

iii. Rail Infrastructure

The railway infrastructure linking RNM with Umdoni is non-functional. Also the Banana express rail linking the southern part along the coastal belt with Ezinqoleni town is dysfunctional considering that this used to be a big tourist attraction more especially over the festive season, but proved very expensive to maintain.

iv. Telecommunications infrastructure

Interms of IT Infrastructure, the municipality does not have funds for IT implementation as encouraged by Cogta in the 2018/19 IDP Review, however, there is quite good telecommunication network coverage although much still needs to be done to reach world class standards since the municipality is thriving to be the game changer of the South Coast Development by being a smart city. However, it must be noted that in the furthest rural northern part of the municipality, telecommunication network coverage is poor. In formal urban settlements majority of the people have access to Telkom services. In rural areas the majority of people rely on cellular phones with poor network connections. Some key issues faced by the municipality is access to telecommunication service, infrastructure information and a lack of co-ordinated planning to meet the district's needs.

v. Community facilities infrastrucure

There are community facilities readily available for usage. These include Community halls and MPCCs. Each ward within the municipality boasts of its own community hallutilised for different activities, including IEC needs.



vi. Bulk water infrastructure

The southern coastal strip is serviced by water extracted from a number of rivers and dams which is then treated at several of treatment plants owned by Ugu before being distributed. Ugu District Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) indicated that the rivers within the District Municipality have sufficient surplus flow to cater for the water demands for the foreseeable future. However some of the infrastructure needs to be upgraded to cater for the demand. The aging infrastructure and rising demands have resulted in Ugu District Municipality embarking on the Non-Revenue Water management programme to reduce water losses and new water project to meet the demand. The Umzimkhulu augmentation and South Coast bulk pipeline are now at implementation stage with other programmes provided for in the next year's indigents.

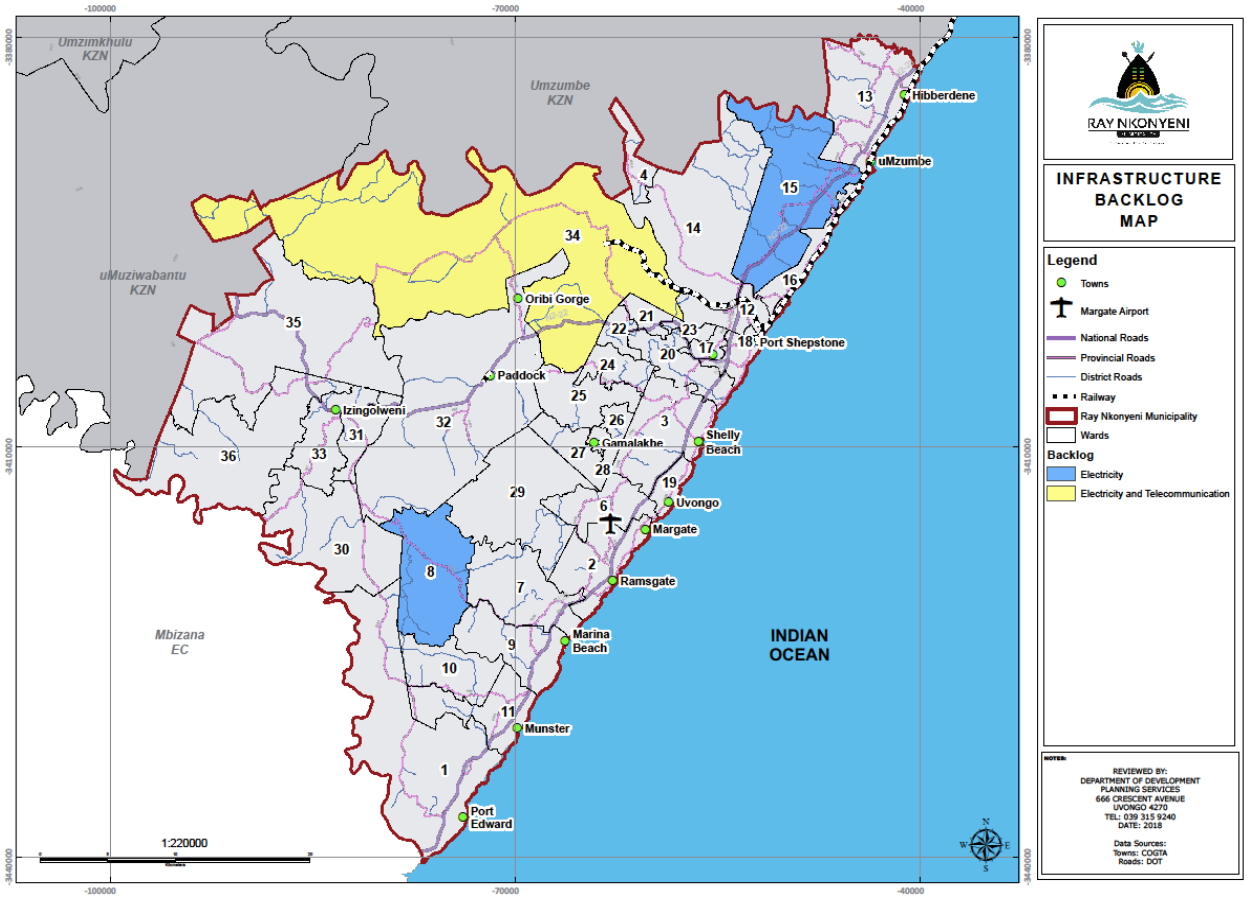
vii. Bulk sewer infrastructure

The provision of sanitation services is also the responsibility of Ugu District. This includes the delivery of bulk sanitation infrastructure such as the waste water treatment plants. Most of the treatment plant facilities are owned and managed by the Ugu District Municipality other treatment plants are privately owned and managed. There are several pump stations in the reticulated areas whilst waste water treatment plants are generally located inland of the coastal strip.

viii. Bulk Electricity Infrastructure

It is no surprise that the bulk electricity infrastructure is concentrated in areas that have the highest population densities which is mainly along the coastal strip as well as Murchison, Ezingolweni and Oribi George. There are also a number of HV and MV cables that originate from these substations which distribute electricity within different parts of the municipal area. This is further supported by the MV stations. The electricity network is constrained, with future load requirements in Port Shepstone and the surrounding areas increasing rapidly as a result of new office and commercial developments that are taking place in the area

Map 5: Infrastructure Backlog



Source: RNM GIS 2021

1.12 Goals and Objectives

There are goals set to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right, as per the NDP and through the Back to Basics Strategy. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is in line with this programme as well as the strategy. The municipality has ensured that goals set are meant to take the municipality's communities to greater heights in terms of sustainable livelihoods by providing basic services to its level best not loosing sight of its 6 strategic objectives as outlined in the 2036 Vision,which is its long term vision.

On the following page, are the eight goals the municipality wants to achieve, aligned to the 6 2036 vision strategic goals as well as the National Growth Development Strategy



Table 29: Goals, Relevant National KPAs and Strategic Objectives

GOAL	RNM LONG TERM GOAL (VISION 2036) STRATEGIC GOAL	RELEVANT KEY PERFOMANCE AREAS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
1.Eradicating Poverty and Hunger	Goal no.2 GoalDiverse and inclusive economy	Local Economic Development and Social Development	• To accelerate the fight against poverty and prioritise support to vulnerable groups such as children, females and the elderly • To promote sustainable livelihoods by assisting communities through various government led job creation programmes and social programmes • To promote pro-poor economic growth and lessen social and income inequalities
2.Creating a Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Diverse Economic Growth and Development	Goal no.2 Diverse and inclusive economy	Local Economic Development and Social Development	• To grow the economy of RNM by attracting investments and fostering partnerships with private and public sector • To create a conducive environment for businesses and cooperatives to thrive and ensure the creation of jobs for the local community • To promote township and rural development through nodal developments • To promote RNM as a prime tourism and investment destination • To promote local economic development and the support of emerging enterprises and SMMEs • To promote • To promote strategic and transformative release of land to foster inclusive economic development
3.Promoting Healthy Lives and Equitable Access To Education and Learning Opportunities	Goal no.4 Human Resource Development	Good Governance & Public Participation	• To create a skilled and capable citizenry, that contributes to the growth of the local economy • To create a learning municipality • To create a healthy citizenry, that is capable of participating in growing local economy
4.Developing a capable, equitable and financially viable institution and ensuring good and sound governance	Goal no.4 Human Resource Development	1.Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	• To foster effective and efficient Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) • To create a skilled and capable municipal workforce, that provides quality services to the citizens of the municipality



		2.Good Governance and Public Participation	• To improve the organisation's performance through enhanced productivity and achievement of service delivery • To enhance organizational development in line with community needs • To promote a culture of participatory planning and participatory democracy • To have updated organisational policies and modernised information and communication technologies for good governance • To develop an ethical organisation which is fraud, corruption and maladministration free • To promote and uphold principles of transparency, accountability, good governance and legal compliance • To ensure confidence of all stakeholders in municipal financial management
		3.Municipal Financial Viability and Management	• To ensure sound and effective financial management and compliance with policy and legislative requirements • To improve debt management, debt collection, ensure value for money and implement cost reduction measures • To grow and diversify revenue streams and implement free projects
5.Ensuring Infrastructure Development and Universal Access to Reliable Basic Services	Goal no.4 Infrastructure	Service Delivery and Infrastructure	• To ensure expenditure on long-term capital infrastructure project plans • To ensure effective and efficient management and utilisation of council owned properties and assets. • To ensure existing infrastructure is maintained and revitalised • To address infrastructure backlogs and extend access to basic services • To ensure the delivery of economic infrastructure as part of creating a conducive environment for economic growth • To improve the delivery of capital projects through investment in infrastructure development • To improve access to adequate shelter in the form of sustainable human settlements



6.Promoting a safe and secure society	Goal no.2. Diverse and inclusive economy	Local Economic Development and Social Development	• To ensure a safe and crime free municipality by reducing crime though law and by-law enforcement. • To galvanise and mobilise all sectors and role-players to participate in ensuring public safety
7.Combating climate change and ensuring sustainable development and resilient communities	Goal no.6 Environmental Sustainibility	Cross Cutting Issues	• To promote the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and compliance with environmental legislation • To promote a healthy and hygienically safe environment and create an environmentally educated society • To promote the green economy • To implement climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies • To strengthen disaster management and mitigate disaster impacts through resilience planning
8.Facilitating Spatial Integration and Development of Sustainable Human Settlements	Goal no.1 Spatial Equity	Cross Cutting Issues	• To support access to land and land tenure upgrading • To promote and enhance development planning, spatial planning and land use management • To provide strategic guidance for the spatial development trajectory and desired spatial picture of the municipality • To ensure the creation of sustainable human settlements



1.13 Core Values

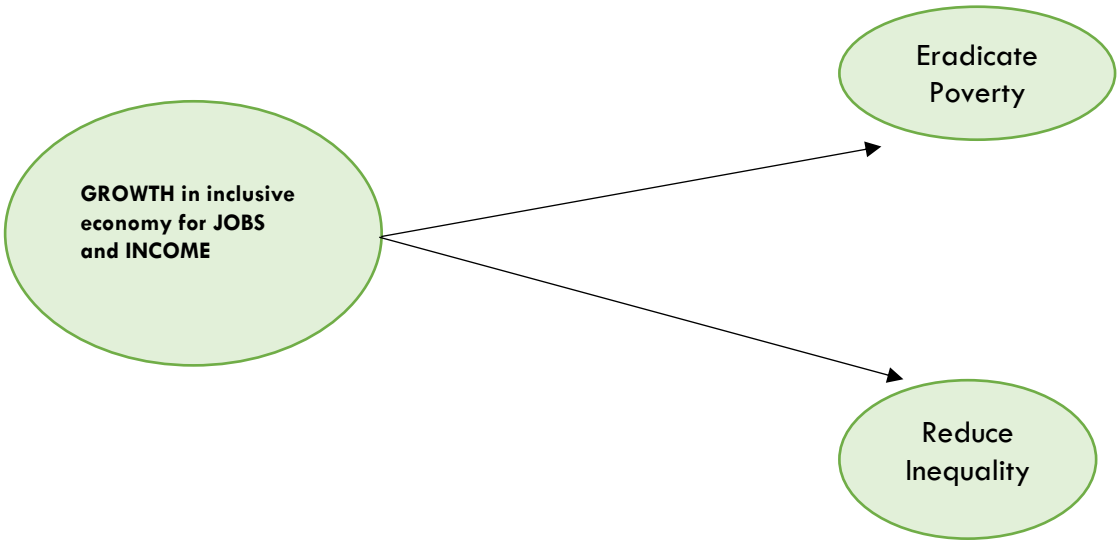
The municipality fully adheres to the eleven principles of Batho Pele and over the years displayed good governance to its citizens and has thrived on the following core values:

- Accountability
- Transparency and openness
- Responsiveness
- Ethical
- Integrity, honesty and pride
- Excellence
- Efficiency and effectiveness
- Professionalism

1.14 Key Challenges

Poverty and unemployment is very rife at RNM. One of the National Development Plan 2030 outcomes and mechanisms is on eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. This requires increasing growth in a more inclusive economy, which creates jobs and incomes. RNM'S long term vision formulated ensured that it aligns to this outcome to ensure that all its citizens are sustainable in terms of eradicating poverty by having an economy that is growing and job opportunities. This will be carried out by ensuring that its economy is inclusive and all programmes to enhance poverty alleviation are carried out effectively. The municipality is set at reducing its poverty by having inclusive growth which will create jobs and ensure sustainability. Following is a diagram illustrating the NDP 2030 outcomes and mechanism which RNM is fully aligning to it.

Illustration 1: 2030 Outcomes and Mechanisms





Challenges faced by the municipality are listed below:

• Transformation of natural areas (unregulated developments, sand mining etc.), • The uncontrolled spread of invasive alien species, climate change, and pollution • No environmental By laws • Lack of funding for emerging farmers • Poor telecommunications in rural areas • Illegal dumping • Municipal powers and function • Vacancy rate is high • Poor attendance of Sector Departments in war-rooms • Highly deprived ward	• High population density along the coastal belt. • High level of social ills, i.e. teenage pregnancy, substance and alcohol abuse, etc. • Scarce and critical skills shortage • Skewed-dual economy • Backlogs on provision of basic service delivery i.e. sewage, water, electricity, roads, housing etc. • Stormwater backlog • Limited funding available to deal with huge backlogs • Inability of poor households to pay for services due to unemployment and poverty
• Ageing infrastructure • Strategic infrastructure • Backlog in electricity provision • Illegal waste dumping • Lack of market infrastructure • Lack of street trading licenses • The municipality still experiences triple challenges i.e. inequality, unemployment and poverty	• Informal settlements enlarging • Emerging small commercial farmers with no capital and expertise • Urban biased development • Poor debt payment by residents • Poor disaster vehicle maintenance • Shortage of disaster manpower • Employee retention



1.14.1 Strategic intervention

The key challenges identified are unpacked in the table below alongside the relevant KPA. On the next column on the table, the municipality further shows how it intends to unlock each challenge. These challenges will be discussed in detail later in the document.

Table 30: Challenges and Interventions

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE	STRATEGY TO UNLOCK CHALLENGES
Basic Service Delivery	Strategic infrastructure Bulk water Electricity to unlock investment potential Backlog in electricity provision Poor maintenance of infrastructure Ageing infrastructure Illegal Waste Dumping Stormwater backlog	Using of MIG grants The maintenance of municipality assets Developing business plans, to attract potential funds or investors
Local Economic Development And Social Development	Unemployment, poverty and inequality Unsustainable LED projects in the hinterland Lack of monitoring and evaluation for cooperatives Very limited or no municipal land for urban expansion 6. Informal settlements 7.Emerging small commercial farmers with no capital and expertise Lack of market infrastructure Lack of street trading licenses High level of social ills Skewed-dual economy	Promoting economic development through trainings Monitoring and evaluation of LED projects Attracting investors Establishment of local LED forum



Good Governance and Public Participation	9. Poor participation of amakhosi Triple Challenges (Inequality, unemployment and poverty)	Conducted through mediums such as Mayoral Izimbizo, Operation Sukuma Sakhe and public meetings Liaise with KZN COGTA- traditional affairs unit to assist
Municipal Financial Viability And Management	10. Poor debt payment	Effective revenue enhancement strategy
Municipal Transformation And Institutional Development	11. Lack of office space 12. Employee retention 13. Few powers are not fully functional due to budget constraints. High Vacancy Rate	Budget for office space Increase capacity
Cross Cutting	14. Rural schemes and Environmental unresolved issues 15.Urban biased development Informal settlements enlarging Poor disaster vehicle maintenance Shortage of disaster manpower High population density along the coastal belt. No environmental By laws	Unlocking of land for development Developing policies Establish agreement with Amakhosi/Ingonyama Trust



1.15 Organizational Performance Management Framework

The municipality has developed its Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) to fulfill both the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act. The Framework provides indicators, under each focus area that an IDP must respond to. Importantly, this analysis to strategic programmes and project development, also presents a discussion about the importance of linking planning, budgeting, and implementation, monitoring and reporting. It also outlines a process to be followed to ensure proper linkage of these processes to ensure effective implementation.

When formulating the 5 year IDP plan, the municipality took into account the performance from the previous IDP. It must further be noted that when doing quarterly reviews, the municipality reflects back to targets that had not been achieved in the previous quarter whereby reports on progress to date are made which are called Perfomance Improvement Plans (PIP)

1.16 How Will key Performance Areas Be Measured

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations stipulate that a municipality's Organizational Performance Management System (OPMS) must entail a framework that sets out 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 municipality will ensure that all section 57 employees sign performance contracts aligned to the municipal IDP and objectives. The municipality will also ensure that employees reporting directly to Heads of Departments have performance plan to enable a focused performance of the municipality.
In line with the said legal requirement, this framework should be seen as a policy document that sets out:

The requirements that RNM's OPMS will need to fulfill;

- The principles that must inform its development and subsequent implementation;
- The preferred performance management model of the municipality;
- The process by which the system will work;
- The delegation of responsibilities for different roles in the process; and
- A plan for the implementation of the system

1.17 How the IDP was formulated

A number of aspects, readings, policies, mec comments for the 20221/22 and legislated documents were considered in formulating the new 5 year IDP Plan, hence the municipality conducted its Strategic Planning in February 2022. The outcomes of the strategic Planning session was populated into one document, ***(See attachment 1: Strategic Planning Session Report 2022)***

The preparation of the 5 year IDP is a continuous process providing a framework for development planning activities in the district. The development and preparation of the IDP is to allow for a changed and renewed development outlook to be taken into account particularly new priorities and where development ly annually assessed in terms of delivery and the prevailing conditions in the municipality, but also improved upon each and every year. The MEC for Cogta



after all municipalities submit their respective IDPS, assesses them and provides feedback. This is then taken into account during an annual review by each municipality.

- Section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (MSA) stipulates that the Municipal Council must adopt a process to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its IDP. RNM adhered to this Act as its 2022/2023 IDP Process Plan was adopted in August 2021***(See attachment 2: IDP Process Plan)*** by Council and submitted to Cogta and this process has informed the current IDP
- Invitations via the media for members of the public to register their interest to participate as different interest groups as well as give direction in terms of Institutional Arrangements, Mechanisms and Procedures for Participation and Alignment, IDP Review Action Programme and break down the Roles and Responsibilities were practiced
- The approach adopted in the preparation of the 2022/2023 Final IDP is strongly guided by the guidelines prepared by KZN COGTA as set out in the IDP guide packs and the IDP simplified format. The IDP is in line with the Department of Co-operative Government and Traditional Affairs Guideline for IDP's 2007 / 2008 and beyond
- The adjustment budget process took place in the month of February 2022 whereby all departments adjusted their individual budgets with the guidance of the Finance Department. The Draft IDP and Budget were submitted to Council for approval at the end of March 2022.
- MEC comments raised for the 2021/2022 Final IDP submitted in May 2021 have been received and noted. The Municipality was ranked number four (4) in the Province for producing one of the best credible IDPs. The comments shall be addressed in the below table:



2021/2022 MEC COMMENTS

Table 31: 2021/2022 MEC Comments

KPA	MEC COMMENTS	STATUS QUO
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION		***SEE 3.3***
	The municipality was commended for a best compiled KPA	
	• The municipality is encouraged to fill the Chief Financial Officer post	
	• The muniucipality is encouraged to reduce its increasing vacancy rate	
	• Municipality encouraged to increase employment of employees living with disability to at least 2%	
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		***SEE 3.6***
	The Municipality is commended for compiling the Vision 2036 document	.
	Municipality is encouraged to focus on in-house research to benefit industries that are based in your Municipality.	
	Municipality must prioritise Infrastructure investment initiatives on existing and new industrial parks/ estates to attract and retain tenants in industrial parks.	
	Reflect Information on the work done on Red Tape Reduction/ Ease of Doing Business in the LED Strategy	
	Municipality must have more comprehensive initiatives/programmes to deal with vulnerable groups such as linkages to corporate institutions.	
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY		***SEE 3.2***
	The municipality must improve on the information tabled from the Water Service Authority (WSA) and Water Service Development Plan (WSDP) and co-ordination with the District's Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) structures within the Local municipalities.	
	The municipality must develop the Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP)	



FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT		**SEE 3.7**
	The municipality was commended for compiling a well-structured Financial Viability Indicator	
	Few indicators need to be refined (**NOT MENTIONED)**	
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		***SEE 3.4***
	The municipality was commended for a best compiled KPA	
	Municipality is encouraged to develop the Service Delivery and Improvement Plan in compliance with the Batho Pele requirements	
	Municipality is requested to indicate if the reports from the IGR structures are tabled to Council.	
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES		***SEE 3.2***
	Municipality commended for mapping cross border alignment and for providing CIF in both IDP & SDF	
	Municipality encouraged to cross reference the recently completed Environmental tools	
	It is recommended that the municipality re-align disaster management information between DM sector plan and IDP.	
OVERALL SCORE		

2021/22 FINAL SCORE

Table 32: RNM 2021/2022 IDP KPA Scores

	Service Delivery (out of 5)	Municipal Transformation (out of 5)	Cross Cutting (out of 5)	LED (out of 5)	Financial Management (out of 5)	Good Governance (out of 5)	Overall Credibility
Ray Nkonyeni	2.5 ↑	**4.3 ↓**	4.85 ↑	**4.5 ↑**	**4.95 ↑**	**4.7 ↓**	86.00 ↑



- In preparing the IDP, the municipality also took into consideration the Mscoa alignment. The importance of this link is that it:

  - Directly links the inputs per IDP objective to the outcomes and impact on service delivery
  - Would enable performance management and achievement of objectives
  - Will assist in monitoring of progress of projects
  - Will ensure proper management of financial resources
  - Reporting on projects would be easier (dashboard reporting)
  - Promotes the co-ordination between all spheres of government
  - Aids in attracting additional funding (clear prioritization of goals and transparency in funding thereby attracting investors in South Africa)

1.17.1 Aspects considered:

- Responding on the Outcome Delivery Agreement (Outcome: 09) and its seven (7) outputs, as signed by the Minister (COGTA);
- Responding to issues raised during the provincial and own assessments (SWOT);
- Responding to the comments and issues raised by the MEC for COGTA (KZN) on the 2021/2022 IDP;
- Responding to issues identified as part of the Back to Basics;
- Formulating the current Vision, Mission, strategic objective, programmes and projects;
- Alignment of IDP, Budget and PMS activities
- Updating baseline information to ensure sound decision-making in addressing service delivery gaps;
- Strengthening focused community and stakeholder participation in the IDP processes; and
- Aligning Sector Departments' strategic plans to the district-wide priorities and service delivery programmes.

1.17.2 Government Policies Imperatives

The 2022/2023 Final IDP document has also been informed and will align with the following strategic documents which will be unpacked in detail in Chapter 2 under planning and development principles :

1. Global Policy Directives

- Sustainable Development Goals
- The New Urban Agenda
- Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

2. National Policy Frameworks

- National Development Plan
- State of the Nation Address
- 14 National Delivery Outcome Agreements **(especially outcome nine (9)** in relation to Local government)
- Back to Basics



3. Provincial Policies and Imperatives

- PGDS Nodes and Corridors
- State of the Province Address
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 2035
- Provincial Growth Development Strategy

4. Municipal Imperatives and Interventions

- Ugu District Growth Strategy
- Vision 2036
- Back to Basics
- District Development Growth Strategy
- Strategic Development
- Alignment Matrix
- SPLUMA Principles
- District Development Model which informs the One Plan One Budget
- MTSF
- OSS
- Ward Based Plan
- Catalytic projects
- The Municipal Planning and Tribunal
- Strategic Framework/Vision,Goals And Objectives

1.18 Auditor General Findings

The municipality made available an action plan to ensure a clean audit, as means to avert obtaining an unqualified audit.

For effective service delivery,the municipality further puts up an additional plan called operation bounce back for reconciliation to monitor performance per department on monthly basis. The plan has a timeframe which includes details of the issue which needs to be addressed, the person responsible for that corrective action and progress status. It must be noted that this plan is not for G findings, but set up to ensure departments are on track with major issues that need immediate attention.

1.19 Annual Report Perfomance

The IDP paid attention to the annual report for ensuring that findings reflected are addressed. This is done to enhance the performance of the municipality. The report identified a number of gaps which the municipality has since put corrective measures for.

1.20 The municipal Strategies,Plans and Policies

The municipal departments' strategies, plans and policies are in place and reviewing of strategies has been ensured to enhance proper implementation of service delivery. Sector departments also presented their strategies to be utilesed for the next 5 year term to ensure alignment withose of the municipality.



1.21 Ugu District Development Plan (DDM)

What is the DDM?

Ugu District has a Draft DDM adopted in June 2020. The DDM serves as a basis for discussion and engagements on the baseline and priorities for developing a ONE PLAN ONE BUDGET for Ugu District, through OSS, the newly established district hub and shared services. The model is a status qou analysis and a short term action plan identifying immediate service delivery actions, and catalytic activities aimed at unlocking development projects.

Illustration 2: What is the DDM?

- The District Development Model (DDM) is an **OPERATIONAL MODEL** for **improving Cooperative Governance** aimed at building a capable, ethical Developmental State.

INSTITUTIONALISE an all of Government and Society Approach – A method by which all three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact oriented way, where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent and effective service delivery

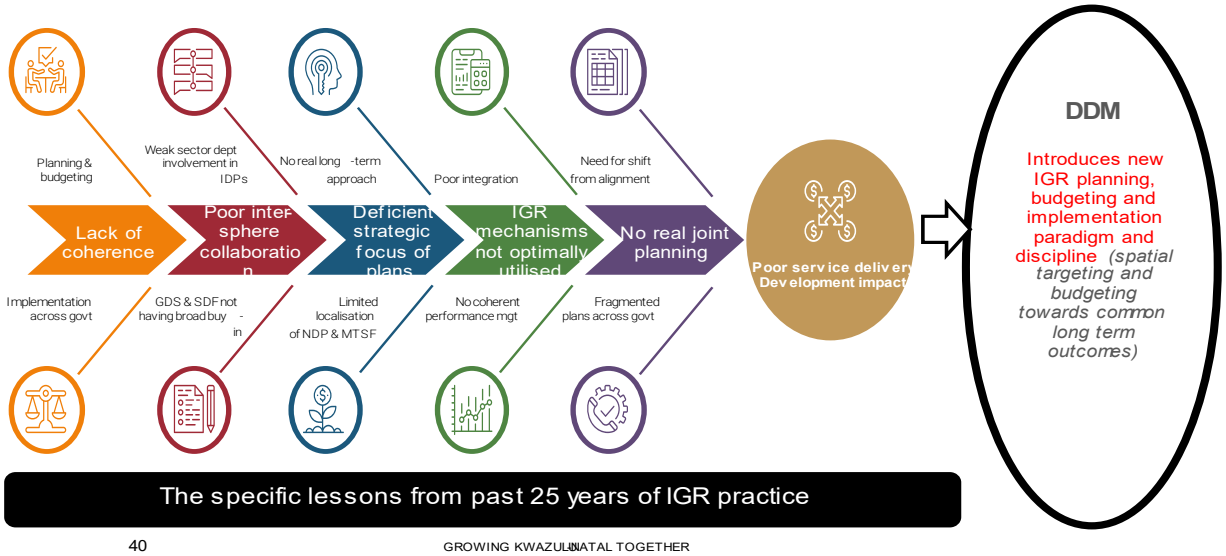
JOINED UP ONE PLAN and ONE BUDGETS to InfluencesSpatialisation and Reprioritisation of Government Planning, Budgeting, Implementation and Reporting in relation to jointly agreed outcomes and commitments in the 52 District and Metropolitan Spaces.

- Expresses **Jointly agreed outcomes and commitments** as an IG Plan or whole of Government plan ("One Plan") in relation to each space over short, medium and long-term.

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What is the DDDM fixing?

Illustration 3: What is the DDM Fixing?



40 GROWING KWAZULU-NATAL TOGETHER



1.22 RNM's Fifteen Point-Plan

The Mayor of RNM in his summary during the Council strategic Planning session held in February 2022, summarized a fifteen point-plan as a turnaround plan for the municipality to excel in its mandate as a service delivery entity.The municipality's departments were there for mandated to implement these points in their daily routines, on the other hand not forgetting to align with all legislated plans and policies.These points craft the wayforward for the implementation of projects and good governance which ofcourse forms the basis of any local government sphere. Further more, these points have form part of the formulation of the municipality's five year plan IDP. Below are the fifteen point plan:

1. Streets need to be clean, but also deal with the escalating illegal dumping
2. Waste must be collected on time and regularly
3. Grass or verges must be properly and regularly cut
4. Roads need to be maintained, be drivable with no potholes
5. Street lights and robots must be functional and working:Where we supply power, let's ensure that households and businesses have regular power supply
7. By-Laws must be enforced, and Crime Prevention prioritized
8. Traffic Management must be improved
9. Illegal structures and/or buildings should be dealt with accordingly
10. Turnaround times on attending to building plans and other related matters should be user friendly and encouraging development
11. Vulnerable communities, including the Youth, Women and people with Disabilities must be taken care of and provided with necessary support and opportunities
12. Communication with our communities and stakeholders must be regarded as a strategic process and must be orientated towards orchestration and synchronization of actions
13. There must be considerable investment, in terms of focus and resources to enable local economic development
14. We need to ensure that there are systems in place that will enable our municipality to be financially stable and sustainable, with good governance being the daily practice
15. We have to build cohesive communities that will enable people to coexist with each other

1.23 The Long Term Spatial Development Vision

Vision 2036, which is the long term vision of the municipality adopted in 2019 by Council is linked to its SDF vision, ***(See attachment 3: RNM Vision 2036).*** Vision 2036 has enchored its goals to the SDF as well as the IDP. The municipality's SDF has built on this vision and accordingly translates it into spatial terms stating that by '2036 RNM will be a spatially efficient,socially equitable,environmental sustainability and economic powerhouse of KwaZulu Natal with the unique tourism economy. This vision brings synergy in particular to the municipality's IDP as well as the IDP. The long term vision as well as the SDF is further linked in that in both documents the spatial equity, densification,spatiall accessibility as well as spatial efficiency is discussed.

1.24 Municipal Support And Intervention Plan (Msip)

Refer to attachment 4: RNM MSIP



1.25 Swot Analysis

Central to key challenges mentioned earlier on in the document is the realization by the municipality and all stakeholders involved that although these have had negative effects on development within the municipality, a number of opportunities still exist. The municipality needs to strengthen its strategies and implementation framework to achieve its long term vision.

A SWOT analysis has been populated which will enable the municipality to measure its performance.

Table 33: SWOT Analysis

	SWOT ANALYSIS	
INTERNAL	**STRENGTHS**	**WEAKNESSES**
	Municipal insights into rural dynamics and livelihood strategies	Small business catchments due to dispersed settlements in the hinterland
	Upcoming Retail Development to create job opportunities and access to market for agricultural products produced locally	Low disposable incomes
	The N2 which traverses the municipal area provides opportunities for development in the form of passing thresholds	Under-representation of big business in the area
	Local FET(Ezinqoleni) College which can be used to enhance skills development for the youth (e.g. film making)	Low skills base
	Labour force readily available across the rural areas	Steep topography making service provision costly
	Oribi Gorge tourism attraction and other natural attractions	Lack of bulk infrastructure e.g. electricity
	Strong IGR - cordial relations between stakeholders	Limited funding to implement LED projects in deep rural
	Abundant wildlife (e.g. warthogs [bush pigs]) that could be harnessed to establish businesses such warthog abattoir & processing	Grant dependency
		Low debt recovery rate
	Abundant natural resources (e.g. catchments & water bodies) that could be utilized for the following: •Sand mining •Brick making •Glass factory • Fish farming	Lack or limited revenue generation
	Abundant under-utilized land	Lack of land for the expansion of Ezinqoleni CBD
	Cordial relations between the municipality and South Coast Tourism	Difficulty to attract investors
	Untapped agricultural potential	Brain drain (emigration of skills)
	LED officer post now filled	Lack of IT infrastructure



	Sound financial management as witnessed by the clean audit	Inadequate office space for the municipality
	100% expenditure of Grants in the previous financial year	Municipal officials working in silos
	Effective public participation programme	Limited employment opportunities within the municipal area
	Functional statutory and ad hoc committees	Privately owned land not available for development in some wards
	Skills Development Plan which meets LGSETA standards	Slow delivery rate of "approved" housing projects
	Adopted and implemented municipal policies	Limited community facilities and public social & recreational amenities
	Enhanced institutional capacity to spend grants	Lack of maintenance for the aforementioned facilities
	Almost 100% provision of VIP toilets	Lack of funding to provide all-weather local access roads e.g. tarred & gravel roads
	80% water provision	Lack of monitoring and evaluation for cooperatives
	Provision of free basic services to indigent households	Lack of skills development for cooperatives
	Disaster Management Plan in place & implemented e.g. Fire truck & ambulance on stand-by full time	Unsustainable LED projects
	Enhanced Institutional Capacity:	Lack of support infrastructure for informal businesses
	Decreased new HIV/AIDS infections	Poor workmanship ("project snags") in infrastructure project outputs
	Political tolerance	Lack of Agriculture Sector Plan
	Improved Job Creation through EPWP	
	Readiness of existing trained cooperatives to function efficiently	
EXTERNAL	**OPPORTUNITIES**	**THREATS**
	National Government resolves to grow rural economies	Natural disasters e.g. floods, veldfires
	Growing buying power of the African population in general	Hostile legislative framework to business
	Expansion of the social security net for vulnerable groups across the country	Crime and substance abuse
	Resilience of the informal markets, vibrant & complicated rural livelihoods which cannot be measured in traditional economic terms	Volatile economic conditions in the financial markets and the associated unpredictable inflation
	BEE legislation provides an opportunity of using government procurement spend to uplift SMMEs	



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

In the 2022/2023 Final IDP formulation, RNM took into consideration all the legislated planning and development principles, Government policies and imperatives.The municipality has aligned fully with them. Adopted strategies/policies and plans to assist achieve goals set are in place. Perfomance is measured by the service delivery and budget implementationplan (SDBIP) which sits quarterly. Below is a detailed analysis of planning imperatives as listed in the previouse chapter that the municipality took into cognisance when developing its IDP.These planning imperatives are categorised as Global,National,Provincial and Municipal imperativesa and interventions.

2.1 Global Policy Directives

2.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of seventeen goals with 169 targets between them. SDGs are replacing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions-income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. They were adopted at the United Nation's Millennium Summit in September 2000 by world leaders, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015. The SDGs are therefore acting as the Post 2015 Development Agenda (successor to the Millennium Development Goals). They are to guide the global action on sustainable development until 2030. The 17 SDGs are listed in the table below with a column showing how the Municipality's IDP is aligned to them.



Table 34: Sustainable Development Goals and Alignment

GOAL	Sustainable Development Goal	RNM's RESPONSE (INTERVENTION)
1	No poverty	Develop LED strategies to create jobs and incomes Increase access to women and other valuable groups to economics opportunities Increase participation in War Rooms and Sukuma Sakhe to identify poverty ridden households Develop networks of collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders
2	Less hunger	Develop food security programs One home, one garden project Increase participation with merging farmers
3	Good health and wellbeing	Increase health awareness campaigns
4	Quality education	Mobile libraries that will provides access to learning to all University registration funding and bursary for scarce skills. Create an enabling environment to attract educational SETA programs and learner ships
5	Gender equality	Formulation of gender forum Create an enable environment for disadvantaged groups Gender forum to include the previously disadvantage LGBT
6	Clean water and sanitation	Populate all new households , so that sanitation facilities can be in place
7	Affordable and clean energy	Create awareness campaigns
8	Decent work and economic growth	Create jobs Unlock land for development Form partnership with the informal sector Attract foreign and local investors
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Create an environment for investment Attract potential industries Zoning and unlocking of land for development Create business incentives , in attracting industries
10	Reduce inequalities	Support through the indigent support program SMME support and information sharing days
11	Sustainable cities and communities	Development of the land use management scheme Decrease service back logs
12	Responsible consumption and production	Shorten the supply chain system by employing companies in a close radius Create awareness for sustainable development
13	Climate action	Develop mitigation and adaption strategies Develop disaster awareness and prevention campaigns
14	Life below water	Create sustainable awareness campaigns in regards to rivers and streams, as rubbish thrown in pollutes the water endangering sea species
15	Life on land	Effective solid waste management system Conduct a Spatial Environmental Assessment
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Involve stakeholders such as Amakhosi, South African Police and the community in Operation Sukuma Sakhe



17	Partnerships for goals set	Strengthen IGRs

Table 35: Development Priorities

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY	INVESTMENT AREA	PROGRAMME	NSSD STRATEGIC PRIORITY	FUNDING SOURCE
Preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Entire Municipality	SIP 8	Strategic Priority 1	Internal
SERVICE AND SOCIAL INFASTRACTURE				
Water and Stormwater Services and Management	Fezile Mkhwanazi (Ward 28)/ Luisiana (Ward15)/ Acacia Road-Sea Park (Ward16)	SIP 6 , 18	Strategic Priority 4	MIG/ Internal
Sanitation	Bhobhoyi/ Municipal Depot-Phase 3	SIP 18		Internal
Sports Facilities	Ward 4, 24, 31 & 32	SIP 7		
Community Halls	Ward 3,5,9,15,20,28,30,33,34,35,36			
Beach Facilities	Margate Beach			
Parks and Open Spaces	White City, Protea Park			
SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM				
SPLUMA Implementation - appointment and gazetting	Entire Municipality	SIP 7	Strategic Priority 4	Internal
Creche database in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality				
Seapark / Southport Corridor Plan				
SDF Reviewed				
Murchison Rural Node				

2.1.2 The New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016. It highlights linkages between sustainable urbanization and job creation, livelihood opportunities and improved quality of life, and it insists on incorporation of all these sectors in every urban



development or renewal policy and strategy. The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. If well-planned and urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries.

By the middle of the 21st the century, four of every five people might be living in towns and cities. Urbanization and development are inextricably linked, and it is necessary to find a way of ensuring the sustainability of growth.

RNM'S response:The municipality's long term 2036 Vision, strategic goal No.1 (Spatial equity), addresses the new urban agenda. The objective talks to increase in physical connectivity between different land uses which the provision of public and private goods and services are utilised. Further more, the disparity of the growing population in peri-urban areas will continue to grow due to urbanization whereby people settle for employmemt and improved housing opportunities. There are currently identified development corridors which will contribute to physical integration of the different spaces.

2.1.3 Sendai Framework for disaster Risk Reduction 2015-203

The Sendai Framework was adopted in 2015, in Japan by the United Nations. Its aim was to build resilience of nations and communities to disaster. The Sendai Framework also articulates the following:

- The need for improved understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard characteristics;
- The strengthening of disaster risk governance, including national platforms; accountability fordisaster risk management; preparedness to "Build Back Better"; recognition of stakeholdersand their roles;
- Mobilization of risk-sensitive investment to avoid the creation of new risk; resilience of health infrastructure, cultural heritage and work-places;
- Strengthening ofinternational cooperation and global partnership, and
- Risk-informed donor policies and programs, including financial support and loans from international financial institutions

RNM's response: RNM's Vision 2036 Strategic goal no.6 Environmental Sustainability aligns with the above framework. The goal talks to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in order to strengthen disaster management and mitigate impacts through resilience planning.

2.2 National Policies Framework

2.2.1 National Development Plan (NDP): 2030

The NDP identified a failure to implement policies and an absence of broad partnerships as the main reasons for slow progress, and set out nine primary challenges:

- Too few people are employed;
- The quality of school education infrastructure is poor;
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained;
- Spatial divides and hobble inclusive development;
- The economy is unsustainably resource intensive;
- The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality;
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality;
- Corruption levels are high; and,
- South Africa remains a divided society.

RNM'S response: The municipality welcomed the diagnostic report as a frank, constructive assessment. Building on the diagnostic, the plan added four thematic areas: rural economy, social protection, regional and world affairs, and community safety. The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan comes from the belief that South Africa has the potential and capacity to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality over the next two decades. The municipality fully aligns with the NDP and has ensured that strategies in place do address the key issues raised in the Plan. These will be unpacked in detailed under the LED Analysis in the document.

2.2.2 Back to Basics

The municipality has a dedicated official (Manager Performance Monitoring and Evaluation) who ensures that the monthly reports as well as the quarterly reports as per the requirement are compiled, analysed and sent to both Province and National timeously. These reports are further reported during the SDBIP sessions and if there are findings made, the responsible Head of Department ensures that corrective measures are designed to address those issues.

Our National Development Plan makes it clear that meeting our transformation agenda requires functional municipalities and a capable machinery at a local level that can create safe and healthy and economically sustainable areas where citizens and people can work, live and socialize. The Goal is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right, as per the NDP and through the B2B Programme. It is therefore important to understand where we are, where we could be and what needs to be done to improve performance. Back to Basics Programme recognizes that the core services that local government provides is about our Constitution and Bill of Rights. The country's vision of developmental local government was that it would be the building block on which the reconstruction and development of our country and society was built, a place in which the citizens of our country could engage in a meaningful and direct way with the institutions of the state.

The transformation of the local government sector remains a priority for the current administration. The goal of the Back to Basics Programme is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right. It aims to achieve the developmental state of local government and ensure that each sphere of government commits itself to address the challenges faced by local government.

The programme recognizes that we need to do things differently if we want different solutions. It argues that we must change our paradigm to focus on serving the people rather than the extractive elites. To be noted is that the programme draws from the National Development Plan.

5 pillars of the Back to Basics approach which are principles for action are depicted below:

Illustration 4: Back to Basics Pillars





RNM's response: The municipality aims at aligning with the Back to Basics program and pillars by:

- ***Training and awareness of Ward committee members, about the program***
- ***Holding of public feedback session with Councilors or Mayor , report back to the public***
- ***Training of staff and councilors***
- ***Continuing of sound financial management and strengthen it, within the municipality***
- ***Continuing with the efficient structure of War rooms and Operation Sukuma Sakhe***
- ***Continuing with the roll out of essential government services***

2.2.3 State of the Nation Address

The President of South Africa in his 2022 key note address mentioned a number of key challenges faced by the country and how the Government is going to address them. RNM is set to address these key findings by not just for compliance but apply relevant strategies for implementation. Each key point raised by the State President as it also affects the municipality will be analysed in detail under each relevant KPA in the document and how the municipality will address it. To mention but a few of the comments raised by the State President:

- *SA should focus on Public and Social Employment to increase skills development and employability for the youth;*
- *SA has to revitalize its manufacturing base and create globally competitive export industries;*
- *The speeding up of infrastructure delivery has been prioritized, which includes school infrastructure, telecommunications, social housing, transport, and water and sanitation;*
- *The importance of implementing measures to unleash the potential growth of SMME's was emphasized;*
- *SA has to create an environment for businesses to invest, grow and employ more people*.

RNM'S response: ***The Municipality together with sector Departments have ensured thatRNM communities are best serviced. For inclusive economic growth, the economi corridors play a major role. There is a dedicated section (LED) that ensures that SMMEs and cooperatives are encouraged and empowered. The Youth Forum is a platform whereby the youth engage extensively on how best they can create self employment and other means to combat poverty. The manufacturing sector within the municipality contributes a substantial percentage to the country's GDP and is one of the main economic activities in the municipality which has offered a high number of job opportunities .***

2.2.4 The 14 National Outcomes

Outcome 9 talks specifically to Local Government, and below it has been broken down into seven (7) outputs:

- Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support
- Output 2: Improving access to basic services.
- Output 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme
- Output 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome
- Output 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model
- Output 6: Administrative and financial capability



- Output 7: Single window of coordination
- Our Municipality is proud to announce that the above seven outputs fully implements through its service delivery targets set out in the SDBIP.

RNM's response: ***The municipality fully adheres to the above National Outcome. This can be ascertained in the SDBIP (See attachment 5: SDBIP) where all the KPAs are measured.***

2.2.5 Nationals Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)

This *National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF),* the first of its kind, seeks to make a bold and decisive contribution to bringing about the peaceful,prosperous and truly transformed South Africa created by the apartheid system and its policies directed towards the separation of different ethnic or racial groups. Spatially, apartheid involved the physical separation of the four racial groups according to the Population Registration Act of 1950, into so-called "Group Areas". The stranglehold that the unjust national spatial development paradigms, logics and patterns of the past have placed on our many attempts at breaking the back of poverty, unemployment and inequality:

- The valuable, and often hard lessons we have learnt over the last twenty-four years in our pursuit of national reconstruction, inclusive economic growth and spatial transformation; and
- The necessity for decisive, collaborative and targeted state action in national space, to drive our country towards the shared, inclusive and sustainable future we desire and require.

RNM's Response: Ray Nkonyeni Municipality through its SDF, seeks to drive towards the shared, inclusive and sustainable future desired and required as per the Framework. Further more, the municipality adheres to the SPLUMA principles which guide the framework to ensure transformation takes place.

2.2.6 Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)

The IUDF seeks to foster a shared understanding across government and society about how best to manage urbanisation and achieve the goals of economic development, job creation and improved living conditions for our people.

RNM's Response:

In response to the IUDF, the development of the RNM's Municipal Development Strategy has been a tool to harness the potential of urbanization and enables the municipality to develop in a coordinated and institutional framework to make the most of opportunities. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's urban centres have experienced a sizeable amount of urbanization which amount to 41%, hence the municipality has planned for livable, economically viable and sustainable towns with infrastructure that is resilient enough to support inclusive growth. If properly managed, urbanisation generates significant opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction, which the municipality is striving for.

The urban areas of the municipality will continue to grow and should be treated as a priority for urban policy, increased investments and service delivery.



2.3 Provincial Policies and Imperatives

The Province has a set of policies and imperatives that are used as a basis for making decisions. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is fully aligned to them, and below is a summary of some that the municipality draws its direction from:

2.3.1 PGDS Nodes and Corridors Hierarchy

The Provincial Government has developed its own Growth and Development Strategy which is closely aligned to both the Millennium Development Goals and national development goals. The PGDS is essentially a tool through which the provincial government can address the legacies of the apartheid space economy, promote sustainable development and ensure poverty eradication and employment creation (PSEDS;2007).A number of primary, secondary and existing corridors have been established along the KwaZulu-Natal southern coast, a combination of which merge within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The corridors are complimented by a series of nodes identified as Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary and 5th level nodes. The KwaZulu-Natal south coast contains a combination of these nodes. A single primary node is located within the Durban CBD, a secondary node is located within RNM at Port Shepstone, four tertiary nodes identified in Ixopo, Umzinto, Hibberdene and Margate, and seven quaternary nodes scattered throughout the south coast within one falling within the study area at Port Edward.

2.3.1.1 Recreational Node

In support of tourism development within the municipality and promoting it to be highly celebrated through efficient and sustainable infrastructural development, it is recommended that the Gamalakhe node, particularly the area surrounding the uGu Sports and Leisure Centre at the close vicinity of the intersection of road P200 and St Michaels road be promoted as a recreational node. This node is envisaged to provide multifunctional recreational and network of public open spaces that could provide in all the needs of the local community. This node is currently vacant however this area has the potential location of mixed development such as promotion of network of public open spaces supported by residential, commercial, offices and conference facilities.

2.3.1.2 Tourism Node

Oribi Flats are situated to the north of the Oribi Gorge, and represents the centre point of an agri-tourism, eco-tourism and adventure areas demarcated on the Spatial Development Framework. Any development within this area that may have adverse effects on the tourism industry needs to be discouraged. The area is situated centrally to the north-eastern parts of the Municipality, and represents the access point from the southern parts to the Northern tourism area. This area is envisioned to provide limited social amenities such as a postal collection point/post boxes but more specifically for the marketing of, and direction to tourism attractions in the Tourism Area. As such no large scale development would be encouraged here.

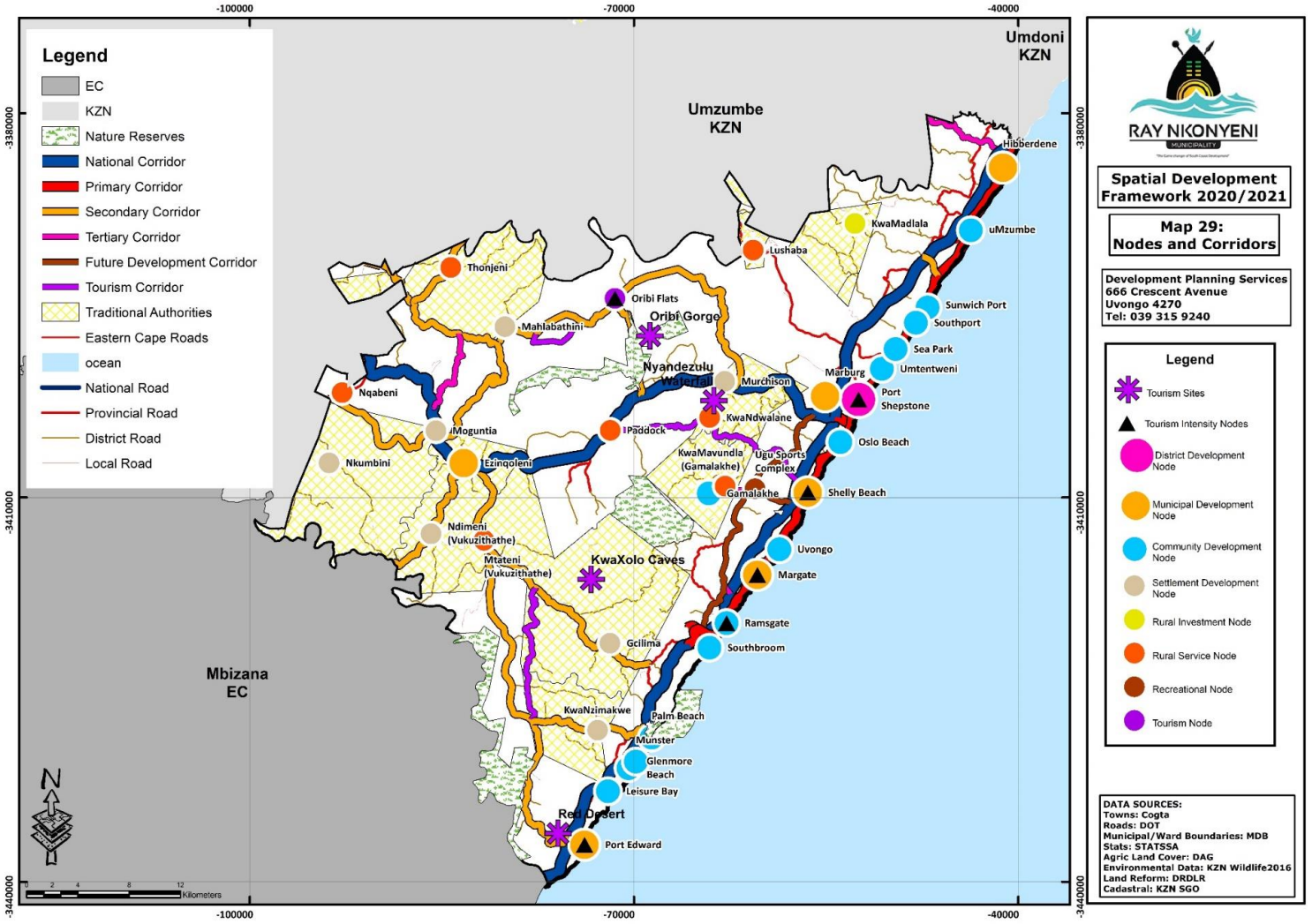
2.3.2 Provincial Growth Development Plan (PGDP 2035)

The KZN Provincial Executive Council tasked the KZN Provincial Plannin Commission to prepare a long term vision an dprovincial growth and development strategy. This was adopted in in 2011 whereby it was resolved that the strategy will be reviewed every 55 years.By 2035, the Province should have maximized its position as a gateway to SA and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources so creating a safe, healthy and sustainable living environment. The rational behind this strategy was to guided resources allocation, driving implementation in a coordinated and integrated manner, wher progress can be measured against predetermined targets and where roles and responsibilities have been confirmed within established lines of accountability.



On the following page is a map showing the above mentioned corridors and nodes.

Map 6: PGDS Nodes



Source RNM GIS 2020



The 2011 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (KZN PGDS) bolsters the Province's commitment to achieving the vision of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) as a "Prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, acting as a gateway to Africa and the world". The PGDS aims to build this gateway by growing the economy for the development and the improvement of the quality of life of all people living in the Province. Below is a table highlighting alignment of PGDS goals and that of RNM IDP interventions.

Table 36: PGDS and RNM Alignment

PGDS Strategic Goal	Applicability to RNM
Job Creation	A substantial % of the total population currently lives in poverty.
Human Resource Development	Skills development identified as one of the key interventions
Human and Community Development	Skills development identified as one of the key interventions
Strategic Infrastructure	Provision of infrastructure to unlock investment potential identified
Responses to Climate Change	Environmental management
Governance and Policy	Skills development identified as one of the key interventions
Spatial Equity	More focus of land management issues



2.3.3 2022 State of the Province Address (SOPA)

The Premier of Kwazulu-Natal, Hon. Sihle Zikalala, in his State of the Province Address (2022) highlighted the challenges experienced by our province and gave a status quo of our province. The State of the Province address took its cue from the State of the Nation address by the President, and factored in our provincial conditions and priorities to devise how best to address these challenges. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has to adhere to this for compliance, alignment and effective service delivery for all communities. As per the address, these, amongst others, are the priorities to be focused on:

Table 37: State of the Province Address

SOPA	RNMs RESPONSE
Economic Recovery and Job Creation	• Tourism has incubator programmes funding emerging businesses. • Tourism is promoting the "Buy Local Campaign" • Businesses received relief funds through the Tourism Relief Fund • The EPWP supports job creation through its various programmes and innitiatives.
Fighting Crime and Building Safer Communities	• RNM has an Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy in place. • RNM has an adopted Safety Plan in place.
Social Protection and Human Development	• RNM has the Operation Sukuma Sakhe Programme, aimed at creating sustainable livelihoods through the provision of integrated services to communities. • RNM does have a Human Resource Development Strategy in place, as well as an adopted Work Place Skills Plan, that aims at enhancing employee skills through planned training and programmes.
Improving Access to Water and Sanitation	• Water Master Plan is in place
Building the Capacity of the State	• RNM has an established Municipal Public Accounts Committee that investigates suspected fraud. • RNM adheres to the Back to Basics Approach by implementing strategies such as the Communications Strategy. • RNM has an adopted Batho Pele Strategy, Customer Service Charter, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan in place

2.3.4 Provincial Growth Development Plan

The Plan aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has fully responded to the below listed PGDP goals and will be further analysed in the document per KPA. Through its LED, the municipality is striving to ensure that poverty is eliminated and inequality addressed. This is done through the programmes and projects in place.

The core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the Plan are:



Table 38: RNM's Response to PGDP

PGDP	RNM's response
Housing, water, electricity and sanitation	The municipality has a dedicated department for the basic service delivery. Refer to Basic service delivery KPA. There is less than 13% of houses without clean water.
Safety and security	Public safety is the municipality's number one priority. Policing is visible in almost all the spaces, however, in rural areas it is still a concern as no policing is found. Crime is very high.
Quality health care	Ugu Department of Health has programmes I place responding to health care
Social protection	Every citizen has a right to be protected from any harmful situation.The SAPS as well as the municipality's safety and security ensure that every community member is protected
Employment	The private sector has been mobilized to ensure that it responds to job creation. On the other hand, the municipality is making leads in ensuring that job creation is prioritized through the SMMEs and lobbying investors who will also create jobs.
Recreation and leisure	RNM is a leading touris destination in the province. Refer to tourism section in the document
Clean environment	The municipality's environmental and waste minimization sections have ensured that the landscape is clean. Awareness campaigns are conducted to ensure communities are trained on environmental issues
Adequate nutrition	This is mostly carried out by the department of education and Department of health. Programmes as listed in the social analysis for both departments respond to adequate nutrition

2.3.5. Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)

The Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Cogta) adopted the Framework as per the SPLUMA requirement. The purpose of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework is to:

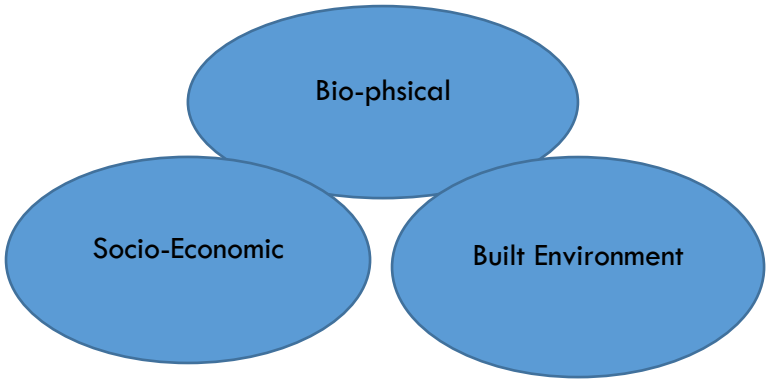
- provide a spatial representation of the land development policies, strategies and objectives of the province, which must include the province's growth and development strategy;
- indicate the desired and intended pattern of land use development in the province, including the delineation of areas in which development in general or development of a particular type would not be appropriate;
- coordinate and integrate the spatial expression of the sectoral plans of provincial departments;
- provide a framework for coordinating municipal spatial development frameworks with each other where they are contiguous;
- coordinate municipal spatial development frameworks with the provincial spatial development framework and any regional spatial development frameworks as they apply in the province; and
- incorporate any spatial aspects of relevant national development strategies and programmes as they apply in the province.

RNM's response: Through the Municipality's SDF, the inclusion of all the provincial projects to ensure alignment has been done.



2.3.6. Provinvial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)

The Strategy seeks to address the following:



RNM's response: The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identifies Port Shepstone, which is RNM, as a Secondary Node in the Provinvial Context and eThekwini-Ugu Corridor as a primary corridor. This corridor is at the same level as the extremely strong and growing eThekwini-Umhlathuze and eThekwini-uMsunduzi Corridors. The PSEDS confirms the tourism potential in the South Coast Region as established in the Provincial Tourism Strategy.

2.4 The Municipal Imperatives and Interventions

2.4.1 Ugu District Growth and Development Plan

The Ugu Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) commits all stakeholders (public, private and civil society) to achieving a shared vision that by 2030 the Ugu district will be a leading tourism destination and manufacturing and agricultural hub where jobs are created and everyone benefits equally from socio-economic opportunities and services. This intent is based on a shared understanding of the inter-relationships amongst communities and the challenges facing the district economy as a whole. It is based on a commitment to working collaboratively to achieve the most beneficial outcomes for all.

The vision of the Ugu's GDS is that "By 2030 the District will be a leading tourism destination and manufacturing and agricultural hub where jobs are created and everyone benefits equally from socio-economic opportunities and services". It has six economic drivers which are:

- Strategic infrastructure investment
- Education & skills development
- Institutional development
- Strategic sector engagements
- Environmental Sustainability
- Safety Nets & Civic empowerment
- Ray Nkonyeni aligns itself to the District's vision as it sees itself as the Game changer of South Coast Development.



2.4.2 Strategic Development Alignment Matrix

Below is a summarised analysis of the strategic development alignment matrix. It addresses how the municipality's IDP is aligned to the National Vision 2030 (National Development Plan), the Provincial Growth and Development Plan and District Growth and Development Plan.

Table 39: Strategic Development Alignment Matrix

NDP PRIORITIES	PDGDP GOALS	UGU DGDP	RNM STRATEGIC GOALS
Job Creation	Job Creation	Sectoral Development and Support	Creating Employment Opportunities
			Establish a conducive environment to attractand grow businesses and cooperatives and ensure creation of jobs for local community
			Grow the economy of RNM by attracting investments and fostering partnerships with private and public sector
Expanding Infrastructure	Strategic Infrastructure	Strategic Infrastructure Development	Improve delivery of capital projects through investment in infrastructure development
Provision of Quality Health Care	Human and Community Development	Safety and Empowerment of Communities	Alleviate Poverty and Promote Socio Economic Development
			Promote and enhance the fight against poverty and ensuring support to child/female/elderly headed households

2.4.3 Spluma Principles

The current SDF of the municipality fully adheres to the SPLUMA principles.The SPLUMA BYLAWS were adopted by Council in 2016.

2.4.3.1 Preparation of SDF

I. The nation and provincial spheres of government and each municipality must prepare Spatial Development Frameworks that:

a) Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority)

b) Are informed by a long term spatial development vision statement and plan;

c) Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans

d) Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;

e) Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decisions or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;



f) Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres;

g) Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private and provide direction for investment purposes;

h)Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and landholdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address the inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;

i) Address historical spatial imbalances in development;

j) Identify the long term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;

k) Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;

l) Promote a rational and predictable and development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;

m) Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;

n) Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilization and protection of agricultural resources; and

o) Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagements, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibition, public debate and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement

p) The national government, a provincial government and the municipality must participate in the spatial planning and land use management processes that impact on each other to ensure that the plans and programmes are coordinated, consistent and in harmony with each other.

q) Spatial Development Framework adopted in terms of this Act must guide and inform the exercise of any discretion or of any decision taken in terms of this Act or any other law relating to land use and development of land by that sphere of government.

r) The National Spatial Development Framework must contribute to and give spatial expression to national development policy and plans emanating from the various sectors of national government and may include any regional spatial development framework

s) provincial spatial development framework must contribute to and express provincial development policy as well as integrate and spatially express policies and plans emanating from the various sectors of the provincial and national spheres of government as they apply at the geographic scale of the province

t) A municipal's SDF must assist in integrating, coordination, aligning and expressing development policies emanating from the various sectors of the spheres of government as they apply within the municipal area



u) SDFs must outline specific arrangements for prioritizing, mobilizing, sequencing and implementing public and private infrastructural and land developments investment in the priority spatial structuring areas identified in the SDFs.

2.4.4 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2020-2025

The MTSF highlights Government's support for a competitive economy, creation of decent work opportunities of investments. The aim is to ensure policy coherence, alignment and coordination across Government plans as well as alignment with budgeting processes. It further aims at achieving the radical socio-economic agenda and further identifies decent work, education and the capacity of the state as particularly important priorities. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality through its strategies mentioned earlier on in the document, has fully addressed the MTSF 2020-2025.

2.4.5 The Municipal Planning Tribunal

The municipality has established a Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT/JMPT which processes land use application. The Tribunal does meet the requirements as per SPLUMA Guidelines and sits once a month. The head of department, Development Planning Services chairs the Tribunal. The Executive Council is the Appeal Authority.

2.4.6 Strategic Framework/Vision,Goals And Objectives

2.4.6.1 Strategic Framework

RNM held its Strategic Planning Session in February. Strategies were reviewed and more were added.The strategic objectives are aimed at helping to provide guidance on how an organization can fulfil or move towards its aimed goals. This chapter, there for, seeks to address how key problems mentioned in the situational analysis are being addressed using strategies identified during the Strategic Planning and how the IDP has been informed and aligned to the Strategies as well as National and Provincial Strategic objectives namely ;

- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
- Municipal Turnaround Strategy
- National Delivery Outcome Agreements(especially outcome 9 in relation to local government and municipalities
- Millennium Development Goals

2.4.6.2 Organisational Goals, Vision and Mission Statement

The realisation of the municipality's vision and mission requires the setting of goals that need to be achieved. These give further to the vision. It must be noted that the municipality's goals are relevant to those of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and those of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Goals (PDGS). In this regard, the municipality has fully aligned with the SDG as well the PGDS. Below are the eight preliminary goals identified by the municipality.



Table 40: Goals and Strategic Objectives

GOALS	Strategic Objectives
1.Eradicating poverty and hunger	• To accelerate the fight against poverty and prioritise support to vulnerable groups such as children, females and the elderly • To promote sustainable livelihoods by assisting communities through various government led job creation programmes and social programmes • To promote pro-poor economic growth and lessen social and income inequalities
2.Creating a conducive environment for inclusive and diverse economic growth and development	• To grow the economy of RNM by attracting investments and fostering partnerships with private and public sector • To create a conducive environment for businesses and cooperatives to thrive and ensure the creation of jobs for the local community • To promote township and rural development through nodal developments • To promote RNM as a prime tourism and investment destination • To promote local economic development and the support of emerging enterprises and SMMEs • To promote strategic and transformative release of land to foster inclusive economic development
3.Promoting healthy lives and equitable access to educational and learning opportunities	• To create a skilled and capable citizenry, that contributes to the growth of the local economy • To create a learning municipality • To create a healthy citizenry, that is capable of participating in growing local economy • To improve access to social infrastructure
4.Developing a capable, equitable and financially viable institution	• To foster effective and efficient Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) • To create a skilled and capable municipal workforce, that provides quality services to the citizens of the municipality • To improve the organisation's performance through enhanced productivity and achievement of service delivery • To enhance organizational development in line with community needs • To promote a culture of participatory planning and participatory democracy • To have updated organizational policies and modernised information and communication technologies for good governance • To develop an ethical organisation which is fraud, corruption and maladministration free • To promote and uphold principles of transparency, accountability, good governance and legal compliance • To ensure confidence of all stakeholders in municipal financial management



	• To ensure sound and effective financial management and compliance with policy and legislative requirements • To improve debt management, debt collection, ensure value for money and implement cost reduction measures • To grow and diversify revenue streams and implement revenue enhancement projects • To ensure expenditure on long-term capital infrastructure project plans • To ensure effective and efficient management and utilisation of council owned properties and assets.
5.Ensuring universal access to reliable basic services	• To ensure existing infrastructure is maintained and revitalised • To address infrastructure backlogs and extend access to basic services • To ensure the delivery of economic infrastructure as part of creating a conducive environment for economic growth • To improve the delivery of capital projects through investment in infrastructure development • To improve access to adequate shelter in the form of sustainable human settlements
6.Promoting peaceful, tolerant, safe and inclusive society	• To ensure a safe and crime free municipality by reducing crime though law and by-law enforcement. • To galvanize and mobilize all sectors and role-players to participate in ensuring public safety
7.Combating climate change and ensuring sustainable development and resilient communities	• To promote the sustainable utilization of natural resources and compliance with environmental legislation • To promote a healthy and hygienically safe environment and create an environmentally educated society • To promote the green economy • To implement climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies • To strengthen disaster management and mitigate disaster impacts through resilience planning
8.Facilitating spatial integration and development of sustainable and resilient settlement resilient	• To support access to land and land tenure upgrading • To promote and enhance development planning, spatial planning and land use management • To provide strategic guidance for the spatial development trajectory and desired spatial picture of the municipality • To ensure the creation of sustainable human settlements

The municipality has set the above listed strategic goals in the table to guide the process of moving progressively towards the attainment of the long-term vision stated above. The focus primarily is on tourism as the leading sector serving as the engine for our economic growth and development. On the provision of infrastructure and services, the municipality believes that it



should ensure that the existing infrastructure is maintained properly and improved and that basic services are accessed by all.

Strategies have been developed to promote economic and social development aiming to provide job opportunities and reduce poverty levels. Generally, RNM is the most concentrated economic hub within Ugu District Municipality with the main economic sectors being tourism and agriculture with some manufacturing occurring in Port Shepstone. As an economic hub, RNM has advantage of influencing the Ugu Regions economic potential, policies and development programmes.

2.4.6.3 Vision

"By 2036 Ray Nkonyeni Municipality will be a prime tourist-friendly; economically diversified and smart Municipality with equitable access to opportunities and services in a safe and healthy environment"

2.4.6.4 Mission

"The Municipality is committed to create an enabling environment for the establishment of agricultural; maritime; leading tourism and industrial hubs to create business and employment opportunities for sustainable development and improved quality of lives through shared vision; smart service delivery solutions and collaboration with stakeholders"

2.4.6.5 Strategic Objectives

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality held its Strategic Planning Session in February 2022 for the new generation. The RNM Council and officials deliberated on the formulation of the Municipality's new goals and strategic objectives.

Below are the municipality's adopted the strategies and objectives :

1. Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

i. To foster effective and efficient Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR);

ii. To ensure on-going human resource development;

iii. To attract and retain skilled employees;

iv. To be an innovative organisation with improved performance.

2. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

I. To ensure existing infrastructure is maintained and improved;

ii. To provide access to basic services;

iii. To extend the provision of basic services and infrastructure to rural areas;

iv. To improve delivery of capital projects through investment in infrastructure development;

v. To facilitate the provision of housing.



3. Local Economic Development

i. To grow the economy of the municipality through investment attraction and tourism development;

ii. To create an enabling environment to grow businesses, cooperatives and SMMEs;

iii. To drive job creation initiatives;

iv. To promote township and rural development through nodal developments especially for commerce and industries;

v.To promote sustainable livelihoods and enhance the fight against poverty;

vi.To facilitate participation of youth and previously disadvantaged individuals in the economy.

4. Good Governance and Public Participation

i.To promote a culture of participatory democracy;

ii.To develop and review organisational policies to be in line with current national and provincial agenda;

iii.To develop an ethical organisation which is fraud and corruption free;

iv.To promote and uphold principles of good governance and legal compliance;

v.To ensure a safe and crime free municipality;

vi. To promote human rights and social upliftment of vulnerable groups and address moral regeneration need;

vii. To promote and safeguard the municipal brand.

5. Municipal Financial Viability and Management

i. To ensure efficient and effective management of council assets and properties;

ii. To improve revenue, cost reduction and management of debt;

iii.To ensure expenditure on long-term capital infrastructure project plans.

6. Cross Cutting Issues

i.To create sustainable and resilient settlements;

ii.To promote and enhance planned development and land administration;

iii.To promote green economy.

2.4.6.6 Long Term Vision

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality adopted its long term vision, Vision 2036 in 2019. The strategy is a product of indepth process through engagements with various stakeholders, a study that is evidence based, and assisted in developing strategic goals for the municipality. The strategy is aimed at 5 year terms, which currently it is its second.

The municipality's 20 year growth strategic growth development strategy is based upon the current economic development trajectory of the municipality and the economic and social



importance of the municipality and district. In the strategy,a high scenario growth path was presented which includes;

- Poverty gap
- Unemployment down below 10%
- Huge growth of middle class
- Sustainable human settlements
- South Coast tourism booming
- Crime low
- Youth are empowered to lead

2.4.7 District Development Model (DDM)

Ugu District has a Draft DDM adopted in June 2020. The DDM serves as a basis for discussion and engagements on the baseline and priorities for developing a ONE PLAN ONE BUDGET for Ugu District, through OSS, the newly established district hub and shared services. The model is a status qou analysis and a short term action plan identifying immediate service delivery actions, and catalytic activities aimed at unlocking development projects.

2.4.8 Ward Based Plan

For the 2022-2026 planning, Ray Nkonyeni has conducted its five (5) year Ward Based Planning mwhereby each ward was attended to respectively and outcomes were presented to the IDP Forum during its sitting at the beginning of May.

Ward based planning is a bottom up development planning process that is meant to promote grass roots participation in community spatial planning initiatives. Ward based planning in South Africa is informed by a number policies and legislations. These include the National Constitution, White Paper on Local Government, and the Municipal Systems Act. The Freedom Charter in Sections 152 and 195 notes that the people shall govern. The Municipality Systems Act and the White Paper on Local Government require that Municipalities Strengthen IDP participatory aspects. In this respect, ward based planning in South Africa takes participation beyond mere consultation to include community action.The aforementioned context is the setting in which Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality took the initiative to formulate WBPs.

2.4.9 Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS)

OSS is fully functional in all the 36 wards within the municipality.The municipality has partnered with the Ugu district as well as the provincial departments in implementing the Sukuma Sakhe flagship programme. More focus is placed on the most deprived wards / areas. The programme was rolled out to all the wards of the municipal area.

FINDINGS

- Inequality
- Racial Imbalances
- Spatial and Other Development Imbalances/Inequalities
- Wealth Inequalities
- Income Inequalities
- Unemployment



- Poverty
- Covid-19 Pandemic And Its Consequences
- Funding
- Installation Of Internal Infrastructure
- Facilitation And Promotion Of Investment



SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section will analyse the study of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's population based on factors such as age, race and gender. It will further unpack the socio-economic information expressed statistically,including employment, education, income, marriage rates, birth and death rates, etc.

3.1 Demographic Analysis

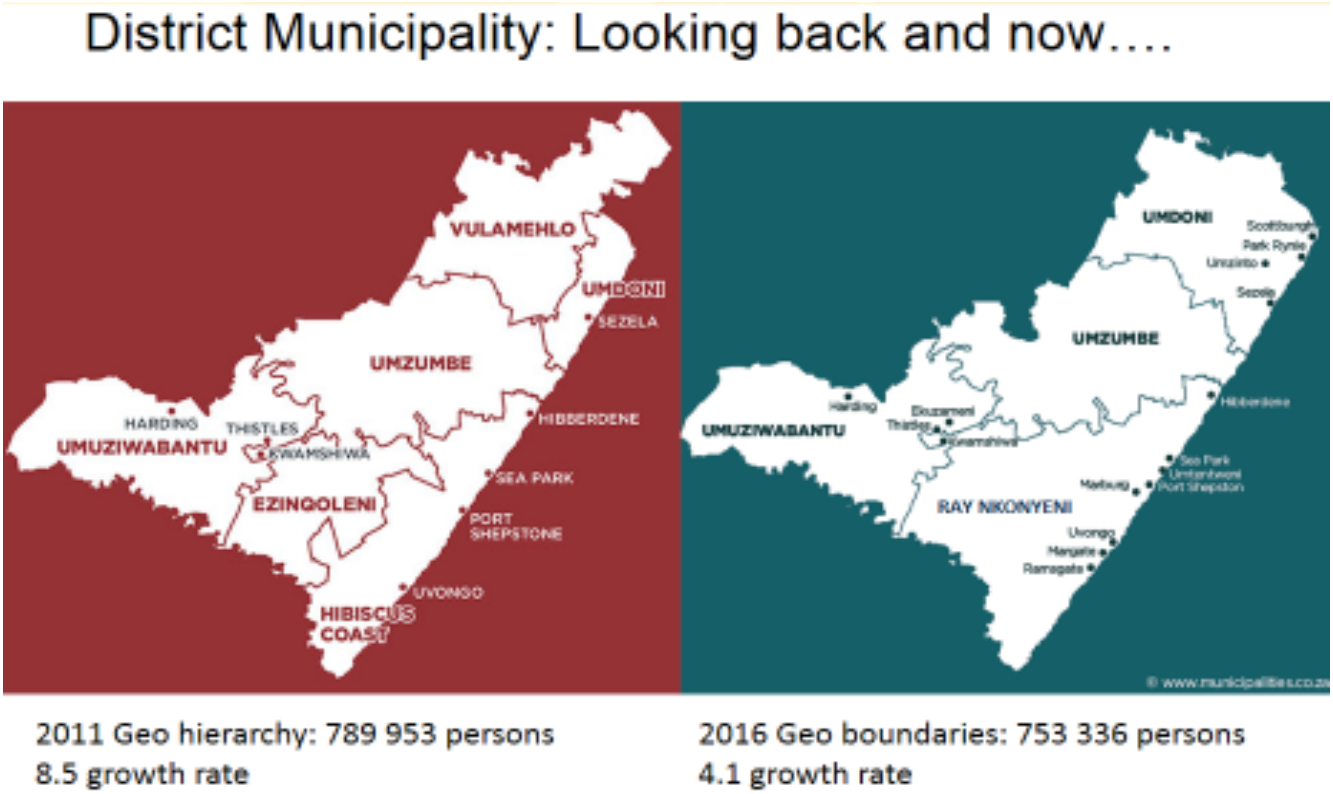
3.1.1 Boundaries

Most of Ugu's Local Municipalities' boundaries were affected after the demarcation, except for Umuziwabantu. After the disestablishment and incorporation of Vulamehlo into Umdoni Municipality, the boundary of the latter changed. Umzumbe municipality's boundary was also affected since a small portion in its northern part was demarcated to Harry Gwala District. Umuziwabantu Municipality remained the same.

Ezinqoleni and Hibiscus Municipalities merged and formed Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, with bounderies changing.The newly established municipality remained the largest local municipality interms of square kilometers in the entire District. Below are two maps showing boundaries before and after the demarcation of the Ugu District Municipality and its local municipalities respectively. It must be noted that some local municipalities experienced a population growth in 2016 while some experienced a decline. Those with a population increase are Ray Nkonyeni, Umdoni and Umuziwabantu Local Municipalities while Umzumbe local municipality's population declined. The population growth was due to the amalgamation while the decline factor was due to the fact that a portion of Umzumbe was demarcated to Harry Gwala District Municipality. The two maps below show bounderies before amalgamation and after.Further more, the population growth before and after amalgamation is shown.

Below are maps showing the Ugu Local Municipalities' population estimates in 2011 and 2016

Map 7: Ugu LM Population Estimates



Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey

3.1.2 Population Profile

The combined population of Ugu District is 753 336. Out of this total, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's population is 392 405 according to the latest Stats release. With this population, RNM is the highest populated municipality in the District, making 45% of the entire district's population. The population within the municipality has been growing rapidly throughout the years due to a number of socio-economic factors. Trends for the past decade indicate that former RNM constantly experience a youth bulge.

The population pyramid below shows a trend of more baby boys (12%) born than baby girls. Between the ages of 0-14 years, the number of boys as compared to that of girls is high. As the male generation grows older, between the ages of 14-29 years, the number is still higher as compared to that of girls. However, there is a drop in the male generation between the ages of 30-39 years, with a significant further drop further between the ages of 40-85+.

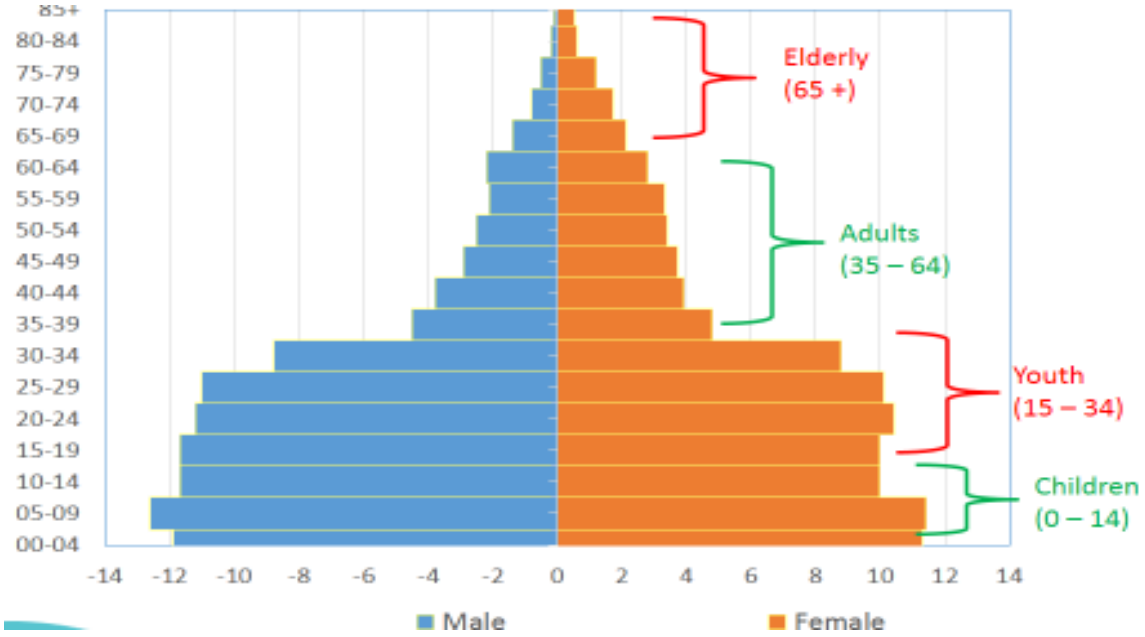
The dropping rate is quite high. On the other hand, the female population at birth is lower (11.8%). Between the ages of 14-19 years, the female population decreases, however, between the ages of 20-29 years, the number increases. Statistics further show that by the time the female generation is between the ages of 30-65+, they are more than males



A conclusion that can be drawn from these statistics is that the male population decrease between the ages of 35-65+ while the female population increases in this age category. This may be due to social ills and the fact that generally males tend to take longer to attend to illnesses and by the time they do, it is late and succumb to death. Another factor may be that of employment.

They leave for distant cities in other provinces for job opportunities. The municipality has a higher percentage (54%) of females as compared to the 46% of males. The lesser number of males as compared to females may be attributed to a number of socio-economic factors. Below is a population pyramid of the municipality.

Graph 2: Population Pyramid



Source:StatsSA Community survey 2016

3.1.3 Population Percentage Per Age Group

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a high percentage in the youth age group, while the elderly age group(65 +) is the lowest. Ages between 0-14 suprisingly is the second larget percentage, but as people grow, the percentage decreases. From research, it has been ascertained that this is due to a number of social ills, resulting in high death rate. Ages between 35-64 years is 21% which may be due to outmigration in search of job opportunities or due to deaths.

Below are percentages per age group as explained above:

0-14 Years : 31.74%

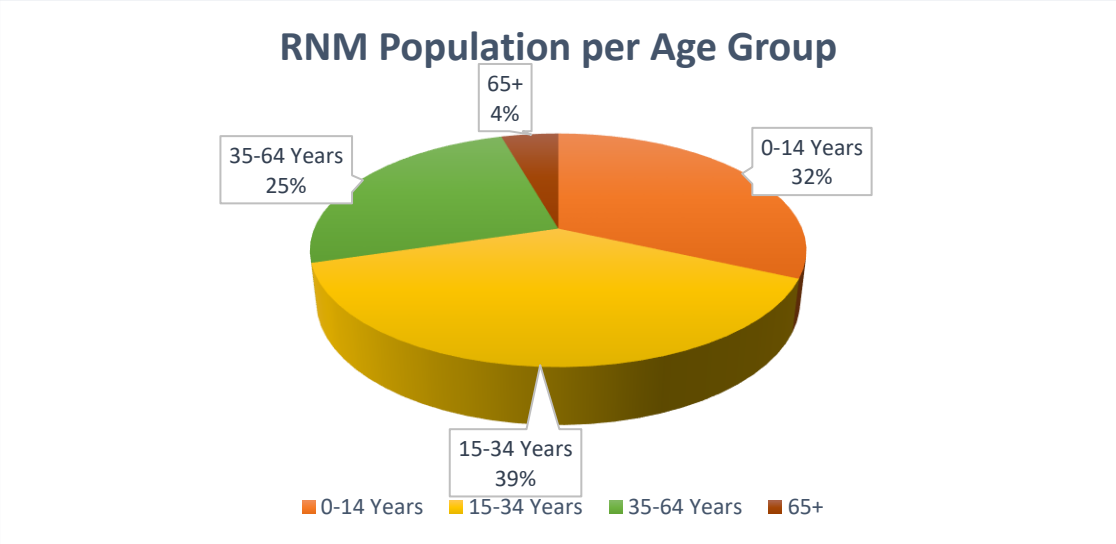
15-34 Years : 38.61%

35-64 Years : 25.21%

65+ : 4.44%

The below graph shows the population of the municipality.

Graph 3: Population per Age Group

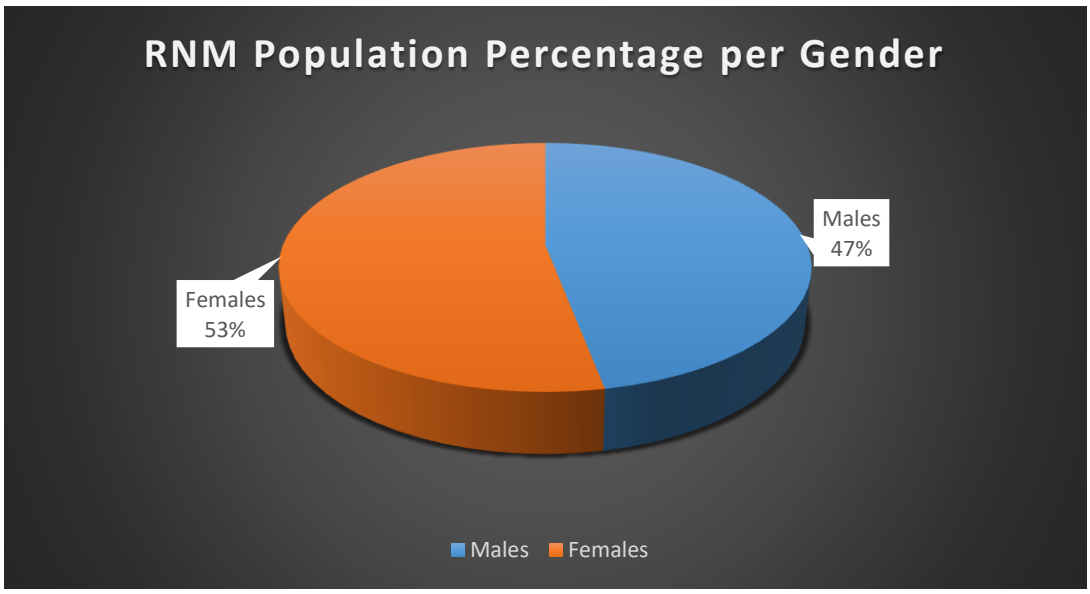


Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey

3.1.4 Population Percentage Per Gender

Consistent with the national trend, the municipality has less males than females, see graph below. This is attributed to socio-economic factors. In as much as RNM has a thriving economy, due to the steady influx of people from other neighbouring municipalities and other areas over the years, there has been a steady rise of unemployment. This has resulted in many people migrating in search of greener pastures. Another contributing factor of why the number of males is lower is the social factor. According to the district's Department of Health, statistical information, many men succumb to diseases early in life compared to women.

Graph 4: RNM Population per Gender



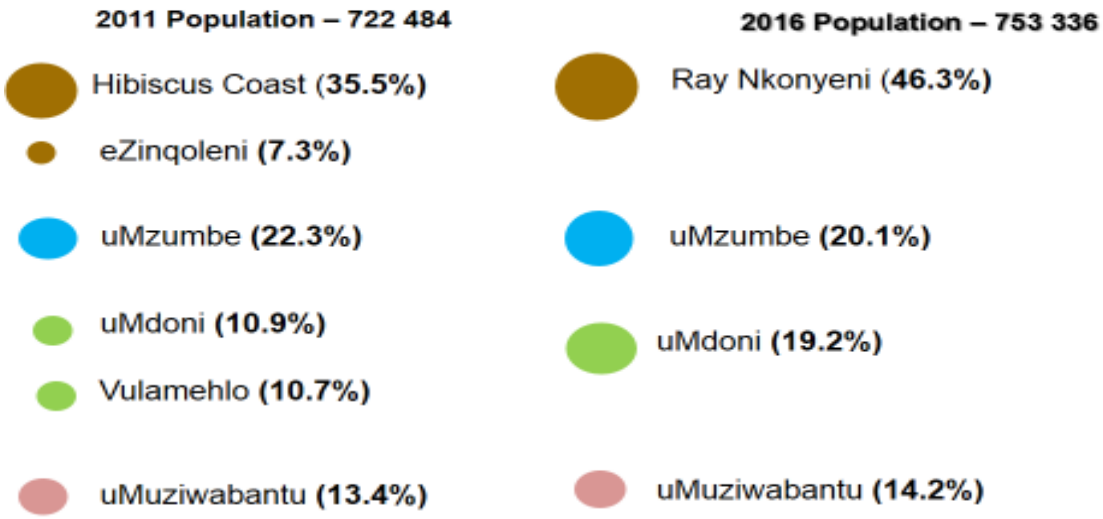
Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey

3.1.5 Population Percentage per Ugu District Local Municipality

According to StatsSA 2016 release, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's population was 46.3%, the highest within Ugu District. As mentioned in the executive summary, the municipality is an economichib of the district, hence the high population percentage.

See on the following page for the entire Ugu district population percentage.

Graph 5: Population Percentage per Local Municipality



Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey

3.1.6 RNM Population In Comparison With KZN Local Municipalities' Population

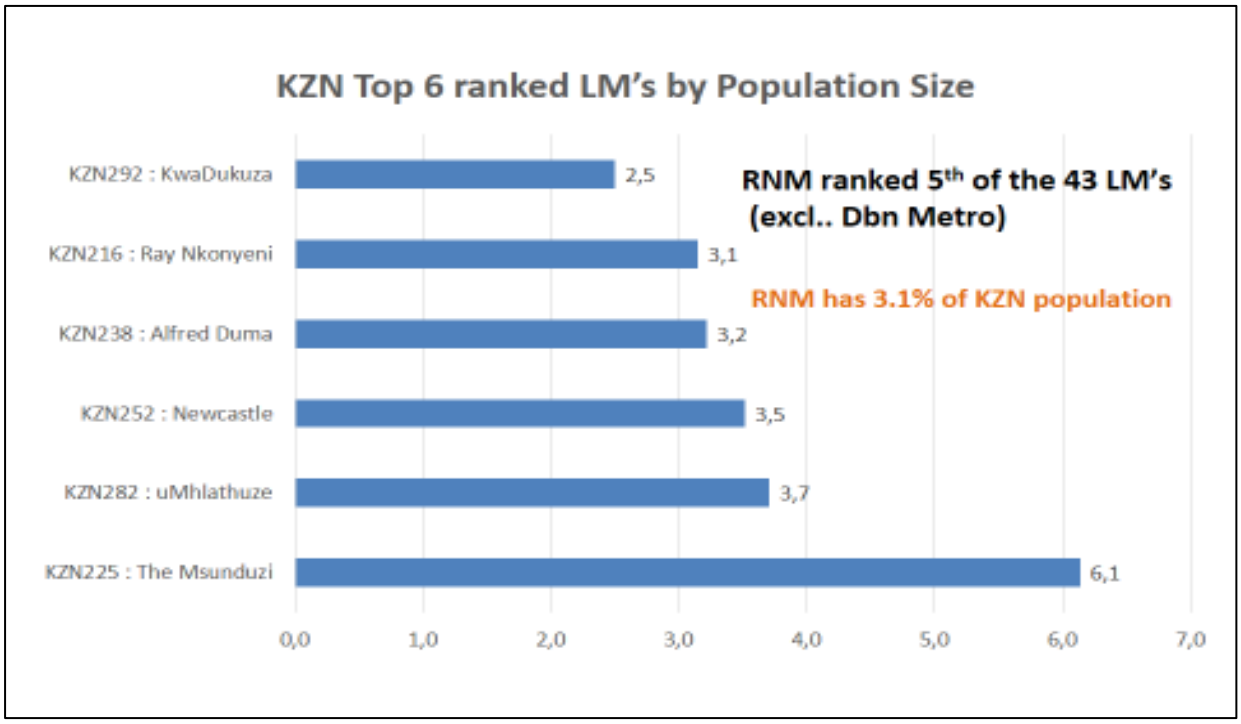
In terms of population, RNM is ranked number five out of the 43 local municipalities in KZN. The highest populated local municipality is Umsunduzi with a total population of 679 039, followed by Umhlathuze Local Municipality witha population of 410 465. There is a slight population difference between Alfred Nzo Municipality and Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. Alfred Nzo Municipality has a population of 3.2% of the KZN population and is ranked number four while Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a population of 3.1% of KZN population. On the other hand,Impendle Local Municipality has the lowest, with a population of 29 526.

The other Ugu District Municipality locals are ranked as follows:

- Umzumbe Local Municipality is ranked number 18 with 151676 total population
- Umdoni Local Municipality is ranked number 19 with 144551 total population
- Umuziwabantu is ranked number 32 with 108576 total population.

On the following page are statistics of the top six KZN local municipalities in terms of population size.

Graph 6: Top 6 KZN LMs



Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey

3.1.7 5 Year Population Growth Estimates

Section 21(e) of SPLUMA stipulates that the content of a municipal SDF aframework must include population growths for the next five years.Ray Nkonyeni Municipality will see a very high population growth estimate due to it being the economic driver of Ugu District and also being the gateway of the Eastern Cape Province.

The table below provides population projections for the Municipality for the next 5 years and from it, it can be deduced that the population of the Municipality is expected to continue to grow at a rate of 1.6% and more. The expected population of the Municipality in the next 5 years if the rate in which it grows remains at 1.6% will be approximately 395 748.

Table 41: Ray Nkonyeni Population and Household Projections for the next 5 years

Projection Variable	Projected Population	Future Population	Future Households
Base Year: 2021 Base Population: 365 553 Growth Rate (%):1.6 Average: Household size (2016): 3.8	2022	371 402	97737
	2023	377 344	99301
	2024	383 382	100 890
	2025	389 516	102 504
	2026	395 748	104144

3.1.8 Population Distribution within RNM

Most rural areas in many parts of KZN areas are sparsely populated, and this is no exception to RNM. According to the recent community survey, the population is distributed unevenly across the 36 municipal wards. Since 1996 to date, there has been a steady increase in the population mainly due to immigration given the better socio-economic opportunities in RNM compared to other place in the district and neighboring northern part of Eastern Cape Province.

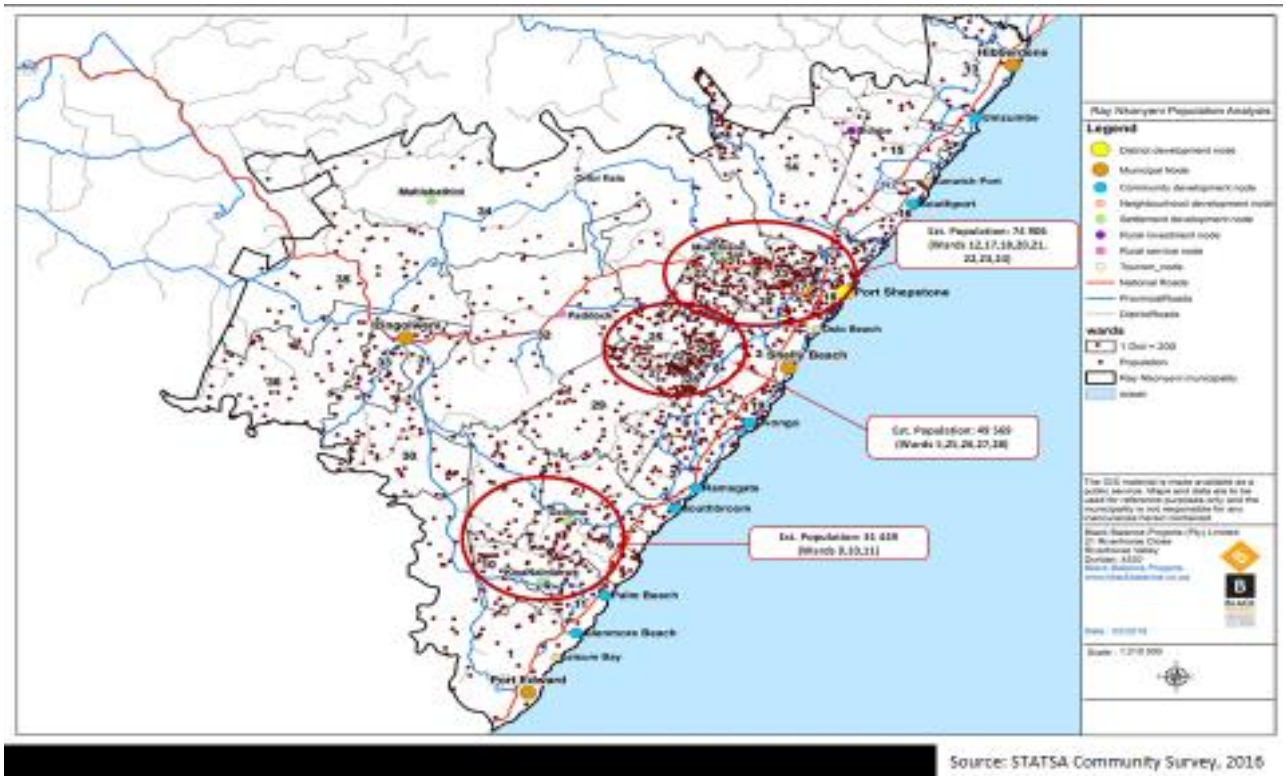


Wards along the coastal belt are densely populated due to economic reasons as compared to those in the hinterland. Compared to the other three sister local municipalities within the district, RNM has the highest population. Ward 20 has a total of approximately 14 855 which makes it the most populated electoral ward within the municipality. Ward 19 accounts for the lowest population of about 5 805. Electoral wards located within the urban component of the municipality and along the main access roads have larger population numbers compared to rural and remote wards. This could also be attributed to a relatively high concentration of economic activities in these wards. This reflects differences in settlement density and typology and may require different approaches in terms of Human Settlements Planning and Development and other basic services. It must be noted that there is a new ward altogether which was formed after the amalgamation of both municipalities, and that is ward 5. The municipality has adopted a cluster approach and thus grouped electoral wards into seven clusters

It must be further noted that in rural wards inland, the population is denser on flat plains as public infrastructure including roads, health centres, schools, etc tend to be. Therefore, the contributing factor to a fairly distributed population is mainly good topography as this tends to be associated with better access to public infrastructure.

The Population Density Map on the following page shows the population distribution throughout the municipality per square kilometer in each ward.

Map 8: Population Distribution



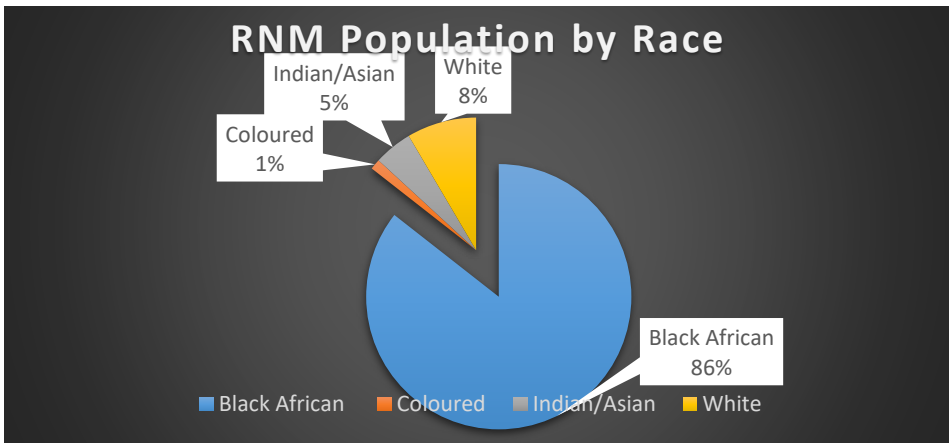
Source:RNM 2018 GIS

3.1.9 Population by Race

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a diverse population. There has been a constant racial pattern with Africans being dominant by a huge margin (82%) and followed by Whites (11%), followed by the Coloured population and lastly the Indian population, see graph below. The African population is distributed throughout the municipality's 36 wards, while the White, Indian and Colured is along the coastal wards. Over the years, RNM has seen an an overall increase across races, the Indian race, however saw a decline.

The graph on the following page summarizes RNM's population in terms of race.

Graph 7: Population By Race



Source: 2011 StatsSA

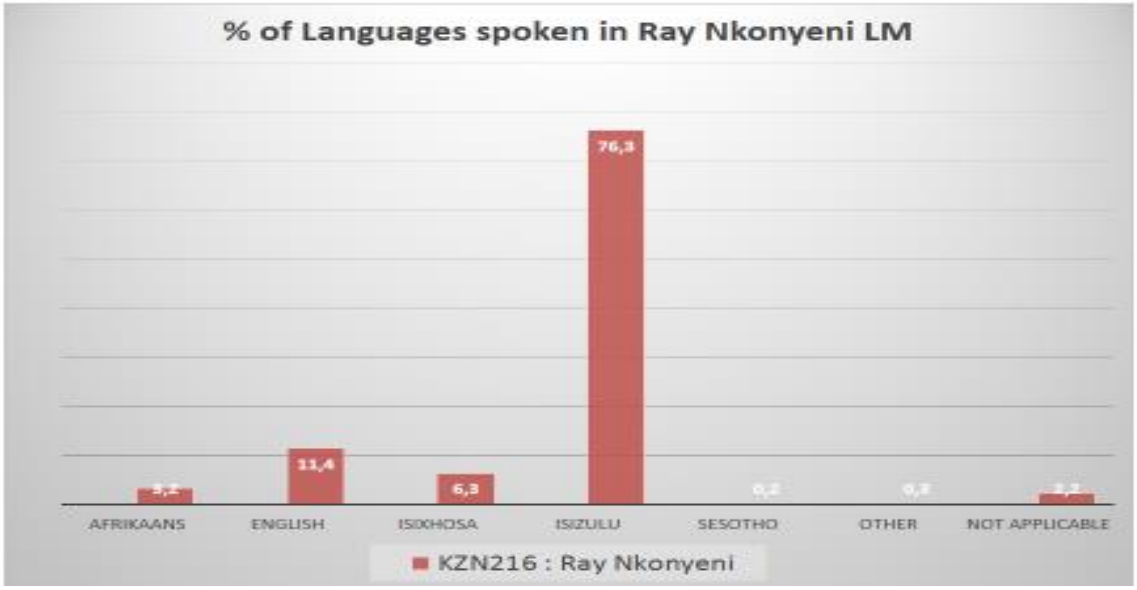
3.1.10 Population By Home Language

According to the KZN Provincial Language Policy, IsiZulu, English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa are already regarded as official languages in the province. Looking at the top five of the mostly spoken languages in the province, the findings are, in the eleven District Municipalities, isiZulu language is mostly spoken, hence in RNM isiZulu is the most spoken language (76%)

English is the second most popular spoken language, at 11.4% while IsiXhosa follows at 6.3%. Afrikaans is 3.2%. There are also other languages spoken by a very small minority.

The graph below details this information.

Graph 8: Home Language Percentage



Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey



3.1.11 Youth percentage at Ugu District

In terms of youth percentage at Ugu District, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has the highest (41%) followed by Umdoni Municipality with 39% while Umuziwabantu Municipality has the lowest (35.6%). Below is a graph showing the Ugu District's local municipalities youth population percentages.

Table 42: Youth Percentage per municipality

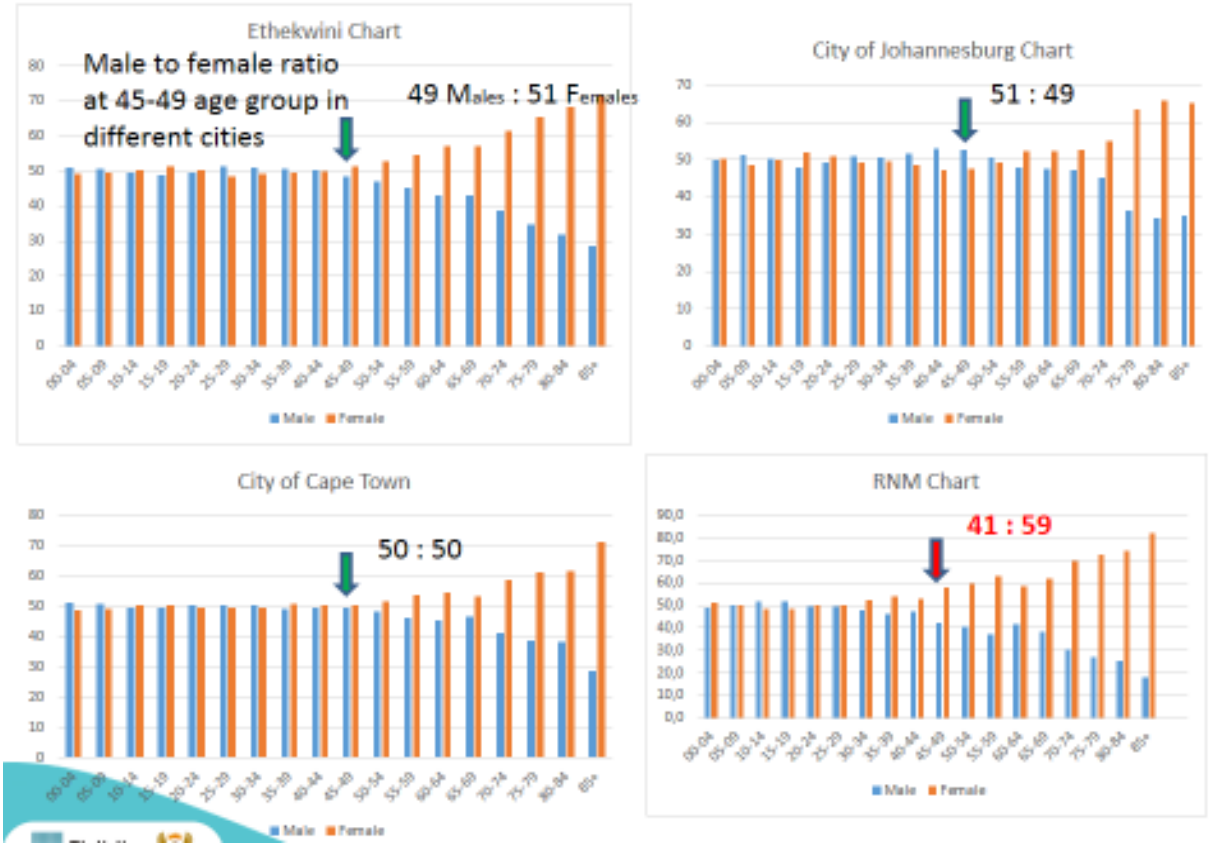
	Census 2011 Proportion	CS 2016 Proportion
Ray Nkonyeni	37.3%	40.9
uMdoni	≈ 35.5%	38.9
uMzumbe	33.7%	35.8
uMuziwabantu	34.2%	35.6
Ugu	**35.7**	**38.7**

*Source: Statistics South Africa 2016 Community Survey*opulation Distribution

3.1.12 Population Comparison Between Five Year Age Category

The following graphs compare the male population versus the female population in five year categories between RNM and some metros within the country. As a biggest populated municipality as well as economic hub of Ugu, RNM's male population between the ages of 45-49 shows a decline while in these metros is the opposite. This comparison will assist in comparing our health and economic programmes against those of these metros. The rational behind this comparison is to ensure that our economic programmes and health programmes are enough to uphold the number of males deteriorating. The significance of this age group is that at this age, most people are economic active with most holding stable jobs with families and other major responsibilities they attend to as compared to the other age groups. So as a municipality, is it vital to compare this category with that of Metros considering that the municipality is ranked amongst the top five local municipalities in the Province in terms of population.

Graph 9: Population in Five Year Age Group per Metro



Source: Stats SA 2011

When looking at the male versus female population age group between the ages of 40-60 years from the above areas, one can conclude that there is not much of a difference in population between the two genders as compare to our municipality. It must be noted that these are large metros with plenty of job opportunities, and so Ray Nkonyeni as Ugu's leading economic hub must ensure that it retains its male population by uplifting its economy to ensure plenty of job opportunities.

3.1.13 Race Population Distribution Per Ward

The African population is evenly distributed in almost all the wards. However, in the wards along the coastal belt, which are urban,ward 2,16 and19,have a higher concentration of white population as compared to the other races. Ward 17 consists of more Indian population than any of the other. races within the municipality.



3.1.14 Population By Gender Per Ward

The below analysis of the municipality's population distribution per ward (308373) was obtained from the 2016 StatsSA survey hence the population does not tally with the recent StatsSA release which shows an increase in the population (392 405).It must be noted that RNM as an economic hub of the District, inmigration is high, hence the population increase from the released 2016 release.

Table 43: Population By Gender per Ward

Ward	Female	%		Male	%	Total	
Ward 1	4804	52		4435	48	9239	
Ward 2	4113	52		3796	48	7909	
Ward 3	2789	47		3145	53	5934	
Ward 4	4779	56		3755	44	8534	
Ward 5	4995	55		4087	45	9082	
Ward 6	5333	55		4364	45	9697	
Ward 7	4161	48		4508	52	8669	
Ward 8	3853	54		3283	46	7136	
Ward 9	6371	48		6902	52	13273	
Ward 10	5740	53		5090	47	10830	
Ward 11	4333	53		3843	47	8176	
Ward 12	3942	52		3638	48	7580	
Ward 13	2799	49		2914	51	5713	
Ward 14	5486	53		4864	47	10350	
Ward 15	2961	51		2844	49	5805	
Ward 16	3910	52		3609	48	7519	
Ward 17	5445	53		4829	47	10274	
Ward 18	4162	52		3842	48	8004	
Ward 19	3309	52		3054	48	6363	
Ward 20	6415	51		6163	49	12578	
Ward 21	3777	53		3349	47	7126	
Ward 22	4555	54		3881	46	8436	
Ward 23	3578	52		3303	48	6881	
Ward 24	5841	53		5179	47	11020	
Ward 25	4548	53		4033	47	8581	
Ward 26	3047	54		2596	46	5643	
Ward 27	4819	54		4105	46	8924	
Ward 28	3888	54		3311	46	7199	
Ward 29	5326	52		4917	48	10243	
Ward 30	4768	55		3901	45	8669	
Ward 31	4134	54		3521	46	7655	
Ward 32	4857	51		4666	49	9523	
Ward 33	4140	54		3527	46	7667	
Ward 34	4419	54		3764	46	8183	
Ward 35	5091	54		4337	46	9428	
Ward 36	5792	55		4738	45	10530	
Total						**308373**	



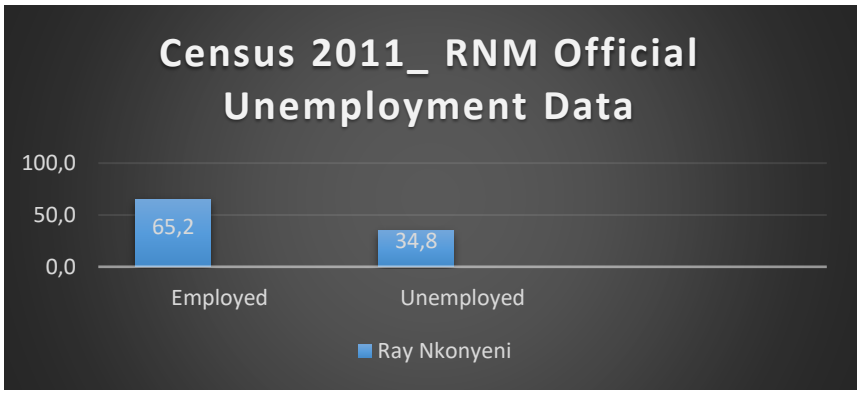
3.1.15 Employment Analysis

It can be argued that RNM is the most developed local municipality within the Ugu District, boasting an array of social, educational, economic and health facilities. This alone serves as an attraction for job seekers as all these facilities offer more job opportunities than the surrounding local municipalities, however, contrary, there is high unemployment more especially in the the formal sector.

3.1.14.1 Employment versus unemployment

The fact that RNM is the economic hub of the Ugu District makes it an even better attraction for employment seekers, consisting of a number of successful economic sectors.

Graph 10: Employment vs Unemployment



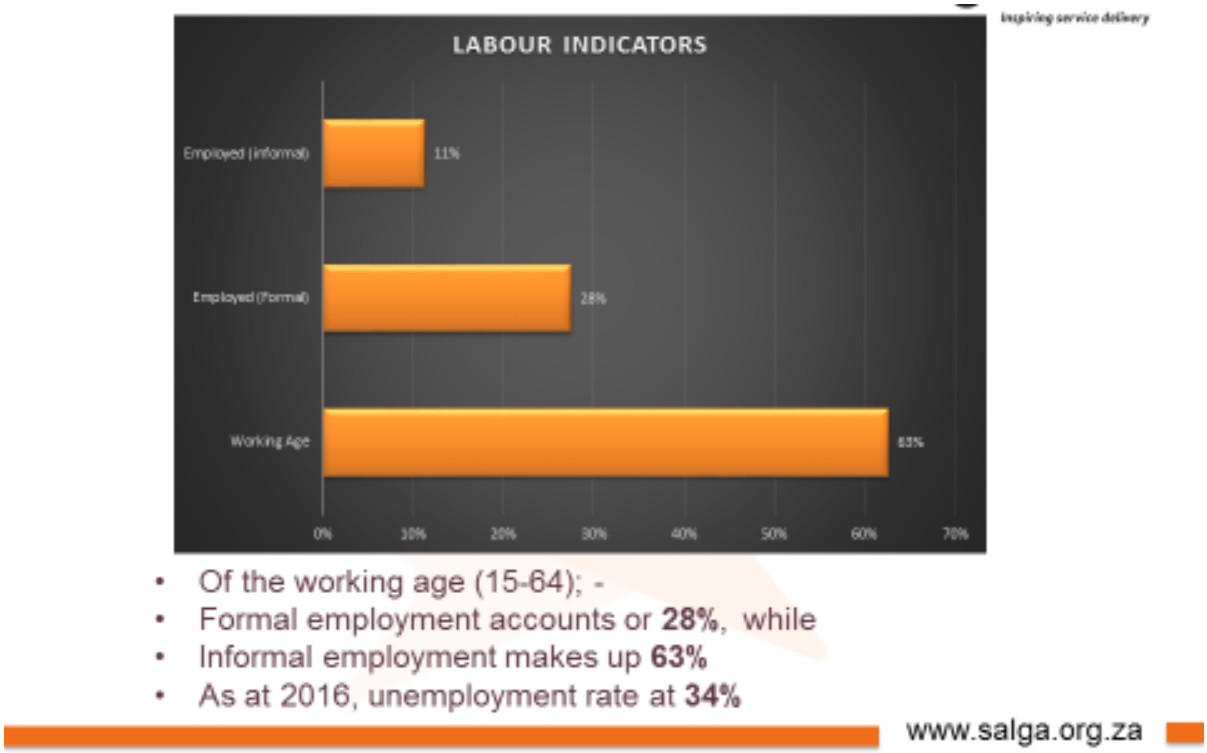
Source: Community survey 2016

According to the PGDS, unemployment remains chronic and rising and concentrated amongst Africans in rural areas, women and the youth. This is no exception at RNM. This further leads to a significant contribution to poverty. The municipality is faced with a high number of unemployment more especially the youth. Programmes to curb poverty and create job opportunities are in place.

The municipality has also ensured that it partners with stakeholders as well as the private sector in applying mechanisms with an effort to create employment opportunities, skills enhancement, effective and efficient governance etc. The KZN Small Business Development Agency and Ministry of Small Business Development are amongst many programmes the Province has implemented as a vehicle to refocus on small businesses. The municipality has also ensured that through its employment policies, small and medium businesses are created as they are the largest contributors to new employment opportunities.

Informal sector also plays a large part in the creation of jobs within the municipality. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, through its Local economic Development, has ensured that bylaws have been formulated and implemented to enhance its growth as it shows that quite a large part of the population depends on it. The graph below shows the labour indicators within the municipality between the ages of 15-64.

Graph 11: RNM Labour Indicators

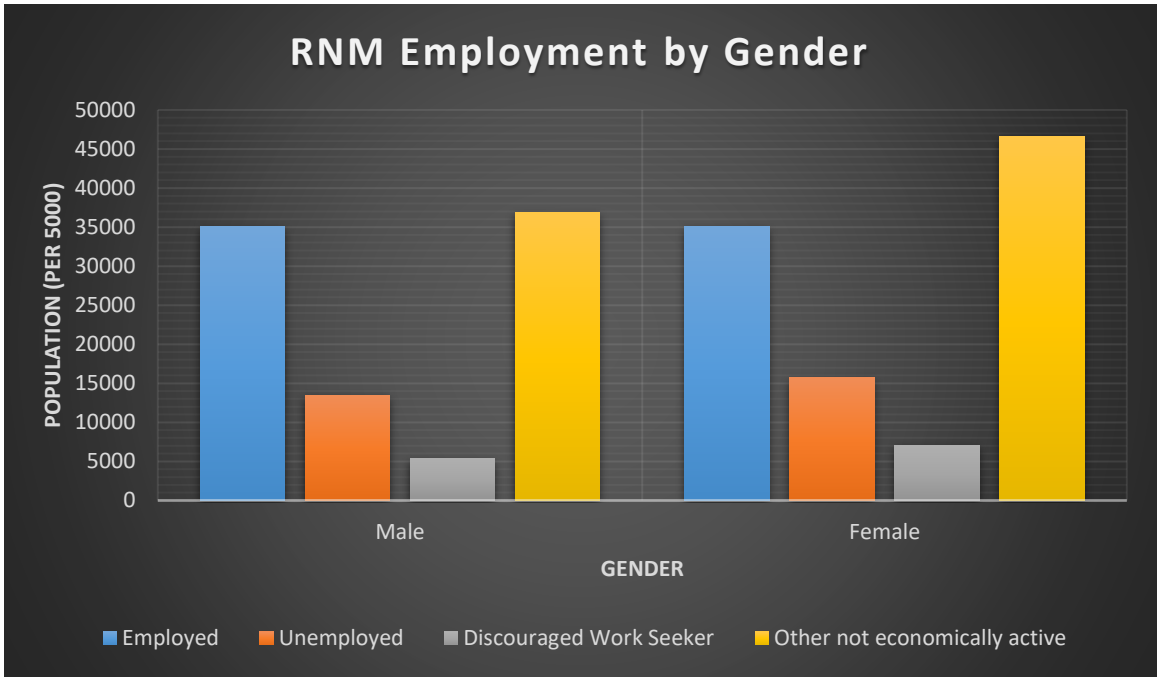


In 2016, statistics revealed that unemployment within the municipality stood at 34% of which is quite high. This therefore meant that the municipality had to have strategies that will address this, and have been discussed in 3.1. 63% of the population are those under the informal employment category. The Informal Sector will be detailed under the LED section in the document. The following percentage is 28%, which is formal employment

3.1.14.2 Employment by Gender

The female population of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality which is not economical active is higher as compared to the male population. In terms of discouraged work seeker, the female population is also higher as compared to that of males. With unemployment, again, the female population is higher than tha of males.According to the recent survey, In terms of employment, both female and male gender are now equal, however, it must be mentioned that the number is much lower as compared to those not economically active.

Graph 12: RNM Employment by Gender



Community survey 2016

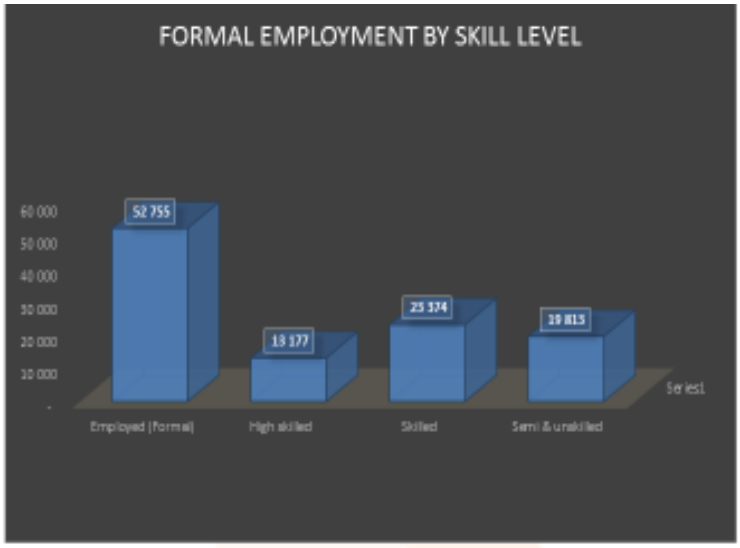
3.1.14.3 Employment type

It must be noted that within RNM, a large percentage of the working age consists of more males than women. This is due to the fact that in most instances more especially amongst the rural African communities, it is still a norm that females must stay at home tending to domestic issues while men leave their homes for employment purposes. When it comes to the employment type, a large percentage (74%) of the population is not applicable to any form of employment. This is a huge concern as the gap between the rich and poor is expanding drastically. Those employed in the formal sector only 18% of the entire population while 3% is privately employed. Below is a graph indicating these statistics. As per StatsSA 2011, its been reported that 2300 people moved from neighbouring municipalities and Eastern Cape Province as well other Provinces to RNM because of job transfers – which include both the private and public sector. The relocation of a number of people has also been attributed to the formulation of new small business in RNM.

3.1.14.4 Formal Employment by Skills Level

The municipality has a reasonable number of skilled people employed under the formal sector. It shows that the number of people employed under the formal sector is 53255. Those with skills are more than those with high skills. This shows that the municipality has lesser number of people who are highly skilled. Below is a graph with this information.

Graph 13: Formal Employment by Skill Level



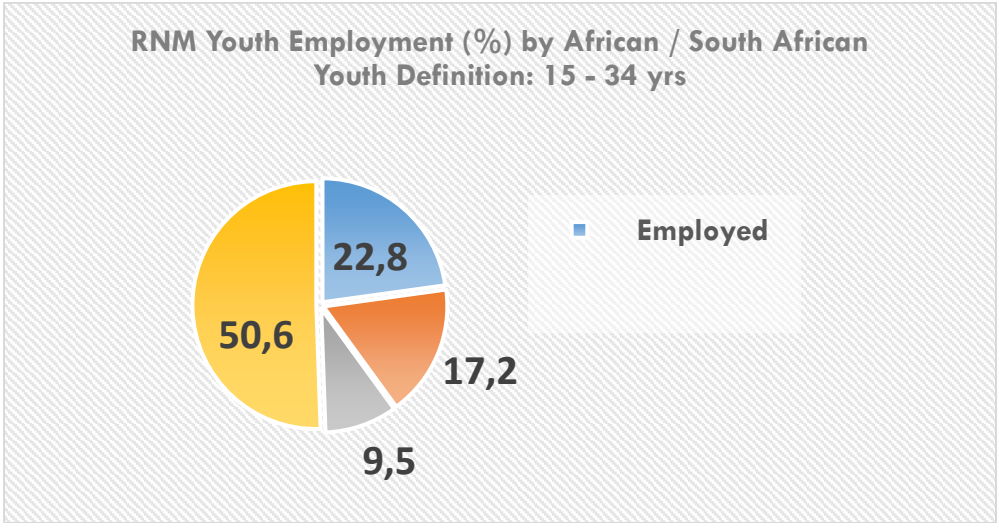
Source: www.Salga.org 2018

3.1.14.5 Youth Labour Statistics

For every 100 young persons in age group 15 – 34 years: 23 persons were employed, 17 persons unemployed, 10 young persons have given up hope of ever finding a job and no longer looking for it. Half of the youth (51%) were in schools or in training and therefore could not be described as employed or unemployed. However, 27 young persons (unemployed and discouraged) are effectively not working. To sum this discussion, RNM has a high percentage of youth unemployment.

The following graph indicates the percentage of youth employment vs unemployment.

Graph 14: RNM Youth Employment (%)



Source: *Statistics South Africa* 2016



3.1.16 Estimates of economic activities and employment trends

According the municipality's Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy, the economy of the local municipality is well developed with Port Shepstone and Margate as its major towns having well-established and serviced areas for light-to-medium industries and commercial service centres. The municipality‟s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at R 13 billion in 2016 accounting for 61 percent of the district GDP estimated at R 21.4 billion followed by Umzumbe municipality (20%), Umdoni municipality (13%) and Umuziwabantu municipality (6%).Thus, Ray Nkonyeni is the core contributor to the district;s economy.Ray Nkonyeni municipality has had a steady increase since 2005 with a sharp drop experienced during the global crises in 2008/2009. Below is a summary of the economic activity showing the type of industry as well as employment trend within the municipality. and location.



Table 44: Estimates of Employment Trends

AREA BASIC	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	Employment trends
Marburg Industrial	This is the only major industrial zone in the District. It has been developed on the N2 to the south-west of the Port Shepstone CBD. Over the years, it has extended on what is referred to as Izotsha. The land is not flat, but the topography is reasonable for industrial development. A large variety of manufacturing and service sector businesses are located in the area.	Most industrial sectors are represented in the area. Furniture, textile and clothing and food seem to dominate. Sizes range from small service industries to major plants.	These are paid jobs comprising of • Semi-skilled • skilled labour -Both males and females are employed - There is a high number of job opportunities - Diversity in the workplace
Margate Quarry Industry	The industrial area is located close to the entrance to the NPC Quarry immediately to the west of the N2 as you approach the Margate turnoff from Durban. The area is separated from neighbouring developments either by the N2 or vacant land.	The number of concrete block, brick and moulded concrete block manufacturers benefiting from the location in relation to the Quarry.	-Semi-skilled and skilled labourer force -High percentage of males employed -Safe work environment
Margate Airport Industrial	This industrial area is located on the northern end of the runway of the Margate airport. It is located on relatively flat land. The area is home to only a handful of industries.	Construction related and furniture manufacturing firms are located in the area.	-Safe work environment -semi skilled and skilled labour force -High technology
Tourism	Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is a strong tourist attraction place, boasting of	The Coastal belt is mostly tourism.	



	well-developed products. Added to that is the climate which is humid and subtropical all year-round, thus a leading tourist destination in KZN		
Agriculture	The municipality is generally characterized by good potential agricultural land that needs to be preserved for food production. There is mixed agricultural practice. More commercial farming is along the coastal belt, however, in some areas in the hinterland,it can be found as well. Little subsistence farming activities take placein the hinterland	Commercial farming is dominated by sugar cane farms and banana plantations along the coastal strip. Sugarcane and bananas are grown at a large scale while cattle rearing, macadamia nuts and vegetable grow in gare in small holdings. Subsistence farming (maize growing, amadumbe, beans and sweet potatoes) is practiced mainly in the hinterland whereby families grow for consumption. There is a small scale growth of sugarcane farming in the interior	-Semi skilled and skilled labour force



3.1.17 Household Analysis

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has approximately 90 409 households (hh) which makes it the leading municipality amongst the other Ugu local municipalities. Many households are child headed as most parents are either dead or in distant cities for job opportunities. The result of absent elderly people in a home result in a disorientated household with no supervision. Children are not cared for and do as they please and end up dropping out of school. Many people do not have a matric certificates. In as much as it has been stated the municipality experiences a high dropout rate, it must be noted that its matric results are the best when compared to the other sister local municipalities. This is due to the programmes in place that aid in ensuring that the culture of learning is not lost. These include the Saturday and Winter class programmes. Dedicated Educators over the years have ensured that they run these programmes and results speak for themselves.

3.1.18 Migration Pattern

In-migration, outmigration and internal migration are the highest types of migration within RNM and therefor, when planning takes place, this must also be taken into consideration. Trends and patterns of migration have changed over the years and it is therefore imperative to discuss the different types of migration the municipality has experienced over the years.

- In-Migrants (The number of people entering a geographical area)
- Out-Migrants (The number of people leaving a geographical area)
- Internal Migration (Country to City/town)
- International Migration (Voluntary Migration, and involuntary migration)
- Mobility (Temporary migrants as they do not have permanent residence).

Due to the economic activities within the municipality, more in-migration as well as more internal migration has been experienced as compared to the other Ugu sister municipalities.

In migrants come from neighbouring municipalities and the neighbouring Province, which is the Eastern Cape. In this regard, it is imperative that in the planning of the municipality, the influx of people must be considered. Internal migration is common as well. These are the people originally from within the municipality, who reside in rural areas and move to urban areas in search of job opportunities. The municipality has also experienced international migrants as well as mobility migration. In the case of international migrants within the municipality, it is basically those migrants who provide different types of services and everyone benefits. The municipality is in possession of all the different types of migrations within its jurisdiction, obtained from StatsSA.

3.1.19 Social Development Analysis

Social issues pertaining to deprived and semi deprived communities, education analysis, as well as health and safety and security issues will be analysed in this section as it forms part of the demographics. The rationale behind this analysis is to enable planning of programmes within the municipality be planned with these aspects in the picture.Proper planning can not be effective if social analysis has not been undertaken.



3.1.19.1 Overview of RNM in Terms of Poverty

Poverty remains a leading social concern in South Africa, and KwaZulu-Natal and bears substantial part of the national burden of poverty. RNM has not escaped the clutches of poverty. Poverty can be measured in various means, but for the municipality, poverty has been measured in terms of salary gaps, type of employment, job opportunities as well as human settlement typologies, and health issues. The gap between the rich and the poor is too wide. This is evident amongst the Black majority in rural areas. Most families still live below the poverty line, which is below R1500 monthly income. This is evident from the number of people who depend on Government. Many people within the municipality have no other choices but pushed into the informal (second) economy which is notorious for its unpredictable income streams.

3.1.19.2 Level of Development

The spatial development concept starts by understanding the movement networks of people, goods, and services which are channelled along specific routes that describes a network of interaction. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's spatial development is concentrated along the coastal belt, while much of the hinterland is not developed. In terms of nodal development, a future Development Corridor is proposed to facilitate the expansion of Port Shepstone and Margate towards the south-west of the municipal area. It adjoins Izotsha Corridor and it is positioned in close proximity to Gamalakhe Township. Another, Potential Tourism Corridor Route is located along the Port Edward to Ezingolweni east/ west link.

3.1.19.3 Priority Projects Per Deprived/Semi Deprived Ward

RNM consists of both rural and urban wards, and their basic needs vary. According to in depth analysis, it has been discovered that most wards which are rural, are highly deprived as compared to those along the coastal belt which are urban. However, it must be noted that even though findings have shown that these rural wards are catergorised as deprived, it is not the entire ward that is so, but certain areas within it. Below is a list of the wards with areas within them which are catergorised as deprived. Information on how wards are deprived and partially deprived was obtained from war rooms. Through war rooms and ward based planning consultations, this information of deprived areas was obtained from there and three (3) priorities per ward were selected.

- Highly deprived wards are:7, 8,29,30,31,32,33,34,35 and 36
- Medium deprived are: 4,5,7,10,11,14,15 and 21
- Semi deprived 1,13,14,14,16,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28
- Least deprived: 2,3,6,12,17,18,12

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality as mentioned earlier on in the document, is a diverse municipality, with both urban and rural settlements. Needs vary per ward, and through Operation Sukuma Sakhe, wards have been identified that are highly deprived. Such information is obtained in War rooms where ward issues are deliberated extensively. Areas in sixteen wards which mainly are in deep hinterland,were identified. Each ward identified has three main needs as shown below.



Table 45: RNM Main Needs per Ward

WARDS	AREAS	MAIN NEEDS
7	Ngwemabala	• Community hall to be built • Road concrete topping • Request for electricity
	Gcilima	• Road concrete topping from Mangeleka to Nkoncweni • Request for water pipes and taps • Request for street lights
	Nkampini	• Request for electricity • Mbambi Road needs concrete • Wwater crisis
	Chatsworth	• Zamazulu Road needs gravelling • Water issue • Request for electricity
	Katangweni Mkhobe	• Electricity needed • Water crisis • Road concrete topping
	Nontshuntsha	• Request for a community hall • Request for electricity • Concrete topping near Mteshane bottle store
	Melika	• No water • No electricity • Melika Road need gravelling
	Qombe	• No electricity • No water • Access road needed from Seventeen to Nondaba Road
	Gogogweni	• No water • No electricity • Concrete topping at Bheneza Road
	Vulindlela	• No electricity • No water • Concrete needed at Valindlela Roadi
	Thokothe	• Concrete needed from Thokothe ground to Mbhele • No electricity • No water
8	Nyanisweni Nkothaneni Dumezulu Mphelelwa Entire ward Bhazabhaza	• Skills center • Hall Qamela bridge • Extension of hall • Hall • Water scarcity • Electrification
9	Koloni	• No water • Regravelling of Mahhal aRoad



	Mhlabuhlangene	• Maso Dlamini Road need gravelling • No water
	Khushwini	• Delihlazo Road need gravelling • Water pipes and taps needed
	Sodoma'	• Bhaselona Road need gravelling • Sikobi Road need topping
29	Mankuntshana	• Rehabilitation of roads • Water connections • Hall to be built
	Sambulo	• Steep hill paving • New hall needed • New gym facility
30	Gogozi	• No sports field • No pedestrian brigde • No creche
	Mdlazi	• Request for Khumbuza Community hall • Rehabilation roadof Khumbuza to Lonjani
	Ngcawusheni	• Nduna Cele Road to be regarvelled • Qhinqa High to Sjoti road needs gravelling
	Bandlana	• Phongokazi to Malanga Road to e rehabilitated
31	Dlovinga	• Request for community hall • Concrete slab from to KwaNdlela
	Mbeni	• Concrete slab from Phuthumani to Katangweni road • No library
	Magidigidi	• Request for sports field • Concrete slab from Bobeni to Khalweni • Request for a library
32	Sgodaneni	• Access road rehabilitation • No electricity infills • Request for a sports field
	Mgawulwane	• Acces road to be rehabilitated • Electricity infills needed • Mgawulane crèche furniture needed
	Paddock	• No VIP toilets • No Electricity infills
33	Mbeni/Munga VD	• Regravel and concrete of Qhashela road • Zihlabathini to Bubule Road to be regravelled and concrete • Vehicular bridge needed and Makhanya to Ncumuse road to be rehabilitated
	Nkulu/Vukuzithathe VD	• Concrete slab and regravellig of Makhanya Road • Concrete slab and regravel of Siqedukoma Road



		• Pedistrian Bridge at Bhayiya and regravelling
	Shobashobane/Magaye VD	• Khomo to Gambushe road to be regravelled and concrete • VIP toilets needed • Ezinqoleni Road to be regravelled
	Shoba/Khandalesizwe VD	• Khandalesizwe Road to be regravelled and concrete slab • Sdudla road to be regavelled and bridge needed
34	Thonjeni	• No access road at Mbuyiseni • Wwater crisis
	Inkulu	• Access road needed at Ngodini • Sports field needed at Mshiwa • Access road needed at Mashimane
	Wosiyane	• Qili Road to be rehabilitated • Regravelling of Mzenge access road • No Sports field
	Blose	• Request for a pre school
	Nkunswana	• Water crisis
	Mahlabathini	• Mhlabunzima Community hall needs rehabilitation
35	Hlomendlini	• No electricity installation • Berea to kwaMajiya road needs gravelling • Cebisa store to kwaMhlungu road need gravelling
	Shibe	• Road concrete topping needed at kwa Mthuli to Pola • Electricity installation • Crosini Road need concrete
	Ndunu	• KwaNdunu Hall road need gravelling and concrete • Smakadeni Road need concrete • Electricity installation
	Godloza	• From Bomvini to Dingindawo road need gravelling • Electricity installation • Gravelling at White House to Mkhize Road
	Celebane	• Electricity installation • Bhobheni needs gravelling • Nxeko Road need gravelling
	Sbhangwane	• Electricity installation • Athenjini Road need gravelling • Sbhangwana Road need concrete



3.1.19.4 Education Analysis

The education levels are improving as more learners are enrolled and reach secondary level(Stats SA 2016). In the past, secondary school was the dominant level of education and it has remained as such, and now it is also showing great improvement as the number of people at secondary school level has tripled the 2001 figures. Primary schooling has also shown great improvements as more learners are enrolled. This is in line with the 2018 SOPA whereby the Premier stated that every child must have a basic education. There are some challenges however, that are experienced within the Education Sector. A number of urban schools experience a high influx as more learners abandon rural schools. This has resulted in many rural schools with very little enrolment which may result in some being closed down. The exodus is cited as lack of proper education infrastructure and long walking distances.

Enrolment in Grade Rs has also seen a steady rise over the years. This is due to the fact that the National Department of Education has made it compulsory for all learners to be enrolled at preparatory school before starting Grade 1. It must be noted that the municipality boasts preschools in almost all its Primary schools. There are also creches that are privately run as well.

There is a high dropout rate at high school level due to a number of socio-economic ills. Teenage pregnancy, orphans and the abuse of substances are some contributing factors. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality experiences the highest number of teenage pregnancy as compared to the other sister municipalities. Ray Nkonyeni also has special schools that cater for children with special needs and are fully equipped with resources.The department of education provides special support to these schools to;

- Provide curriculum delivery support to LSEN schools for purposes of improving learner attainment in line with White Paper 6 (Inclusive Education)
- Improve the performance of learners in special schools especially at the level of National Senior Certificate through teacher capacity and learner support

3.1.19.5 Covid 19 Programmes

As the pandemic sweeps across the globe, special measures are being put in place to combat it.The department of Education within the Ugu District is operating within the bounds of DoH relating to Covid-19.It is critical that childcare facilities and schools plan and prepare to mitigate community transmission.The Ugu District of diucationhas taken steps in preventing the spread of Covid 19 in all education instituttions.The relief programs for the prevention of the disease is closely monitored by both theDoE nad DoE. Schools have been supplied with the following for Covid – 19 prevention:

PPEs:

- Teacher and learner masks
- Hand and surface spray bottles
- Backpack Spray pumps
- Hand and surface sanitisers
- Liquid Hand Soap
- Gloves and aprons (for foodhandlers)
- Cleaners protective wear (overalls and boots, etc.)
- Thermometers
- Hand Washing Stations

***Personnel**:*

- Screeners
- Cleaners
- Education Assistants
- General School Assistants
- Reading Champions
- Library Assistants
- Hostel Assistants

Schools with large enrolments were provided with additional cleaners, screeners and PPE materials. All personnel were intensively trained. Schools have 6 months supply of PPEs

3.1.19.6 Education Levels

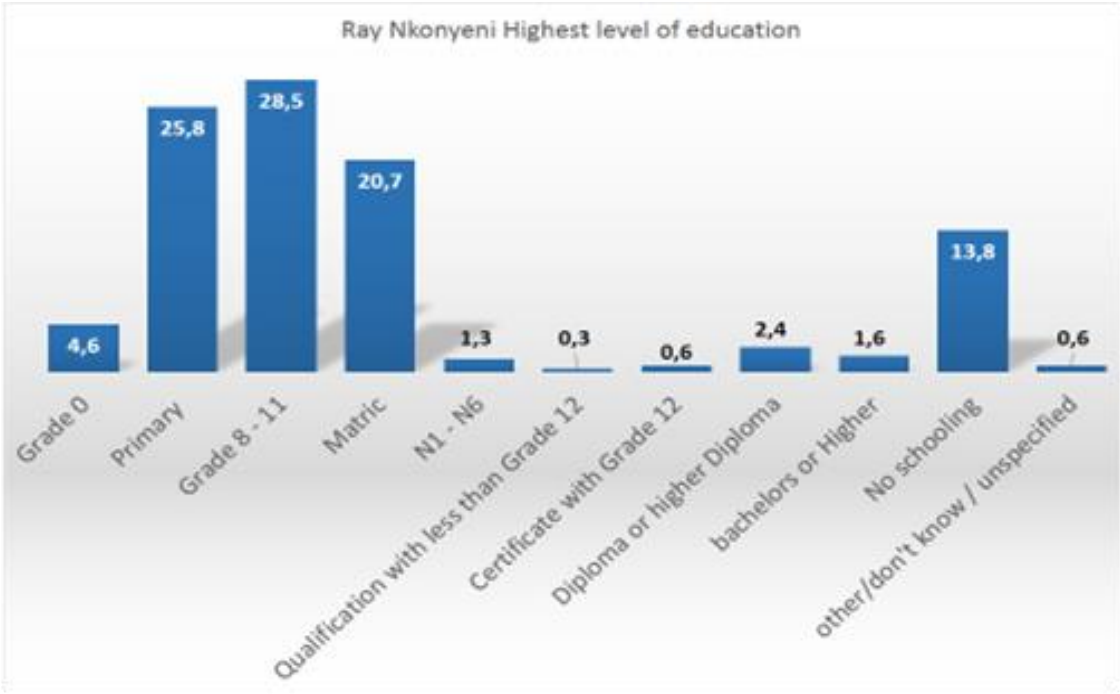
Ray Nkonyeni has four TVET colleges, at KwaNzimakwe, Oslo Beach Gamalakhe and Port Shepstone. Different courses are offered and the highest certificate obtained is the N6 which is equivalent to a college diploma.

The municipality does not have a university, but has since signed an MOU with the University of South Africa to develop a university within its jurisdiction.

Higher education level s(teriary) holders within the municipality is low.This may be attributed to by a number of social factors. School drop out rate is high. Other learners are heads of their familes since parents have passed on

The following graph shows the different types of education levels within RNM.

Graph 15: RNM Education Levels



Source: Stats SA, 2021

An overall summary that can be drawn from the above graph is that RNM has a high primary entry number as compared to Matric certificate holders, 20.7%. This may be attributed to school dropouts, (to find means to provide for their families and themselves, or teenage pregnancy with no one to look after the child), social ills (Pandemic diseases etc.) All of these aspects feed into



the low level of people with a higher education within the municipality. According to the graph above, only 1.6% of the population hold bachelors or higher education as compared to the 25.8 primary entry. The drastic drop between the two percentages may be due to the fact that in most instances, most teenagers by now have taken the roles of being household heads and the burden weighs them down to an extent of failing to cope at school and end up dropping out. Some have left homes to seek employment to fend for the family. Another reason may be due to the high intake of intoxicating substances. Many learners come from disfunctional homes and do not cope well at school resulting in dropping out In terms of no schooling, the municipality stands at 13.8% which is quite high. Factors contributing to this may be that in some African homes, the need to attend school is still viewed as a waste of time. Another factor may be that most children have already taken a role of being a household head since parents have died leaving them to be taken care of by their frail elderly parents.

3.1.19.6.1 2021 RNM Matric Pass Rate

There has been a decline of approximately 5 % in the matric pass rate at RNM. Responding programmes by the Department are discussed, refer to ***3.6.3.***. The table below details the pass rate.

Table 46: RNM Matric Pass Rate

2020 Pass	2021 pass	Target @ 5% increase/ 7%
86.80%	80.84	85.84%/ 87.84%

3.1.19.6.2 Teacher Learner Ratio

The current ratio for Teacher Learner is 1 : 32 inclusive of all teaching staff

3.1.19.6.3 Early Childhood Development

The below information is for the entire Ugu District.

- Number of centres: 450 centres
- Number of learners: 12400
- Learner / Teacher ratio: 1 : 30
- Permanent employees: 90 state paid educators
- Temporary employees: 326 contract educators

The municipality plays a very important role in ECDs. It has over the years ensured that they are registered and in partnership with the Network Action Group (NAG) whose role is to ensure that all ECD Educators reskilled. Further more, the municipality provides ECDs with educational toys and other learning equipment and furniture. According to the municipality's long term vision, strategic goal 3, no region can achieve true growth and development without significant investment into the education of its people. In this regard, the municipality is creating awareness about the importance of pre-school childcare and providing the relevant support to ensure ECD is being prioritized.



3.1.19.6.4 (AET)

AET previously known as ABET, in UGU District is managed from Esayidi TVET College, no longer managed from the DBE and has been transferred to HED. This programme promotes a culture of learning to read and write to the Illiterate persons and elderly people. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, according to StatsSA 2016 survey, indicates a high number of illiterate people, therefor this programme has addressed this issue extensively. Lerning is undertaken in the evenings to afford the working people time. Most schools are centers of AET, with qualified Educators .Response to the programme over the years has been positive.

3.1.19.6.5 Challenges Within Schools

i. Challenges affecting performance within schools

- Service delivery protests
- Covid 19 and its impact: on timetabling choices…
- Underqualified teachers teaching gateway subjects
- Support staff shortages (eg FET= 14 vacancies; GET= 26 vacancies)
- Clerical staff shortages
- Substitute posts of 30 days take long to be filled due to the lengthy processes of appointing such teachers
- Non viable public schools are above 100
- Tools of trade in short supply
- Small schools with a low PPN . Often results in Multi-grading
- Social ills
- Shortage of learner transport

ii. Urban schools infrastructure versus rural schoos Infrastructure

Table 47: Urban vs Rural Schools' Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE	
URBAN	RURAL
SANITATION	
Flushing toilets:	Chemical toilets:
	Pit Laterines:
WATER	
Piped portable water:	Water tanks and community stands:
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Brick and block built classrooms with tiled roofs:	Block built classrooms with tiled roofs:
	Mobile classrooms:
SPORTING FACILTIES	
Well built sports fields	Undeveloped sports fields

iii.Overall problems faced by the department of basic education

- Migration of families from rural to urban
- Lack of development in rural areas and poor infrastructure facilities
- School girl pregnancies
- Substance abuse



3.1.19.6.6 Schools'Infrastructure Projects

Table 48: Schools' Infrastructure Projects

EDUCATION				
FACILITY NAME	**SERVICE DESCRIPTION**	**ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**WARD**
BASHISE PS – GIS latitude: -30.888829 GIS longitude: 30.314670	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-17 Renovation of existing structures, construction of new (8G, 12B, 2M2F1D, 4R1T)	R4 096 096,06	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 29
BEAULAH PS – GIS latitude: -30.621330 GIS longitude: 30.363219	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-13 Renovate existing structure (2M1F) construction of new (6G, 6B, 2M2F1D, 3R1T)	R3 341 459,55	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 4
DUDUZILE SS – **GIS latitude:** -30.637730 GIS longitude: 30.366139	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-07 Demolition and renovation of existing structures. Construct new blocks (10G, 10B, 1F1D & 2M2F1D).	R3 641 396,80	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 4
IKHWEZILOKUSA PS – **GIS latitude:** 30°51'05.72"S Longitude: 30°12'10.32"E	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) – Demolition Of Existing Structure, Construction Of New (6G, 6B, 2M2F1D, 3R1T)"	R3 016 600,08	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 32
MBAMBUYA PS – GIS latitude: -30.523350 GIS longitude: 30.056850	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-05 Demolition of existing structures, Construct new blocks (6G, 4B, 2M2F1D & 2R1T).	R2 833 520,85	Umuziwabantu	Ward 1
MHLABUHLANGENE JSS – GIS latitude: -30.921370 GIS longitude: 30.186699	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-13 Demolition of existing structure, construction of new (12G, 10B, 2M2F1D & 3R1T)	R2 402 594,38	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 8
NOMBUSO HS – **GIS latitude:** 30°59'37.00"S Longitude:30°14'21.00"E	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) – Provision of sanitation services	R1 646 712,97	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 1
SISTER JOANS HS – **GIS latitude:** -30.724740 GIS longitude: 30.381710	SANITATION PROGRAMME (PHASE 3) - UGU-07 Demolition and renovation of existing structures. Construct new blocks (6G & 2M2F1D).	R2 299 635,86	Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 21



3.1.19.6.7 Interventions

i. Ugu District Improvement Plan/Turn Around Strategy

The rationale behind the turnaround strategy as detailed below is to improve the pass rate and bring back the culture of teaching and learning in schools.

Table 49: UGU District Improvement Plan

DRAFT 2021 ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN

FOCUS ARES	IMPROVEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES
FOCUS AREA ONE	Teacher orientation and of target setting	1. To provide feedback to the system on the performance of the matric "Class of 2020" and to identify content, knowledge and skills gaps 2. To provide guidance/orientation on the 2021 Annual Teaching Programmes and to set performance targets for province, districts, circuits and schools
FOCUS AREA TWO	Accountability sessions	1. To allow the Provincial Curriculum Delivery Chief Directorate to account for the subject under performance 2. To allow the Provincial District Operations Chief Director to account for the district underperformance and district decline in pass rates 3. To allow the District Managers to account for subject underperformance, subject decline, school underperformance, school decline in pass rates, circuit underperformance and circuit decline in pass rates
FOCUS AREA THREE	Total school functionality and productivity	1. To ensure that all schools start working on the first day of schooling in 2021 2. To confirm that all required human and physical resources are available for productive teaching 3. To confirm the usability of the time tabling option of the school for effective curriculum coverage
FOCUS AREA FOUR	Provision of human resources	1. To identify all vacant posts created by by promotions, retirements, comorbidities and COVID-19 mortality in schools, circuits, CMCs, Districts and Head Office 2. To recruit staff to fill in vacant posts in schools, circuits, CMCs, Districts and Head Office

2021 ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN

FOCUS ARES	IMPROVEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES
FOCUS AREA FIVE	Provision of physical resources	1. To identify and repair all vandalised schools and storm damaged schools in the 12 education districts 2. To audit the availability of classrooms space and furniture in all schools and provide where there are shortages 3. To audit the availability of Learner Support Material in schools and provide where there are shortages 4. To audit the availability of water and sanitation facilities and provide where there are shortages
FOCUS AREA SIX	Improvement of the quality teaching and learning	1. To identify the subjects in districts which have underperformed in the 2021 NSC examination 2. To develop specific programmes to support Subject Advisors and Teachers in districts where the subjects have been underperformed
FOCUS AREA SEVEN	Strengthening the supportive role of assessment and examination components	1. To provide support to curriculum delivery through quality assessment practices and sound assessment principles 2. To improve the quality of School Based Assessment and provision of feedback 3. To strengthen the formative, pedagogic and bureaucratic functions of assessment 4. To facilitate the printing and distribution of curriculum support and assessment material 5. To improve the study and examination skills of learners



DRAFT 2021 ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN

FOCUS ARES	IMPROVEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES
FOCUS ARE EIGHT	Teacher development for improvement of teaching and learning	1. To provide training workshops for subjects in districts which have underperformed in the 2021 NSC examination 2. To link the subject which have underperformed with the learning areas in the General Education and Training (GET) band 3. To improve quality in the development of assessment instruments and the quality assurance measures
FOCUS AREA NINE	Special support of ELSEN schools	1. To provide curriculum delivery support to LSEN schools for purposes of improving learner attainment in line with White Paper 6 (Inclusive Education) 2. To improve the performance of learners in special schools especially at the level of National Senior Certificate through teacher capacitation and learner support
FOCUS AREA TEN	Promotion of reading	1. To support the implementation of the KwaZulu Natal Reading Strategy in the 12 Education Districts and surrounding communities 2. To use reading as a strategy to improve teaching and learning in class, parental support and community participation in education

ii. Food and Nutrition

The Government ensures that the culture of learning takes place in safe environments as well as its effectiveness will bear fruits if minds are healthy and well fed bodies, hence the Food and nutrition ptogramme was introduced. The food and nutrition programme has been rolled out to schools all (primary and high schools) within the municipality. This is a government funded programme, aimed at feeding learners with healthy and nutritious meals on daily basis in all schools through out the country. The municipality is proud to announcethat all schools in its jurisdiction participate in this programme.

iii. Municipality's Programmes

To ensure that no learners from the previously disadvantaged schools and poverty stricken families pursue their studies at tertiary, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a fund annually rolled out to first year teriary entries. This programme is known as the Mayoral Bursary.Funds are given out to students who meet the bursary requirements and above all, who have been admitted to a teriary of their coice. This initiative has produced tremendous results as statisticsreveal that more students are enrolled at teriaries and the number keeps increasing each year. It must be noted that in the past RNM had a high number of learners with matric, very few with teriary qualifications due to poor family backgrounds.

There are also funds given out to scarce skills qualifications such as Engineering and Town Planning. Due to limited funds, qualifying criteria is very steep, only the very best are awarded. Full teriary fees are covered under this programme.After completion at tertiary, the student is offered an internship within the municipality.

There are local business people who have over the years taken initiatives of giving out funds to well deserving students to enrol at teriary institutions of their choice. A highlight of this is in ward 35 whereby a local businessman does not only fully funds top students' tertiary fees from the ward, but ensures that each of these students in their third year of study sits for a driver's learners and practise driving. The driving licence is paid for by the business man. Full tertiary fees are covered.



iv. How the municipality has responded to the Strategic Goal no.2 of PGDP 2035

Strategic goal no 2 of the PGDP talks to the Human Resource Development. It basically touches the improvement of early childhood development, Primary and Secondary Education. In response to this objective, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality' Department of Education fully aligns and has ensured that strategic interventions have been directed to schools more in the rural areas, and townships schools due to the imbalances of the past.

The strategic intervention identified seek to impact on provision and focus on educators, governance and logistical support for equipment an10d books in these schools. Early childhood is administered through the Department of Social Development. In as much as the municipality is producing good matric results as compared to the other 3 sister municipalities, it must be mentioned that schools in rural areas still lack in many resources. Renewed focus is required to accommodate the provision for special needs in some schools in rural areas.

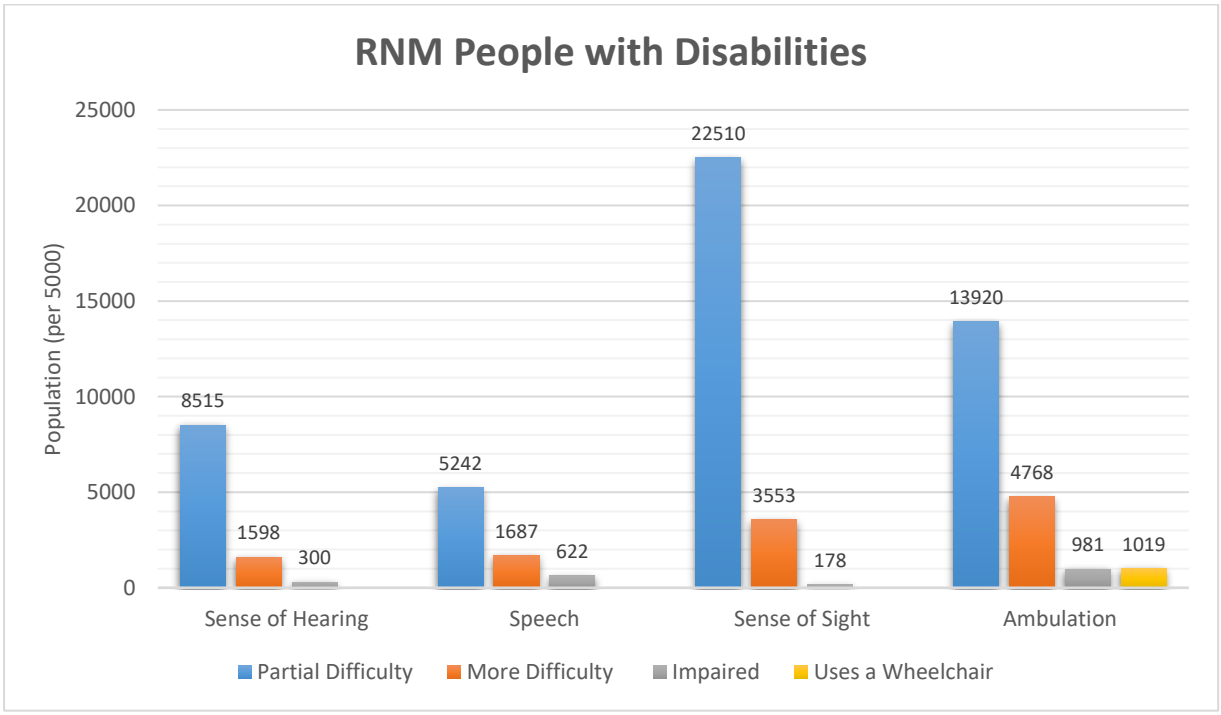
Major interventions have been made by the Department to drive early childhood development and basic education. Almost all schools within the municipality have the basis services such as clean water. Effective governance and management at schools as well as at District level has improved. Perfomance is closely monitored by various subject advisors who ensure that the syllabus is adhered to by constantly visiting schools. To ensure that the culture of teaching and learning takes place, the district has managers who monitor and visit the schools occasionally.

The use of modern technology however is still in urban schools with very few in rural areas. In terms of supporting skills, the TVET colleges ensure that these take place. Graduates from TVET colleges are sent to various fields for internship purposes, and we must announce that big numbers graduate.

3.1.19.7 Disability Status

The National Disability Policy talks to ensuring that all people with disabilities,vulnerable and marginalised receive adequate economic and social protection, attain access to social welfare programs which will promote development and enhance their social functioning.Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has people living with different disabilities as indicated in the graph below, and fully adheres to the policy.The total number of people living with disability within the municipality as obtained from StatsSA is 54 480. The number of people who are partially blind is the highest followed by those who can partially walk and lastly those who can partially hear. The municipality has a high number of those who can not walk at all followed by those who have difficulty in seeing. In responding to this, the municipality has identified skills programms aimed at assiting all those living with disability. With the assistance of both the Social Development and Home Affairs Departments, the municipality has succeeded in populating a data base of all people living with disabilities and this is a great stride in ensuring that these people receive the attention needed as stipulated in the NDP. The data base has also assisted in locating them for the relief programmes(Covi 19) and when disaster strikes they are easily located. Further more, the municipality also ensures that it does not discriminate when it comes to job opportunities to those living with disability if they deserve.The municipality has also government facilities(schools and centers) with fully trained staff that cater for disabled people.

Graph 16: People Living with Disabilities



3.1.19.8 Health Analysis

Illustration 5: Health Analysis





Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a fully fledged labour relations and wellness center solely for its employees, comprising of 3 units, namely ; Employee Assistance Programme, Occupational Health and Safety and lastly, Occupational nurse. All these units are headed by a Manager. The professional occupational nurse administers medication and if needs be, make referrals to hospitals,while the senior occupational health and safety practioner sees to the safety of employees at their working stations,ensures there is safety compliance and conducts internal and external safety related programs, finally, the employee assistance programme practitioner deals with stress related issues. It must be mentioned that Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is the only local municipality with this center within the Province.

The Department of Health promotes public health and protects the health of people and the communities where they live, learn, work and play. The department also promotes wellness by encouraging healthy behaviors. The public health of the municipality is guided by the District's Public Health By-Laws which is made of nineteen chapters. The Health Department has ensured that it promotes the health of the citizens of RNM by encouraging behaviors amongst communities that will produce better health which include anti-smoking campaigns, healthy lifestyles and promote better nutrition. It has also protected the communities by preventing the development and spread of diseases and illness.

Health Facilities within the municipality

There are also public and private health care facilities as well as clinics within RNM, being:

- Margate Netcare, Hibiscus Hospital (Private Hospitals)
- Shelley Day care Hospital & Hibiscus Private Hospital (Private Day Care Hospitals)
- 45 Mobile clinics

Table 50: RNM Health Facilities

Clinics	21	See next slide
Regional Hospital	1	Port Shepstone Hospital
District Hospital	1	Murchison Hospital
Community health centres	1	Gamalakhe
Ward based outreach teams	3	Factories, Ntabeni and Gcilima
School health teams	5	Marburg/Margate/Gcilima/Ntaben and Izingowelweni
Fixed HTA site	1	Marburg Truck Stop
Mobile Clinics	7	PS mobile1,3,5,6,7,8,9
Health posts	2	Bhokodisa/Khanysizwe
Health promoting schools	10	



Clinics Within The Municipality.

Table 51: Clinics within RNM

Izingolweni Clinic	Mthimude Clinic
Thembalesizwe Clinic	Thonjeni Clinic
Bhobhoyi Clinic	Bhomela Clinic
Braemer Clinic	Gcilima Clinic
KwaMbunde Clinic	Ludimala Clinic
Madlala Clinic	Marburg Clinic
Margate Clinic	Mvutshini Clinic
Ntabeni Clinic	P Shepstone Clinic
Port Edward Clinic	Shelly Beach Clinic
Southport Clinic	Umtentweni Clinic
Port Shepstone Gateway Clinic	

Some of the primary health prevention and care initiatives implemented by the department include:

- NIP sites in partnership with the Department of Social Development;
- Partnership with TDSA;
- Health promotion in schools with partnership with the Department of Education;
- Partnering with a few NGOs such as ECAP and Dram Aide (226 MMC, school health teams, 30 MMC mobilisers);
- Happy hour in clinics to prioritise service to school going teenagers; and,
- Distribution of female and male condoms.

In terms of dealing with backlogs on health facilities, Ray Nkonyeni sub district planning process 2019/2020 includes the following facilities:

- Murchison Hospital
- Port Shepstone Hospital
- Gamalakhe Community Health Centre
- Clinics

Phila Mntwana

Diarrheal disease is the main contributory factor for most deaths of children under the age of five. It is reported that the incidence of diarrheal cases were in fact on the rise in the previous two years. The causes are multi-factorial but the importance of hygienic food practices, rotavirus immunization and early treatment with Oralrehydration solutions right from home will ensure reduction in morlidity and mortality associated with diarrheal diseases. Breastfeeding, proper hygiene and up to date immunization can help reduce the mortality rate as well. Also, there is a programme that the Health Department has embarked on, known as Phila Mntwana. It educates mothers on how to ensure that their babies are hygienically cared for. This initiative has proved a success as the child mortality is decreasing.



Also there is a programme that the Health Department has embarked on, known as Phila Mntwana. This is because in these areas the rate of diarrhea and malnutrition is too high. Below is a list of the Phila Mtwana Centres:

Table 52: Phila Mntwana Sites

Phila Mntwana Sites
Mkholombe
Masinenge
Manzamhlope
Oshabeni Traditional Authority Court
Braemar Mobile Library and Community Hall
Thembalesizwe

Infrastructure

Service Transformational Plan (STP)– 10 year plan:

- Marburg Community Health Centre
- Hibberdene
- Ntabeni
- Mphelelwa
- Nkothaneni
- Mdlazi
- Thorndale
- Mhlabatini
- KwaNikwe

Last clinic built in 2006. However, investigations continue to be conducted for new requests

Emergency Medical Services

The entire Ugu District has fifteen ambulances, of which seven of these fall under for RNM. Seven ambulances in RNM. Response times are still far below the acceptable norm in both urban and rural areas due to insufficient funding for additional vehicles and staff. Ambulances are placed at these strategic points in order to improve response time by reducing drive time from the main EMS Base /Station:



- Glenmore Service Station - catchment population is KwaXolo and KwaNzimakwe communities as well as coastal areas of Port Edward
- Paddock Service Station – catchment population is Paddock and Ezinqoleni community

Response times are still far below the acceptable norm in both urban and rural areas and remain a serious challenge considering the increased demand for emergency services. The improvement of response times is achievable only if the number of staffed rostered ambulances is operational as well as addressing the gaps in terms of filling vacant posts and replacing the aging fleet of vehicles.

Teenage pregnancy is above 10% which is a cause for concern. It should be noted that this high percentage is not for RNM residents only, but for the entire Ugu District as people from the other sister municipalities make use of the two Provincial hospitals and clinics within the municipality.

i. Rolling out of ARVs

According to recent statistics, KZN is the worst affected in terms of HIV and AIDS and the Ugu District Municipal area with highest HIV prevalence especially amongst pregnant women visiting public health facilities. The Murchison and Port Shepstone hospitals are the two accredited Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment facilities within the Municipality. These two hospitals initiate ARV treatment and refer patients to the nearest clinic for follow up treatment. Integration of HIV and TB services has been strengthened by training of HIV counsellors on TB Screening.

The World AIDS Day is commemorated on an annual basis. Furthermore, the HIV and Aids jointly with the special programmes unit purchase and deliver school uniforms to vulnerable children in schools. The department of Health conducts annual HIV/AIDS surveys on women visiting antenatal clinics in the province. RNM's Council is committed in the HIV/AIDS infection reduction programme. The municipality has implemented viable programmes to fight the scourge of the disease. More educational programmes / awareness campaigns are necessary to alert the community members of the HIV/AIDS disease.

It will be important to factor into planning the impacts associated with this pandemic and provide adequate services to those living and affected by the virus. Furthermore, it is critical to involve the ward committees, Local AIDS Council and people living with HIV/AIDS in the IDP Forum to discuss issues that affect them and planning matters. The epidemic, for example, will affect infrastructure planning by reducing the projected number of people, impacts on households requiring services as well as their ability to pay for these services and increased demand for health care facilities and social services.

Murchison and Port Shepstone hospitals are the two accredited Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment facilities within the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. These two hospitals initiate ARV treatment and refer patients to the nearest clinic for follow up treatment. The following clinics offer follow up treatment: Margate, Gamalakhe, Bhobhoyi, and Ntabeni. Other clinics refer clients to one of the two hospitals for ARV treatment. All clinics however provide screening, counseling and taking blood samples as part of the ARV roll-out programme.

Given the limited resources and strained health system, the demand for ARV's is outstripping the capacity to deliver. Of concern is the long term sustainability and equitable distribution of the roll-out programme. Pressure to meet target numbers must be tempered by the need for rational drug use by dispensers, providers and consumers.



ii. Rolling out of Sukuma Sakhe

The municipality has partnered with the Ugu district as well as the provincial departments in implementing the Sukuma Sakhe flagship programme. More focus is placed on the most deprived wards / areas most affected by the pandemic. The programme was rolled out to all the wards of the municipal area. War rooms have been established in various wards.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's Health Aspirations:

- Reduce maternal mortality
- Reduce neonatal mortality
- Reduce under 5 years child mortality
- Manage HIV prevalence
- Improve TB outcomes
- Reduce mortality and morbidity of non-communicable diseases
- Health system strengthening
- Reduction of martenal mortality
- Reduce avoidable Martenal mortality
- Monitor pregnancy testing by Community Health Workers in the community
- Marketing services e.g. campaigns within the community, community health workers and Traditional Health Practitioners, community dialogues
- Improve quality of care – high risk clinic operating hours extended from Monday to Friday

iii. Decrease delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate

- Conduct outreach services to schools
- Train school health teams on long term contraceptives.
- Implement youth friendly services at clinics

iv. Couple Year Protection rate

- Provide mentoring to all clinicians
- Monitor condom distribution, Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device and implanon insertion on weekly nerve centre meetings
- Conduct community surveys on choices of family planning

v. Reduce Neonatal Mortality

- Antenatal care, Counselling AYFS (youth friendly)
- Community dialogues
- Adherence to guidelines, Ensure clinical audits are performed
- Book 1st antenatal visit before 20 weeks
- Counselling of mums

vi. Reduce under 5 mortality

- Revive and monitor functionality of Philamntwana centres
- Linking of CHW's with Care givers
- On-going Mentoring of integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) nurses
- Increase under 1 year immunization coverage



vii. Manage HIV Prevalence

viii. Increase Male Condom Distribution

- Identify areas of need to supply more condo cans e.g. areas with high sex workers, farms and taverns
- Pack condoms in treatment packs from consulting rooms in PHC settings
- Bin cards for condom distribution to be sent to all PHC facilities

ix. Increase people living with HIV/AIDS with completion viral loads to 90%

- Improve Supervision of staff
- Counselling to patients

x. Increase Positivity yield (testing)

- Plan outreach activities to HTA's
- Follow up of index contacts for testing

xi. Improve TB outcomes

- Decrease the TB client lost to follow up
- Improve health education
- Implement tracing tool and monitor
- Print and monitor early and late missed appointment list from tier.net system

xii. Decrease TB death rate

- Write TB contact at the back of clinical charts.
- Provide with sufficient number of contacts to trace

xiii. Reduce mortality and morbidity of non-communicable diseases

- Reduce the incidence diabetes and hypertension
- Screen all clients who are not on diabetic and hypertension treatment
- Planned training of Community health Care workers
- Conduct campaigns and awareness

xiv. Increase cataract surgery rate

- Increase mass screening of target groups e.g. >50s
- Train community health workers on screening.
- Keep a list of transferred clients to Port Shepstone Hospital and do follow up.

xv. Decrease cataract operation backlog

- To eradicate the current backlog in cataract operation.
- Create public awareness and education on eye care, targeting the young and old
- Conduct mass eye care to primary school children and elderly citizens
- Develop measures to prevent cataract before it is too late.
- Provide free eye glasses for refractive error.
- Procurement of equipment

xvi. Health system strengthening

- Coordination of community based services capacity building.
- Ward based outreach teams
- School health teams
- Tracer teams



- Conducts clinical audits
- align to the Provincial Department of Community Safety and Liaison's Safety Strategy.

Conclusion

The Department of Health within the municipality has not been in a position to develop new facilities since 2006 due to financial constraints, however, it must be noted that some current structures that are operational do get a facelift now and again, and some as indicated earlier, get extentions.To improve ethical professional behaviour, the department has established amongst other strategies:

- monitoring tool whereby its staff is orientated on the public regulation
- Regular clinical audits
- Continuous Professional development
- Supervision
- Identify accredited person to train others
- Consequence management

3.1.20 Municipal interventions

(i) How the municipality has responded to Strategic Goal no.3 of the PGDP 2035

In response to goal no.3, which talks to Human and community development, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality through its Department of Health has fully aligned to it and has ensured that the provision of social relief of distress and social grants to the most vulnerable, care and support, substance abuse programmes, treatment and rehabilitation programmes are effectively rolled out. Food insecurity leads to poor nutrition and is at risk factor to health.

There is effective communication by the Department in this respect. The provision of counselling and guidance services to curb drug abuse and develop resilience against drug use for an example are rolled out in all the clinics.

There is very little child poverty and malnutrition within the municipality. This is monitored ta ward level through the Sukuma Sake Flagship Programme.

The health financing system is managed effectively to ensure efficient utilization of financial resources and value for money. KZN currently accounts for more than 53% of the triple HIV, TB and STIS burden, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality through its community mobilization, using Operation Sukuma Sakhe as implementation platform, will remain the primary strategy to increase awareness, effect social behavior change, increase uptake of prevention and treatment as well address the stigma and discrimination.

3.1.21 Vulnerable and Disabled Groups

The municipality has a designated unit, (the Special Programmes Unit) tasked with ensuring that programmes aimed at addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups are in place. Programmes are prioritized and budget is set aside annually and appear in the municipality's SDBIP. There are a number of programmes that specifically address all the issues for this group in particular and annualy, a summit is held held with a special focus on addressing issues faced by this group. Thes programmes include:



- The Mayor of the municipality specifically doing visits to schools, elderly centers and other institutions with an aim of ensuring that projects rolled out by the municipality reaches these people and are sustainable.
- Capacitation in terms of skills and other upliftiting projects are conducted. The elderly and the disabled, gender across, participate in this programme. They are empowered with skills to bead and weave.

The table below details programmes and projects carried out by the municipality in response to the needs of the vulnerable groups.

Table 53: RNM Vulnerable Groups Programmes/Projects

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES
GENDER	Women empowerments Workshop
	16 Days of Activism
	Women's Day Commemoration
DISABILITY	Hand craft trainings
	Disability Sports Day
CHILDREN'S RIGHT	Back to school Campaign
	Dress a child Campaign
	Sanitary Dignity Campaign
	Take a Child to Work
	ECD Educational Toys
SENIOR CITIZENS	Healthy Life style
	Golden Games
	Intergenerational Dialogue
	Senior Citizen thanks giving
HIV/ AIDS	HIV/Aids Awareness
	Wold Ads day
FARM WORKERS	Farm workers wellness Awareness
	Farm Workers sports day

3.1.22 Safety and Security

Safety and security is a major priority after service delivery of the municipality. The crime predicament is due to many economic and social factors which include poverty and unemployment. In Ray Nkonyeni, over 168 521 people have reported feeling unsafe at night whilst over 38 173 people become victims of crime on an annual basis. Some of the major places of concern include Gamalakhe Township, Margate, Albersville and Murchison. Murchison and Gamalakhe report a high rate of robbery and theft both during the day and night, with Albersville reporting high home burglary incidents. These statistics indicate the visible and lingering problem of crime within the municipality. Crime is also rife in rural areas, as there are no police stations, let alone satellite ones visible. Stock theft, rape as well as burglary are part



of common crimes in these area. Due to the steep topography of many parts of the rural areas, it is often difficult to access assistance in the form of police vehicle. When a crime has been reported, it takes more than a day to be assisted. It has been mentioned that the Department of Public Works does not have funds to set up new police stations in rural areas, which is quite a concern. It is only in urban areas where there is police visibility. To this, the SAPS works closely with the municipality's Safety and Security Department in ensuring that crime is combatted but above all. Some areas such as Sunwich Port, Southport and Umtentweni have Crime Watch Units that have long and working relationship with their respective community police stations

There are nine (9) police stations within the municipality, being:

- Ramsgate
- Gamalakhe
- Mellvile
- Hibberdene
- Ezingolweni
- Sea Park
- Port Shepstone
- Paddock and
- Margate

There is a is a high concern of the lack of visible policing in rural areas. Communities have requested to have atleast satellite police stations put in their areas. Crime is very rife in these areas simply because even if an incident has been reported, there is delayed response from the SAPS or none at all in some instances. Communities further complain that in most remote areas, there is absolutely no response from the SAPS probably due to their sloppy terrains make reaching there by any form of transport is difficult.

Dotted in some urban centers where crime is very rife, the municipality has its safety and security personell placed on full time basis. There is also visible policing in all major towns within the municipality. The Safety and Security Department ensures that traffic by laws are enforced. This is done in conjunction with the Provincial Safety and Security Department.

The provincial planning standards suggests that a population of 50 000 people needs to be provided with one Police Station at a radius of 10km. There are few areas that this radius does not reach and these include parts of ward 8, 9, 10 and 35.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has developed a Safety Plan, reviewed in 2017. It fully addresses the national safety objectives and to further



3.1.23 Social Development Key Findings

- Walking long distances to access these facilities
- Due to steep torpography, most communities do not access such facilities
- There are no 24 hour health care facilities
- No appropriate and sufficient medication available
- Insufficient Health care practioners resulting in people turned back
- Some current facilities are dilapidated
- The dermacation by the Health Department poses difficulties to modt communities

Below are key findings on the entire situational analysis AND how the municipality has addressed these findings, (*Refer to table 34*)

- High rate of income and wealth inequality;
- High poverty levels;
- High crime rate;
- Urbanisation challenge with RNM being urban centre of the district;nm
- High number of child/female and elderly headed families;
- High Dependency ratio;
- High unemployment rate amongst the youth; and,
- Backlog on basic services and infrastructure



3.2 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES ANALYSIS

2021/2022 MEC Comments	RNM Response
To cross reference with the recently completed environmental tools.	
To align the Disaster Management (DM) Sector Plan with the information contained in the IDP.	Refer to 4.1.15
To consider increasing budget to strengthen its capacity for disaster management, fire and rescue services.	The budget has been increased through the annual 5% increase.

This section addresses land use, environmental as well as disaster issues. In place is the SDF prepared in house and the Disaster Management Plan which is reviewed every 5 years. Under this section is also a detailed environmental analysis. The Municipality is rich in numerous naturally occurring water bodies which range from riverine systems, wetlands, wet marshes and most importantly the ocean

3.2.1 Introduction

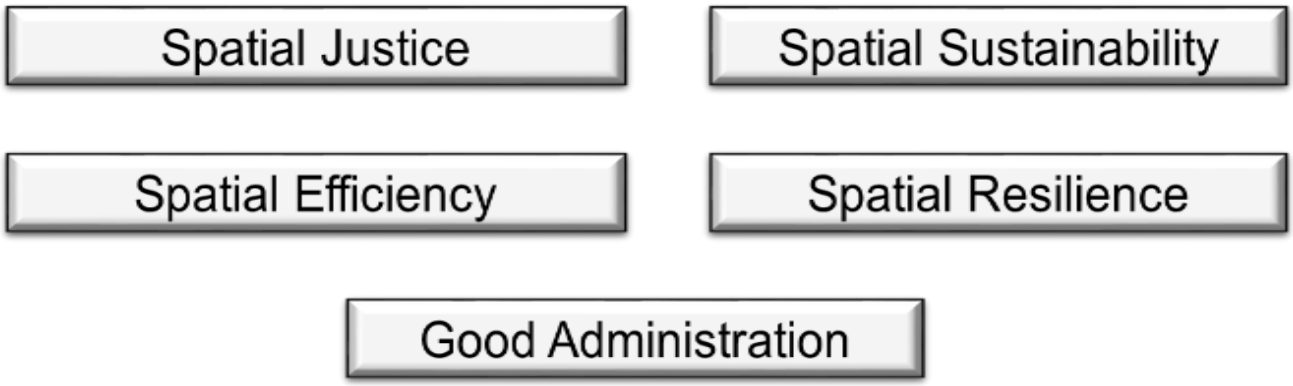
The municipality has a diversity of settlements given the fact that it entails urban and rural character while it is also within a very active tourism region.These broad characteristics impliy that over the years the area has evolved with a need to provide formal urban settlements for different income groups within the area

The municipality has a dedicated disaster management centre which is responsible for the management of disasters within the area.

The municipality is located within a region that has been characterised as being highly dependent upon agricultural practises and tourism. It has significant portions of land that have been identified as having a high agricultural potential. Being a rural environment with limited alternative opportunities to economic development, the majority of the households invariably rely on agriculture for both livelihood and economic requirements. There are functional structures within the municipality for the cross cutting issues below is an in-depth analysis of the three components under cross cutting.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is guided by the following 5 major SPLUMA principles:

Illustration 6: 5 SPLUMA Principles





3.2.2 Spatial Development Vision and Mission

Ray Nkonyeni Spatial Vision has been developed to guide the direction and growth of the Municipality. The key underlying themes for the development of this vision are Ugu District Development Vision as captured in the district IDP as well as the principles that emanated from SPLUMA. Below is the municipality's Spatial Development Vision and Mission.

Spatial Vision

"By 2036 Ray Nkonyeni will be a spatially efficient, socially equitable, environmentally sustainability and economic power house of Kwa Zulu Natal with the unique tourism economy"

Spatial Mission

"By 2036 Ray Nkonyeni will be a prime tourist destination, economically viable smart city with equitable opportunities and services"

3.2.3 Spatial Planning

3.2.3.1 Provincial and Regional Context

The KwaZulu-Natal province is well-known and characterised by its undulating topography. The coast-line along both the northern and southern coast together with the river systems have defined the primary catchments for the development of towns and cities throughout the province. A second major structuring element along the KwaZulu-Natal south coast is the national mobility route, the N2. The N2 provides the only direct north/south link between KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. The KwaZulu-Natal south coast is a case in point to this theory – a town is located every 10/15 kilometres along the N2. The N2 can be seen as the main contributor of the organic growth and development within the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality covers an area which is approximately 1 594km^{2}in extent. The municipality's coast line runs from Hibberdene to Port Edward, covering approximately 72km.The municipality is situated along the coast line in the southern portion of KwaZulu-Natal. RNM is locked between the Indian Ocean on the Eastern part while Umdoni local municipality boarders the North Eastern part, Umzumbe local municipality boarders the Northern part, Umuziwabantu Local municipality boarders the Western part. South of the municipality lies the Imbizana local municipality (Eastern Cape Province). The municipality consists of eight urban nodes and six traditional authority areas as indicated in the Situational analysis. The towns are located along the urban strip while the traditional authority lands are located in the hinterland of the municipality. There region has an extensive range of natural assets, particularly the coastline, which have attracted a range of development opportunities into the area overtime.

RNM is experiencing continuing urbanization. Along the coastal belt, the infrastructure is well developed and the economic growth is relatively well developed. However, the hinterland is characterised by poor infrastructure provision and a large number of formal and informal settlements not well connected to the coastal settlements where economic activities and infrastructure is concentrated. The SDF that is being developed, highlights this linkage challenge and prioritizes the creation of opportunity for the people that shadow the coastal corridor. According to the Integrated Development Framework Draft Discussion, 2014, the projected urbanization and population growth show that by 2030 the majority (70%) of South Africans will be living in cities and towns as urban centres provide job creation and great opportunities for addressing the challenges of poverty, inequality and the ability to achieve the required social and economic transformation. In this regard therefore, there needs to be a



coherent strategy that seeks to achieve the goals of economic development, job creation and improved conditions for all citizens.

Population growth within the municipality has substantially increased over the years. Based on the 2011 census data, RNM has the highest population concentration within the Ugu District Municipality. The dominance of RNM in terms of population is undoubtedly due to its role as the economic hub of the district which also attracts the labour force. The population group breakdown in terms of racial groups, has been made and it was found that, it is a generally representative of the trend in rural KwaZulu-Natal where African population group represents more than 91% in the Ugu District and 82% in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality of the total population, and also the majority of residents within the study area indicated that IsiZulu is their home language, with a minor number of residents also speaking English, Xhosa and Sesotho. The municipality consists of 36 wards, ninetowncentresand9 traditional authority areas. The 9 town centres are:

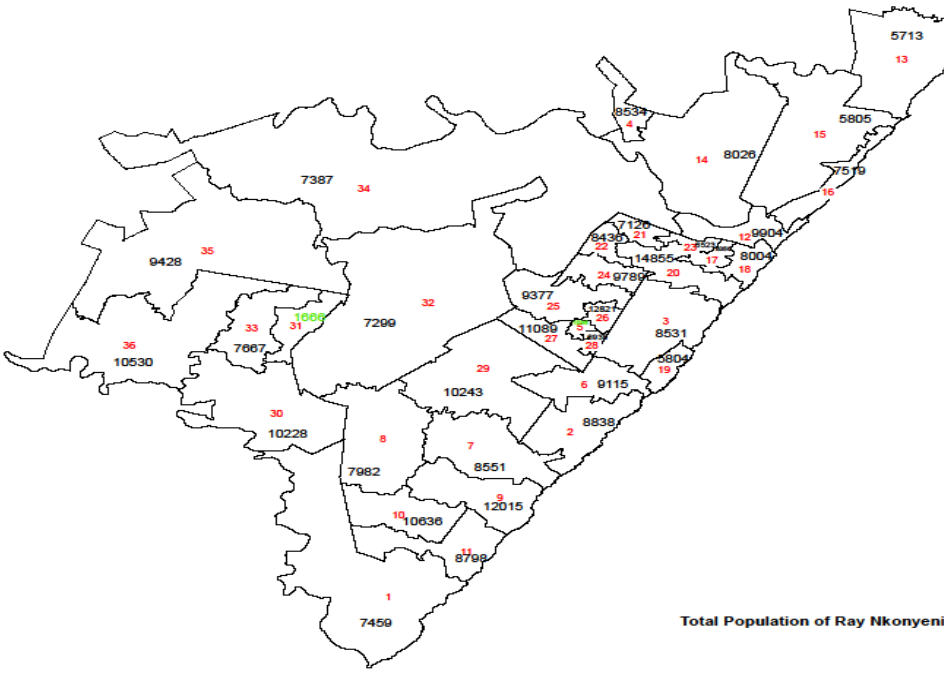
- Hibberdene
- Port Shepstone
- Shelly Beach
- Uvongo
- Margate
- Ramsgate
- Southbroom
- Port Edward
- Ezinqoleni

The Traditional Authority areas are:

- KwaXolo
- KwaNzimakwe
- KwaNdwalane
- KwaMadlala
- KwaMavundla
- Oshabeni
- KwaMthimude
- KwaVukuzithathe
- KwaNyuswa

The municipality wards vary according to size and population. The highly concentrated wards in terms of population are along the Coastal belt due to economic factors while the sparsely populated wards are in the hinterland because of little orno economic activity taking place.

Map 9: Population Density



Source:Ugu District GIS 2016

3.2.4 Structuring Elements

The N2 running along the coast linking the coastal towns is a major structuring element within the municipality. This link provides the primary north/ south movement lattice through the municipal area. Secondary but still critical north/southlinksisR102, R602 and R61.

The N2 runs from Hibberdene to Port Shepstone inland and way from built-up area. R102 runs in the same area but along the sea and through the built-up area. From Port Shepstone all the way to Southbroom about 40 km down the coast. From Port Shepstone, the R61 and R602 play the same role as N2 and R102 respectively. P200 is the only north-south link inland of N2 and is only about 30km long. This road links Marburg (i.e. Port Shepstone industrial area to Southbroom). Therefore, there are no developed, well-functioning link roads beyond about 10-15 km from the sea.

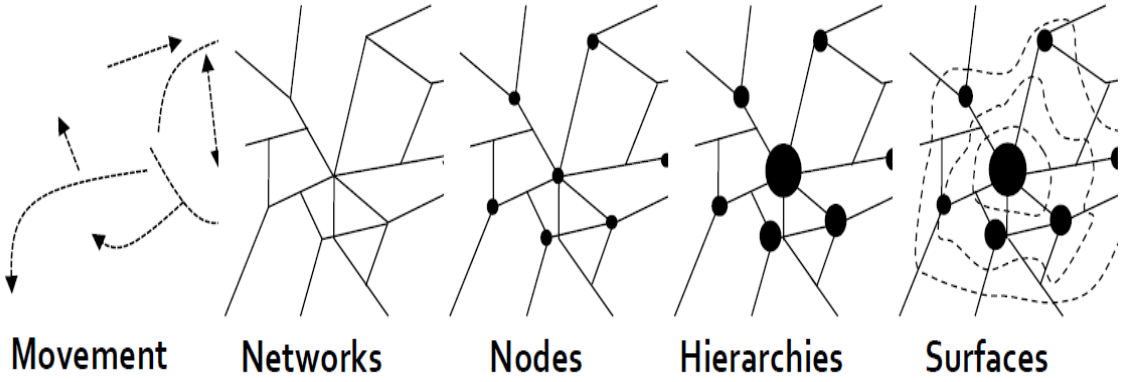
In the east/west direction, the N2 between Port Shepstone and Harding outside the municipality's area) is the primary link with a number of secondary routes supporting. This is the main east-west corridor. Other east-west links are P68, P55, and D202/P482 and P284.There is a proposed inland activity route which will run parallel the N2. This route will run from Hibberdene and links the connector route from Port Edward to Izingolweni. This is in line with SPLUMA.

The spatial framework is developed though an interrelated set of nodes, networks and surfaces. The essence of development in this system is the movement of people, goods and services that produces the basic impetus for developing functional relationships between otherwise independent and unrelated elements. The first structuring element is the development and



reinforcement of a system of varied activity nodes. This will enable greater access to city-wide opportunities, as well as equitable access to a system of local opportunities.

Illustration 7: Spatial Restructuring Models



3.2.5 Land Scape Character and Built Form

Ray Nkonyeni Municipal area can be segregated into four categories which are as follows:

Coastal Strip – Ray Nkonyeni area is also referred to as the South Coast due to its popular scenic beaches. This part is characterized by outstanding landscape character and built form. It is developed with medium to high density buildings that boosts with modern and ambitious architectural styles. The municipality has a responsibility to enhance and maintain this landscape and built form i.e. this part can be considered to be the jewel of the municipality.

Land scape character of the municipality



Urban (Inland) – this includes formal suburbs and townships within close proximity to main routes. These areas are characterized by formal low-rise and uniform structures.

Farmlands (Inland) – the inland are also occupied by farms which deal with sugar cane or Banana production. The farms present a rather natural landscape which is less clouded by built form.

Rural (Inland) – the rural areas do not boost with aggressive architectural styles nor built form. However, there are signature buildings that exist within different parts of it and these include social facilities such as clinics, community halls and Thusong Centres.

3.2.6 Land Cover and Broad Land Use

3.2.6.1 Broad Land Use Pattern

i. Coastal Tourism Towns and Surrounding Suburbs

There are a number of coastal tourism towns that are located along Marine Drive, Ocean Drive and Finnis Road. These towns are also surrounded by associated formal suburbs. These towns have a number of commercial and entertainment activities within it which were introduced in order to embolden this tourism environment.

ii. Urban Towns And Surrounding Suburbs

The main urban centres within the area are Port Shepstone, Hibberdene, Margate and Port Edward. These serves as the main towns for the municipal area with the highest agglomeration of commercial activities. These towns are surrounded by the associated formal suburbs including Gamalakhe.



iii. Rural Town And Surrounding Peri-Urban Settlements

Ezinqoleni is the main rural town that is found within the municipal area. It is surrounded by the densely populated rural settlements which have grown around it over the years.

iv. Rural Villages And Settlements

There majority of the inland area is occupied by rural villages and settlements. These are spread within different parts of the administrative boundaries of traditional authorities. These villages and settlements have a number of commercial and social activities within it. The kind of commercial activities are limited to small local convenient shops, taverns as well as scale manufacturing activities (block making) and personnel services such as salons and small scale agricultural activities (ploughing field and food gardens).

v. Agriculture

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has an abundant amount of agricultural land which is geographically located between the urban and rural areas in the form of commercial agricultural farms. The agricultural pattern within the area is primarily due to the undulating topography, which prescribes the available land parcels out of the valley lines and along other major structuring elements.

Commercial farming is dominated by sugar cane farms and banana plantations along the coastal strip. Sugarcane and bananas are grown at a large scale while cattle rearing, macadamia nuts and vegetable grow in gare in small holdings.

The agricultural industry is a prominent feature within the KwaZulu-Natal south coast, and therefore becomes a predominant land use within the area. The predominance is due to the rich natural resources and climatic conditions, which allow for the farming of produces such as sugar, bananas, pawpaw‘s, coffee, tea and exotic nuts along the coast, maize, legumes, cattle, vast pine, wattle and eucalyptus plantations.

Subsistence farming (maize growing, amadumbe, beans and sweet potatoes) is practiced mainly in the hinterland whereby families grow for consumption. There is a small scale growth of sugarcane farming in the interior.

There is a small scale growth of sugarcane farming in the interior, practiced mainly by emerging Black farmers. Seasonal rains, steep topography, poor infrastructure and lack of new scientific methods of ploughing are some of the shortfalls these farmers experience.

The status quo depicts that much land in the interior is dedicated to sugar cane production within the service area of Sezela Mill situated next to the coast between Pennington and Bazely Beach.

The Umzimkulu Sugar Mill has permanently closed down leaving the Sezela Mill only in operation. Due to the closeness to the sea, and commercialization and urbanisation of the coastal belt, the growing area is now mainly inland from the mill, stretching as far as Harding and with some areas in the former Transkei (cane deliveries have dramatically reduced from this region). Employment is decreasing in the sector.

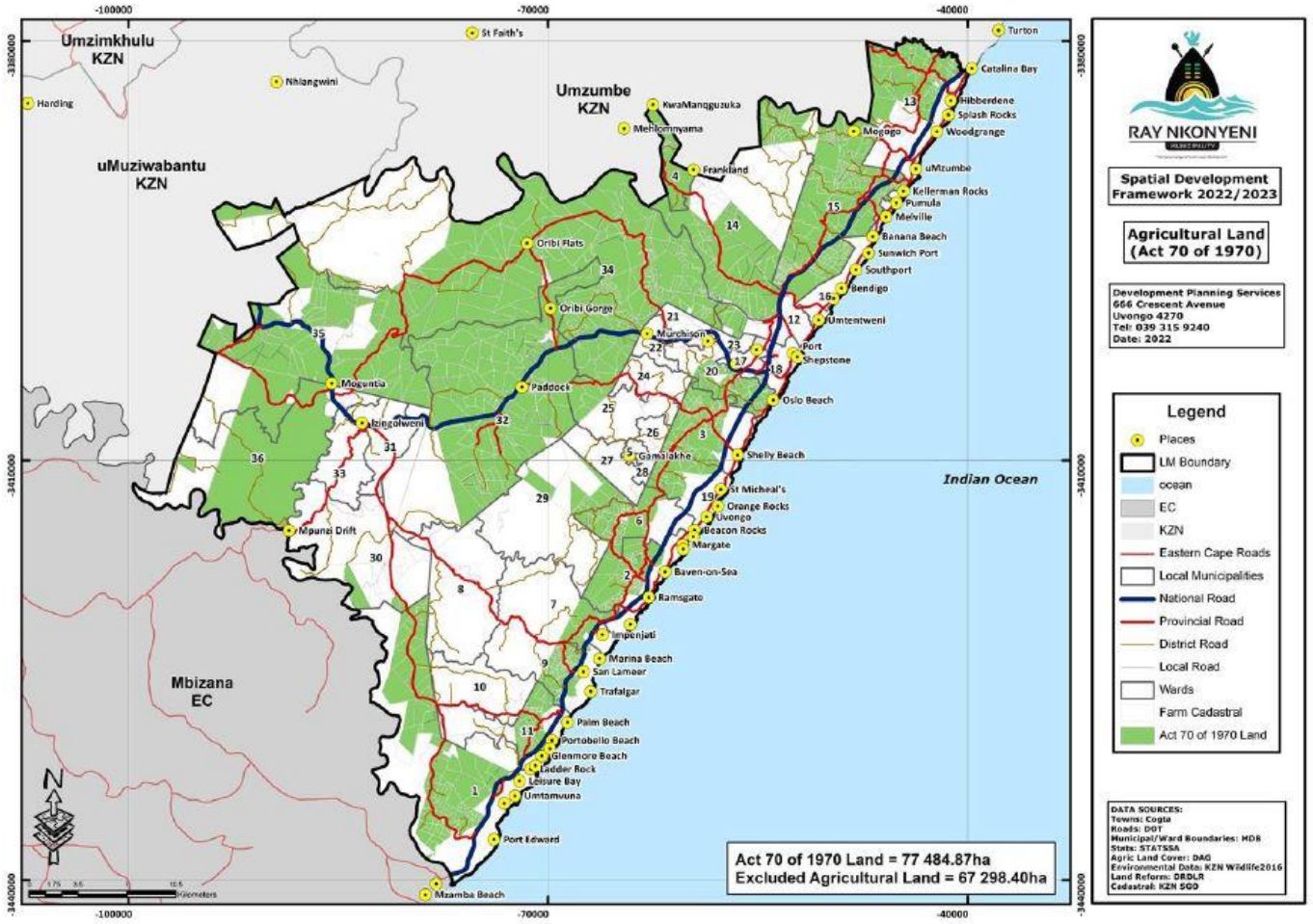


Ugu District boasts of the following:

- Commercial Agriculture in the District produces 1/5 of all banana consumed in S.A.
- Export is growing on tea tree to Australia and Macadamia to other countries

The following maps will show agricultural land categories and areas that are highly active in commercial agriculture within the municipality and the land within the Agricultural Act 70 of 1970. Subsistence Farming activities have also been highlighted in the abovementioned map.

Map 10: Agricultural Land



Map 11: Agricultural Land Categories

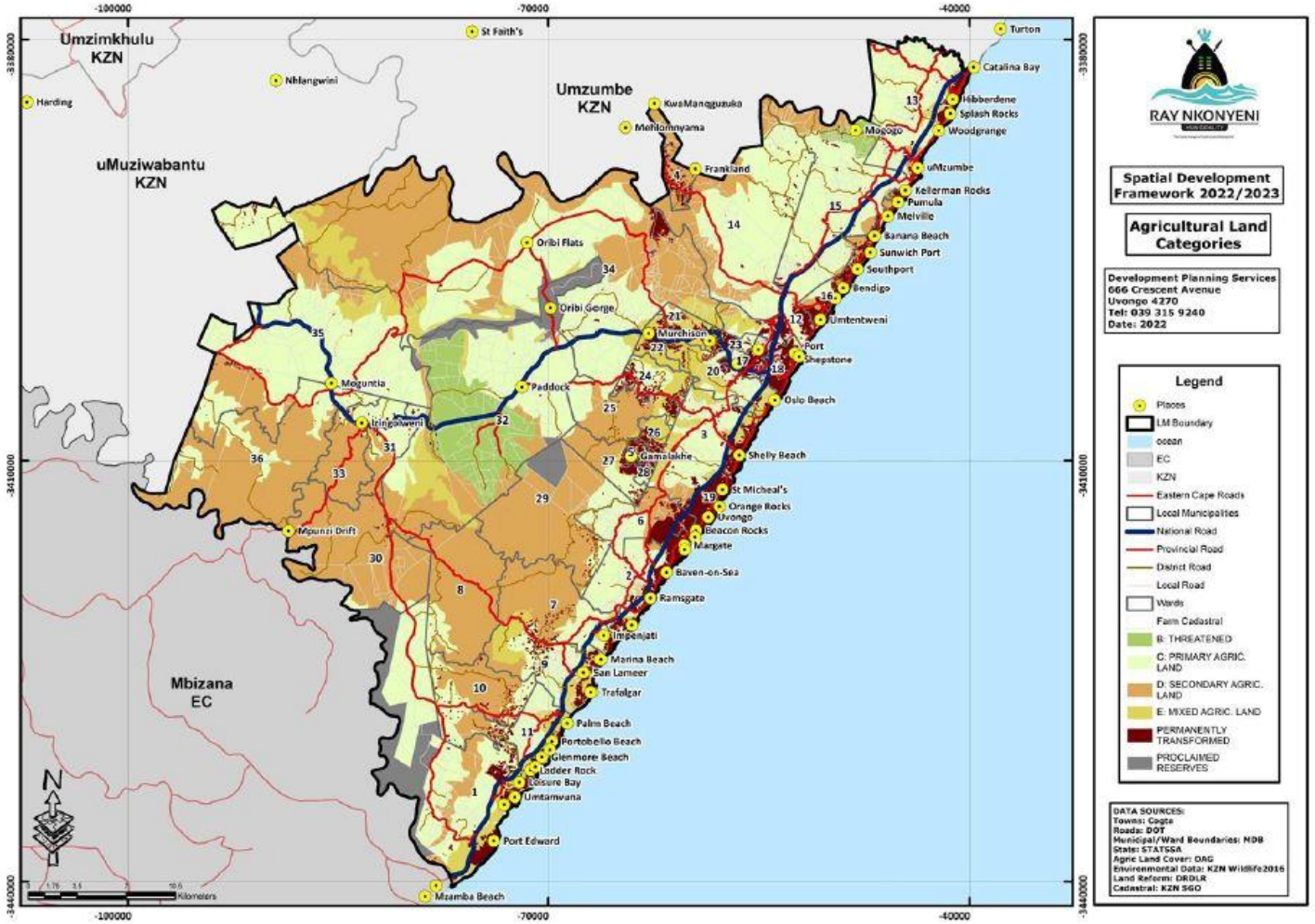




Table 54: Agricultural SWOT Anlaysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
• Abundant amount of agriculturual land • Undulating topography • Good climate conditions • The district exports 1/5th of all banana consumed in South Africa	• Closure of uMzimkhulu Sugar Mill • Long distance to Sezela Sugar Mill by small interior sugar cane farmers • Lack of funding for emerging farmers • Lack of scientific farming skills by emerging farmers • Steep topography • Seasonal rains • Little subsistence farming activities
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Export is growing on tea tree and macademia to Australia and other countries	• Employment is decreasing in commercial sugar plantations • Cane deliveries have dramatically reduced • Biased commercial farming along the coastal belt only

vi. Environmental Sensitive Areas

There are six declared formal conservation areas which are Umtamvuna, Mbubazi, Mpenjati, Skyline, Oribi Gorge and Umzimkhulu river valley Nature Reserves. There are also a number of unprotected environmental areas within the area which are undeveloped /untransformed and consist of grassland, dense bush and forests. High biodiversity areas represent a substantial fraction of the area. High biodiversity areas occur in discrete pockets within the municipal landscape, with larger portions located in the southern part of the municipality. The intrinsic value of these areas lies in its ecological and tourism development potential.

3.2.7 Land Legal Issues

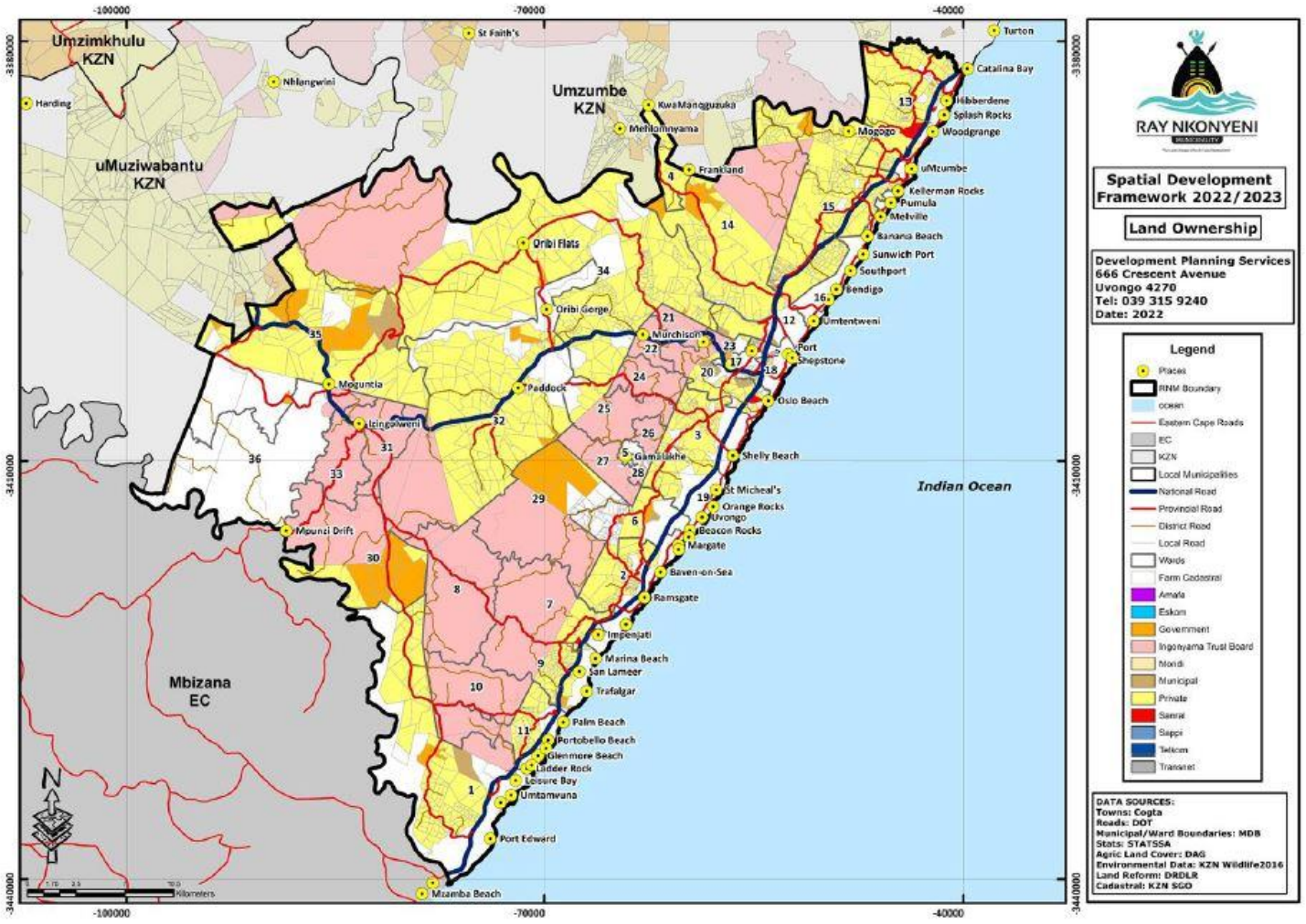
3.2.7.1 Land Ownership

Land ownership within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is diverse but the dominant owner within the inland is Ingonyama Trust. Most of the land is privately owned within the coastal urban areas and the farms are either privately or owned by corporate. The remaining intermediate pockets are under the ownership of the state, association, trust or church owned.

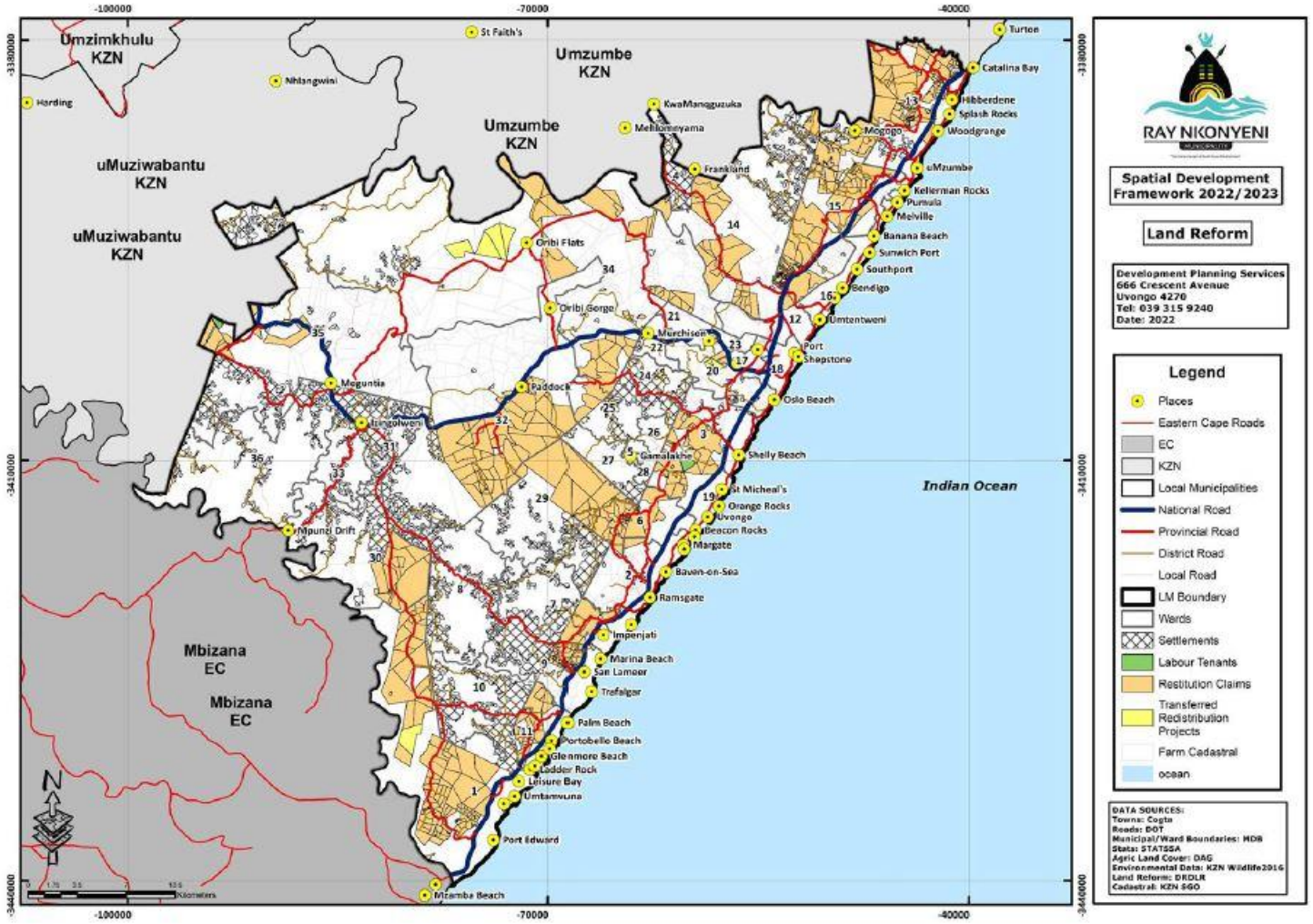
3.2.7.2 Land Reform

There are a number of land claims that were lodged within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. However few of these claims were transferred into projects. There are also a number of gazetted restitution claims within the area. According to the IDP, there are two programmes that are currently running namely, the Land Restitution Programme and Land Re-distribution Programme.

Map 12: Land Ownership



Map 13: Land Reform





3.2.8 Land Use Management

SPLUMA requires all municipalities across the country to develop and adopt —Wall-to-Wall Schemes throughout their area of jurisdiction. This must take place within 5 years from the commencement of the Act. In addition, SPLUMA requires that the wall-to-wall scheme be reviewed every after 5 years in order to achieve consistency within the Municipal SDF. RNM has adopted the Wall-to-Wall Scheme with the Traditional Settlement Master Plan (TSMP's).

The development of the wall-to-wall scheme required participation of municipal officials in all, traditional councils, local communities in Ray Nkonyeni and other structure responsible for spatial planning and land allocation;

3.2.8.1 Transport Networks

An extensive road network exists within Ray Nkonyeni, providing a large number of households with access to road transport. While the national and provincial roads are in a generally good condition, the quality of district and local roads is poor. This is mainly because these roads are gravel they require regular maintenance and upgrading. During the rainy season, these roads are particularly bad and hamper access to settlements

3.2.8.2 Regional Network

The N2 is the primary north-south regional linkage route. It links Port Shepstone in the South with Durban in the North. The N2 also links Port Shepstone with Kokstad as an east-west linkage

3.2.8.3 Primary Road Networks

Some of the main provincial roads within the study area include the R102, R61, R612 and the R56. R102/R61: The R102/R61 is termed the 'beach road' and it runs in the north-south direction along the coast, linking the various coastal towns

3.2.9 Municipal Nodes

3.2.9.1 District Node

Port Shepstone town has been identified as a District Node as it is the main urban centre within the Ray Nkonyeni and Ugu District Municipality area of jurisdiction. The town is strategically located at the central parts of the District and it plays an important role as a regional centre for the District. It functions as a district centre and it qualifies to have its local justice system through a Magistrate Court. It is the primary area for investment promotion and centre of supply of services in the District. Port Shepstone is the main commercial centre and the major location of employment.

3.2.9.2 Development Nodes

There are six (6) Municipal Development Nodes identified which provide medium order goods and services to surrounding settlements. These nodes are namely: -

- Shelly Beach
- Margate
- Hibberdene
- Port Edward
- Marburg; and
- Izingolweni



The municipal Development Nodes would be physically linked to each other and to urban centres outside their regions (districts) by frequent and reliable transportation and all-weather roads. They offer diversified commercial, financial, professional and administrative services. They accommodate sub-regional offices of national government departments and branch offices of provincial government department.

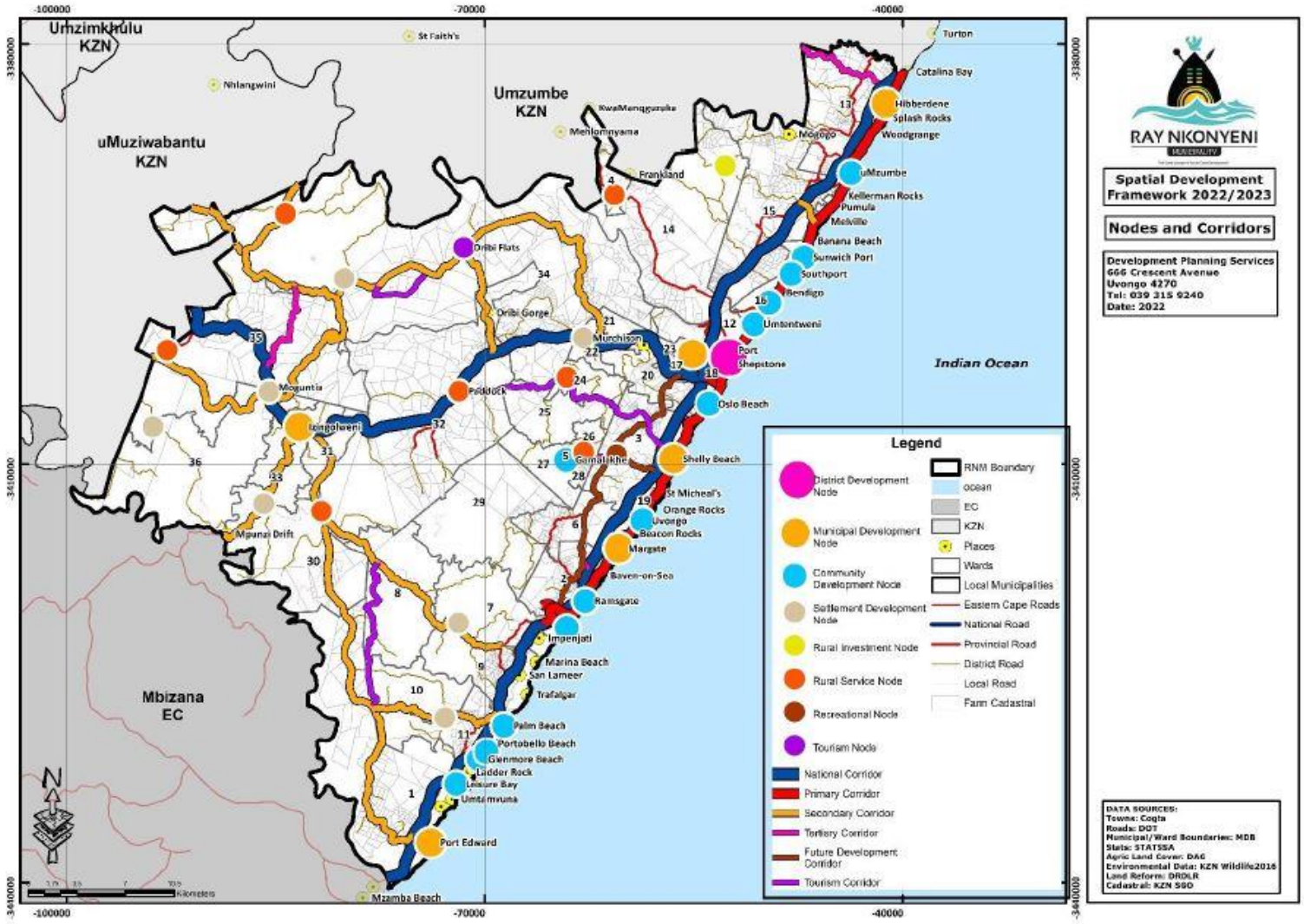
3.2.9.3 Community Development Node

While the District and Municipal Development Nodes serves as a regional and sub-regional centres, at least fourteen (14) other areas present an opportunity for the development of the Community Development Nodes with much less threshold/ sphere of influence, namely:

- Umzumbe
- Glenmore Beach
- Leisure Bay
- Oslo Beach
- Umtentweni
- Ramsgate
- Uvongo
- Southport
- Sea Park
- Palm Beach
- Munster
- Gamalakhe
- Southbroom; and
- Munster.

The map on the following page shows the hierarchy of development corridors within the municipality. The municipality is urban biased developed currently and the current SDF has addressed this imbalance. Corridors will be developed in the hinterlands. Port Shepstone is the highly developed corridor within the municipality.

Map 14: Nodes and Corridors





3.2.9.4 Settlement Development Nodes

Settlement Development Node serves specific geographical area and social network. Its service area would be limited to the surrounding cluster of settlements within a specific neighbourhood and would include low order public, shopping and small business enterprise facilities. It serves as a link between the local communities and the major towns as such they should locate in accessible areas along or at the intersection of public transport routes. These seven (7) nodes have been identified as follows:

- KwaNzimakwe
- Gcilima
- Murchison
- Ndimeni (Vukuzithathe)
- Moguntia
- Nkumbini; and
- Mahlabathini

3.2.9.5 Rural Investment Nodes

KwaMadlala has been identified as the Rural Investment Node. It is strategically located to serve rural settlements. Rural Investment node is focussed on improving the local economic growth of the rural centre with basic socio-economic elements. This node will serve as major rural centre and serve as location points for community facilities serving the local communities. This is a rural area with a lot of potential for local economic centres and manufacturing activities. The most basic facilities for this type of node include Secondary/ Primary Schools, Crèches, Mobile Police Station, Traditional Court, Satellite pension pay points, Mobile Clinic, Community hall and Sports Fields.

3.2.9.6 Rural Services Nodes

In addition to the Rural Investment Nodes, the vision for the future spatial development of Ray Nkonyeni makes provision for the development of community centres within a cluster of settlements. These small centres will serve as location points for community facilities serving the local community such as Primary and secondary schools, Clinics including mobile clinics, Pension pay points and Community halls and other community facilities. There are no foci that operate as Rural Service Centers at this stage, but some activity could be upgraded to perform this role. The location of these nodes is usually the most accessible location within an acceptable walking distance of a community. These were identified as:-

- Mtateni (Vukuzithathe)
- Nqabeni
- Thonjeni
- Paddock
- KwaMavundla (Gamalakhe)
- KwaNdwalane; and
- Lushaba.

3.2.9.7 Tourism Node

Oribi Flats are situated to the north of the Oribi Gorge, and represents the centre point of an agri-tourism, eco-tourism and adventure areas. Any development within this area that may have adverse effects on the tourism industry needs to be discouraged. The area is situated centrally to the north-eastern parts of the Municipality, and represents the access point from the southern



parts to the Northern tourism area. This area is envisioned to provide limited social amenities such as a postal collection point/post boxes but more specifically for the marketing of, and direction to tourism attractions in the Tourism Area. As such no large scale development would be encouraged here.

3.2.9.8 Other: Tourism Intensity Nodes

There are five nodes within the municipality that have a tourism character over and above the role and function that has been listed above. These are:-

- Port Shepstone
- Margate
- Ramsgate
- Port Edward; and
- Shelly Beach

3.2.10 Hierarchy of Development Corridors

The system of development corridors in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality are developed on the following fundamental aspects: -

- Levels of Mobility
- Levels of Access
- Land use intensity and role in the spatial economy; and
- Functionality of the corridor

3.2.10.1 National Corridor: N2 and R61

The N2 is the primary north-south linkage and it links Port Shepstone in the South with Durban in the North. R61 is the provincial routes that link Ray Nkonyeni with external significant nodes such as Kokstad, Port Edward and Mount Fletcher. Secondary to the N2, this route serve as a main link between the Eastern Cape Province and KwaZulu-Natal Province.

3.2.10.2 Primary Tourism Corridor: R102 and R602

The R602 is termed the beach road'(better known as—Marine Drive) and it runs in the north-south direction along the coast, linking the various coastal towns.

3.2.10.3 Secondary Corridors

The Municipality is characterised by poor corridor development linking urban and rural settlements. This may be due to the lack of economic activities located along these routes. The secondary corridors are P69, P732, P482, P344, D686, D0165, P0860, P0262, P0354, P0284, P0057 and P0058. A corridor serving areas of high poverty levels with good economic development potential within one or two sectors

3.2.10.4 Tertiary Corridors

These corridors are mainly envisaged for movement purposes with direct access to properties permitted and high pedestrianized activity.

The following roads have been identified as the tertiary corridors:

- Road from Hibberdene to Msinsini
- Road from St Michaels to Gamalakhe
- a route that runs from Nkuswana-(D0920) via Thonjeni-Nkulu (D1085)-N2-Sunshine to Nqabeni



- a route that runs from Moguntia to Maryland; and
- Road from Margate to Gamalakhe.

Map 15: Ray Nkonyeni Spatial Development Framework

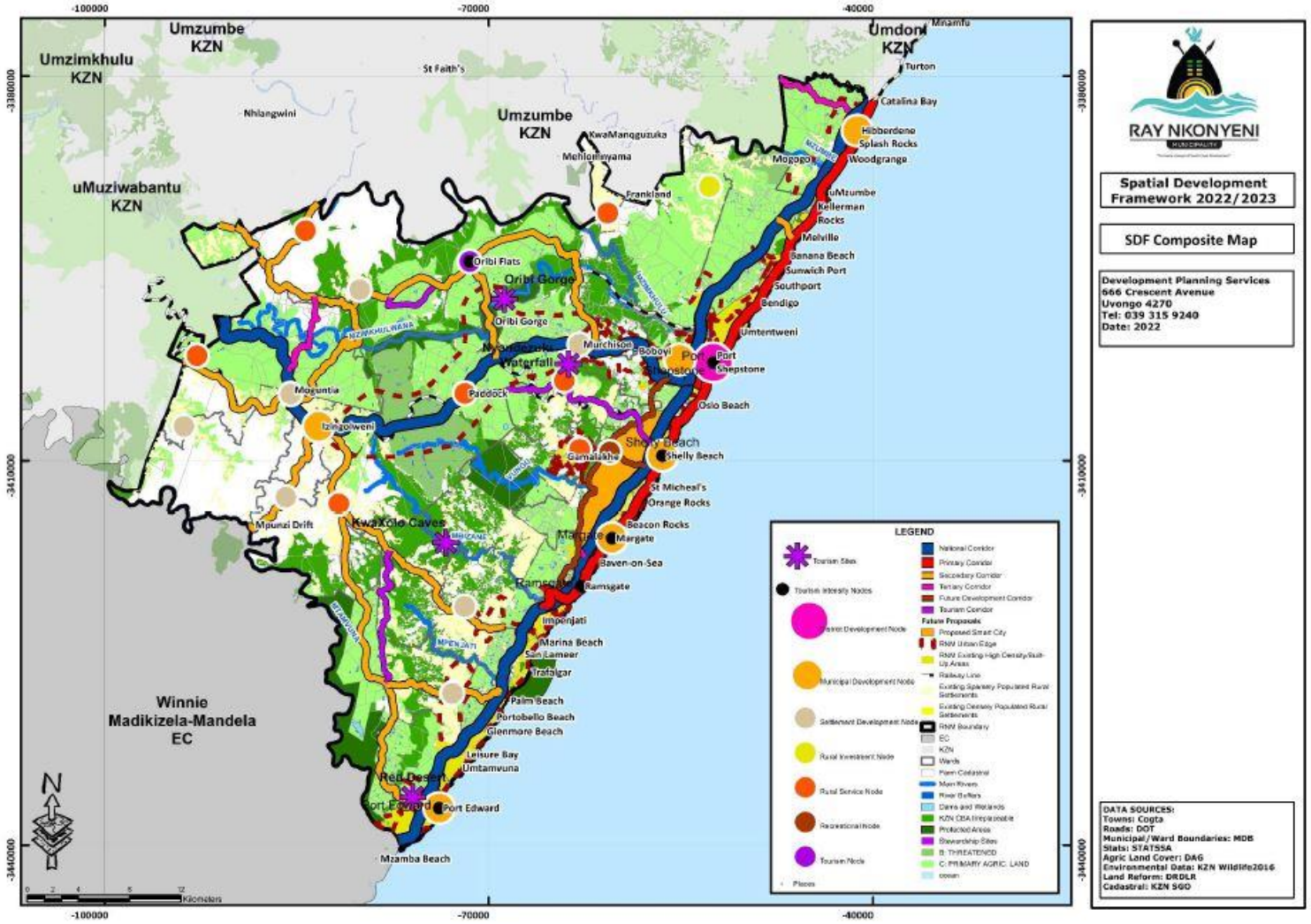
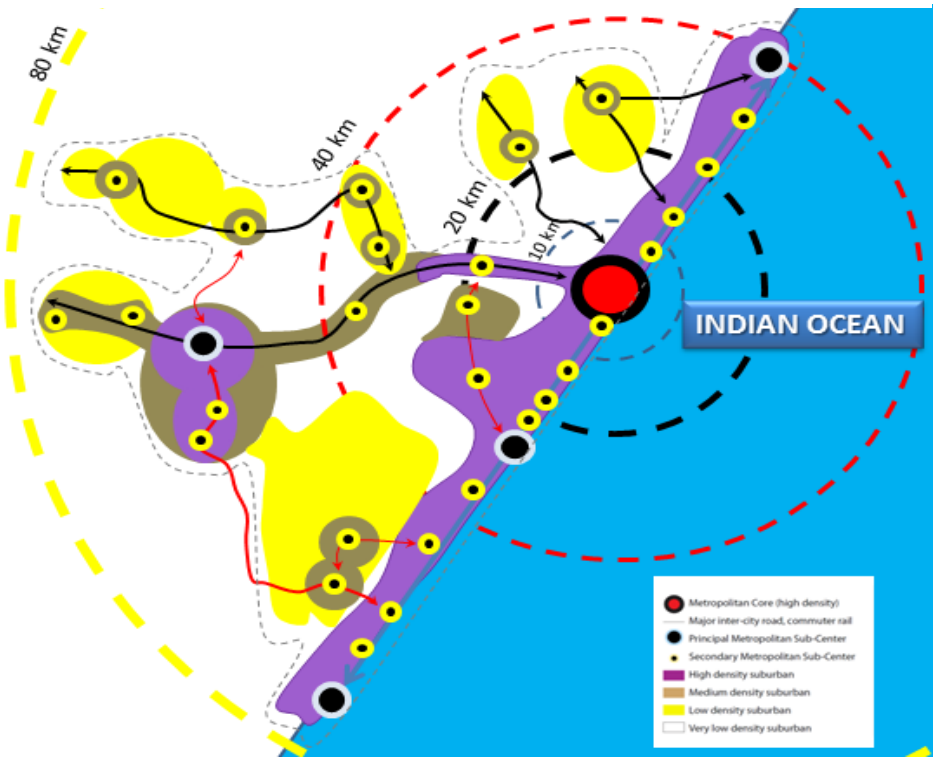


Illustration 8: Future Spatial Form of Ray Nkonyeni



The future polycentric Ray Nkonyeni will bring jobs to residential areas and housing opportunities to job centres rather than merely transporting people between the two. It will create complete nodes where people can live work and play that are efficiently connected by public transport. It will bridge spatial and social barriers and build a framework for a spatially just municipal area.



3.2.10.5 Tourism Development Corridors

Corridor aims at promoting and facilitating tourism development. The identified tourism development corridors include:

- P69 linking Munster and KwaNzimakwe TC
- P262
- D251
- P732 linking Southbroom and KwaXolo TC
- P55 linking Murchison, Nyandezulu Waterfalls and Oribi Gorge; and
- D1095 linking Port Edward, Izingolweni and passing through Red Dessert

Another, potential tourism corridor route is located along the Port Edward to Izingolweni east/ west link. The Route consists of a number of Cultural and Tourism opportunities such as the Red Desert, the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve, the Space Centre, KwaXolo Caves.

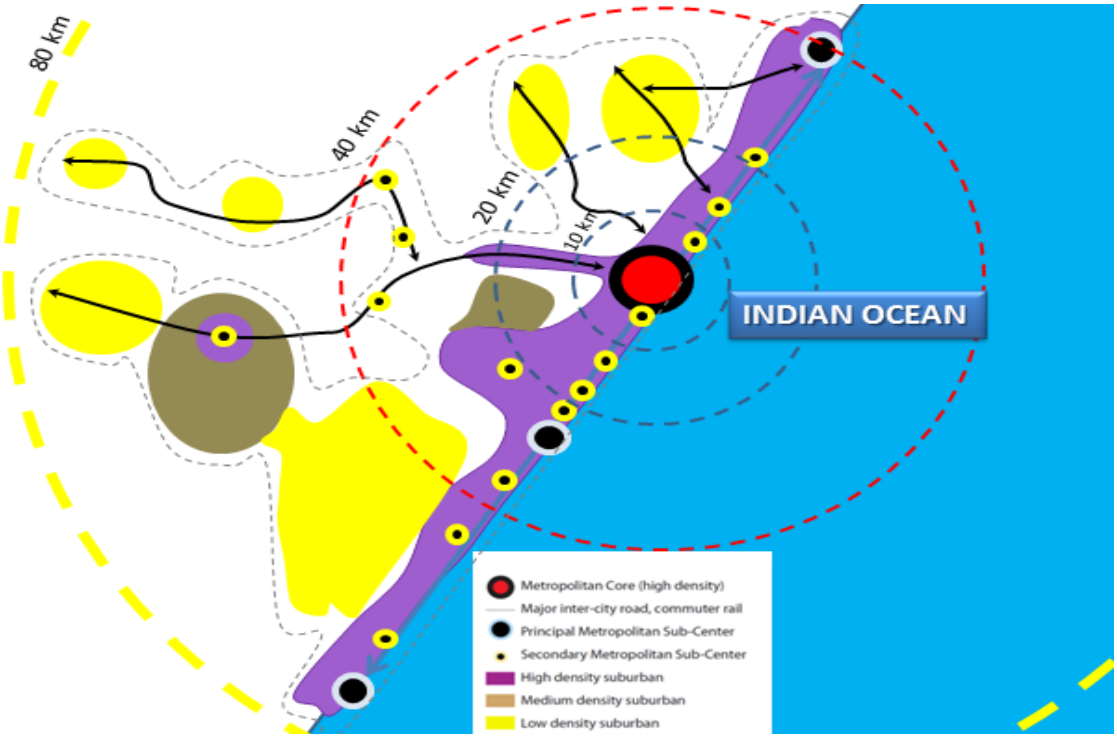
3.2.10.6 Izotsha Corridor

This corridor is located on the west-southern part of Port Shepstone. It is intended to facilitate the expansion of the town through industrial, commercial and residential developments.

Industrial Hubs: Izotsha Industrial Development Corridor is a theatre of manufacturing and storage/ warehouse activities within the municipal area. The coverage of this area stretches to include properties located along the Izotsha Road, N2 and R102. Other industrial activities are found in towns such as Marburg and Port Shepstone which also extensively contribute in the economic growth of the municipality. The municipality has identified land along Izotsha Corridor and Hibberdene and Margate for future industrial development.

4.2.10.7 Future Development Corridor

Illustration 9: Future Development Corridor



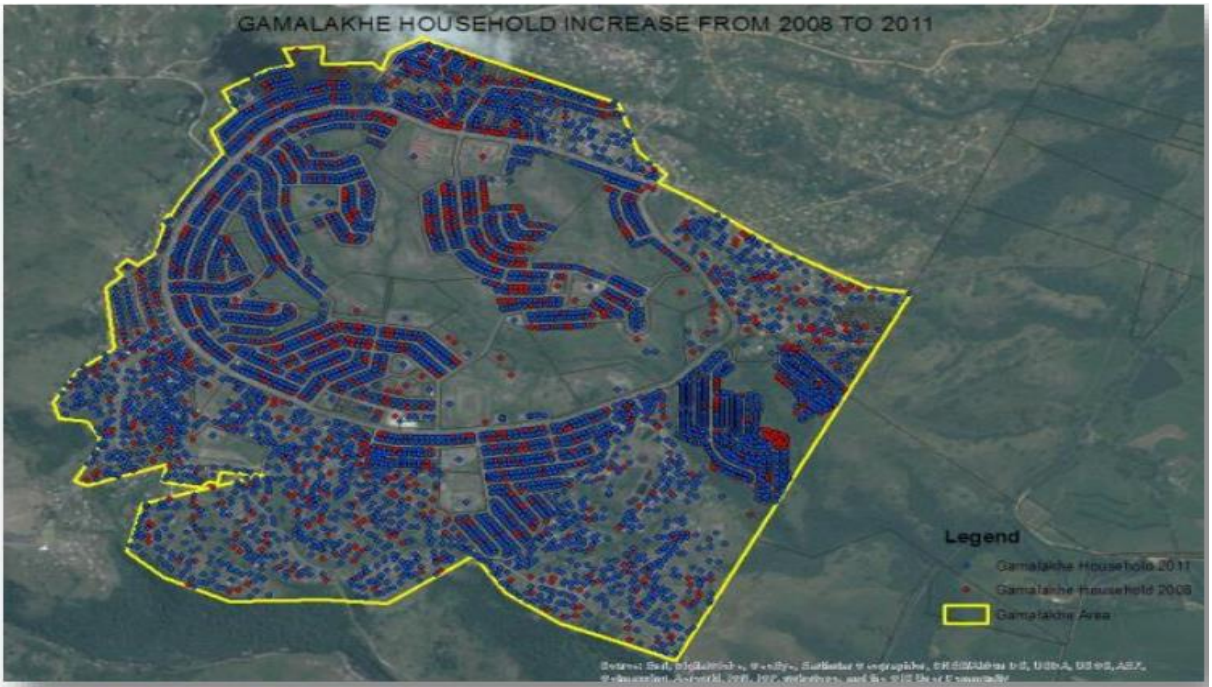
3.2.11 Densification

Densification is a spatial structuring tool that can positively contribute to sustainable urban growth, should it be applied accordingly.

4.1.11.1 Gamalakhe Densification Monitoring

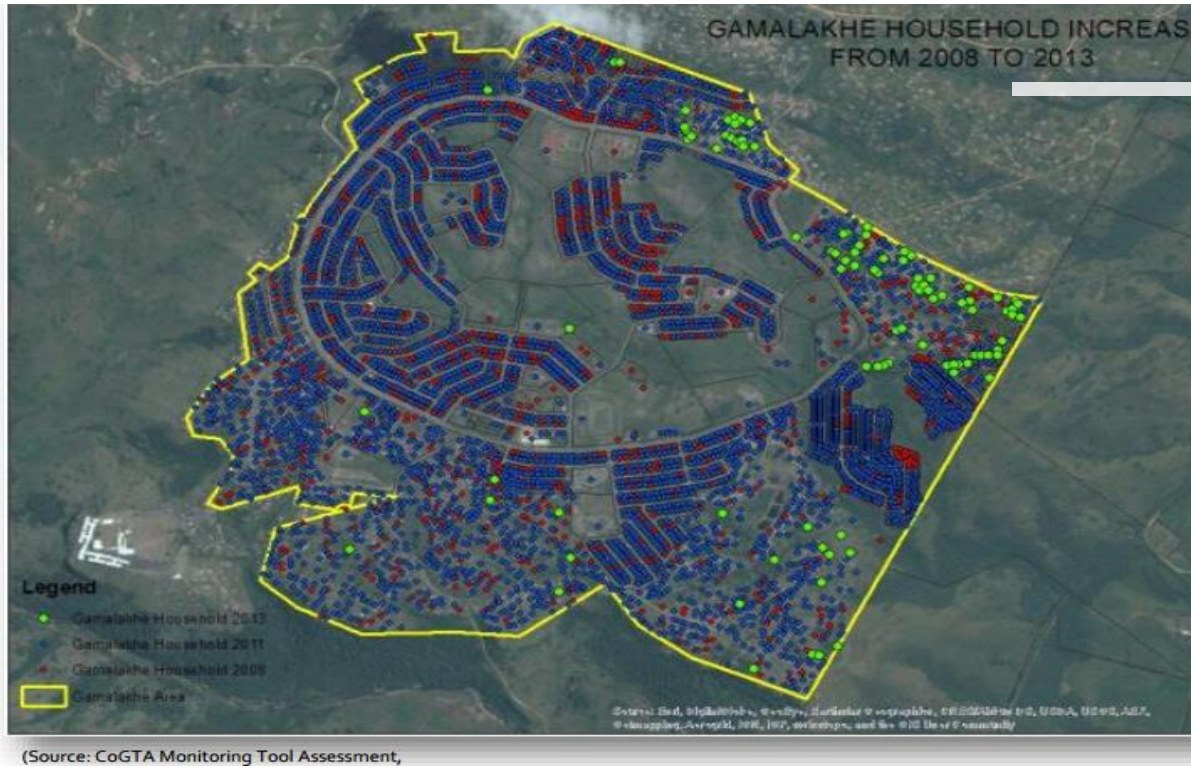
Gamalakhe Township was used as an example for the use of densification monitoring tool. This involved mapping and showing household increase between 2008 and 2011 up to 2013. The two illustrations fellow show the densification of the township.

Illustration 10: Gamalakhe Density 1



(Source: CoGTA Monitoring Tool Assessment, 2015)

Illustration 11: Gamalakhe Density 2



(Source: CoGTA Monitoring Tool Assessment,

3.2.12 Cross-Border Alignment Issues

As per the National and Provincial policies and legislation (MSA-S26 (d), MSA Regs S2 (4) (h), municipalities are required to provide a clear indication of how the SDF is aligned with the planning of neighbouring municipalities. Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality has a mandate to ensure that its IDP is in compliance with the planning legislation and policies to give effect to the development of an SDF as spatial representation of the IDP. There is a structure of planners that was established to ensure continuous alignment.

3.2.12.1 Umuziwabantu Local SDF

The following alignment issues between Ray Nkonyeni and Umuziwabantu will need to be taken into consideration: -

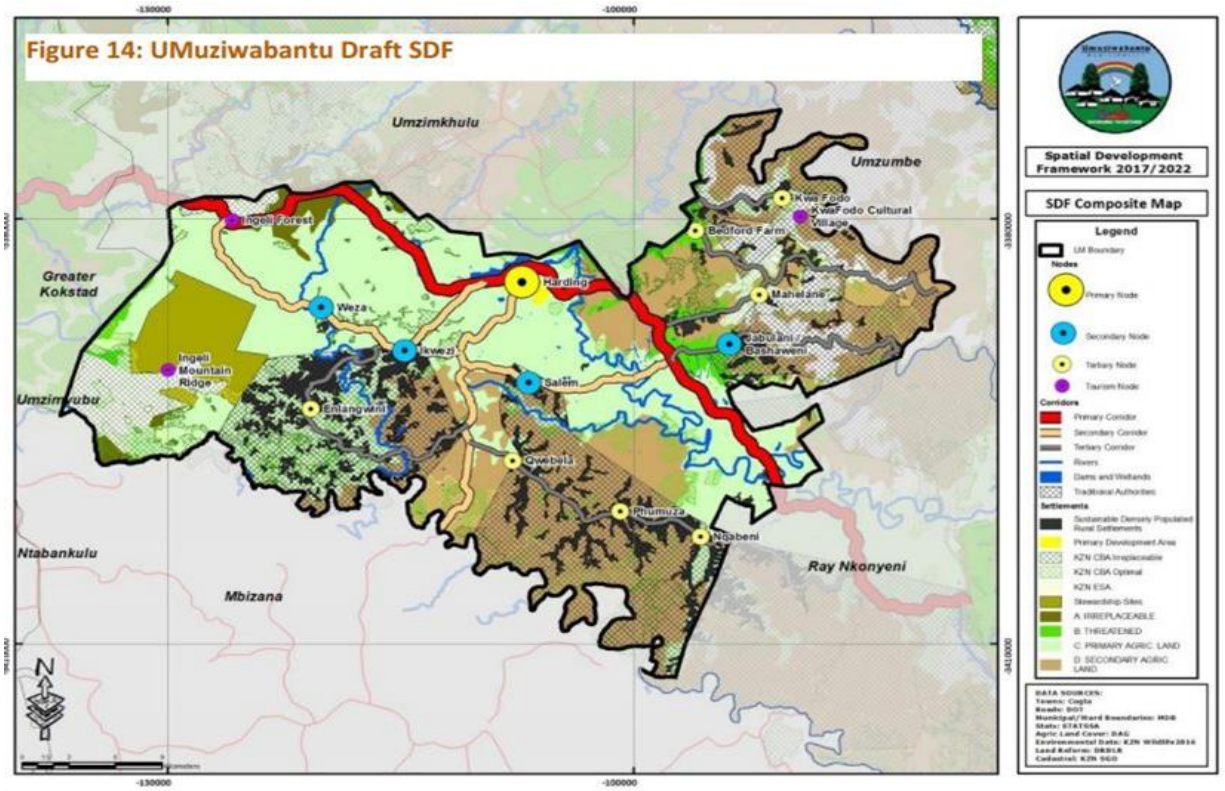
Primary Corridor: Umuziwabantu SDF identifies the N2 which traverses both Municipalities. This serves as both the activity and economic corridor for the three municipalities.

Primary Agriculture: Umuziwabantu Municipality identifies the opportunity for agriculture which borders the municipality. This aspect is being acknowledged on both Ray Nkonyeni and Umuziwabantu.

Environmental Conservation and/ Conservation Corridor: there is also environmental conservation uses bordering the Umuziwabantu Local Municipality which should be considered through the use of buffering around the environmental sensitive environments.

Land scape corridors linking the coast and the berg occur from Ray Nkonyeni to Umziwabantu and beyond.

Map 16: uMuziwabantu SDF Map



Source: Ugu Draft SDF, 2018

3.2.12.2 Umzumbe Local SDF

Umzumbe Municipality is located on the north-east of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. It is a predominantly rural municipality which is also considered to be a peripheral to the economy of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The key alignment issues include the following:

The N2 route linking both municipalities is identified as a primary corridor.

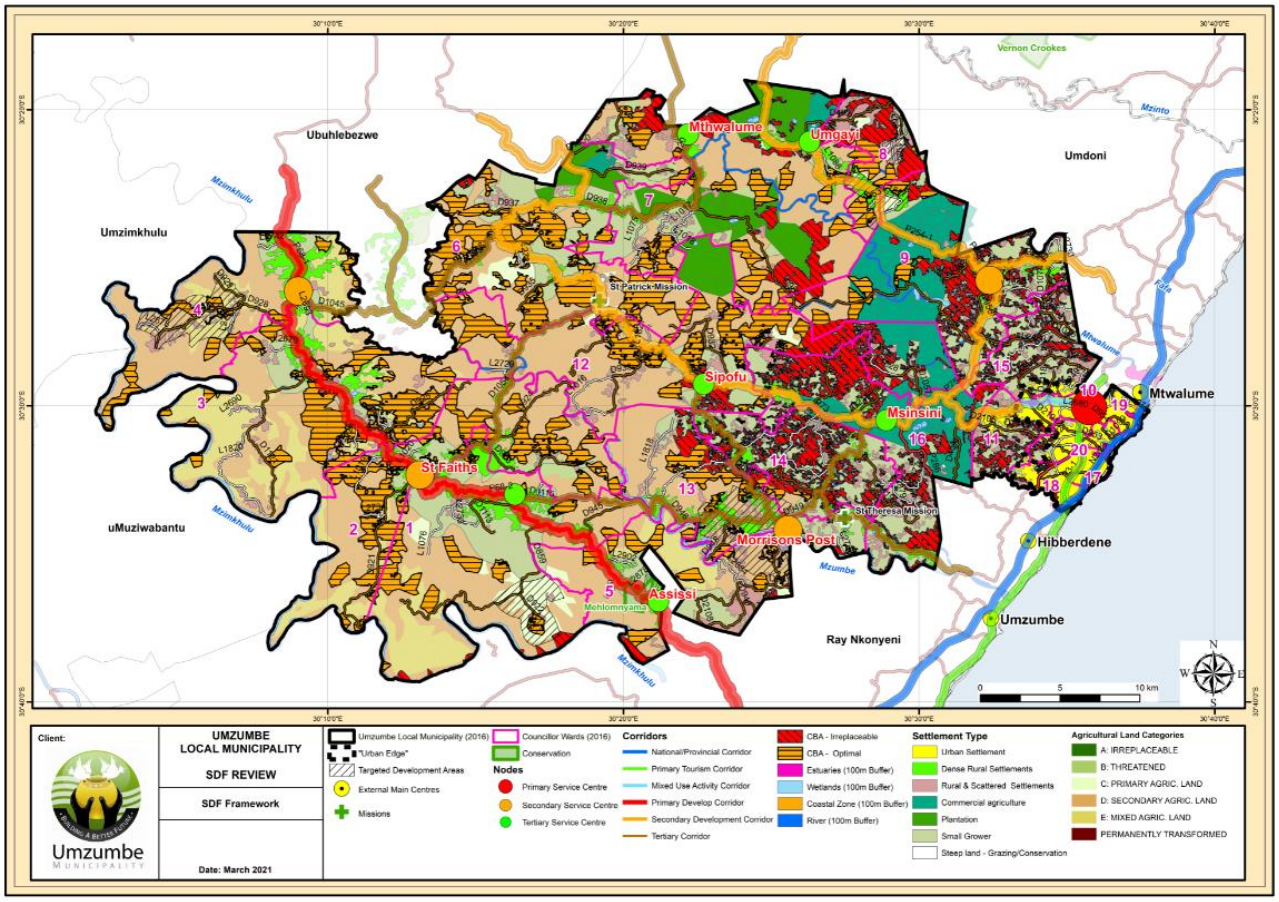
Primary east-west corridors link the coast to St Faiths in Umzumbe LM. This takes on the form of the P68, which connects St Faiths, Dweshula and Assissi in Umzumbe, to Port Shepstone. In addition, the P286 (which forms an important route through the central part of Umzumbe to the north) connects Msinsini in Umzumbe to Hibberdene in Ray Nkonyeni.

Specific attention should be drawn to the proper management of the coastal strip and associated development along the coast. The linkage and coordination of tourism activities along the coastal tourism is also a matter of importance. The urban part of Umzumbe is Mtwalume which stretches all the way down to the Hibberdene urban area in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. This



may pose conflict with Ray Nkonyeni Municipality spatial landscape because the adjoining settlements are very different between this part of the boundary.

Map 17: Umzumbe Municipality SDF

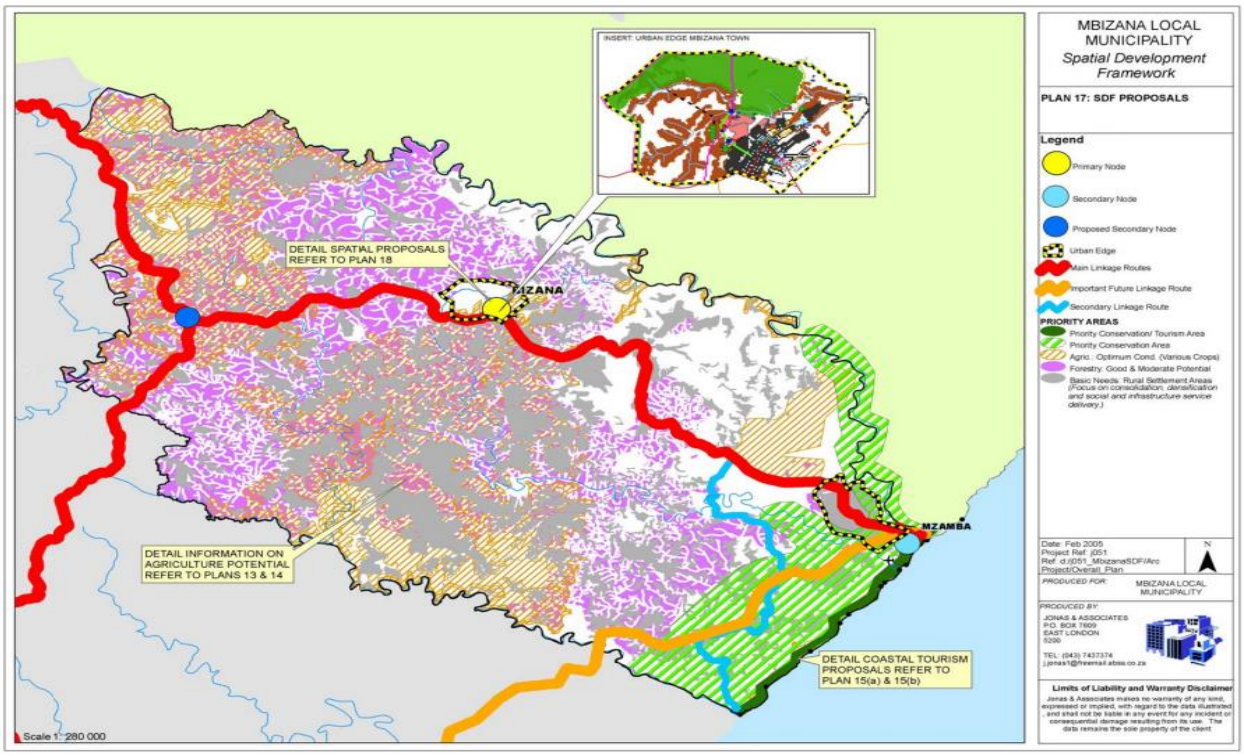




3.2.12.3 Mbizana Local SDF

Mbizana Local Municipality is predominantly rural and comprises of Bizana town as a centre. It is one of the areas that heavily depend on Ray Nkonyeni for the agglomeration of commercial and social facilities which are found within it. These include the nearby Port Edward and Port Shepstone.

Map 18: Mbizana Municipality SD





3.2.13 How the municipality has responded to Goal 7 of the PGDP 2035: Spatial Equity

The PGDP 2035 states that the Integrated Spatial Planning is subsequently the single most important tool utilised to co-ordinate the distribution of population, land uses, existing resources, and proposed initiatives in relation to each other in order to create an improved sustainability to such uses of scarce land resources. Ray Nkonyeni fully aligns to this goal. The various spatial interventions of the municipality has an opportunity to utilise the land while having equitable access to social service standards and development opportunities.

The municipality has developed a robust and representative methodology which will be reviewed on annual basis to assess progress in achieving its spatial equity. As mentioned in the strategy that the spatial equity should enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, the municipality is in line with it. It has not only concentrated on public investments, but also private investments on the basis of their development potential. The LUMS cuts across the municipality. The municipality has further responded by establishing nodes, formalise strategic rural nodes, in this case, it is Ezinqoleni town.

The promotion and development of Ward Based Plans, LUMS, Spatial Planning Systems is another response by Ray Nkonyeni Municipality to the objective. Furthermore, the municipality has developed specific corridor plans to coordinate interventions around provincial corridors. There has been a response also to the densification strategy. Gamalakhe densification is one example. It shows future projections of then town ship. The municipality's SDF is aligned to the provincial development framework as expected.

The municipality has a fully functional GIS unit, which too is a response to the objective of the strategy. Catalytic projects also form a large integral in the municipality. Ray Nkonyeni has identified these and fully adheres to the PGDP in this regard.

Table 55: Cross Cutting Issues

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Being able to develop a sound vision statement that talks to both urban and rural developments • SDF is aligned to all the planning principles • Corridors with vibrant economic activities have been identified • Being able to plan with communities at large • RNM makes provision for the development of community centres within a cluster of settlements □ Cross Boundary Potentials	• The need to develop the full suite of plans for the municipality • Key spatial plans have not been fully developed
Opportunities	**Threats**



• Meeting land use needs and identification of economic development potentials through • Job opportunities in the newly developed nodes and economic corridors • An extensive range of natural assets for preserving the biodiversity for future generations	• Slow development in the hinterland Organic and illegal thus a great need for the implementation of the SDF • Slow development of a wall to wall scheme as per the PDA regulations

3.2.14 Environmental Management

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a fully fledged Environmental Management Section, see organogram. The municipality undertakes a thorough assessment of its environment, paying attention to its hydrology,coastal management, biodiversity and undertaking an in depth analysis of its climate change.The long term vision of the municipality recently adopted states how the municipality will adapt and be resilient to climate change.The vision further outlines how the municipality will promote sustainable use of natural resources while complying to the Environmental legislation, however, the management of bio-diversity is threatened by alien invasion species which triggered the need to prepare a municipal invasive species monitoring and eradication plan which was adopted in 2018.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is blessed with abundance of natural resources though threatened by transformation of land use and cover due to a number of activities. The municipality has a wave energy potential in terms of using its currents and thermal in the sea to generate energy as well as a possibility to produce biofuels from sugar cane and sweet sorghum waste materials.

To address the ever changing environment due to activities the municipality has developed plans (**3.2.13)** to assist implement its programmes, with no budget. The municipality has applied for funding and is waiting in anticipation.

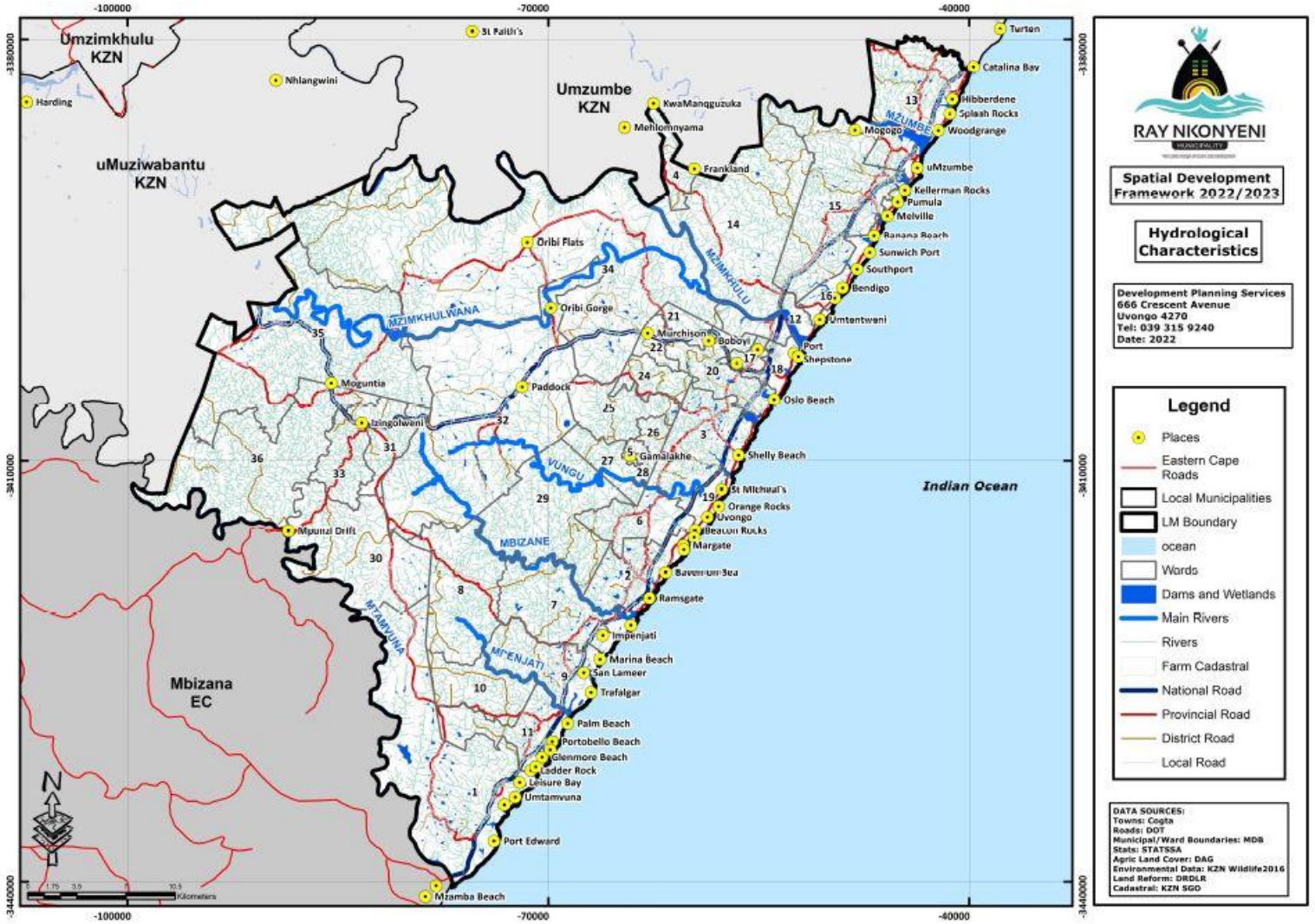
3.2.14.1 Environmental Features

i. Rivers, Hydrological Water Features and Ecosystem

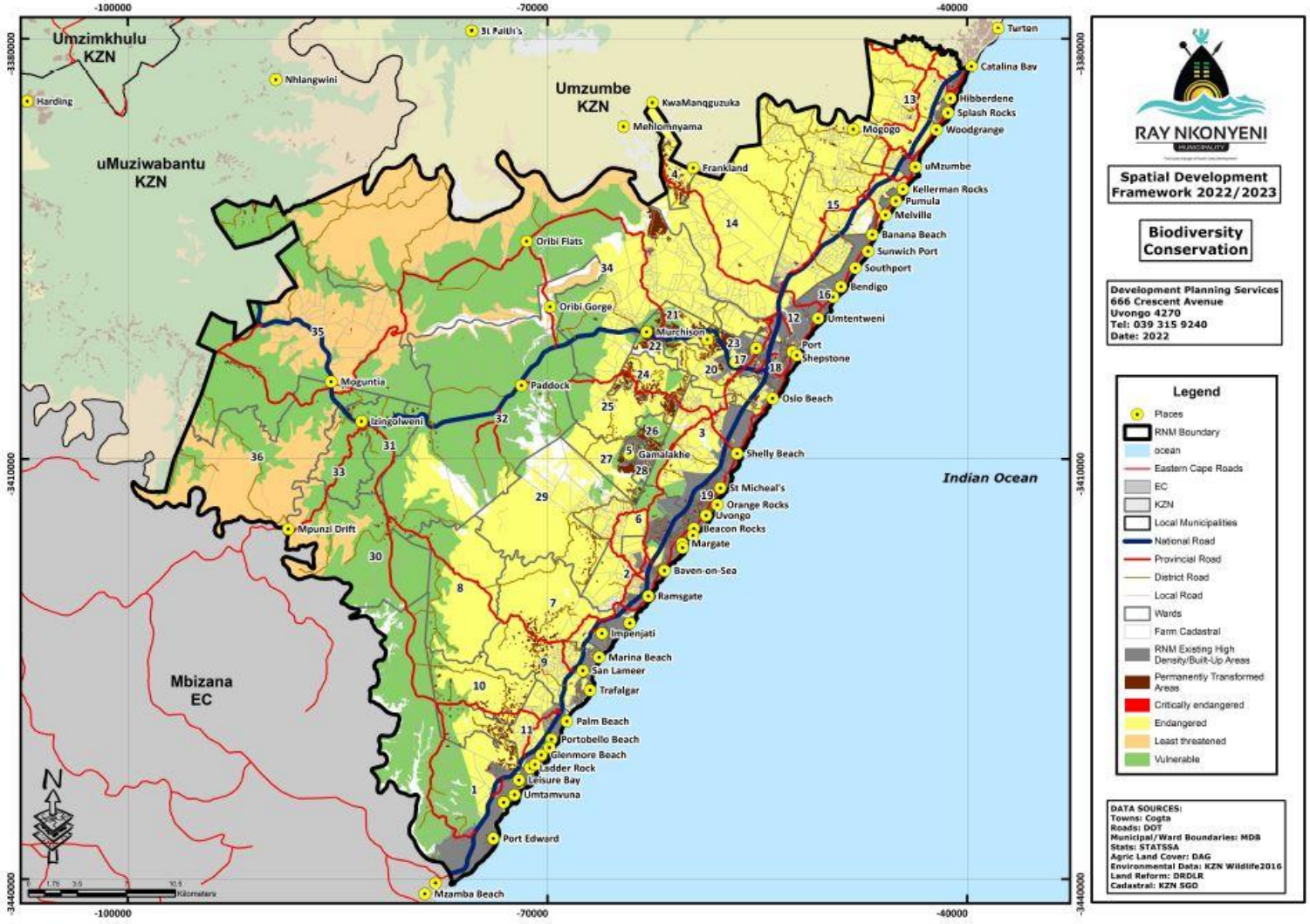
The Municipality is richly blessed with numerous naturally occurring water bodies which range from riverine systems, wetlands, wet marshes and most importantly the ocean. Most rivers run in an easterly direction from high altitudes and finally channelling into the warm Indian Ocean. In total, the municipality boasts of twenty seven (27) rivers in total. The most important rivers in the context of the municipality are:

- Mzimkhulu River
- Mtamvuna River
- Mbizana River
- Vungu River
- Mzumbe River; and
- Mzikhulwane River

Map 19: RNM Hydrological Features



Map 20: Biodiversity Conservation





ii. Biodiversity

The banks of these rivers contain high value biodiversity such as natural vegetation and ecosystems. The municipality is also characterised by a number of wetlands areas which are connected to the major catchments areas such as the rivers and the ocean. As can be seen on the Table below, the UMzimkhulu and Mtamvuna are the two major perennial rivers found within the municipality.

According to the Ugu Biodiversity Sector Plan (2014), the sub-quaternary catchments for the UMzimkhulu, Mtamvuna and portions of the Mtwalume catchment have been identified as National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) which are a priority for meeting national aquatic conservation targets.

Furthermore, it is also important to note that these two major perennial rivers are identified as being in a good condition (A/B class) despite the current levels of modification in the district (Ugu Biodiversity Sector Plan). In the context of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, the Ivungu River is identified as being moderately affected by modification (C-class).

3.2.14.2 Environmental Sector Plans

3.2.14.2.1 Environmental Management Programme (EMP)

The EMP will support decision-making in the RNM area in order to facilitate appropriate and sustainable development. The EMP must:

- Identify the geographical area to which the EMP applies; specify attributes of the environment the area including the sensitivity, extent interrelationship and significance of those attributes; identify any parts in the EMP area to which the specified attributes relate;
- state the conservation status of the area and/or its relevant parts;
- state the environmental management priorities in the area;
- indicate the kind of activities that would have a significant impact on the attributes in the area and those that would not;
- indicate activities that would be undesirable in the area or in specific parts of the area; and
- meet any other requirement specified by the Minister or MEC

The effective implementation of this plan will ensure that all environmental impacts are avoided or minimized. All possible alternatives must be assessed during the designing and planning phase of any development no matter its magnitude. The development must take three (3) things into consideration during any phase of the development and these are:

(i)Engineering- the practicality of the development from an engineering point of view;

(ii)Environment- the impacts associated with the development on the receiving environment; and

(iii)Socio- Economics- the impact which the development is likely to have on the receiving community both on social and economic perspective.



The objectives of the EMP are to:

- Provide a pro - active, feasible and practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance by the Municipality;
- Identify geographical areas in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- Ensure that the construction and operational phases of any development continue within the principles of Integrated Environmental Management.
- Encourage minimum disturbance of all natural environment;
- Provide generic actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of developments in general;
- Comply with all applicable laws, regulations, standards and guidelines for the protection of the environment; and
- Encourage sustainable development.

The municipality has developed and adopted a number of Environmental Plans. These include:

3.2.14.2.2 Coastal Management Programme

The Programme aims to facilitate the coordinated, collaborative and participatory management of the municipality's coastal zone by the RNM, Ugu District Municipality (DM), National and Provincial organs of state including parastatals, the private sector, key coastal communities, civil society organisations, and the public as a whole. The ultimate purpose of the Programme is to ensure that the coastal zone is sustainably managed, that the benefits thereof are maximised, existing and potential conflicts and harmful effects are minimised, and access to this precious resource is enabled for all citizens of South Africa and the municipality.

3.2.14.2.3 Greening Plan

The result of high population densities is environmental degradation, especially in areas where no planning of parks and tree planting in streets and open spaces. It is a fact that rapid urban development is characterised by lack of environmental planning. Effective environmental planning, including urban and rural greening, can assist greatly in improving the quality of the environment and the livelihoods of the people who live in these areas.

Against this background, there is a clear need for practical and aggressive action plan, which will enable the municipality to assist in the pressing issues of environmental sensitivity, reduce the municipality's carbon footprint and make positive contribution to increasing the quality of environment for the municipality and effectively the World.

Thus, in response to this, the municipality has developed a Greening Plan which aims at enhancing the quality of environment to the municipality in the economic, social and environmental aspects.



3.2.14.2.4 Estuarine Management Plans

The combined Estuarine Management Plan for seven (7) out of twenty seven (27) estuaries, will:

- Fulfil the requirements of Section 34 of the ICM Act, which includes the facilitation of public participation;
- Be consistent and aligned with the Protocol, the National Coastal Management Programme and any other applicable coastal management programmes, including the Ugu and Ray Nkonyeni Municipal Coastal Management Programmes;
- Seek to achieve the National Vision and Strategic Objectives for estuarine management; and

Contain/meet the minimum requirements stipulated in the Protocol which provides the Framework for Estuarine Management in South Africa.

3.2.14.2.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The main objective of the SEA is to strengthen and streamline Environmental Impact Assessments by addressing a broader range of alternatives like; addressing cumulative effects through the identification of limits of acceptable change for a particular area. It will further facilitate the maintenance and enhancement of a chosen level of environmental quality, which can provide a context for EIAs within the Municipality. An amount of one million has been set aside for the SEA for the 2018/19 financial year.

3.2.14.2.6 Alien Invasive Management/ Control Plan

The Control Plan has been developed following the guidelines for the development of Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication Plans ('the Guidelines") which were published in September 2015.It will be adopted in this current financial year. A total of 131 invasive alien species (IAS) have been identified on the municipality's properties. Five items have been identified for successful planning and implementation of the Control Plan:

- coordination
- resourcing
- prevent the introduction of emerging IAS and extirpate where possible
- Control of established IAS and awareness.

A number of organizations' and departments implement invasive species projects within municipality and focus on various species.

3.2.14.2.7 Wetland Assessment

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality (RNM), identified the need to identify, assess and map wetlands within its area of jurisdiction. This exercise is to ensure that the entire area of the municipality is covered within all its geographical area. The size of the entire municipality is 1487km². Even though wetlands have many benefits to society including, purifying water, controlling erosion and providing habitat for wetland dependent species, they continue to be destroyed and poorly managed. This is usually because the benefits are poorly understood, or they benefit people distant from the wetland. In order to begin improving the management and protection of wetlands, one needs to have a better understanding of how wetlands function. Virtually all ecological processes that occur in wetlands are influenced by the water that flows to, from, and within these wetlands.



3.2.14.3.8 Functional Environmental Structures within the Municipality

The municipality has active Environmental structures. Below is the list of these and functionality:

- **Municipal Environmental Sub Committee** -sits on a quarterly bases
  All environmental issues within the municipality are discussed by this committee

- **Invasive Alien forum**-Sits quarterly
  The Forum discusses progress on alien invasive control plans developed by the municipality, control of new weeds that may have grown

- **Coastal Management forum**- sits on a quarterly bases
  Issues discussed in this Forum entail encroachments, illegal development, and progress on estuarine as well as health status on estuaries

- **Working for the Coast forum**- sits on a quarterly bases
  Update on progress with regards to the municipality deliverables as well as issues experienced on site are key discussions in this forum

- **Environmental Education and awareness forum**-sits monthly
  Report back on all events that may have taken place as well as support from other sector departments who deal with environmental issues are some of the issues discussed in this forum

- **Ugu District pollution and waste management Forum.** The Forum sits once in a quarter. Regulations from National as well as information session on how other municipalities manage their waste is part of discussion in the Forum

3.2.14.3 Climate Change

The effects of climate change in South Africa are not limited to increased water scarcity in some parts of the country and drastic qualitative changes in the water supply, but extend to losses in biodiversity and rangelands, which impacts in the farming and agricultural sector, as well as possible increases in infectious and respiratory diseases. Climate change will have a significant impact on food availability, food accessibility and food systems stability. Climate change affects the large proportion of South Africa's population who have a low resilience to extreme climate events due to poverty, inadequate housing infrastructure and location.

Climate change affects the decision making processes of the vulnerable poor people in South African communities, such as; where they choose to live and which areas are sustainable for their livelihoods. In some households people survive on subsistence farming as they may not have the opportunities to access formal employment channels neither are they close to any public facilities which could enable them to access employment opportunities. Therefore in such cases subsistence farming becomes a way of life and survival.

However because of climate change, this form of livelihood is mostly threatened leaving subsistence farmers vulnerable to drought or forced to relocate from one area to another, where there is rainfall or access to water in order to survive. In some cases the inability to access potable water forces people to relocate into other areas where water is available. These patterns



then directly affect settlement patterns, in terms of where most informal settlements tend to conglomerate within a Municipal area. Furthermore they determine which parts of municipal areas have the most sporadic development of informal settlements despite efforts by planners and local authorities to curb housing backlog and demand. Climate change may also influence the switch from subsistence farming as a form of livelihood to people moving closer to areas in which they can access public facilities or areas of mobility such that they have access to economic opportunities in the market.

Cities are also required to deal with the rising threats of climate change and dwindling resources. These constraints mean that cities that do not plan adequately will face higher costs to residents, a decline in welfare, and reduced economic competitiveness. Preparations for these circumstances typically require decades of forward-thinking development guidance.

The effects of climate change has been experienced in the municipal area both inland and coastal areas over the past few years. The 2008 floods destroying many houses mainly at Murchison/ Bhobhoyi area which happened together with the tidal surge destroying a lot of public infrastructure and private property along our beaches. The response on the inland has been to rebuild most of the destroyed houses and on the coast restoring public infrastructure with latest (soft) engineering requirements. Ever since 2008 almost every year the municipalities more than one flash floods affecting some of its communities. Damage private property and public infrastructure is experienced. Climate change is recognized as the major environmental problem facing the globe. Escalating greenhouse gas emissions contribute towards climate change and will ultimately impact on human health, food security, natural resources, sea level rise, land loss and coastal infrastructure. Climate change embraces far more than temperature change and may include changes in rainfall patterns, sea level rise, and the spread of infectious disease such as malaria, increase alien vegetation invasion and loss of biodiversity.

Climate change is likely to cause a number of challenges for Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, linked to global impacts such as increased temperatures, extreme weather events (e.g. flooding and drought), sea level rise and climate variability. As such, climate change runs the risk of undoing all of the development gains of the last one and a half decades; climate change adaptation in all sectors will have to become one of the Municipality's top development priorities.

Temperatures in the Ray Nkonyeni are likely to increase by 1.5ºC and 2.5ºC by 2065 and by 3.0ºC and 5.0ºC by 2100. Projected annual rainfall changes are likely to include an increase in aggregated rainfall by 2065 with an increase of up to 500 mm by 2100. This increase is likely to be manifested as an increase in extreme rainfall events and stream flow intensity across the municipal area with prolonged dry spells between rainfall events. Sea level rise along Municipality's coastline is already occurring at 2.7 cm per decade and may accelerate into the future. (Source: http://www.epa.gov/ climate change/science/future.html - 20 March 2015)

Climate change impacts for the Ray Nkonyeni may include:

- An increase in the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts;
- A decrease in water availability due to changed rainfall patterns and increased evaporation; this will affect subsistence dry land farmers the most.
- An increase in erosional capacity of river courses, resulting in the loss of more top soil, thus decreasing the agricultural value of land and increasing siltation in dams.
- Infrastructural damage as a result of extreme weather events causing flooding, affecting human wellbeing and safety as well as insurance costs;
- An increase in erosion of coastal areas due to sea-level rise;



- Higher energy consumption due to increased residential cooling load;
- An increase in economic losses due to property damage and decreased tourism revenue;
- An increase in heat-related vector-borne (e.g. malaria) and water-borne (e.g. cholera) illnesses;
- An increase in heat stress, leading to dehydration, particularly for those that reside in the urban areas, as well as children and the elderly;
- Changes in the geographical distribution of plants and animals with extinction of species that are unable to move and an increase in the prevalence of alien invasive species. This will negatively affect the biodiversity of the Municipal Area and the associated goods and services;
- Further loss of critically endangered grassland habitats as they are outcompeted by woody species able to utilize the higher concentrations of CO2 in the atmosphere.
- A reduction in yield of staple food crops, such as maize;
- Changes in the optimal planting and harvesting dates for crops as well as land suitable for crop production;
- Heat stress increasing livestock and poultry mortality rates;
- An increase in respiratory problems in the city due to a decrease in air quality (e.g. changes in the concentration and distribution of near-surface ozone) and increased dampness; and
- Deterioration of foods leading to increased incidents of food-borne diseases.

The areas particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise are coastal wetland and dune ecosystems. Shoreline Management Plans are required to determine what adaptation interventions if any are required now or in the future. To respond to these changes the Ray Nkonyeni has to develop a similar approach that was initiated by the EThekwini Municipality, by initiating the Municipal Climate Protection Programme (MCPP) in 2004. This was a phased programme, which has focused on climate change adaptation and enhancing the city's ability to cope with climate change impacts. The likely climate change impacts have been assessed and plans, programmes and projects have been developed to assist the Municipality in dealing with these impacts.

The mitigation and adaptation work streams of the MCPP are located in the Energy Office and the Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department respectively. The issue of energy challenges and demand to reduce use of traditional electricity thereby reducing our emissions as the country is also on the agenda for the municipality. In this regard Eskom has offered second round of distributing energy efficiency globes. The municipality is also exploring ways to switch to energy saving alternatives in its traffic and streetlights as well as all public infrastructures in the municipal area. The use of solar for heating water and lighting is being considered. A total of seven projects have been submitted as applications to the Green Fund's window that opened towards the end of 2012 and the results are awaited.

Ugu has developed a Climate Change response which states that SDF's provide key entry points for addressing pressing climate change related issues and climate change responsive spatial development planning will be critical to the long terms sustainability of the Ugu DM. Apart from support climate resilient development, failure to take climate change impacts into account



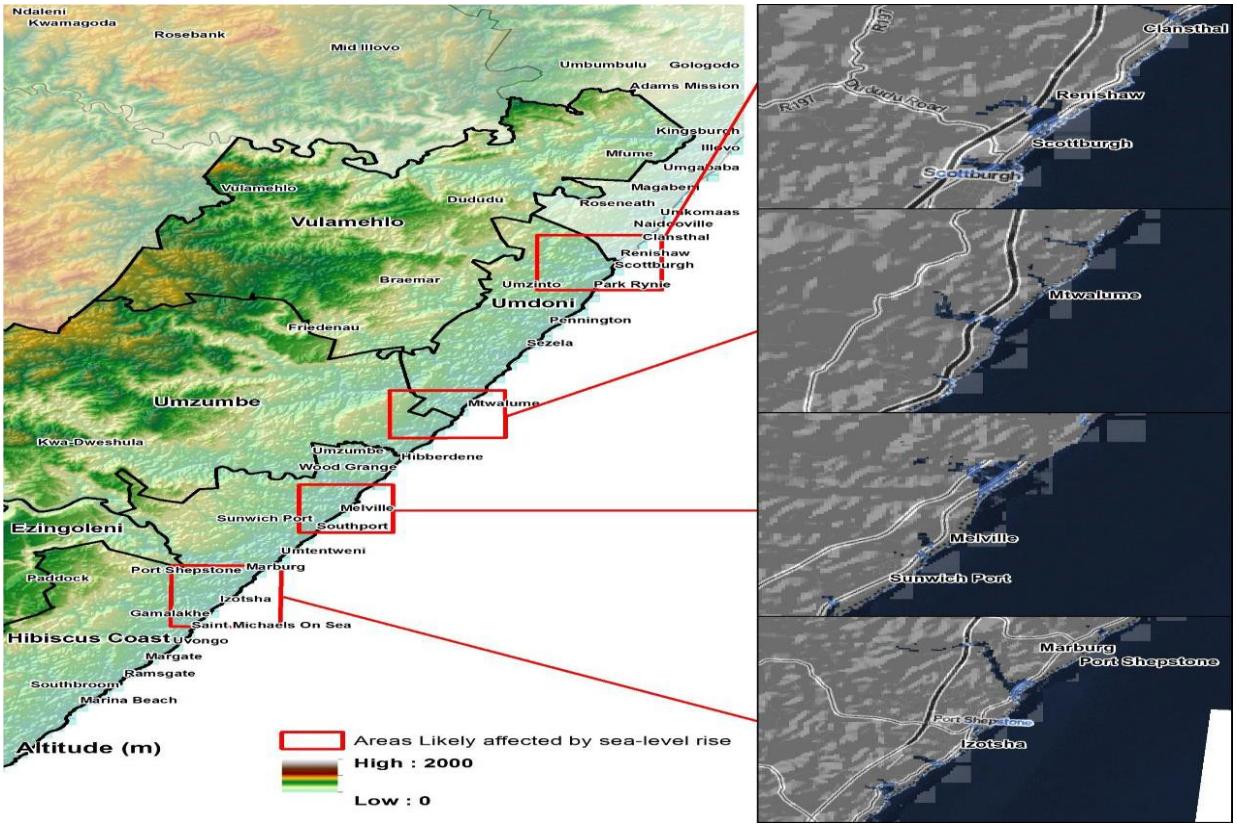
could deem municipalities liable for damage and losses resulting from negligent planning decisions. The municipal SDF should consider climate change impacts on the following areas:

- Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic and stressed ecosystems in the municipal area
- Vulnerable neighborhoods;
- Desertification;
- Soil loss;
- Ecologically sensitive areas;
- Drought vulnerable areas;
- Flood risk areas or low-lying areas;
- Estuaries;
- Infrastructure and facilities in close proximity to the ocean;
- Impact of deforestation and the land use changes that may result from climate change and migration;

Response Options are identified as follows:

- Map vulnerable areas (flood lines, etc.) and implement development bans in highly vulnerable zones;
- Implement land use planning and zoning to avoid building and development infrastructure in hazard prone areas;
- Relocate existing development away from areas of high risks;
- Strengthen building code requirements according to increased risks of flooding, heat waves,
- intense storms on building and infrastructure development projects;
- Maintain and upgrade drainage systems;
- Consider permeable pavements, green roofs and rain tanks to increase on-site retention of storm water;
- Building regulation to ensure efficiency in all new buildings – monitor and enforce and encourage best practice development;
- Densification of land use through zoning regulations to support high density living and work and mixed use;
- Development preference given to developments on priority nodes;
- Ensure thorough planning reduces incidence of unplanned population and economic growth and ensure contingency for unplanned settlements/growth; and
- “Smart growth” planning—a strategy that highlights high-density, mixed-use, transit-oriented development— also has other goals, such as maintaining open space, farmlands, and other natural areas and directing city resources toward existing communities rather than diverting them to new development in outlying areas.

Map 21: Areas likely to be affected by Sea Level Rise



Source: RNM GIS 2017

Sea level will increase the inundation and saline intrusion risk to low-lying coastal areas. Also at risk are estuaries and river mouth areas. The increase in ocean storms that is projected to take place in the Indian Ocean will drive heightened storm surges that when exacerbated by rising sea level could damage areas of lower elevation and rivers. The damage caused may result in loss of land as well as ecological damage and risk to community livelihoods. The above map indicates areas and infrastructure that are at particular risk from the impacts of sea-level rise. (Source: Ugu Draft Climate Change Response Strategy- 2016).

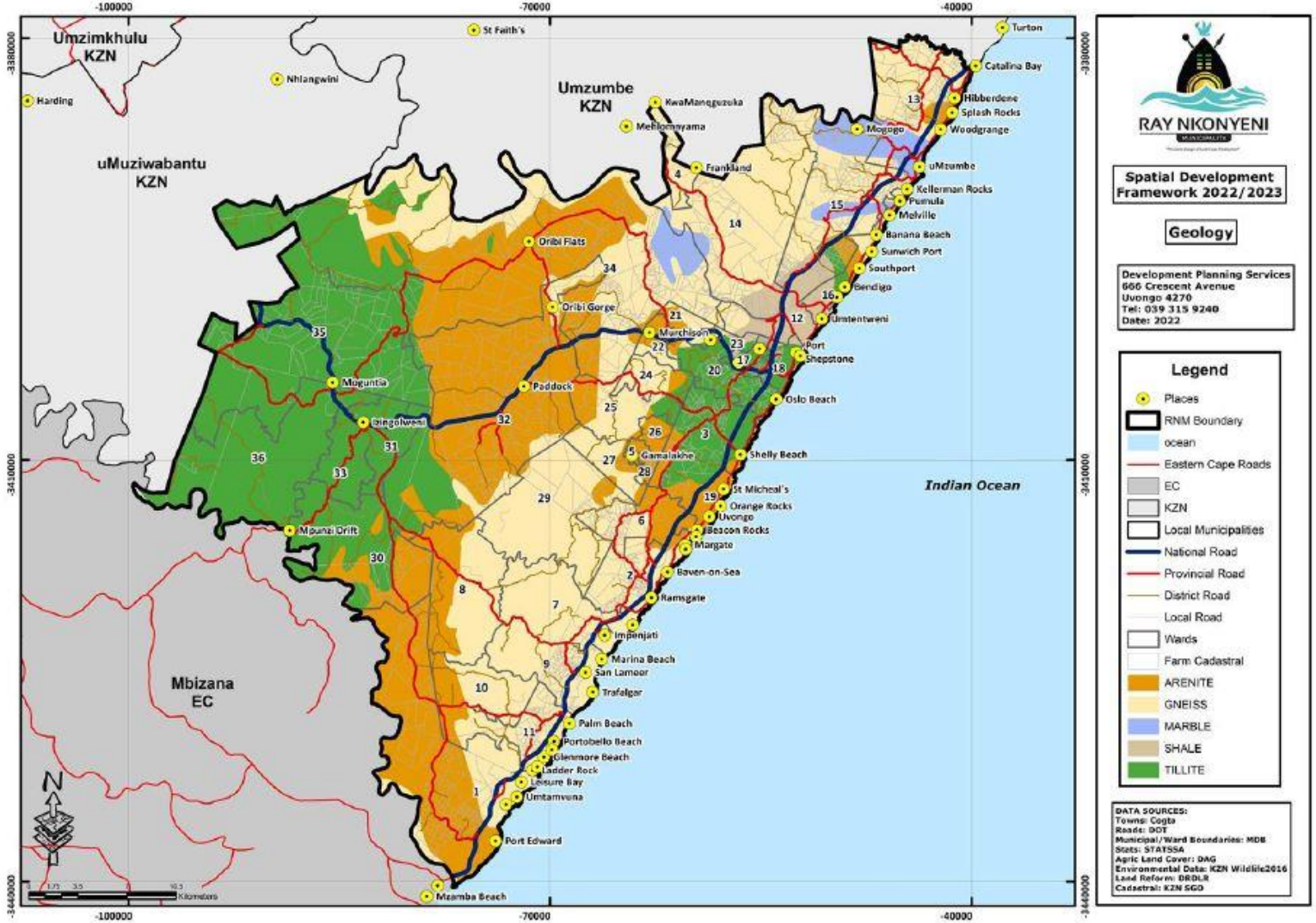
3.2.14.3.1 Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation

Ray Nkonyeni currently does not have funds to formulate Climate Change Reduction Strategies and to conduct programmes, however, UGU District Municipality does have a District Climate Response Strategy that is in place and services the entire family district.

3.2.14.4 Geology

The soil geology of the municipality is covered by seven geological formations, with the predominant being the Margate gneiss, followed by Msikaba Arenites, Gneiss, Tillete, Shale, Marble and Natal Group Arenite. Margate gneiss originates from a high grade metamorphic rock which implies that it has been subjected to higher temperatures and pressures. It is formed by the metamorphosis of granite or sedimentary rock. Gneiss displays distinct foliation, representing alternating layers composed of different minerals. Below is the illustration of the geology of the municipality.

Map 22: Geology





3.2.14.5 Soil Type

Soil is a natural body consisting of layers (soil horizons) of minerals of variable thicknesses, which differ from the parent materials in their morphological, physical, chemical, and mineralogical characteristics. It is composed of particles of broken rock that have been altered by chemical and environmental processes that include weathering and erosion. Soil differs from its parent rock due to interactions between the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and the biosphere. It is a mixture of mineral and organic elements that are in solid, gaseous and aqueous states.

3.2.14.6 Air Quality

Air quality in RNM is regulated via the Ugu Air Quality Management Plan which acts as a guide for air quality management activities and ensure that air quality meets the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act which basically relates to the provision of air that is not harmful to health and wellbeing. The UGu Districts vision in respect of air quality management is as follows: Air quality in UGu District continues to be the envy of South Africa". As such, the municipality has developed four goals to assist in achieving the vision. The four goals are described as follows:

- Goal 1: Air quality governance which meets all legislative requirements;
- Goal 2: The establishment of tools and systems to effectively manage air quality
- Goal 3: Provision of air quality management with participatory systems as an integral component
- Goal 4: Ensure sufficient capacity requirements are met in order to carry out air quality management functions

According to the UGu District Air Quality Management Plan (2012), the following activities are indicated as the main sources of air pollution in UGu, namely:-

- Industrial and mining activities;
- Motor vehicle traffic on main roads and in popular coastal towns;
- Residential areas where wood is used for cooking and heating; and
- Sugar cane burning and other agricultural burning.

3.2.14.6.1 Emissions From Industry And Manufacturing

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a high number of industrial and manufacturing activities which produce toxic emissions in comparison to the other municipalities in the District. This is mainly due to the fact there is relatively much industrial activities in Municipality, with the location of two major industrial basins in Uvongo and Marburg and limited activity in the areas of Hibberden and Margate. (Source: UGu DM Air Quality Management Plan, 2012).

The environmentally sensitive areas were identified during the situational analysis. . Essentially, the key goal is to promote conservation related land usage within these areas. The formally protected areas within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality are as follows:



Table 56: Protected Areas

Site	Date Proclaimed	Extent (Ha)
Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve	1950	1745,7
Skyline Nature Reserve	1986	17,1
Mbubazi Nature Reserve	1986	2022,9
Mehlomnyama Nature Reserve	1908	160,6
Umtamvuna Nature Reserve	1971	2653
Mpenjanti Nature Reserve	1985	94,9
Trafalgar Marine Reserve	1979	552

Source: Ugu Bio-diversity Sector Plan (2014)

Table 57: Environmental Buffers

Ecological Support Areas		Requirement
Freshwater Systematic Conservation Assessment (FSCA) Wetlands		100m
CBA Perennial Rivers, KZN Flagship Rivers and National Flagship Rivers		70m
Non Perennial Rivers		70m
Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPA) Priority Wetlands and KZN Priority Wetlands		500m

Source: Ugu Bio-diversity Sector Plan (2014)



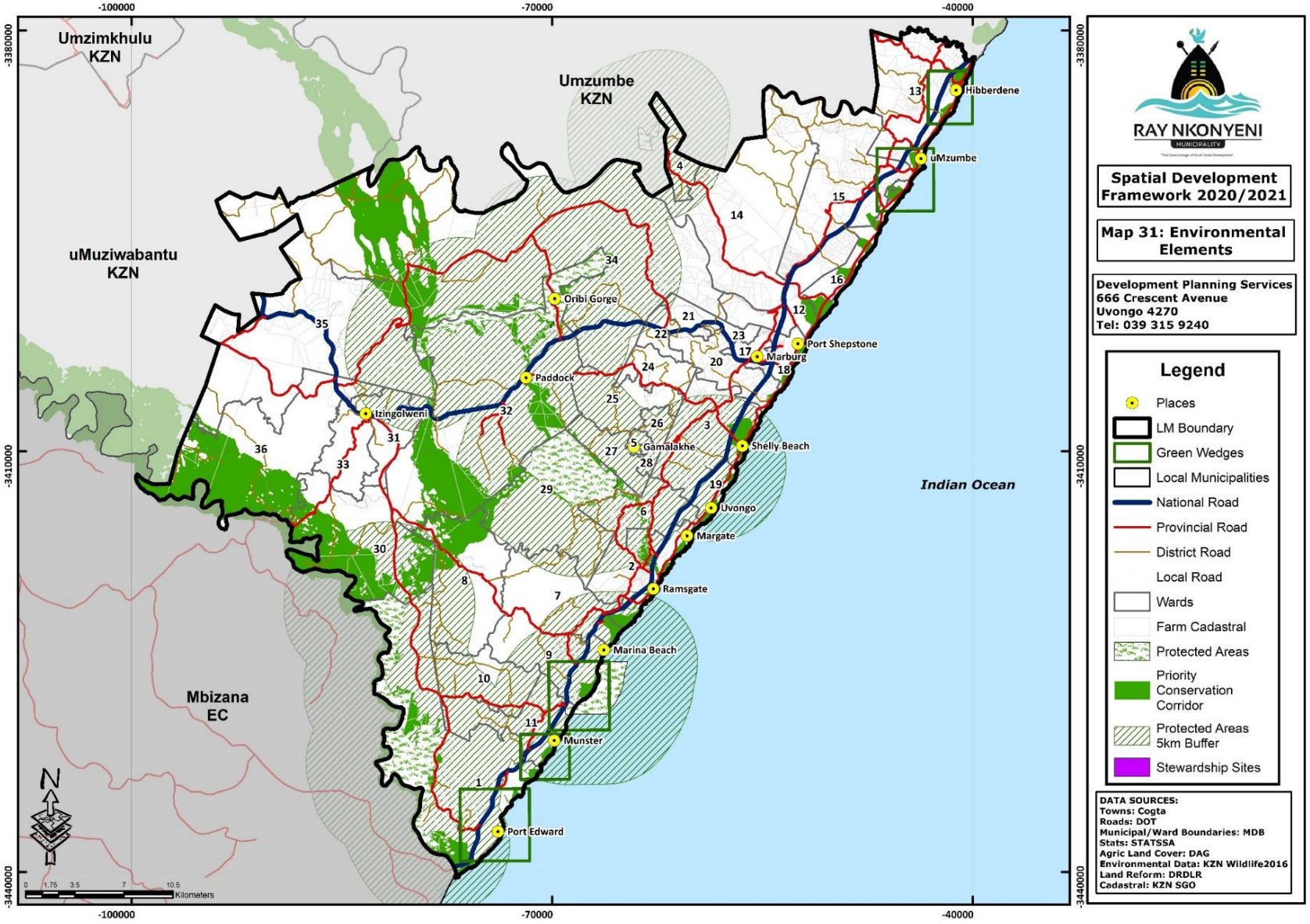
3.2.14.6.2 Programs Aimed at Protecting the Environment

Table 58: Programs Aimed at Protecting the Environment

Programme	Description
Arbour day	Arbour day is celebrated annually where environmental awareness is presented to communities, schools and households, Indegenouse as well as fruit trees are distributed.
Wetlands Audit	Wetlands are first identified within the municipality. Communities/ schools near identified wetlands are encouraged to adopt and manage them. The municipality currently faces financial constrains in te4rms of funding this programme.
Red Dessert Stewardship program	The municipality together with private land owners identified environmental sensitive land and partnered to proclaim it a protected area. This area has bio-diversity species. People are encouraged to visit this area to learn about the importance of nature preservation.

Communities, schools and business sector are capacitated on environmental issues through environmental awareness campaigns, school competitions and clean up campaigns (rivers, streams and waste). Environmental days are celebrated in collaboration with the District Municipality and Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs. Communities are educated on recycling and re use. There are also recycling competitions held with schools.

Map 23: Environmental Elements





3.2.15 Environmental SWOT Analysis

Table 59: Environmental SWOT Analysis

STRENGHT	WEAKNESSES
• Partnering with the private sector and schools • Awareness Programs in place • Easy access to environmental protected areas • Rich soils for agricultural purposes	• Under staffed • No environmental By laws • Budget Constraints
• ORGANIZATION	• THREATS
• Abundant bio-diversity • Eco-Tourism • Abundant water resources i.e. rivers	• Destruction of admiralty reserve for sea view • No coastal Management /setback line • Sewer spillage causes threats and destruction to aquatic habitat • Drought • Air emissions from industrial areas

3.2.16 Disaster Management

Disaster Management can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters. See below for detailed disaster management for Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.

3.2.16.1 Disaster Management Budget

i. Breakdown of available budget for Disaster management and fire services

Table 60: Disaster Management Budget

UNITS	BUDGET	PURPOSE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT (Response and Recovery)	R 910 000	Procurement of emergency relief material
FIRE SERVICES	R10 million	Operational budget for fire and rescue

ii. GRANT FUNDING ALLOCATED FOR POST DISASTER RECOVERY

In addition, RNM has also been allocated a grant funding of **R 485 000** in the 2022/2023 operational budget for ***emergency relief***.



3.2.16.2 Disaster Management Legislative Mandate

As per Section 42(1) of Chapter 5 of the Disaster Management Act (Act no. 57 of 2002), each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish and implement a framework for disaster management in the municipality, aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its area.

According to Section 43(1) of Chapter 5 of the Disaster Management Act (Act no. 57 of 2002), each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish, in its administration, a disaster management centre in its municipal area.

Furthermore Section 53(1)(a) and Section 53(1)(e) of Chapter 5 of the DMA (Act no. 57 of 2002), each municipality must, within the applicable municipal disaster management framework, prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and also regularly review and update its plan. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has fully adhered to the Disaster Management Legislative Mandate, ***(see Sector Plan)***

3.2.16.3 Centre for Disaster Management

There is a Disaster Management Center based within the Fire station at Port Shepstone. There are also three Satellte Stations for Distaster Mnagment which are located respectfully, at the Seaslopes Fire Station; Margate Airport;and at Izingolweni Fire Station. These Satellite Stations work in correspondence with the main station.

The Disaster Management has a practitioner's forum at a district and Municipal level. The municipality has a developed disaster management plan to comply with Section 26 (g) of the Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000. This is a review process to the existing plan. The comprehensive disaster management plan shall be suitable to the area and shall incorporate comments received from the Honorable MEC of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs on the 2019/2020 IDP comments.

i. Brief overview on the Municipality's Disaster Management Department

It must be noted that the municipality prides itself with having all the required Sector Plans developed as regulated. It has also fully complied with Section 43(3) of DM Amendment Act of 2015.

Below is a brief overview of the Sector Plan

- The Municipality has a Disaster Management Sector Plan that is reviewed annually and also has a Disaster Risk Management Plan that is reviewed every 5 years;
- The Disaster Risk Management Plan expired in 2018 and it only has former Hibiscus Coast Municipality information. A Service provider was appointed to enhance the quality of disaster risk profiling mapping and new Disaster Management Sector Plan was completed in November and is awaiting approval from council. The new Sector Plan is a consolidated plan of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, which includes former Hibiscus Coast Municipality and Ezinqoleni Municipality information. However, the municipality also does its own risk profiling;
- In terms of reflecting on Disaster Management and fire and rescue service programmes, the municipality has awareness and educational programmes in vulnerable communities, schools, informal settlements, taxi ranks and traditional council areas;That will be detailed in the analysis later.
- There is an internal operations budget and dedicated disaster management vote to attend to emergency relief items



- The Unit complies with Section 43(3) of DM Amendment Act of 2015 by having the following:

- Disaster Management Centre with 3 staff members and 36 fire fighters
- Dedicated Budget and adequate resources for Fire and Rescue services
- Dedicated disaster management vote and operations budget
- Disaster Management Plans and Risk Reduction programs

i. Disaster Management Sector Plan

The Disaster management Sector Plan was adopted in 2013 and isreviewed annually, which has taken place already to update the risks and include new geographical areas, ***(See attachment 6: RNM Disaster Management Sector Plan)***.

ii. Disaster Management Plan

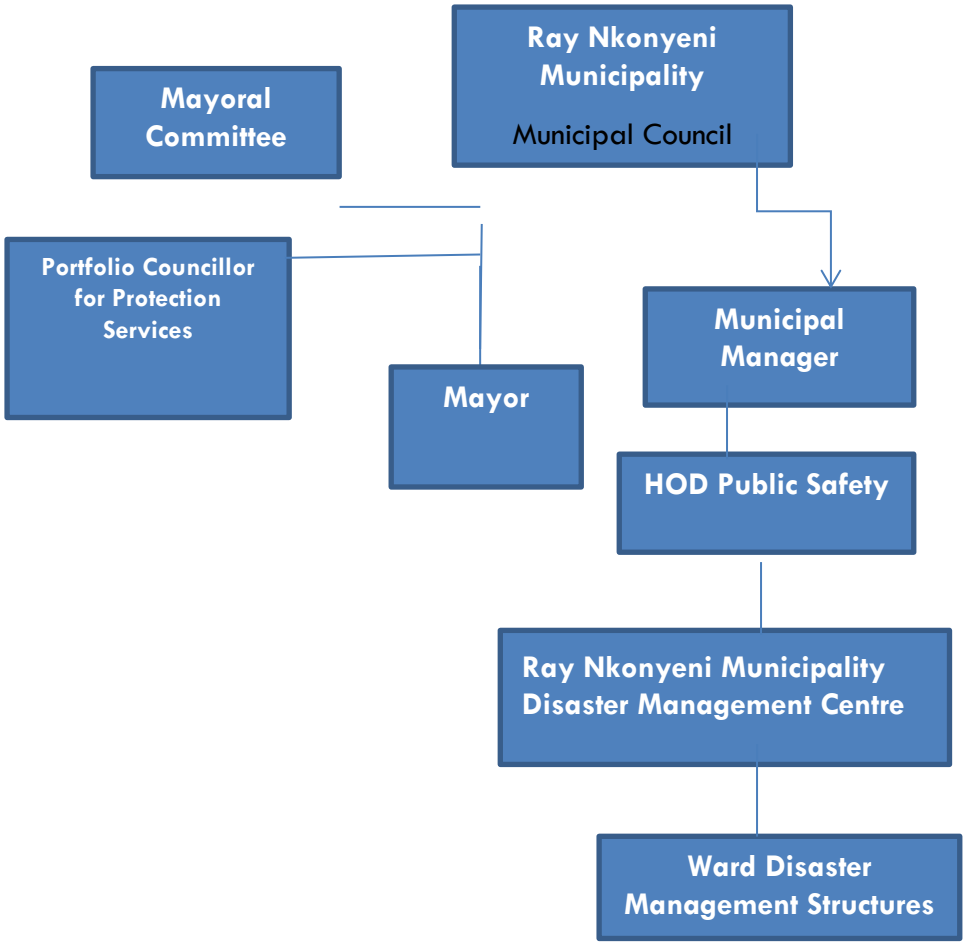
In terms of section 45(1) (b) of the Act, the District disaster management centre exercises its powers and performs its duties in accordance with the *directions* of Council and in accordance with the administrative instructions of the Municipal Manager. The line function of disaster management will remain under the Public Safety Department and the plan has been incorporated strategically in the IDP as per the Cogta guidelines as an important plan for the municipality, this was done through the alignment with the SDF and service delivery plans. Currently there is a Plan for both former municipalities and was consolidated and reviewed in July 2018, ***(See attachment 7: RNM Disaster Management Plan)***

iii. Disaster Center

The current location of the centre is within Council's administration and reporting lines for direction and administrative purposes are illustrated in the chart that follows.



Illustration 12: Hierachy of the Disaster Management Structure



The Municipality has a centre with regards to communications and a 24-hour call centre and CCTV centre. The municipality ic currently in aprocess of facelifting both the call center and the CCTV centre. The current location of the centre within Council's administration and reporting lines for direction and administrative purposes are illustrated in the chart on the following page.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality envisages the following disaster management centres and fire stations in order to increase capacity and response in term of disasters and firefighting:

- Gamalakhe fire station
- Hibberdene fire station
- Ezingolweni firestation
- Hibberdene disaster management centre and
- Margate disaster management centre



3.2.16.4 Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster risk is dynamic. It is driven by a combination of hazard and vulnerability processes, including changing patterns of land-use, infrastructure development/maintenance, urban growth and settlement densification. Similarly, household size and composition, health status and level of livelihood security affect household potential for loss. Some risks, particularly those triggered by climate processes, must be reviewed seasonally prior to the rainy season or hot summer months. Other risks, such as flood risk, require extensive flood hydrology investigations, and maybe undertaken once during a 20-year period. The municipality is engaging with 300 volunteers from all Wards.

3.2.16.5 Risk Assesment

Risk Assessment must be undertaken to:

- Ensure that development initiatives maximize their vulnerability reduction outcomes; and Anticipate and plan for known risks or disasters to prevent losses and limit endangering impacts.
- The design and methodology adopted for conducting disaster risk assessment for RNM is consistent with the national guideline and standard.
- The Disaster risk assessment must determine the level of risk in RNM by;
  Identifying potential hazards and/or threats assessing the conditions of vulnerability that increase the chance of loss for particular elements-at-risk (that is, environmental, human, infrastructural, agricultural, economic and other elements that are exposed to a hazard, and are at risk of loss);
- Assessing impact and coping capacity
- Determining the level of risk for different situation and conditions setting priorities for action after prioritizing the hazards according to their risk factor; and
- Continuously monitoring capabilities, risk maps and risk scenarios

There are many different methods of carrying out risk assessments. In essence, the disaster risk assessment for the municipality was based on the following methodology:

- in future assessments, it may however be necessary to deviate, amend or adapt the methodology depending on the type of hazard being assessed:
- characteristics of the area, infrastructure, service or business concerned
- The urgency of the assessment and,
- The availability of relevant hazard and vulnerability information.

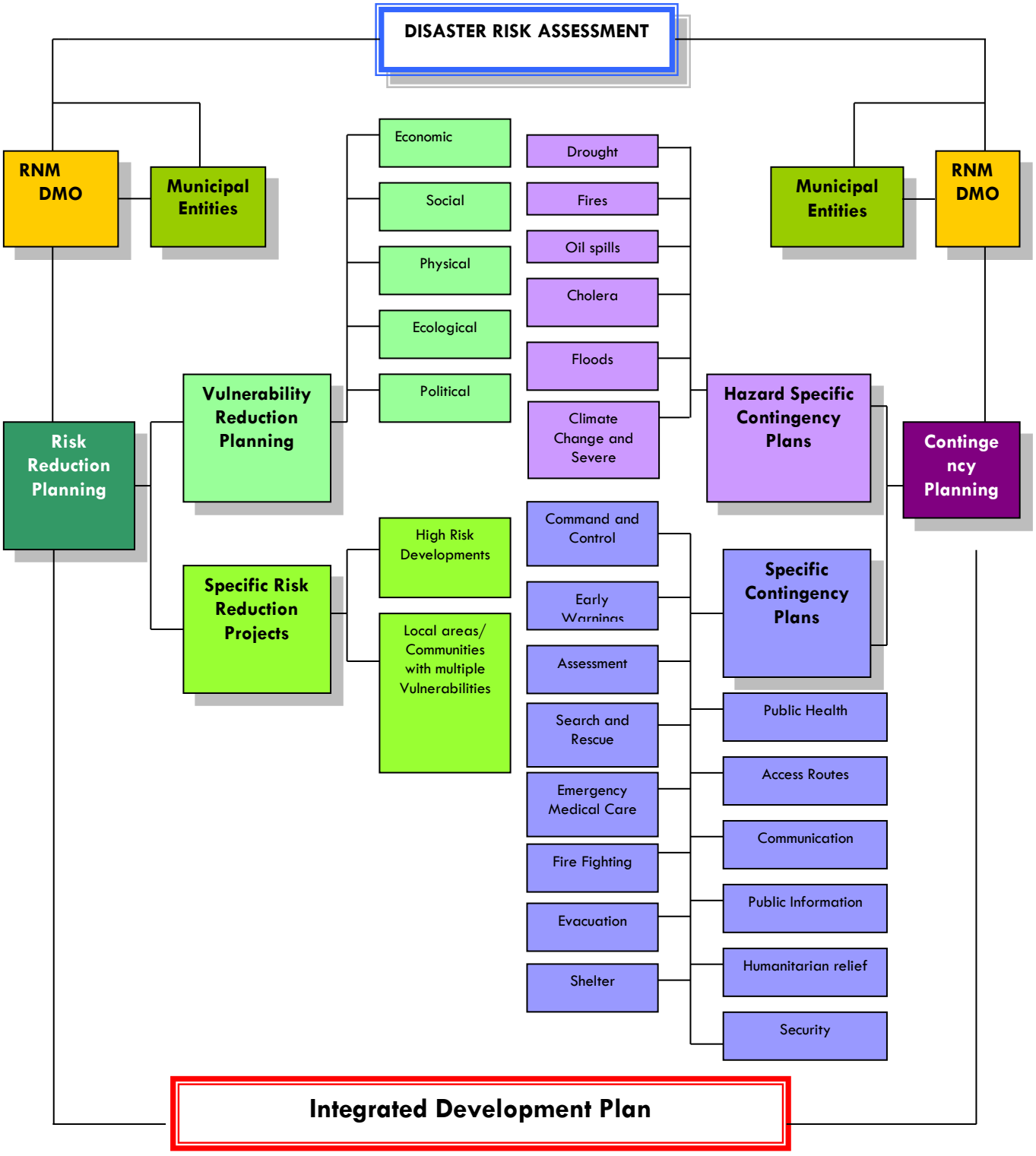
Aim of the assessment is to establish:

- which hazards are the most prevalent in RNM area;
- the frequency with which a significant event or disaster is likely to occur;
- which areas, communities or households are most at risk;
- which hazards (of certain intensities) are likely to have the most profound impact on RNM;
- what is the probability of the identified hazards impacting on RNM within a given time frame;
- what are the existing conditions of vulnerability and capacity (physical, social, economic and environmental) in the RNM area;
- which vulnerabilities could be exploited by the identified hazards (of different intensity);
- what capabilities or resources exist to manage the risk;
- what are the risk priorities of RNM;



- how are vulnerabilities being addressed through the Integrated Development Plan projects and other developmental initiatives;
- what other developmental initiatives are necessary to reduce vulnerability and therefore risk in RNM;
- Is the risk becoming progressively greater;
- Is the risk undermining development progress in the areas, communities and households it affects and if so,
- Is the management of the risk a development priority

Illustration 13: Disaster Management Planning and Climate Change Framework



3.2.16.6 Climate Change Risk Analysis

The effects of climate change have been experienced in the municipal area both inland and coastal are-as over the past few years. The two highlights of such impact were the 2008 floods destroying many houses mainly at Murchison / Bhobhoyi area as well as the tidal surge destroying a lot of public infra-structure and private property along our beaches. The response on the inland has been to rebuild most of the destroyed houses and on the coast restoring public infrastructure with latest (soft) engineering re-quirements. The issue of energy challenges and demand to reduce use of traditional electricity thereby reducing gas emissions as the country is also on the agenda for the municipality. In this regard Eskom has offered second round of distributing energy efficiency globes. The municipality is also exploring ways to switch to energy saving alternatives in its traffic and streetlights as well as all public infrastructures in the municipal area. The use of solar for heating water and lighting is being explored.

Map 24: Environmental Vulnerability

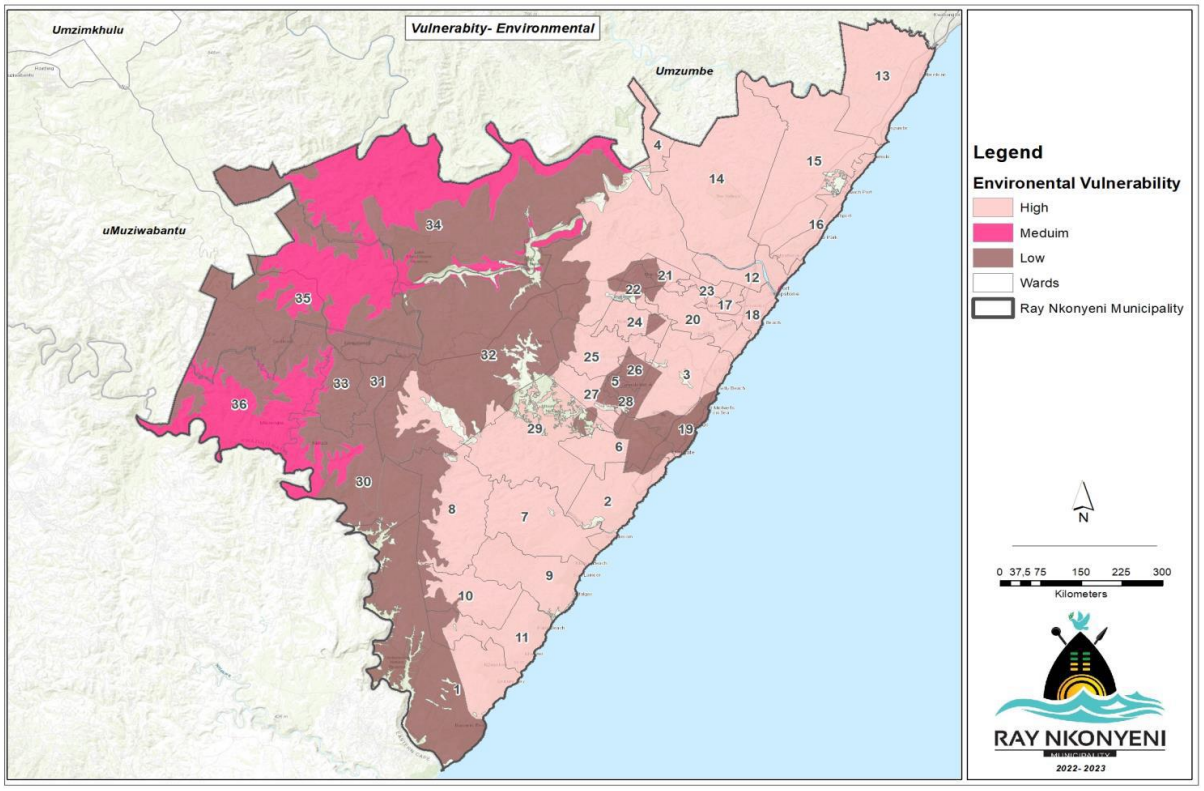
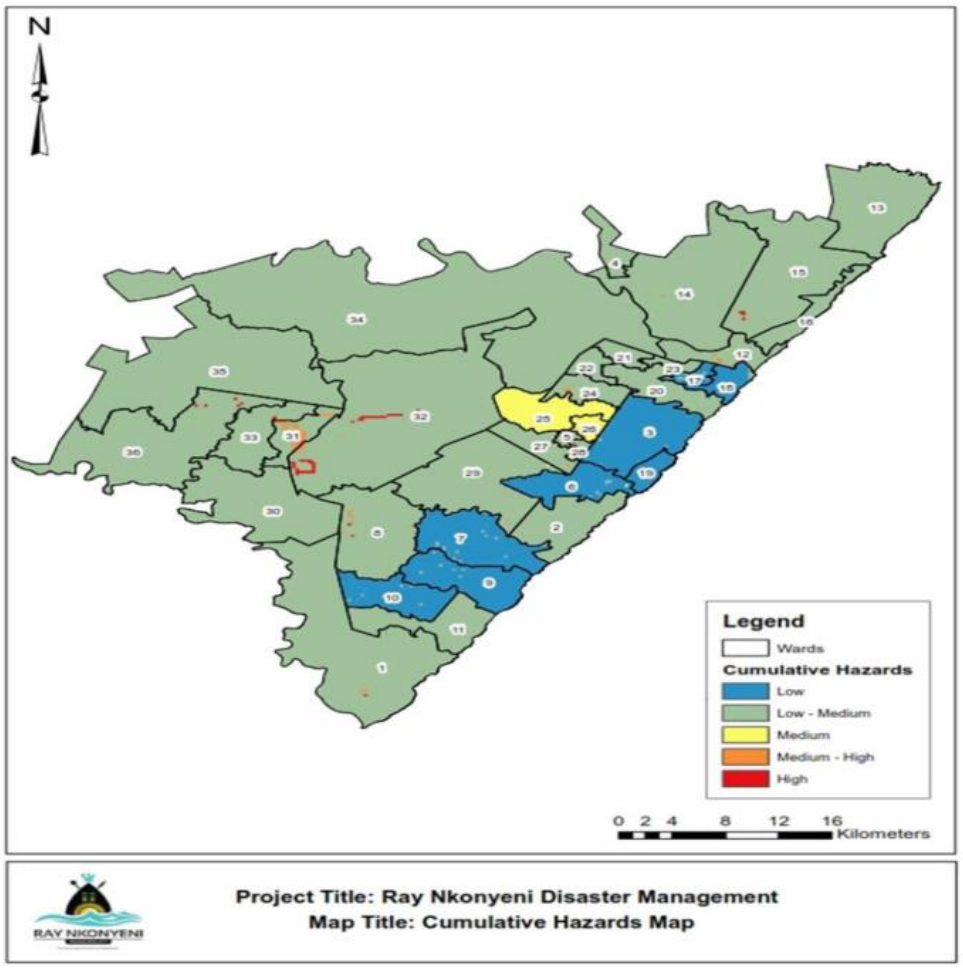


Table 61: Climate Adaptation Programme(s)

NAME OF PROJECT	BUGDET	TARGET AREA	YEAR
Invasive Alien plants control plan (Ray Nkonyeni Municipality – address fire risk)	R200, 000	Ray Nkonyeni	2021-2023

3.2.16.7 Hazardous Areas

Map 25: RNM Cumulative Hazards



Source: RNM Disaster Management Sector Plan (2022)

3.2.16.8 Risk Reduction and Prevention

In order to ensure disaster risk reduction in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality the DMC must: monitor, assess, and co-ordinate Council's disaster risk management arrangements, placing particular focus on risk reduction strategies;

- collaborate, coordinate and monitor progress on joint projects and programmes and their integration into the IDP process; support the municipal Disaster Management Satellite Centre in its activities;
- review the disaster management plan of the municipality; review departmental disaster management plans and the plans of other municipal entities in Council's area annually to ensure that the plans are integrated, current, and consistent with Council's Disaster Management Framework;
- promote joint standards of practice across all municipality entities and line functions; monitor progress on the implementation of priority projects aimed *at risk reduction; and*
- Promote and support disaster risk awareness campaigns within the municipality as well as within communities.



3.2.16.9 Prevention and Mitigation

In order to ensure disaster prevention and mitigation in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality the DMC must:

- provide the Disaster Management Satellite Centre with timely information and advice on disaster management related issues;
- ensure the application and enforcement of laws and by-laws by municipality entities relating to disaster management within their jurisdiction;
- promote structural and non-structural mitigation measures;
- develop appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies for the known hazard threat of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality; and
- Assist in the development of appropriate early warning systems for the municipal area.

3.2.16.10 Emergency Preparedness

- In order to ensure emergency preparedness, the DMC must:
- ensure that all departments engage in contingency planning for all priority risks; plan for all residual risk after the disaster risk reduction initiatives had been taken into consideration;
- ensure and participate in desk top exercises on a bi-annual basis in order to keep up to date on roles and responsibilities in the activation and operation of the Disaster Management Centre;
- ensure a rapid and efficient response and recovery in the event a disaster threatens to occur or occurs in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality area;
- make recommendations to Council regarding disaster management matters; and
- Make recommendations to Council on the declaration of a local state of disaster (see section 54 and 55 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002)

With respect to the implementation of the Act, a risk assessment must be undertaken when one or more of the vulnerability reduction criteria (reflected in the table below) are considered priorities in any project or programme initiated by RNM.

Table 62: Maximising vulnerability reduction outcomes

Key Vulnerability Criteria	Examples of where risk assessments must be done
Increased sustainability of a development project or programme to support vulnerable households.	As part of the planning for an infrastructural development, for example, assessing the likelihood of weather, flooding, subsidence and other threats damaging the structure, so that these can be factored into the construction specifications.
Reduction of potential harmful consequences associated with industrial, commercial or other developments	As part of environmental impact assessments for large-scale developments, including industrial, commercial and other enterprises that may increase disaster risk.
Increased understanding of a rapidly changing risk for improved risk management planning	In a flood-prone area that experiences considerable population growth and is facing increased land erosion.



Increased robustness of development initiatives in poor communities and areas	In an informal settlement characterised by recurrent 'small 'and 'medium-size' disaster losses that undermine assets and livelihoods.
Management of high-risk periods and conditions to ensure service and/or business continuity	Electricity transmission lines and rail infrastructure, as well as health and emergency services, to ensure these essential services do not 'fail 'under expected high-risk conditions.
Provision of appropriate support for at-risk activities, services, areas, communities and households following an 'alert '.	Following a drought warning or cholera alert in rural areas, to identify communities and households most at risk and to focus or target preparedness and response actions.

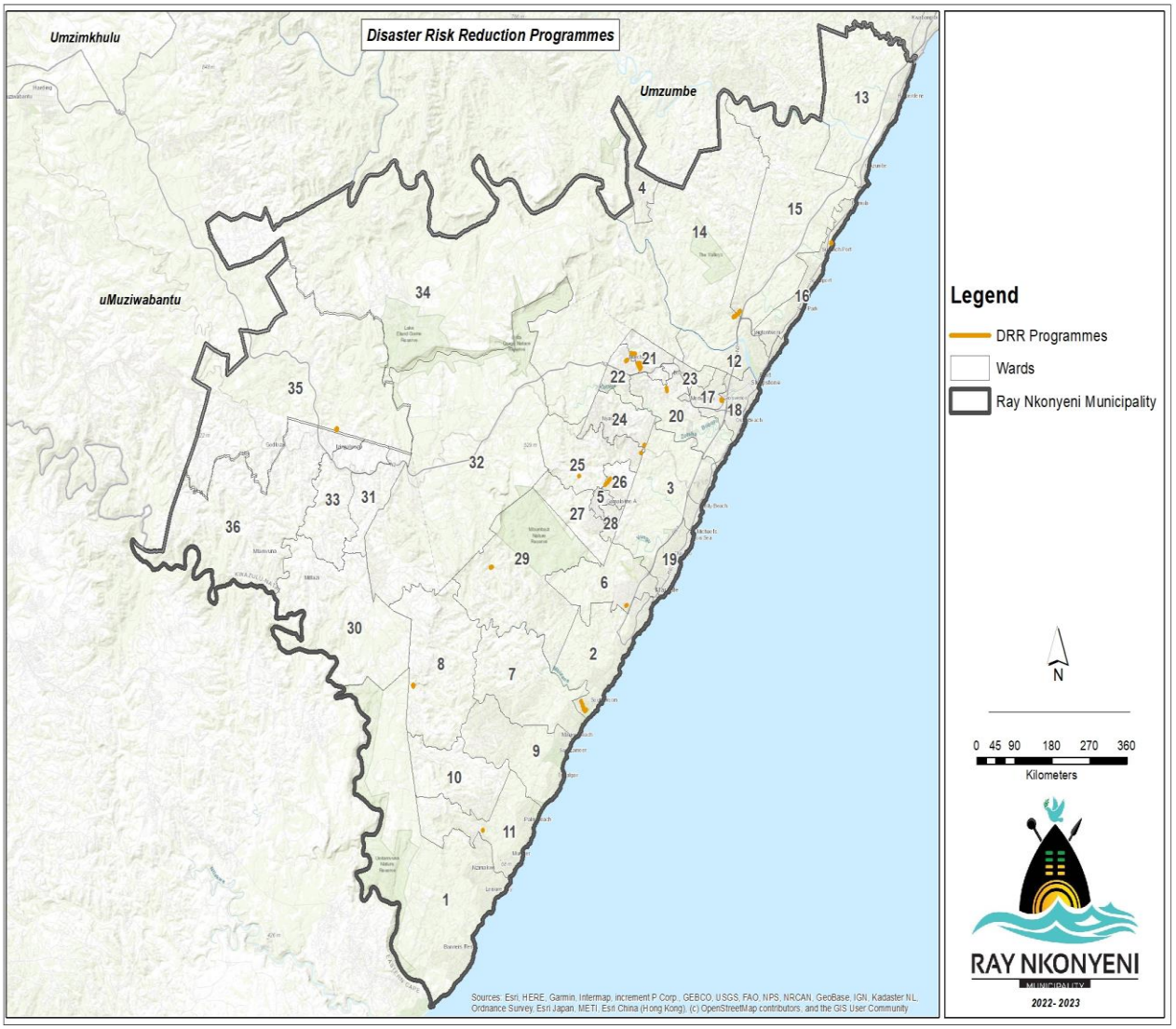
3.2.16.11 Disaster Risk Reduction Planning

On the left-hand side of the framework, 'Disaster Risk Reduction Planning', consist of Vulnerability Reduction that are present in the municipality as a whole. The Specific Risk Reduction Projects include on one hand future developments (planned for though the IDP) that should be assessed and on the other hand any area where a combination of vulnerabilities, hazards and/or a lack of capacities pose a specific (or combination of) high risk(s) to the population, infrastructure and environment. Fire and Rescue does have a budget of R23m.

Table 63: Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by the Municipality

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	YEAR
School fire awareness campaigns	R12 000	Ray Nkonyeni	July 2022- June 2023
Settlements and Taxi ranks public education on fire safety	R16 000	Ray Nkonyeni	July 2022- June 2023
Traditional Leaders and Traditional Councils community fire safety education	R16 000	Ray Nkonyeni	July 2022- June 2023
Fire risks prevention and reduction	R12 000	Ray Nkonyeni	July 2022- June 2023
DISASTER MANAGEMENT RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMMES			
Community Awareness campaigns	R11 000	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023
Basic Disaster Management Training	R 6 000	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023
DRM workshops	R 6 000	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023
Establishment of ward-based structures	R 4 000	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023
Monitor low levels bridges	R 7 000	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023
Floods awareness	R 9 000	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023
COVID-19	R430 000	Ward level	
Operational Budget	R10 M	Ward level	July 2022- June 2023

Map 26: Disaster Risk Reduction Programmme



3.2.16.12 Contingency Planning

The right-hand side of the framework focuses on contingency planning. This type of planning has two components: for the most prevalent hazards, the municipality should have a contingency plans in place that can be activated before or during the impact of a specific hazard ('Hazard Specific Contingency Plans').

As it is impossible to plan for every hazard, the contingency planning should also include generic plans. For the purpose of drawing up such plans, the most important issues have been listed in the framework (public health, command and control, shelter etc.)

Risk of a certain hazard can change over time. It is therefore necessary that all aspects of the framework are adapted accordingly. Continuous assessment is necessary for sound disaster risk management planning which will therefore assist in the prevention and reduction of disaster incidents.



3.2.16.13 Response and Recovery

i. Disaster Response, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

In order to achieve the requirements of the Act calling for an integrated and co-ordinated policy that will provide for rapid and effective response to disasters and to post disaster recovery, it is imperative that mechanisms are put in place which leaves no room for confusion when a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur in council's area. This requires clear allocation of roles and responsibilities and concisely defined procedures and protocols for all operational personnel, other relevant role players, communities at risk, and the public in general. This key performance area seeks to ensure that disaster response and recovery planning for the municipality achieves these objectives.

ii. Preparedness and early warning

Objectives

- To establish effective early warning systems in the RNM that will ensure rapid and effective actions by essential and emergency services;
- that households, communities and areas at risk are able to respond timeously and appropriately; and
- in order to avert or reduce the potential impacts on people in terms of health, personal injury, loss of life, damage to property, infrastructure or environments

The RNM DMO is primarily responsible to ensure that it has the technical capacity to identify and monitor hazards and must ensure that mechanisms are in place for the receipt, dissemination and appropriate responses to standard early warnings issued by organs of state tasked with primary responsibility for a specific hazard.

DMO is responsible to prepare and issue hazard warnings of significance for the municipal area in a timely and effective manner and to ensure that the warnings are disseminated to those communities known to be most at risk to the hazard including those in isolated and/or remote areas. Warnings must include information and guidance that will enable those at risk to increase their safety and take risk avoidance measures to reduce losses.



iii. Operational plans for disaster response and recovery

DMO is responsible to ensure the development of operational plans for disaster response and recovery when a disaster occurs or threatens to occur in the RNM area of jurisdiction and the facilitation of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and projects.

Such plans must be prepared consistent with the national guidelines. The RNM DMO must ensure effective *strategic* co-ordination and management of response and recovery operations for its area.

iv. The RNM DMO has primary responsibility to facilitate:

The development of a standard operational guide for the establishment of Joint Operations Centres (JOCs) to:

- Ensure the effective tactical co-ordination and management of response and recovery operations for major incidents and significant events which occur or threaten to occur in the area and
- Ensure that each response agency identified which can contribute to the response and recovery efforts – whether it be an essential service; an emergency service; community volunteer; a non-governmental organisation;
- a community based organisation; or a private sector agent – prepares and submits an operational plan applicable to their particular functional area which is in accordance with the national field operation guidelines (FOGs).

v. Training and Awareness objectives

- To promote and facilitate non-accredited and accredited education and training opportunities for all disaster risk management stakeholders:
- To identify and implement appropriate disaster risk management training programs for schools in the area to increase knowledge and capacity.
- To identify and implement appropriate disaster risk management training programs for the communities to increase knowledge and capacity.
- To ensure that traditional knowledge and coping strategies are included in the training programs where appropriate.

vi. Schools Programs

Disaster risk management training programs for the purposes of disseminating information on disaster risk management are in place in most schools. The creation of programs relating to disaster management in schools, focus on relevant and appropriate aspects of disaster risk management, have also been encouraged.

vii. Dissemination and use of traditional knowledge

All training and awareness programmes undertaken within the municipality must take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster risk management, as per section 7(2).

viii. Community training programmes

Education and training programmes for communities must focus on risk awareness, risk reduction and preparedness. Where appropriate, communities must be given the opportunity to modify and enhance training programmes through the inclusion of indigenous knowledge, practices and values, and the incorporation of local experience of disaster and disaster risk management.



Cognisance of the risk assessment for the area must be taken when such programmes are developed.

ix. Government Officials and relevant role players

Training programmes for government officials and policy makers must include modules on planning, hazards, prevention, risk reduction and preparedness.

x. Public Awareness Policy

An integrated public awareness strategy to promote a culture of risk avoidance among all role players and across all departments must be developed and implemented. Such a strategy is necessary for the promotion of an informed, alert and self-reliant society capable of playing its part in supporting and co-operating with the municipality in all aspects of risk and vulnerability reduction.

The ability of the public to understand the nature of commonly encountered hazards in their communities to manage and reduce risks; to develop risk avoidance behaviour patterns; and to respond appropriately and timeously when disasters occur or are threatening to occur, is dependent on knowledge and access to reliable information. In order to inculcate

Risk-avoidance behaviour by all stakeholders, public awareness campaigns aimed at raising consciousness about disaster risks must provide information on how to reduce vulnerability and exposure to hazards. Public information should be disseminated through the media, schools, public gatherings and through any other suitable network.

xi. Media involvement

The local print and radio media are involved in community awareness programmes.

xii. Policy Directives and Legislative Mandates

The IDP review is guided by binding and nonbinding national and provincial legislations including policies, programmes and strategies that need to be considered in the municipal planning and development processes.

The Non-attendance of provincial department poses the following challenges and limitations for the municipality:

- Limited level of engagement and knowledge sharing
- Department budget for projects that are not urgent to communities
- Departments' projects do not have impact
- Some sectors are neglected and some remain unfunded
- No proper alignment, Duplication of funding and Fiscal Dumping



3.2.17 Cross Cutting Key Findings

Table 64: Key Findings

KEY CHALLENGES	DESCRIPTION
1. Urbanised Coastal Zone	The coastal strip is very urbanized and developed.
2. Manufacturing Sector is limited to the coastal strip	All the economic development is centralized along the urban areas.
3.Climate change	Due to climate change that the municipality occasionally experiences, floods occur leaving behind distraction.
4.Impoverished rural interior	There is no development in the hinterland
5.Insufficient environmental by-laws	Due to lack of budget, the municipality is unable to develop some environmental bylaws whiuch has resulted to many eyesore activities
6.Air emmissions from industrial areas	Harzardous emmissions has resulted in some industries being sued by communities
7.Time delay to call outs	This has resulted in many unnecessary deaths due to time delays
8.Limited Tools	The municipality is operating with very minimal tools. There is shortage of vehicles and other essential working tools

Table 65: Disaster and Fire Rescue SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness
• Disaster Management Plan is in place • Public awareness disaster programmes are in • place • Schools programmes are also in place • The risk reduction plan is in place • Disaster management Framework is in place • Have adequate disaster relief items	• Shortage of disaster staff • Shortage of heavy-duty fire engines • Do not have reservists • Shortage of disaster vehicles



• Good working relationship with Ugu District Disaster Management • Member of FPA • Disaster management Advisory Forum • Ward profiles were done	
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Have adequate Expertise • To expand on firesafety programmes • To increase CCTV operations to monitor disaster • To expand on GIS information	• Shortage of staff • RNM have old vehicles • Staff turnover • Extension of informal settlemt • Time delays to call outs
Fire Services	
Strengths	**Weakness**
• 24 Hour shift operation • 24 Hour Control Room operation • Enormous fire expertise qualified personnel • 3 satellite stations • Firesafety section backup to neighboring Municipalities • 2 x CCTV Rooms • Have protective clothing • Member of District Fire Forum	• Need more staff • Shortage of Fire Engines • Currently we got old Fire Engines • We do not have emergency software • Poor two-way radio communication • PARTAC training for 6 fire fighters
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Service providers in place to deal with repairs to vehicles • Staff back up for disaster issues • Member of FPA • To expand fire safety • To expand on the ranking structure • Service provider to supply disaster relief	• Managing of Veld fire season • Covid – 19 spread – Ugu District being hot spot • Water cut offs in all wards • Extension on informal settlement • Frequent vehicles break down


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FIRE AND RESCUE
NPS 60184



3.3 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2021/2022 MEC Comments	Corrective measure
1. Vacancy rate increased from 21% to 24.7%. To continue reducing vacancy rate	Refer to 3.3.4
2. To fill CFO position	CFO has been appointed ***(See attachment 8: RNM Organogram)***
3. To continue recruiting people living with disabilities to at least 2% representation.	The current employment rate of disabled employees now is at 1%, see section 3.3.3

3.3.1 Organizational Development

Section 51 of the Municipality System Act 32 of 2000 stipulates that a municipality must establish and organize its administration in a manner that will enable it to:

- Be performance-oriented and focused on the objectives of local Government
- Perform its functions:Through operationally effective and appropriate administrative units and mechanism and /or When necessary on a decentralized basis; and Maximize efficiency of communication and decision-making within the administration
- Be responsive to the needs of the Local Communities;
- Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff, and
- Be performance-orientated and focused on the objects of local government as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution and its developmental duties as required by Section 153 of the Constitution.

The Back to Basics Policy further emphasizes a focus on building strong municipal administrative systems and processes. It includes ensuring that administrative positions are filled with competent and committed people whose performance is closely monitored. It further details the basic requirements that needs to be monitored which include critical positions to be filled with competent and qualified persons, municipal organograms be realistic etc. Also, one of the five pillars of the Back to Basics approach talks to building an institutional and administrative capabilities.Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has fully adhered to the Back to Basics talking to filling up critical positions as well as having a realistic organogram.With regards to the principle of building institutional and administrative capabilities, as well aas adhereing to the Back to Basics Policy, the municipality can undoubtedly confirm that, yes, it has aligned itself accordingly.

3.3.1.1 Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development Strategies

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has developed and adopted goals and objectives that talk to the municipal transformation and organizational development to enhance service delivery.and address key challenges. The adopted goals are are fully aligned to the KZN PGDS. Below are the municipality's adopted strategic goals:



i. To foster effective and efficient Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR)
ii. To ensure on-going human resource development
iii. To attract and retain skilled employees
iv. To be an innovative organisation with improved performance

3.3.2 Institutional Arrangements

Addressing the building of a strong municipal system Back to Basics pillar,Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has the following institutional arrangements:

- **Municipal Governance(Council)**
  His Worship Mr Mayor, Councillor I.S. Mqadi, is chair for Council which comprises of seventy (70) Councillors. Council sits once a month or when an urgency arises. Its main duty is to deliberate on issues brought forward bt the Executive Committee and other issues thereof, and then adopt.
  The municipality is diverse in terms of political representation, and is run in a very democratic manner,which is transparent.Political parties represented in the Council are six (6) in total, being the ANC, DA,IFP,EFF,AIC &VFPLUS. There are thirty six (36) ward councillors and thirty five (34) Party Representatives representatives (PR).

- **Executive Committee (EXCO)**
  The Executive Committee is the top decision making structure in the municipality. It consists of twelve (12) councillors), consisting of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker, Chief Whip and eight other members representing the ANC, DA and IFP. The ANC members in the committee are the seven portfolio chairpersons. The Exco committee is chaired by the Mayor and sits twice a month, deliberating and noting issues raised in the different municipal portfolio committes. The issues are then sent to Council for adoption. Further more, this committee is a day-to- day committee of Council, which means, they are full time office bearers in the municipality. Council is chaired by the Speaker, and sits once every month.

- **Portfolio Commitees**
  The municipality consists of seven (7) subject specialization portfolio committees with eleven (11) politicians each as members,and some members sit in two different portfolios.Each committee sits once a month to deliberate on departmental issues with regards to administration and service delivery issues,and chaired by an Exco Member. Departmental managers, headed by their HoD sit in these meetings to account where possible. These portfolio committees are:



Table 66: RNM Portfolio Committees

Portfolio	Governance	Administation
Strategic Planning and Governevenance	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoD x1 -Manager Youth Development -Manager Stake Holder Relations and Customer Care -Manager Special Programmes -Senior Manager Strategic Planning -Manager Speaker's Office
Corporate Services	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoD x1 -Manager Human Resources -Manager Legal and Compliance -Manager Estates and Administration -Manager Fleet Management -Manager Administration management -Manager Information Technology-Vacanct -Manager Labour Relations and Wellness
Development Planning	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoD x1 -Senior Manager Building Control -Manager Town Planning -Manager Environmental Management and Signage - Control -Manager Aviation Services -Manager Local Economic Development and Tourism -Manager Technology Hub
Public Safety	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoD x1 -Superintendents Law Enforcements x2 -Superintended Operations -Public transport and administration -Manager Fire, Rescue and Disaster -Manager Motor Licensing and Bureau
Community Services	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoD x1 -Manager Cleansing and Waste Management X2 -Manager Education and Waste Minimization -Manager Arts and Culture -Manager Aquatic Safety
Treasury	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoDx1 -Manager Budgeting and Reporting -Manager Supply Chain Management -Manager Revenue Management -Manager Expenditure management -Manager Asset Management
Technical Services	Chaiperson 11 X Cllrs	HoD x1 -Manager Human Settlement -Vacant -Manager Mechanical Engineering -Vacant -Manager Electrical Engineering -Manager Project Management -Manager Facilities Management -Manager Roads and Storm Water -Manager Institutional & Social Development



- **Traditional authorities**

  Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act No 117 of 1998,stipulates that Traditional Authorities (Amakhosi) may participate through their leaders in the proceedings of the Councl of that municipality. As per Cogta public participation directive, each municipal council is to have 2 Amakhosi participating. Ray Nkonyeni Municipali has fully adhered to that.

- **Municipal Administration**

  The administration is headed by the Municipal Manager, Mr SM Mbili. The administration is structured in to seven operational departments, being:

  - Department of Community Services (DCOMMS)
  - Department of Corporate Services (DCS
  - Department of Strategic Planning (DSPG)
  - Department of Technical Services (DTS)
  - Department Development Planning Services (DDPS) &
  - Department of Public Safety (DPS)

3.3.3 Organogram

The municipality developed a new organogram which was adopted by Council in August 2016 reviewed annually,and has since been reviewed ***(See attachment 8: RNM Organogram)***.The transformation process commenced in 2004 whereby the system of Section 57 Managers was adopted. Due to municipal grading as regulated by organized local government structures, the municipality over the years has faced challenges in retaining employees attributed to a number of reasons such as the institutions which often offer more attractive packages. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has since addressed this by having more attractive packages and other benefits to ensure its employees are retained.

Ray Nkonyeni municipality has a total staff compliment of 1083. As per the Back to Basics pillar which talks to local government ensuring that the top six posts (Municipal Manager, Finance, Infrastructure and Corporate Services, Community development and Development Planning and Gorvenance are filled by competent and qualified persons, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has adhered to that by having these posts filled. The municipality has seven designated depatments as mentioned in the executive summary, and all these have been filled with qualified Section 57 Managerial positions, which are:

- 5 permanent males
- 2 permanent females

In terms of women empowerment, the municipality has since started prioritizing more deserving females to management positisions, (see organogram). With regards to employees living with disability, there are eleven (11) out of 1083 (Current permanent status) = 1 %. Below is a summarized table of employees living with disability.



Table 67: Employees Living with Disability

DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT	DISABILITY
General Assistant	Community Services	Artificial leg
General Assistant	Community Services	Limping
Supervisor	Technical Services	Limping
General Assistant	Community Services	Partially blind
General Assistant	Community Services	Limping
CCTV Operator	Public Safety	Wheelchair bound
CCTV Operator	Public Safety	Crutches
Control room Operator	Public Safety	Crutches
Control room Operator	Public Safety	Wheelchair bound
Traffic Warden	Public Safety	Limping

3.3.4 Vacancy rate

Vacancy rate over the past few years was sitting at 26%, however, the percentatge has since declined and now stands at 27% due to budget constraints.

The following table shows the total staff complement categorized according to Departments within the municipality.

Table 68: Vacancy Rate

VACANCY RATE				
DEPARTMENT	TOTAL POSTS	VACANCIES	VACANCY RATE ON APPROVED POSTS	FUNDED VACANCIES
OFFICE OF THE MM	11	2	18%	3
CORPORATE SERVICES	67	6	9%	6
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SERVICES	81	32	40%	1
PUBLIC SAFETY	284	85	30%	8
COMMUNITY SERVICES	637	157	25%	22
STRATEGIC PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE	42	8	19%	3
TREASURY	89	14	16%	3
TECHNICAL SERVICES	261	89	34%	4
TOTAL POSTS	**1472**	**393**	**27%**	**50**
VACANCY RATE			**27%**	**3%**

3.3.5 Municipal Powers and Functions

The significance of integrating sector plans into the IDP is to provide a demonstration of how they relate to one another. It also outlines a sector plan integration process which will guide our municipality as we integrate various sector plans in our IDP to ensure the realization of integrated development and alignment. The following table illustrates the functions that are undertaken by Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, Ugu as a District as well as by other Sectors within the District as priority function per COGTA.



Table 69: Municipal Powers and Functions

	Powers and Functions of the Municipality	Ugu DM	Shared with other services	Ray Nkonyeni LM	KPA
1	Air pollution	X			Cross-Cutting
2	Building regulations			x	Basic Service Delivery
3	Electricity and gas reticulation		X		Basic Service Delivery
4	Firefighting services			x	Basic Service Delivery
5	Local tourism		X		Local Economic Development
6	Municipal airports			x	Cross cutting
7	Municipal planning			x	Cross cutting
8	Municipal health services	X			Basic Service Delivery
9	Municipal public transport			x	Basic Service Delivery
10	Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to the m under this Constitution or any other law			x	Basic Service Delivery
11	Control of undertakings that sell liquor To the public			x	Basic Service Delivery
12	Facilities for the accommodation-area And burial of animals			x	Basic Service Delivery
13	Fencing and fences			x	Basic Service Delivery
14	Licensing of dogs			x	Basic Service Delivery
15	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public			x	Basic Service Delivery



16	Local amenities			x	Basic Service Delivery
17	Local sport facilities			X	Basic Service Delivery
18	Markets			x	LED
19	Municipal abattoirs			x	LED
20	Municipal parks and recreation			x	Basic Service Delivery
21	Municipal roads			x	Basic Service Delivery
22	Noise pollution			x	Basic Service Delivery
23	Pounds			x	Basic Service Delivery
24	Public places			x	Basic Service Delivery
25	Refuse removal, refuse dumps & solid waste disposal			x	Basic Service Delivery
26	Street trading			x	Basic Service Delivery
27	Street lighting			x	Basic Service Delivery
28	Traffic and parking			**x**	Basic Service Delivery

3.3.6 Institutional Capacity and Human Resource Development

In response to building institutions and municipal capabilities as per the Back to Basics, pillar no.5, the municipality has responded by ensuring that strategies, policies and plans that talk to these are developed and implemented. Further more, in ensuring that the main core for skills development, meeting equity targets and ensuring that the institution responds to its constitutional mandate responsive, the Human Resource Strategy has been developed. Vison 2036 of the municipality recently adopted by Council clearly stipulates the importance of developing a sound human resource as itbroadens growth and development and this requires an educated, safe,healthy and a happy population. For the municipality to achieve this, adopted plans do not talk to empowering the municipal staff only, but the entire community of RNM by ensuring that community members are equipped with resources to enable a society that is better capacitated interms of skills and knowledge.



Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's Human Resource has adopted all the strategic policies to enable good governance and enhance human resource development.To list but a few below:

3.3.6.1 Human Resource and Management Strategy

The Human Resource Strategy is in place, five year strategy, reviewed and adopted in 2017, and is reviewed annualy,and has since been***(See attachment 9: HR Strategy).***The Strategy's aim is to assist the municipality in the career development of its existing staff, maximise productivity by the optimum implementation of relevant legislations, collective agreements with special emphasis of the Employment Equity Policy. The municipality has major objectives that it seeks to achieve through the strategy as listed below:

- Attract and retain competent staff
- Retain key staff members whose services are regarded as critical
- Identify individual's potential for assuming a higher degree of responsibility
- Help develop a skills base for succession planning
- Ensure career development for staff

The HR strategy is informed by the IDP and SDBIP. The departments would identify their human capacity needs that shall enable them to achieve their annualized targets in the form of SDBIP as well as medium term targets which takes the form of the IDP, and all this is done with the ultimate goal of realizing the vision of the municipalit. HR policies are crafted with the strategy in mind**.**

3.3.6.2 Human Resource Plan

The municipality has never developed a Human Resource Plan and has since requested the assistance of Cogta to give full clarity on what this plan is all about since there is a Human Resource Strategy in place. However, it is clear that this plan should be more detailed and more focused on the short term to ensure the strategic plan is achieved.This will hopefully be done with the assistance of Cogta in the next IDP.

3.3.6.3 Employment Equity Policy

The Employment Equity Policy (EEP) is a five year plan, in place, adopted by Council in 2017, reviewed after five years or when need arises. The municipality is in a planning phase to review it. Deserving females are considered first than males.

The purpose of the Employment Equity Policy is to provide:

- A framework for implementing the principles of the Employment Equity Act.
- A framework for implementing and monitoring Affirmative Action Programmes.
- Basis whereby in 2022 RNM shall have promoted equality, diversity and transformation through elimination of unfair discrimination and the empowerment of designated groups which will reflect RNM demographics.

To this extent, RNM shall have an Employment Equity structure that is transparent, diverse and shall ensure empowerment through multi-skilling; and Commit itself to recruitment and selection process that is fair, non-discriminatory, culture free and accessible, thereby enabling a representative workforce The policy redresses the imbalances of the past in terms of the designated groups (black female, Coloured women and Indian Women). RNM can proudly pronounce that it has adhered to the 2022 SONA whereby the President mentioned that SA must build a society where the injustices of the past no longer define the



lives of the present. In responding, RNM developed the Empoyment Equity Policy which clearly outlines how the municipality intends to undertake the processes of employment to address the past injustices to those deserving, which includes;

- On the gender part when shortlisting, a black female is scored higher than either a black/white male
- The disabled are given preferential attention in terms of employment if they qualify

3.3.6.4 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. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality as a designated employer / municipality, in terms of section 20 of the Employment Equity Act No 55 of 1995, has prepared and implemented an employment equity plan which will achieve reasonable progress towards employment equity. The duration of this plan is three (3) years which is effective from:-27 JUNE 2020-30 JUNE 2023. The below 2 tables summarise employment equity numerical targets including people with disabilities and disabilities only for the current financial year.

Table 70: Employment Equity targets

Numerical targets: Year 3
Start date: 01 JULY 2022 End date: 30 JUNE 2023

Occupational Levels	**Male**				**Female**				**Foreign Nationals**		**Total**
	A	**C**	**I**	**W**	**A**	**C**	**I**	**W**	**Male**	**Female**	
Top management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	23	1	2	1	18	0	2	2	0	0	49
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	110	5	24	11	97	3	12	4	0	0	266
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	227	7	21	8	179	3	20	12	0	0	477
Unskilled and defined decision making	195	6	9	6	158	3	8	5	0	0	390
TOTAL PERMANENT	560	19	56	26	456	9	43	23	0	0	1190



Temporary employees											
GRAND TOTAL	560	19	56	26	456	9	43	23	0	0	1190

Table 71: Numerical targets for people with disabilities only

Occupational Levels	**Male**				**Female**				**Foreign Nationals**		**Total**
	A	**C**	**I**	**W**	**A**	**C**	**I**	**W**	**Male**	**Female**	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	10
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	10
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERMANENT	4	0	2	2	5	0	2	4	0	0	22
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	4	0	2	2	5	0	2	4	0	0	22



Table 72: Current Workforce Profile

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Section 54)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management (Section 56)	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (T14 - T18)	19	1	1	2	18	0	2	2	0	0	45
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (T9 - T13)	105	5	23	7	94	4	6	2	1	0	247
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (T4 - T8)	220	0	15	3	171	4	16	7	0	0	436
Unskilled and defined decision making (T1 - T3)	196	0	3	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	345
TOTAL PERMANENT	546	6	42	12	431	8	24	11	1	0	1081
Non permanent employees	19	0	1	3	28	2	1	1	0	0	55
GRAND TOTAL	565	6	43	15	459	10	25	12	1	0	1136



Table 73: Employees Living with Disabilities Withing Ray Nkonyeni Muncipality Only

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Section 54)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Section 56)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (T14 - T18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (T9 - T13)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (T4 - T8)	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Unskilled and defined decision making (T1 - T3)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL PERMANENT	12	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	19
Non- permanent employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	12	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	19

3.3.6.5 Work Place Skills Plan

The Work place Skills Plan (WSP) is in place, reviewed annualy (March and submitted to the LGSETA annualy as required. For 2021/22 WSP, the municipality submitted in April 2022. This plan is informed by the Employment Equity. The employment equity guidelines form an integral part of planning for training as prescribed in the Skills Development Act.



The Plan is aligned to the WSP. It must be noted however, that in as much as the Plan is effective, there are constraints that come with budget. Projects not budgeted for get recommended for implementation during a financial year thus compromising the programme on the WSP.

The employment equity profile illustrates progress made towards achieving the transformation targets. The Plan reflects the progress the municipality has achieved thus far and actions to address challenges relating to enhanced demographic spread, skills development, fast-tracking, diversity management and organizational culture assessment. This plan is being implemented effectively by amongst other things, putting emphasis on job adverts as well as scoring criteria for short listing and interviews. In this regard, there are special points allocated based on race and gender. The plan amongst other things has ensured that the municipality's employees are capacitated in terms of skills training.New recruits in terms of interns are also capacitated through this plan.

Each financial year a budget is allocated to ensure a smooth plan for all allocated beneficiaries. In terms of trainings, these are conducted internally and if need be beneficiaries are allocated funding to be trained or be skilled in their field of choice in any institution. In total, there are 305 beneficiaries and budget is set aside for each financial year.
Following is a table summarizing the number of beneficiaries in the plan for the current financial year.

Table 74: Occupational Category(beneficiaries)

Occupation category	No of beneficiaries
Councillors	0
Management	13
Professionals	44
Technicians & Associate professionals	37
Clerical support workers	94
Plant & machine operators & assembles	07
Elementary occupations	33
Service and sale workers	77
TOTAL	305

3.3.6.6 Recruitment and Selection Policy

The Recruitment and Selection Policy is in place, adopted in 2017 and is reviewed annually, (March). Its purpose is to set out policy guidelines and principlesregarding the staffing Policy,more especially in terms of recruitment and selection of permanent/non permanent employees and Senior Mnaagement.

The recruitment and selection policy sets out the process of recruiting the suitable candidates for the vacant posts. It starts with the department concerned identifying the vacant post and informing the Corporate Services Department to advertise the same. The Corporate Services would confirm if the post is indeed in the organisational structure as approved by council, and whether the said post is budgeted for in the current financial year.



The Municipal Manager is informed through the memorandum of the request and advised whether there are funds available to fill in that position. The Municipal Manager would then authorize the filling of the said post. The panel responsible for the shortlisting and interviews is chaired by the Head of the Department in which the vacant post has been identified and manager to whom the incumbent shall be reporting forms part of the panel and an official from HR is present throughout the process. Once the successful candidate has been identified, references as they appear in their CV are then contacted. If positive reference is received the memo seeking MM's approval of the recommended candidate is sent to him. Once MM approves the successful candidate is informed.

3.3.6.7 Retention Policy

The Retention policy is being re- developed inline with new Cogta Human Resource regulations with effect from 1st of July, however, targets are stipulated in the SDBIP.

3.3.6.8 Land Disposal Policy

The policy was adopted in 30 June 2020 and is reviewed annually, which it has since been reviewed and would be sent to Council for adoption at the end of June 2022 to promote:

(a) Access by black people to the social and economic benefits of immovable property ownership, development and use;
(b) Social integration and address the imbalances created by apartheid urban planning and racial segregation policies; including land restitution in accordance with the council's policy as amended from time to time;

3.3.6.9 Leave Management Policy

The main purpose of this policy is to regulate taking of leave by employees of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, having regard of the relevant statutory provisions regarding leave. The objective of this policy is to simplify the rules and regulations contained in the following agreements and legislative documents

3.3.7 Information Technology Strategy (IT)

There is a fully designated section within the municipality that is responsible for all IT related matters. IT Strategy was adopted in March 2017 and is a 5 year Strategy which is reviewed annualy, and it has since been adopted by Council, March 2022. The purpose of the strategy is to give a focus and framework for future IT Investments and projects linking these into the priorities of the IDP. It is also aimed at raising the profile and awareness of the importance of IT investments and the governance which surrounds these and associated benefits realization. It also provides an effective technology architecture which not only provides robust and reliable underpinning to municipal services but is an architecture which acts as an enabler and catalyst for service delivery both within the municipality and across our strategic partners. Basically, the strategy addresses the long term vision of the municipality.The implementation of the strategy reports are submitted to Corporate Management on quarterly basis as indicated in the municipality's Service and Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

There a number of adopted IT related policies, ***(See table 82)***

3.3.8 Inter-Governmental Relations Structures (District)

Ray Nkonyeni municipality actively participates in a number of IGR forums. The municipality has a dedicated IGR officer, the Stake holder Relations and Customer Care Manager.



However, the official is not specifically labelled as IGR officer but is within the organogram and has the specific responsibility of IGR within their job description.

The IGR consists of a number of structures/forums tasked with certain roles as mentioned above.These structures/Forums on their meetings need to come up with solutions to problems. All sector departments within the municipality are fully represented in the IGR Forums. In terms of monitoring discussiions and implementation, each designated forum has a monitoring tool to check progress on each issue that needed attention. All findings are tabled to the Mayor's Forum who then report to their respective Councils. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality further has a committee calle Rapid Response Team which looks into urgent matters arising pertaining service delivery in wards.Once such a matter is reported to the municipality, the task team assemblies and go to that particular ward/area affected and discuss it with the members of the community. Such a matter is then dealt with immediately. In terms of National and Provincial strategic pronouncements, the IGR does adhere to them.Issues that are pronounced by these 2 spheres of government, are deliberated in all the IGR Forums.

Following are brief summaries of each forum:

i. The Premier's Coordination Forum (PCF)

The objective of the PCF is to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations and cooperative government between provincial government and municipalities to ensure integrated, effective and efficient service delivery. Amongst the many issues discussed in this Forum,this is the main core to ensure if municipalities are inline with the Provincial pronouncement.

In accordance with the Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) Act (2005), RNM's Mayor participates in the PCF coordinated by the Office of the Premier.

- The forum discusses mainly issues that affect local Government.
- It sits four times a year. The Premier chairs the forum
- MEC Cogta is the co-host
- Other than Municipal Mayors, the Province invites Municipal Managers, CFOs and Deputy Mayors to sit in this Forum.

ii. Mayor's Forum (Political Command)

In accordance with the IGR Act (2005), a Mayor's Forum was established in 2006 for the District. The role of a district intergovernmental forum is to serve as a consultative forum for the district municipality and the local municipalities in the district to discuss and consult each other on matters of mutual interest, including (a) draft national and provincial policy and legislation relating to matters Ugu District's Mayor's Forum is fully functional and all its local mayors fully participate. The District Mayor's Forum fulfill its mandate in as far as intergovernmental responsibilities are concerned. Matters discussed in the forum always take priority as the district does not want to lose sight of its mission:

- meets on a regular basis
- The District Mayor chairs this forum
- It discusses issues around service delivery and challenges affecting Locals as well as resolutions taken at Provincial level



Iii Speaker's Forum

The Speakers' Forum sets the direction for the sector and is the highest decision making-body of the sector that oversees the management and coordination of sector programmes. This Forum draws up the policy framework that guides the work of the sector.The Ugu District has an established Speakers Forum with all local municipalities' speakers participating. Programmes discussed in the forum are fully monitored to ensure communities are served with diligence in as far as basic services is concerned.
The purpose of the establishment of the Speakers forum is therefore to ensure that:

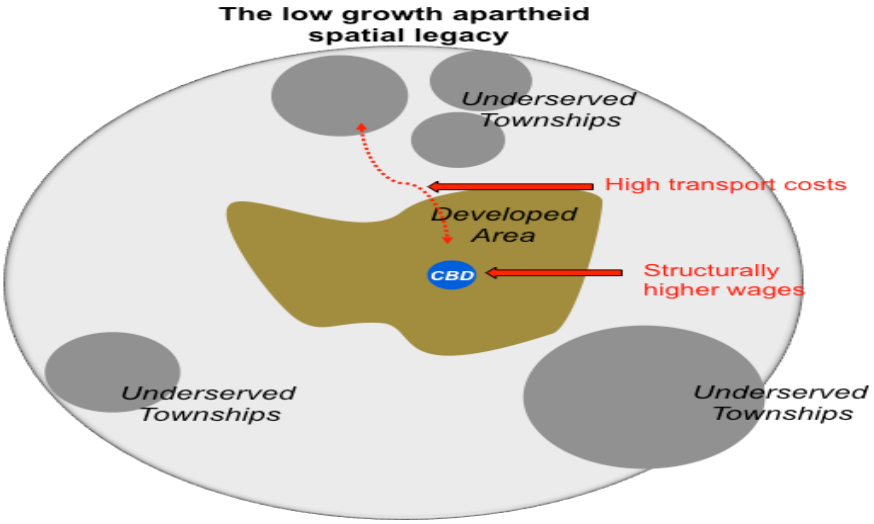
- There is uniformity and consistency in the management and operation of the Offices of the Speakers of the Ugu District Municipality,
- To facilitate and oversee that the programmes and initiatives of Speakers at local municipalities are implemented,
- To identify and implement programmes aimed at realizing one of the key objectives of local government ,i.e. deepen democracy,
- To coordinate and ensure active participation of communities in matters of local governance,
- To ensure coordination and streamlining at all the member municipalities,
- To initiate and implement training and capacity building programs for councilors.

The Speakers forum has one ordinary meeting per quarter, provided that the other members may request a special meeting by making a written submission to the chairperson. The Chairperson of the Forum is the Speaker of the District Municipality. Meetings of the Speakers Forum rotates among member municipalities.One of the core duties of this forum is to table to full council all that was discussed in all the IGR structures for comments.

iv. The Municipal Manager's Forum (Technical Command)

The state's capacity is weakest where socio-economic pressures are the greatest. This is the result of the planning imbalances of the past.The diagram below illustrates what most municipalities currently face, but not limited to it alone. The municipal Managers' forum is a platform to discuss them.

Illustration 14: The Low Growth Apartheid Spatial Legacy





The Municipal Manager's Forum was also established in 2005 by Ugu District and meets on regular basis, with all four local municipalities fully participating. Issues raised at this forum are discussed at Corporate Management meetings in all the locals. Amongst other issues discussed, the Forum sees to it that resolutions taken at Mayors forum are being implemented. It also discusses challenges experienced at each local municipality as explained in the diagram. Munimec, which is a technical support for PCF discusses issues affecting at both local and District levels and so these issues are further discussed at the Managers' Forum and seek way forward.

v. Chief Financial Officer's Forum

This Forum is a platform for the various local municipalities within the district to discuss issues on finance. Forum members provide feedback during formulation of their local budget and regularly receive information regarding budget pressures.

Within the Ugu District, there is a functionality of CFO Forums and are held on a quarterly basis to discuss financial management issues. All locals within the district are full members of this Forum. The Chairperson for this Forum is the CFO of the District. This Forum also deliberates on Audit opinions.It fully adheres to the National Treasury requirements on how to conduct finances.

vi. Planners Forum

A Planners' Forum offers a unique opportunity to talk informally about local issues, to share ideas and to receive updates from sthe Government and sector departments whose work may impact land use. The Planners' Forum also satisfies requirements for credentialed planners towards professional development through advanced-level presentations provided by professionals on an array of timely and relevant planning subjects. Othe issues discussed include coordinating IDPs to:

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

In this regard, the Forum fully aligns to the SPLUMA principles. The planners' forum meetings are held on a monthly basis. Meetings are chaired by the district IDP Manager. The Planning Development Unit renders secretarial services; The Forum consists of the four local municipalities. IDP Managers and town Planners coordinate technical submissions.

vii. District Batho Pele Forum

This is an approach to get public servants committed to serving people and to find ways to improve service delivery.Ugu district has a dedicated forum to address such issues and information is escalated to other levels if need be or if findings are there, they are immediately addressed.

This Forum sits once per quarter, chaired by the District Champion. Representatives in the Forum consist of the District champion, the four local municipalities' champions and Sector Departments. Issues discussed are mainly on complaints management and Batho Pele programme.

3.3.9 Institutional Structures

For any institution to be fully functional, it needs to have functional structures inplace. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has its institutional structures in place and comprise of:

i. IDP Steering Committee



- Develops terms of reference for various planning activities
- Provides guidance on planning matters
- Monitors IDP and review progress on a quarterly basis
- Make recommendations to the IDP Forum
- Takes decisions on administrative matters in line with legislations, policies and COGTA guidelines
- Give strategic support and give guidance to the IDP unit
- Ensures that information is provided to the IDP unit in time and communicates IDP issues with staff members and ensures that Strategic Planning manager does not end up thumb sucking information
- Overall Management including appointments of consultants
- Refers matters to relevant committees for further investigations, research and alignment
- Closely monitors and evaluates consultants' progress and performance
- Considers inputs from all stakeholders and make amendments accordingly.

ii. IDP Cluster meetings Commitee

- It is chaired by a Political Head
- Provide technical assistance on Planning matters
- Make recommendations to the Steering committee
- Provide departmental issues that have influence on planning
- Consider inputs from sub committees
- Assists in developing terms of reference for consultants

iii. Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) is a committee of the municipal council, appointed in accordance with section 79 of the Structures Act. Members of this committee do not sit in any portfolio within the municipality. The main purpose of the MPAC is to exercise oversight over the executive functionaries of council and to ensure good governance in the municipality. In order for the MPAC to fulfil this oversight role, it needs to be provided with the necessary information and documentation to interrogate the actions of the executive.

The MPAC committee is made up of seven councilors represented by all the political parties represented in Council. It is chaired by the ruling party and makes recommendations to Council on monthly basis. Amongst other duties, the committee oversees the work of Exco, portfolio committee, OPMS, does special investigations and other adhoc assignments.

The MPAC must interrogate the following financial aspects addressed in the Municipal Finance Management Act:

- Unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure (Section 29)
- Unauthorized, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure (Section 32)
- Quarterly report of the mayor on the implementation of the budget and the state of affairs of the municipality / SDBIP (Section 52(d)
- Monthly budget statements (Section 71)
- Mid-year budget and performance assessment (Section 72)



- Mid-year budget and performance assessment of municipal entities (Section 88)
- Reports to Council as mandated by the Legislation

iv. Tribunal

- The Tribunal (MPT/JMPT processes land use applications.
- Sits once a month
- The head of department, Development Planning Services chairs the Tribunal
- The Executive Council is the Appeal Authority

v. IDP Representative Forum

- Sits quarterly
- Chaired by the Deputy Mayoy
- Make inputs and comments on the IDP
- Heads of Departments, Sector Departments, Stakeholders and Councilors participate

vi. LED Forum

- Sits quarterly
- Stakeholders and Sector Departments participate
- The Forum is chaired by a politician
- Forum aimed at unlocking LED issues

vii. TROIKA

This is a team of the municipality's top leadership politicians, chaired by the Mayor. It consists of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip. It meets once a month and deliberate on administration and political issues.

viii. Internal Audit Committee

- Reports directly to the municipal Manager and further reports it's functionally directly to an Audit Committee which consists only of external members and sits on onthly basis
- The Unit has a fully fledged staff which comprises of a manager, Senior Auditor and and three (3) officers
- Internal Audit Activity s the Accounting Officer and Senior Management in achieving their objectives and to discharge their responsibilities by providing an independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the municipality's operations
- Internal Audit also helps the municipality to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Internal audit is an appraisal function established within the municipality to independently examine and evaluate the activities of the municipality as a service to the Council in particular and to management in general.



ix.Bid Committees

The municipality has fully fledged Bid Committees. Each Bid Committee comprises of 5 members of which 1 member being from the Procurement Section and the Bid Adjudication Committee is chaired by the Chief Financial Officer.

In accordance with Chapter 11 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) delegated authority had been bestowed to the Bid Specification Committee to approve tenders and tender notices whereas the Bid Adjudication can adjudicate all tenders up to the value of R5million. Any value over and above will be awarded by the Municipal Manager at his discretion.

In accordance with the Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 17 of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy, all awards made by the Bid Adjudication Committee are submitted to Council monthly as part of the oversight role.

3.3.10 Key Challenges

Table 75: Key Challenges

Key Challenges	Description
1.Employee retention	The municipality faces challenges in retaining employees more especially those in strategic positions.
2 . Municipal powers and function	Some powers are not fully functional due to budget constraints.
3. Lack of office space	Budget for office space is insufficient, as there is not much office space to accommodate all employees



3.3.11 SWOT Analysis

Table 76: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Institutional Structures in place • Governmental Structures in place • Organogram adopted • Portfolio Committees fully functional • All managerial posts have been filled • Effective portfolio committees • Diverse representation of political parties in Council (ANC, DA, IFP, COPE and EFF, VF, ATM, AIC, JEP, ACDP) • All 7 Departments are fully operational • The Labour Forum is well functional • Line 1 Managers are fully capacitated	• 2 of the 7 Heads of Departments,section 56/57 is female • Budget constraints to supply sufficient office space
Opportunities	Threats
• Room for improvement in terms of equity	• Failure to retain employees

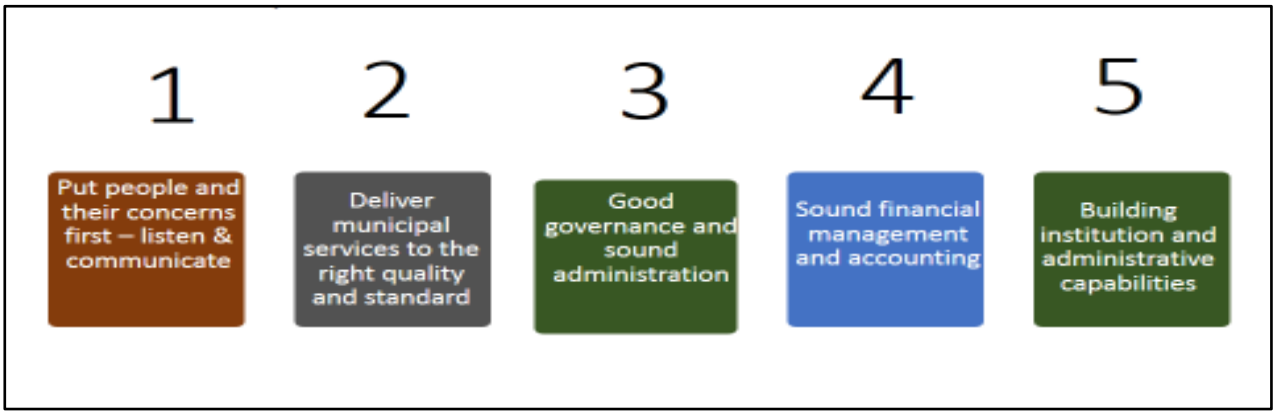


3.4 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS

2021/2022 MEC Comments	Corrective measure
1. To develop Service Delivery Improvement Plan	The municipality has developed a municipal Support and Intervention Plan (MSIP) AND three services have been identified to be improved.
2. To indicate if the reports from the IGR structures are tabled to Council.	Yes, the IGR reports are tabled in every council sitting.

One of the goals of taking Local Government forward is to improve the functions of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right as per the NDP and through the Back to Basics Pillar no.3 as per the illustration below.

Illustration 15: Back to Basics Pillars



It is essential to practice good governance and sound administration for stability, sustainable development and growth within an organization.The Provincial government has ensured that there is good financial management, proper budgeting and investigation of fraud and corruption. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has good efficiency in terms of good governance and public participation. All systems and structures are in place and fully functional.

The Audit and Risk management for an example, are fully functional and bring assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. These two units also assist the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

3.4.1 Governance

The municipality has transparency in its governance. This is ascertained from all the public engagements whereby information is made public. The Batho Pele principles are the backbone of gthe municipality's governance. Furthermore, the open door policy from political heads down to the municipal manager and his team of HoDs. Engagemenets with members of the public, from Stakeholders, ratepayers, ordinary community members etc is



a very flexible one.The Mayor and Deputy Mayor have monthly schedules whereby communities are engaged on Council matters. Members of the public are welcome to sit in Council meetings as well.

3.4.1.1 Budget Transparency

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality's Budget is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communitiesWhilst the municipality's budget is closely monitored on a monthly basis by the relevant oversight structures of the council, no overspent or underspending of the operational budget was experienced in the previous financial year. The municipality has managed to spend 100% spending of its capital budget and currently has loans with DBSA and Standard Bank that are being paid but does not anticipate in making future loans since it does not afford loans because of an adverse cash coverage. When budget has been adopted by Council, the Mayor makes public notice to all the municipality's citizens, which is in line with the Batho Pele Principles.

3.4.1.2 Audits and Qualifications

The municipality's commitment to national targets of clean audit and that corrective action plan to address all the findings raised by the AG are always in place and closely monitored by Finance portfolio, Executive Committee (EXCO), MPAC and Audit Committee. The municipality obtained an unqualified Audit Report in the current financial year and an action plan with corrective measures is in place to address findings by the AG. The plan is closely monitored by the Internal Audit manager and reported to the Municipal Manager.

The municipality further has an Operation Bounce back action plan for period starting on 30 June 2020 established to fastrack service delivery and departments are expected to report on monthly basis on their status qou.

3.4.2 Portfolio Committees

The municipality's seven departments have fully functional Portfolio Committees chaired by an Executive Committee Member, from the ruling party. Portfolio Committees sit once a month on different scheduled dates as per the municipal Calender to get reports on progress of that particular Department. Line Managers compile their monthly reports which comprise of their weekly plans. These are submitted to the Head of Department for confirmation who inturn submit the respective Portfolio Committee. Each portfolio committee These committes do not adopt any issue discussed, but findings made are reported to EXCO.



Below are the portfolio chairs.

Table 77: RNM Portfolio Chairs

Portfolio Chairperson	Portfolio Committee
 Cllr GS Shange	Good Governance and Public Participation
 Cllr IS Mqadi	Finance
 Cllr RP Gumbi	Development Planning Services
 Cllr MT Lubanyana	Public Safety and Community Services
 Cllr VL Ntanza	Technical Services
 Cllr ET Khanyase	Corporate Services

3.4.3 Inter-Governmental Relations

Ray Nkonyeni municipality actively participates in a number of IGR forums. The municipality has a dedicated IGR officer, the Stake holder Relations and Customer Care Manager. However, the official is not specifically labelled as IGR officer but is within the organogram and has the specific responsibility of IGR within their job description.

The District IGR consists of a number of structures/forums tasked with certain roles, as detailed .These structures/Forums on their meetings need to come up with solutions to problems. All sector departments within the municipality are fully represented in the IGR



Forums. In terms of monitoring discussiions and implementation, each designated forum has a monitoring tool to check progress on each issue that needed attention. All findings are tabled to the Mayor's Forum who then report to their respective Councils. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality further has a committee calle Rapid Response Team which looks into urgent matters arising pertaining service delivery in wards.Once such a matter is reported to the municipality, the task team assemblies and go to that particular ward/area affected and discuss it with the members of the community. Such a matter is then dealt with immediately. In terms of National and Provincial strategic pronouncements, the IGR does adhere to them.Issues that are pronounced by these 2 spheres of government, are deliberated in all the IGR Forums.
In a every Council sitting (once per month), IGR reports are fully tabled.

3.4.3.1 IGR Strategic Agenda

Refer to 3.3.8

3.4.3.2 Strategic Pronouncements

The municipality's IGR sits and deliberates on both National and Provincial pronouncements. Issues pertaining development planning to facilitate to facilitate coherent planning, strategic and Performance plans, matters to avoid legal proceedings, provision of effective transparent, accountable coherent government are some of the deliberations undertaken in the sittings. Oce issues have been dealt with, a team (rapid response team) headed by the local mayor, ensures that it is addressed with immediate effect and progress is monitored.

3.4.3.3 IGR Action Plan

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a focused plan of action as indicated on the following page



Table 78: Intergovernmental Relations

Back to Basics	Milestone	Detailed Activities	Responsible Official/ Department	Blockages/ Challenges	Support Needed in Terms of Unblocking
Roads infrastructure provision and maintenance	Comprehensive infrastructure plan	Development of the infrastructure plan	MR Qwabe Technical Services (DTS)		KZN Transport, Housing, Public works, COGTA
Municipal buildings maintenance	Maintenance plan	Develop and communicate the plan with Council and management	MR Qwabe Technical Services (DTS)		Liaising with HoDs
Housing provision	Construction of units	Facilitate housing provision and liaise withprovincial Housing department	MR Qwabe Technical Services (DTS)	Red tape in application approval and delays	Department of Housing to fast track application approval and proper management of consultants
Electrification	Provide infrastructure and cover in-fills	Develop an electrification masterplan Align with Eskom	MR Qwabe Technical Services (DTS)	Eskom does not plan with the municipality	Eskom to align with municipal plansand advise planning ProcessesTechnical lsupport
Solid waste Services	Effective collection and extend services to un-serviced areas	Implementation of the Integrated Waste Manage- ment Plan (IWMP)	MR MB Ndwalane		Nil
Effective municipal by-laws	Develop And enforce municipal wide by-laws	Fine and prosecute	MR SA Nzimande (DPS)	Co-operation from other departments	Nil
Debt recovery	Recover outstanding debt	Correct customer billing Review the revenue enhancement strategy	Miss A Zuma (CFO)	Correct billing	Nil



Develop a financial plan	Adoption of the credible financial plan	Development of the financial plan incompliant with the MSA & MFMA	Miss A Zuma (CFO)		Treasury
IT Governance strategy	Development and implementation	Development and implementation	Ms NB Thabatha Corporate Services		NIL
Improve LED	Improve economic growth	Implement LED strategies Contained in the IDP Develop an incentive scheme	Mr.KJ Zulu Development Planning Services (DDPS		NIL
Effective ward committee	Support ward committees	Provide necessary training, stipend, ensure departments action issues coming from ward committee meetings, etc.	Mr S Zama Strategic Planning and Governance (DSPG)	Political support	COGTA



3.4.4 Good Governance and Public Participation Strategies and Policies

This section will briefly analyse the main strategies and policies under the Good Governance and Public Participation KPA.

- The fundamental reasons why organisations should adopt good governance practises include: and
- To preserve and strengthen stakeholder confidence – nothing distracts an organisation more than having to deal with a disgruntled stakeholder group caused by a lack of confidence in the governing body. Implementing changes in governance and launching new projects is extremely difficult. However, by developing implementation strategies, drawing on new technology, communicating with stakeholders and monitoring progress, the rollout of new policies, strategies and pland can be made smoother.

3.4.4.1 Communications Strategy

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has a communication strategy in place. The municipality shall review the Communication Strategy in every Local Government Elections Cycle, hence its strategyy was reviewed and adopted by Council in March 2022, ***(See attachment 10: Communications Strategy)***.The strategy is intended to serve as the spring board for the municipality to improve effective communication with the citizens and all relevant stakeholders on municipal services and on local issues. The Council or the Executive Committee can go through a special resolution and call for an earliest review of the Strategy.

In order for Ray Nkonyeni to achieve the stated strategic emphasis, this strategy:-

- Subjects councilors and employees to communicate information which is aligned to municipality's vision and mission and other government legislation
- Displays the belief that communication is a fundamental factor in the achievement of the goals of accountable, open, transparent and responsive local government
- Commits itself to compliance with all relevant statutory prescripts regarding the making available of information held by the municipality.

Research has shown that communication has in modern times become a fundamental tool used by organizations to remain in touch with their clientele. In this context, the objectives of the municipality's strategy are:

- To ensure that the municipality does not lose touch with its constituency by ensuring that the principles of Batho Pele are advanced and promoted at all times.
- To comply with the legal obligations as prescribed in the Constitution and the other relevant Acts of Government in the upholding of democratic values and principles
- To provide a mechanism of communication between the Ray Nkonyeni, the community and the other sector departments and stakeholders
- To proactively provide the public with timely, accurate, relevant, understandable and complete information about Ray Nkonyeni vision, policies programmes, services and initiatives using recognised language.



3.4.4.2 HIV & AIDS Strategy

The Strategy was reviewed in 2017 for a period of 5 years, and is currently under review to be adopted in September. Municipalities are expected to adhere to the National and Provincial principles set to guide them in the HIV/AIDS Implementation Plan, and Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's strategy adheres to this of which the following is addressed in the strategy:

- Social and Structural Drivers of HAST Prevention Care and Impact.
- Prevention of HIV, STI and TB infections
- Sustaining Health and Wellness
- Ensuring Protection of Human Rights and Improving Access to Justice
- Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

3.4.4.3 Youth Development Strategy

RNM adopted a five year plan Youth Development Strategy in 2019 which serves as the pillar of Youth Development within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The strategy will be reviewed in 2024.One of the objectives of this strategy is to ensure that young people take full responsibility of their livelihoods and serve as leaders within their communities. Youth development unit has identified a need of grooming young people within its structures and ensuring that they understand their role as leaders and to provide them with soft skills aimed at training young people to be able to adapt,survive and succeed in a constantly changing environment.

3.4.4.4 Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy

The municipality has athree year anti-fraud and anti- corruption in place, adopted in November 2018, to be reviewed annually, which it has been. Anti-Corruption has been a priority in the programme of government for many years and the municipality took a stance to stamp it out. RNM's main objective of formulating the strategy is to detect and prevent fraud.

3.4.4.5 Public Participation Strategy

The strategy was adopted in 2016 and is reviewed as and when needed. The rationale behind its formulation is to create a conducive legislative environment and provide practical guidelines for the involvement and participation of local communities in matters of RNM governance and service delivery thus contributing towards a responsive, accountable, effective and people centered municipality

3.4.4.6 Batho Pele Strategy

The Municipality adopted the Batho Pele Strategy in June 2018, to be reviewed when need arises, ***(See attachment 11: Batho Pele Strategy).*** It must be noted that the implementation of the principles are in line with the KZN Cabinet Lekgotla Resolution of 2016. The municipality fully adheres to the eleven principles of Batho Pele as it has over the years displayed good governance to its communities.

3.4.4.7 Risk Management Strategy

The Risk Management Strategy was adopted in 2017 and reviewed annually, which it hasThe purpose of this strategy is to provide a risk management framework and guidelines to be followed and applies to all personnel within the municipality. Its objectives being:

- Promote a more innovative, less risk averse culture in which the taking of calculated risks in pursuit of opportunities to benefits the organisation in encouraged;
- Provide a sound basis for integrated risk management and internal control as components of good corporate governance;
- Establish a culture of Risk Management within the Municipality;



- Effectively manage specific risks within the Municipality such as security and fraud and corruption;
- Ensure that the Municipality complies with legislation, policies, and regulatory requirements Embed risk management into the culture and language of the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality;
- Define boundaries regarding risk management within the Ray Nkonyeni Municipalit

3.4.5 Bid Committees

The municipality has fully fledged Bid Committees. Each Bid Committee comprises of a number of members of which 1 member being from the Procurement Section.

i.Bid Evaluation Committee(BEC)

The BEC is responsible for the evaluation of bids submitted in response to a public invitation for bids. The committee must, as far as possible, consist of officials from the departments requiring the goods or services and at least one SCM practitioner of the municipality or municipal entity This committee comprises of 5 members, chaired by the Head of Department Public Safety. Members comprise of:

- Head of Department Community Services
- Senior Manager Technology Hub
- Officer Supply Chain
- Manager Budget

ii.Bid Adjudication Committee(BAC)

In accordance with Chapter 11 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) delegated authority had been bestowed to the Bid Specification Committee to approve tenders and tender notices whereas the Bid Adjudication can adjudicate all tenders up to the value of R5million. Any value over and above will be awarded by the Municipal Manager at his discretion.

In accordance with the Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 17 of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy, all awards made by the Bid Adjudication Committee are submitted to Council monthly as part of the oversight role.

The BAC committee comprises of 6 members, chaired by the Chief Financial Officer.The membeers being:

- Head of Development Planning
- Head of Corporate Services
- Manager Supply Chain
- Senior Manager Mayoralty and Communications
- Senior Manager Building Control



3.4.6 Municipal Structures

Table 79: Municipal Structures

No.	Role Players	Roles And Responsibilities
1.	Ugu District Municipality	• Horizontal alignment of IDP' s between local and the district; • Vertical alignment between district and local municipalities, National, Provincial as well as other district municipalities • Formulates the district process plan based on the district's framework plan; • Formulates, manage and approve districts IDP; • Monitors and evaluate the district IDP process plan; • Ensures that draft process plans are compiled by the local municipalities with Ugu District; • Ensures that the process plans adhere to the framework as agreed; • Ensures that all local municipalities under the district adhere to the timeframes in the framework plan as agreed; • Coordinates the alignment of the district's budget process with the district IDP Process and local IDP processes; • Facilitates vertical alignment of IDP's with other spheres of government and sector departments and the preparation of joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial and national role players and other subject matter specialists; • Gives financial support in line with its financial policy; • Gives institutional support to develop expertise.
2.	Ray Nkonyeni Municipality	• Guides provincial sector departments participation in their contribution to the municipal planning processes; • Guides departments in assessing draft IDP's and to align their sectoral programmes and budget with the IDP's; • Assists in accessing financial grants for IDP process; • Monitors the progress of the IDP processes through the district and IDP Managers Forum; • Facilitates resolution of disputes related to the IDP; • Organizes IDP-related training when required; and • Co-ordinates and manage the MEC's assessments and comments with regards to IDP's. • Orientation of councilors on IDP.



3.	Ugu District Planners Forum	Meetings to be chaired by the district IDP Manager; • Planning Development Unit render secretarial services; • Consists of the four local municipalities IDP Managers; • IDP Forums to be held quarterly to: Coordinates technical submissions and the compilation of the respective IDP documents Ensures horizontal alignment between the district and local municipalities IDP's, and Ensures vertical alignment between the district and local municipalities, National and Provincial spheres
4.	Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	• Coordinates participation and cooperation of all other key sector departments. • Monitors and advice the municipalities on the drafting, review and implementation of the IDP. • Ensures that sector department's planning is informed by Ray Nkonyeni plans and IDP • Closely monitor sector departments performance in terms of fulfilling their core functions and support Ray Nkonyeni
5.	Sector Departments	Identify an IDP Coordinator in the sector departments • Contribute knowledge and ideas about planning issues in the province and sectors; • Contribute relevant information on the provincial sector departments plans, programmes, budgets, objectives, strategies and projects in a concise and accessible manner; • Ensure that their objectives and strategies and projects take various IDP's into consideration and adjust their budgets as informed by the various IDP's into consideration and adjust their budget as inform by the various IDP's; Engage in a process of alignment with district municipalities, and participate in the provincial management system and co-ordination; • Ensure active participation in IDP Representative Forum and Task Teams



6.	Ugu District Development Planning Unit	Development Planning Unit provided the following function: • Provide methodological guidance and support to local municipality during the IDP implementation and review and well other planning processes; • Support the planning and implementation management process of local municipalities and district municipality • Establish and maintain close links with public and private service providers for proper programme alignment in municipal; • Provide information to municipalities relevant national and provincial policy and legislation frameworks; • Organize/conduct relevant training events for municipalities to build their planning and implementation management capacity; and • Liaise with Donors and other state agencies for municipalities to build their planning and implementation management capacity; • Liaise with Donors and other state agencies for funding to the municipalities; and • Render secretarial services to all district communication and sub-committee.

3.4.7 Ugu District IDP Forum

The Ugu District Municipality's IDP forum meetings are held on a monthly basis. There is a lso a Planners forum committee which was established to assist with capacitation and empowerment of the local municipalities that fall within the District. The committee comprise of Ugu District Municipality IDP unit, IDP managers and town planners from the four local municipalities and COGTA. The committee also ensures that the Integrated Development Plans of municipalities are aligned. The committee also ensures local municipalities align with the district municipality, provincial departments and get advice and assistance required prior to the IDP assessments. Meetings rotate amongst all the municipalities. The Provincial department fully participates in the IDP Forum meetings and provided technical support in the IDP development process. The municipality also attends all the IDP Indabas organized by the Provincial department. The department also provides financial and technical support to municipal development and planning initiatives.

3.4.8 Task Teams

The municipality uses a task team approach for management to the development agenda in an integrated manner and ensuring ownership at corporate management level. The rationale behind this approach is to ensure management take full control of the IDP given the recognition of the IDP as the master strategic plan of the municipality.

The task teams are led by Heads of Departments looking at strategic position of each department, cross cutting matters, how departments can support and assist each other to fast track and ensure implementation plans. IDP task team focuses on the following IDP Review key focus areas:



- Infrastructure provision and maintenance
- Budget aligned to the IDP priorities
- Development and implementation of Strategic Sector plans
- Good Governance and accountabili8ty
- Financial viability and value for money
- Spatial planning and rural planning development
- Youth development and skills development
- Job creation, economic growth and transformation
- Safe and healthy environment
- Effective supervision of service providers
- Knowledgeable communities
- Tourism industry support
- Promoting sports and recreation and cultural diversity

3.4.9 Internal and External Forums

The municipality consists of both internal and external forums that contribute and inform the IDP Review, and these are detailed in the table below.

Table 80: Process Plan and Internal Structures

Role Player	Purpose	Date
Council	• Adopt IDP Process Plan • Consider draft IDP • Consider public comments • Adopt final IDP	August 2022 March 2022 April – May 2022 May 2022
EXCO	• Consideration of process plan • Confirmation of key issues and consideration of IDP Cluster Meetings recommendations • Confirmation of resources allocation per key issue • Consider vision statement • Consider IDP prior Council approval	August 2022 February 2022 March 2022 May 2022 May 2022
IDP Representative Forum	Input on vision, objectives and strategies Input on priorities and projects Consider and recommend IDP document for council approval Final inputs into the IDP Process Plan	February 2022 March 2022 May 2022 August 2022
IDP Cluster Meetings	Provide strategic direction Advise Provide departmental support	March 2022 May 2022



Steering Committee	• Consider process plan • Revision of strategic framework • Compilation of preliminary project list • Planning of project planning phase, setting up of project teams and determining terms of reference for project teams • Review progress made with project plans • Screening of all project plans • Consider comments and objections received to the revised IDP	August 2022 March 2022 March 2022 April 2022 May 2022 May 2022 May 2022
COGTA	Alignment of projects and programmes by Sector Departments and Municipalities	November 2022
Public Participation	• Community needs • Budget • Community consultations and participation	March 2022 April 2022 April 2022
LED Forum	An oversight of programs inclusive of all sector departments	Sits once per quarter
Joint municipal planning tribunal	Decide on development applications	Once per month

3.4.10 Audit and Risk Management

Both the Internal Audit unit as well as Risk Management unit operates under the Office of the Municipal Manager with the latter regarded as an independent unit. The objective of both units with different roles and responsibilities or areas of focus is to bring assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps an organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Both units report to the municipal Manager. The Internal Audit unit further reports it's functionally directly to an Audit Committee which consists only of external members and sits on onthly basis.

3.4.10.1 Internal Audit Functions on Governance

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has an established Internal Audit Unit within the office of the Municipal Manager in terms of Section 165 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, and (MFMA), and responsible to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and for administrative purposes, reports to the Accounting Officer via the Manager:

The Unit has a fully fledged staff which comprises of a manager, Senior Auditor and three (3) officers.The purpose of the Internal Audit Activity is to assist the Accounting officer and Senior Management in achieving their objectives and to discharge their responsibilities by providing an independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the municipality's operations. Internal Audit asists the municipality to accomplish its objectives



by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. Internal audit is an appraisal function established within the Municipality to independently examine and evaluate the activities of the Municipality as a service to the Council in particular and to Management in general. It is a control function which functions by examining and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and furnish Management with analyses, appraisals and recommendations concerning the activities reviewed.

Internal audit has an independent status within the municipality and is not involved in the day-to-day internal checking of systems within the municipality nor involved in the implementation of internal control systems. In discharging its responsibilities, internal audit:

- review systems and operations to assess the extent to which Municipal objectives are achieved, and the adequacy of controls over activities leading to such achievement;
- evaluate the relevance, reliability and integrity of management and financial information;
- appraise utilisation of resources with regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness;
- assess the means of safeguarding assets and verify their existence;
- ascertain the extent of compliance with established policies, procedures and instructions;
- recommend improvements in procedures and systems to prevent waste, extravagance and fraud;
- advise on appropriate systems of controls and other accounting and operational matters in a consulting capacity;
- draw attention to any failure to take remedial action;
- carry out any ad hoc appraisals, inspections, investigations, examinations or reviews requested by the Audit Committee or by the Accounting Officer; and
- To maintain a professional internal audit staff with sufficient skills, knowledge, experience and qualifications.

3.4.10.2 External Audit Committee

The External Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring and advising in respect of the effective functioning of the Internal Audit activity. Internal Audit reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Accounting Officer. In terms of section 62(1) (c) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), No.56 of 2003, the Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer and is responsible from managing the financial administration of the municipality. The Audit Committee is appointed in terms of Municipal Legislation, to assist and to advise the Mayor, Speaker and Municipal Manager of the Municipality. This committee reports to Council and does presentations to Council once a quarter. It is afforded wide powers and statutory obligations in terms of Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Audit Committee meetings and Performance Audit Committee meetings take place at least four times a year.

3.4.10.3 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

The municipality has an established MPAC Committee that sits once a quarter. It consists of seven(7) members, with all political parties within Council being represented.. The committee is chaired by a member from the ruling party. The Committee reports to EXCO then Council. Its main function is to look at financial reports, suspicion of fraud and then investigate, and report



back to Council. Depending on the findings reported to council, either Council takes decisions itself or cascade the matter to Cogta or report to the the SAPS for further investigation.

3.4.11 Risk Management

RNM has a risk unit, under the Internal Audit Section. The need for risk management is to identify, evaluate and address risks on a continuous basis before such risks can impact negatively on the municipality's service delivery capacity. It is an appropriate proactive way of managing risks and to successfully achieve the municipality's goals and strategic objectives. The risk committee of the municipality meets quarterly. The Risk and Fraud Management officer constantly monitors the implementation of future action plans and reports the progress of implementation quarterly to the Risk Management Committee, Corporate Management Committee and to the Audit Committee.
The committee comprises of five member with teir designation listed below.

Table 81: Risk and Fraud Management Committee

MEMBER	POSITION
Chief Financial Officer	CHAIR PERSON
HOD Strategic Planning and Governance	MEMBER
HOD Corporate Services	MEMBER
Risk and Fraud Officer	STANDING INVITEE
Internal Audit	STANDING INVITEE

3.4.11.1 Risk Assessment and Register

For an effective free risk organization, there need to be sound strategies in place to enhance a smooth running on daily basis. It is in this regard therefore the municipality has strategies to manage risks. The process starts with the risk assessment session where management identify the currently existing risks and as well as possible risks. Once these risks have been identified management comes up with future action plans to mitigate the identified risks and the target dates for implementation of the future action. Once the risk assessment has been finalized, the Risk and Fraud Management Officer develops a risk register. The risk register is submitted to the Risk Management Committee, Corporate Management Committee and to the Audit Committee. The rationale behind the submission amongst others is to monitor risks facing the municipality and how best to mitigate those identified. Ther are certain aspects that any risk register should monitor and ensure that they are addressed properly. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's risk register looks at a number of fraud risks and some are listed below:

- Payment to incorrect Service Provider
- Duplication of invoices
- Fraudulent payments
- Suppliers claiming for Vat yet they are not vetted
- Ghost suppliers created in the system

The Risk and Fraud Management officer constantly monitors the implementation of future action plans and reports the progress of implementation quarterly to the Risk Management Committee, Corporate Management Committee and to the Audit Committee.



3.4.12 Public Participation Analysis

The purpose of this section is to discuss public participation as an integral part of the IDP development and implementation process. The section also outlines principles, processes and structures to ensure effective public participation in the development and implementation of an IDP.

This function falls under the Office of the Speaker and the Manager reports direct to the HoD Strategic Planning and Governance. Public participation is encouraged through the Mayoral Izimbizo and Budget Road shows. Ray Nkonyeni has a Community Participation Strategy that is reviewed when a need arises. The strategy commits itself to use community bnning to ensure communities even the marginalized are involved in the development from the initial phases of development projects. A public participation forum has been established to effectively deal with public participation structures and issues thereof.

As per the Back to Basics approach, municipalities must develop affordable and efficient communication systems to communicate regularly with communities and disseminate urgent information. The basic measures to be monitored include:

- The existence of the required number of functional Ward Committees;
- The number of effective public participation programmes conducted by Councils
- The regularity of community satisfaction surveys carried out.

To the above mentioned, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality takes pride in announcing that it fully adheres to the Back to Basics approach, all is in place and fully functional.

Ray Nkonyeni encourages public participation of local communities through various mechanisms including but not limited to ward committees. Ward committees have been established in all 36 wards and are fully functional with a 100% rating. A number of community report back meetings are held every month.

i. Public Participation Cluster Meetings

The municipality introduced cluster meetings that sit quarterly to ensure that all issues received from communities are responded to timeously.These cluster meetings are chaired by Portfolio Committee Chairs (Political Champions). HoDs are Administrative Champions. All Stakeholders participate in these meetings. Amongst other responsibilities these committees undertake, they deliberate on SDBIP progress, responses on service delivery issues raised during the previous quarter, deliberate on new issues if any and report on Ward Committee functionality.

Public participation by various stakeholders e.g. Traditional Authorities have also been involved. It must be further noted that public participation reports are submitted to Council on regular basis. The Mayor ensures that she meets at least once quarterly with Amakhosi and Council resolved that Amakhosi should sit on all council meetings as per Section 81.

3.4.12.1 Participation Analysis

The mechanisms that the municipality uses for its public participation are as follows:

- **IDP Representative Forum (IDP Rep Forum)**

This forum represents all stakeholders and is as inclusive as possible. Efforts have been made to bring additional organisations into the Representative Forum and ensure their continued participation throughout the process.



- **Media**

Local newspapers are used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP Review.

- **Information Sheets**

This will be prepared in English and IsiZulu and be distributed via the Representative Forum; Council and Ward Committees.

- **Road Shows / Izimbizo**

Road shows are held twice a year, April and November in all the wards within the municipality.

- **Radio Slots**

These are mainly used by the political leadership. These are recommended where possible if they suit the municipality's programme financially and otherwise. A budget of R1.550M has been set aside for radio slots for this current financial year.

3.4.12.2 Ward Committee Functionality

A budget of R3.6 M has been set aside for Ward Committees out of pocket expenses/stipend. Ward committees are paid on monthly basis based on the following:

- The Ward Committee members sit in ward committee meetings three times a month
- Sit in Community meeting 3 times a quarter
- They submit a monthly comprehensive report detailing activitiesof the month to the office pf the Speaker
- Councilors submit comprehensive quarterly reports to the Speaker

Participation takes place in different forums, meetings and gatherings. The IDP Representative Forum is the main forum where external stakeholders including provincial departments, Traditional Leaders/Amakhosi, Ugu district municipality, business, entities and parastatals are invited to discuss developmental challenges facing the municipality and means of overcoming developmental challenges.

This review process also had an advantage of a ward planning process that happened parallel and meant to inform the IDP Five year plan. Also the fully functional ward committee strengthens the participation process. The Mayoral Izimbizo in October 2021 once again formed the cornerstone of public participation for this process.

All ward committees are committed to serve their communities and are fully functional. The municipality is currently conducting workshops to capacitate the newly elected ward committee components to ensure the ward committees are fully functional and effective. Furthermore the municipality has set resources aside to assist with the operational costs of the ward committee structures to enrich public participation and therefore the IDP.

Systems have also been put in place to effectively and efficiently deal with ward committee issues. The municipality has delegated Committee Clerks to serve as secretariats at ward committee meetings to provide more support and ensure that issues that are deliberated at these meetings are service delivery based and that Council effectively addresses the issues raised at the ward committee meetings. The municipality in partnership with IDASA in capacitating ward committees.



The non-attendance of Sector Departments poses a number of challenges and limitations for the municipality such as:

- Limit level of engagement and knowledge sharing
- No proper alignment
- Duplication of funding
- Department projects that are not urgent to communities
- Some sectors are neglected some remain unfunded

3.4.12.3 Ward Based Planning

The municipality has undertaken Ward Based Planning Sessions to formulate the new generation 5 year plan IDP which has already been adopted by Council. Ward/Community Based Planning (WBP) programme forms a major component of the Good Governance and Public Participation KPA. Ward Based Planning prioritizes needs are formulated for five years and reviewed annually. Further to this, for a more effective planning, the municipality has undertaken this exercise, planning was prepared by the residents of the ward, owned by the community and will be supported by discretionary ward funds provided by the municipality and where possible, a sector department and provide useful information in guiding the IDP. The Ward Based Plan will be reviewed annually for the next five years. Participants include, Stake holders, ward committee members, CDWs and Amakhosi/representatives from traditional authorities who jointly plan and prioritize for their respective wards and vision for each ward. Ward Based Plans are currently under review, to be adopted by Council inline with the IDP.

3.4.13 Putting People First (Batho Pele)

i. Customer Service Delivery Charter and Standards

The Customer Service Delivery Charter and Standards of the municipality was reviewed and adopted in 2018.The charter serves as an expressed commitment by the municipality to its end users as an effort towards building a customer driven organization where the requirements of the customer comes first, within the limits of available resources. The municipality has over the years undertaken to consult all its customers on the level and quality of services provided as well as development required, to continue to improve the living conditions of its communities. Further to this, the municipality has committed to serve its customers as envisaged by the Batho Pele Principles in the White Paper on the transformation of the Public Service (1997) as follows:

- Consultation
- Service Standards
- Access
- Courtesy
- Information
- Openness and Transparency
- Redress
- Value for Money
- Encouraging Innovation and Rewarding Excellence
- Customer Impact
- Leadership and Strategic Direction



ii. Procedure Manual

The municipality has designed a procedure manual to regulate all major decisions, actions and principles to be undertaken. It must be noted that the document has since been presented to Corporate body of the municipality for comments and additions which thereafter will be then presented to Executive body and finally to Council for adoption. This document sits in the stakeholder Relations and will be reviewed if need arises. The manual provides authority and necessary guidance to the entire municipality and has been made available to all employees of the municipality as well as communities at large. The following have been incorporated in the manual:

- Employment Procedures
- Work from home policies
- Organization culture
- Communication policies
- Payment Procedures
- Workplace guidelines
- Employee code of conduct
- Technology usage procedure

iii. Service Delivery Improvement Plan

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has developed a Municipal Service Improvement Plan, ***(See attachment 4: MSIP)*** Local Municipalities under Ugu District have since requested assistance from Cogta with regards to formulating the Service Delivery Improvement Plan, and there has not been any response as yet.

The municipality has identified services to be improved in the next three (3) years and they appear in the table below:

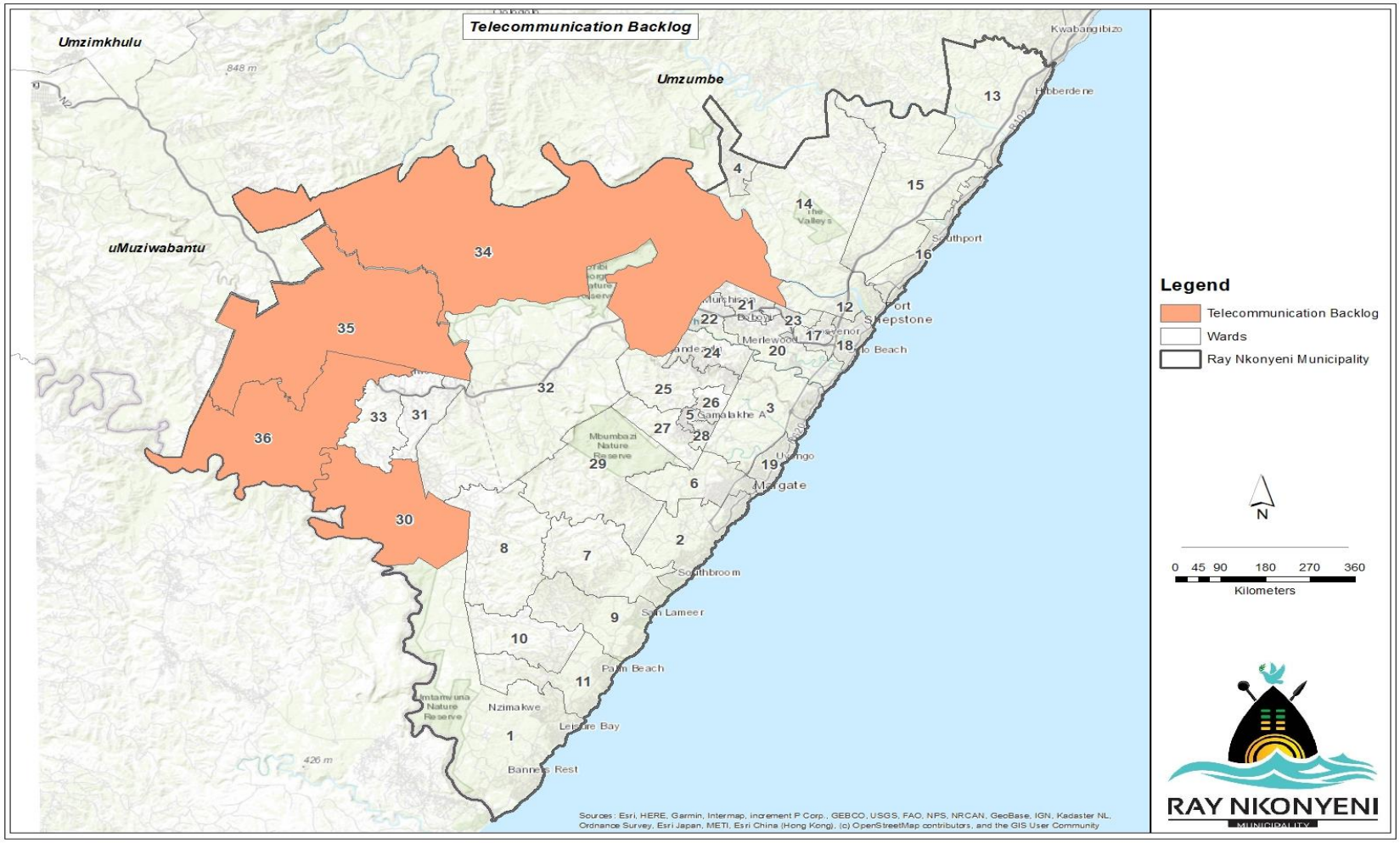
Table 82: Service Delivery Improvement Plan

PROJECT	IMPROVEMENT PLAN
Refuse removal	The municipality has extended its refuse removal to areas previously not receiving this service (rural). Skips have been provided where refuse is stored until collection time. In some areas identified, refuse is collected once a week
Motor licensing	The municipality needs to improve its customer care and minimize complains from the public
Electrical services	The Electrical Master Plan has been developed and is in place. This plan seeks to address those areas that have a backlog in electricity and also it addresses concerns in areas where other types of energy need to be utilized.

iii. Telecommunication

There is quite good telecommunication network coverage in urban areas, while the furthest rural northern part of the municipality, telecommunication network coverage is poor. In formal urban settlements majority of the people have access to Telkom services. In rural areas the majority of people rely on cellular phones. Some key issues faced by the Municipality access to telecommunication service, infrastructure information and a lack of co-ordinated planning to meet the district's needs.

Map 27: Areas with Poor Telecommunication Coverage



Source: RNM GIS 2021



iv. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

The SDBIP is in place and the six Key Performance Areas are listed. Performance Indicators are clearly outlined per KPA as well as the framework. The municipality has adopted Strategic Objectives to measure performance which is reported on quarterly basis where by portfolio of evidence is then produced, and if targets have not been met due to challenges encountered, corrective measures must be made to enable a smooth flow of action.

3.4.14 Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS)

The rationale behind OSS is to align with the National startegies that guide OSS. RNM has a fully fledged OSS programme and meetings in all wards are held once or twice a month.

3.4.14.1. Functionality of OSS

Operation Sukuma Sakhe within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is fully functional. Community Care Givers (CCG) and representatives from the local tribal authority form part of the OSS. The chairperson is elected by the stakeholders. CCGs are foot soldiers in the community who collect information based on challenges. Once information has been gathered, it is then reported back to the war room. OSS is made up of:

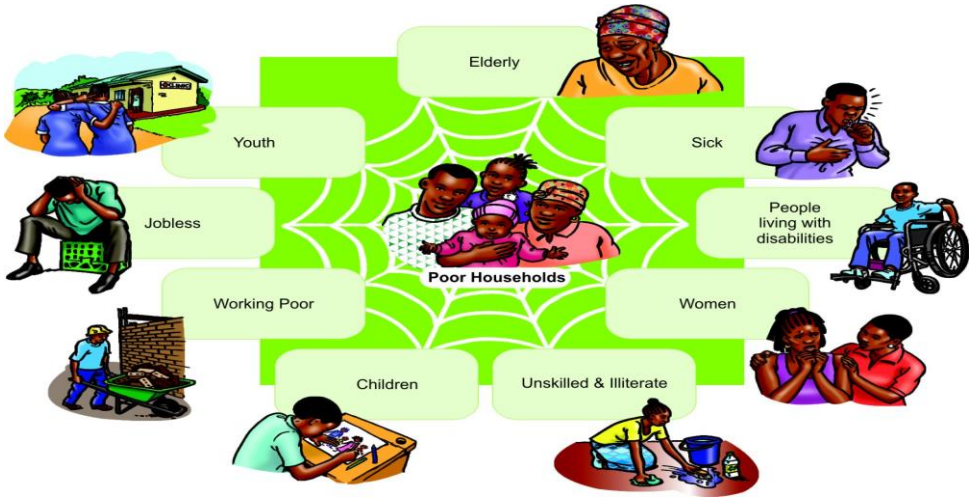
- Local Task Team (LTT)
- War room Champions and mentors
- War room champions secretary
- CDWs
- NGOs

The municipality has partnered with the Ugu District Municipality as well as Provincial Departments in implementing the Sukuma Sakhe flagship programme which is aimed at creating sustainable livelihoods through the provision of integrated services to communities.

3.4.14.2 OSS Programmes

Each department would then pick up issues relevant to it and address them, then report back to the war room. It is then that these issues are escalated to the Local Task Team (LTT) who will then cascade them to the District Task Team (DTT). RNM has recently appointed its management with the task of sitting in war rooms with an intention of guiding and assisting with skills where need be.Managers will be in a position to identify performance gaps. Below is an illustration of how war room operates. The primary clients of OSS are the most vulnerable groups within poor households. OSS defines the most vulnerable groups as women, children, youth, unemployed adults who either are jobless or earn below minimum wage, unskilled and illiterate adults, the chronically sick, persons living with disabilities and the elderly (see illustration below).

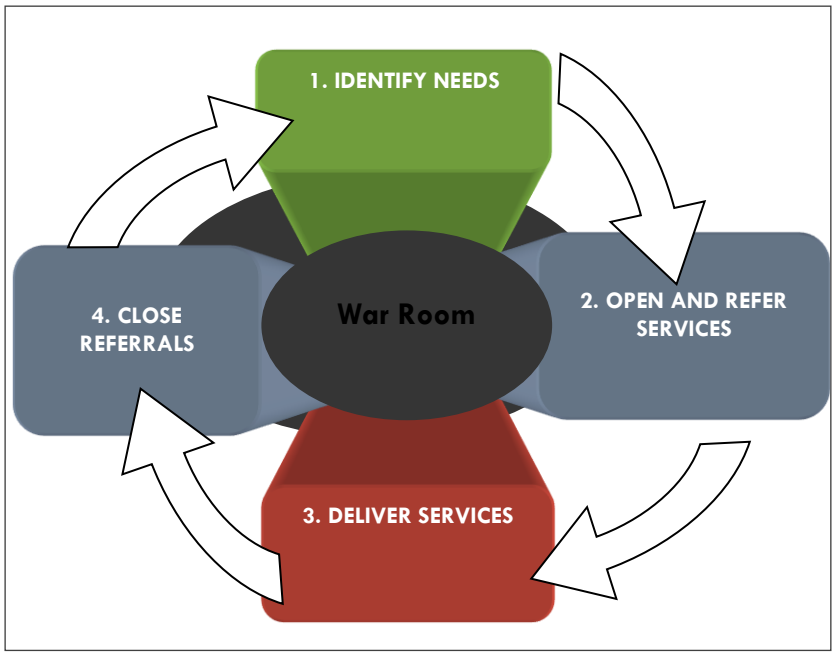
Illustration 16: Operation Sukuma Sakhe Target Groups



3.4.14.3 War Rooms

War rooms are intended for the mostly deprived wards, so in as much as it was mentioned earlier on that OSS is fully functional in all wards, it must be noted that in urban wards there are no war rooms, but meetings are held on monthly basis to obtain the needed information to be cascaded to relevant sector departments.

Illustration 17: War Room Process





3.4.14.3.1 War Room Challenges

It must further be mentioned that even though war rooms are functional , there are no suffient tools of trade to function effectively. Below are the obstacles that hinder effective functioning of these war rooms:

- Non-attendance by Sector Departments
- Lack of proper training tools on the programme
- No resources e.g. stationery and other equipment since CDW's are not in all wards
- Poor response and non – submission of referral forms to Sector Departments
- High volume of unresolved issues raised in war rooms and non-intervention by the Sector Department

3.4.14.4. District Development Model Implementation

RNM fully aligns with the DDM in rolling out of OSS. Functional tasks teams at both Provincial and District level have been created to deliver intergrated services to individuals, house holds as well as communities. The municipality has set its objective through the DDM in creating a fully efficient OSS human capital structures across all levels of the OSS implementation package. Accoerding to the DDM, profiling of individuals, households at ward level and the building of a database for different services required must be done, so has RNM.

3.4.15 Amakhosi

The Municipal Structures Act, Section 81 stipulates that Traditional Authorities may participate in the proceedings of the Council. This is carried out to enable the traditional leaders to partake in development issues or any facing their jurisdiction. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has adhered to this section of the Act. There are two Traditional Authoritatives in Council who represent the all traditional leaders within the municipality.

3.4.16 Back to Basics

The municipality has a dedicated official (Manager Performance Monitoring and Evaluation) who ensures that the monthly reports as well as the quarterly reports as per the requirement are compiled, analysed and sent to both Province and National timeously. These reports are further reported during the SDBIP sessions and if there are findings made, the responsible Head of Department ensures that corrective measures are designed to address those issues.



3.4.17 Municipal Sector Plans/Policies/Strategies

To ensure good governance and achieve goals and targets set, the municipality has policies, strategies, plans as well as By Laws in place that have been adopted by Council as listed below:

Table 83: Municipal Sector Policies/Strategies and Plans

Department	Policy	Date of adoption	Date of review	Strategies	Date of adoption	Date of review	Plans	Date of adoption	Date of review	By laws	Date of adoption	Date of review
Department of Development Planning Services (DDPS)	**RNM Informal Trading Policy & Management Framework**	2018	2022	**Port Shepstone Urban Renewal (Precinct Plan)**	2021	Reviewed when need arises	**Alamein Precinct Plan**	30 June 2016	Reviewed when need arises	**Informal Trading By-Laws**	29 March 2018	2023
	Investment Incentives Policy (C116/02/2020)	2020	2022	**Margate Urban Renewal**	28 Feb 2018	2023	**Gcilima and Gamalakhe Local Area Plan**	30 June 2016	Reviewed when need arises	**Film Bylaws**	29 Aug 2019	2024
	Investment Protocol	2018	2023	**GIS Strategy**	30 June 2018	Reviewed when need arises	**Margate Airport Master Plan (Feasibility Study)**	30 June 2016	Once off plan, no review.	**Signage Bylaws**	Awaiting Adoption Date from Samke	2021
	Ray Nkonyeni Spatial Development Framework 2017-2021	8 Nov 2017	2022	**Urban Development Framework for Hibberdene and Port Edward Review**	28 Nov 2017	2023						
	GIS Policy	30 June 2018	Reviewed when need arises	**Development Planning Framework for Shelly Beach, Uvongo and Margate**	30 June 2016	2023						
	Business Licencing Policy	2020	2025	**Ray Nkonyeni Wall-to-Wall Scheme**	258 Nov 2019	2023						



	Container Policy	Nov 2018	2023	**LED Strategy**	2018	2023						
	Telecommunication Infrastructure Policy	March 2018	2023									
Department of Corporate Services (DCS)	**Back Up Policy**	2019	May 2023	**RNM IT Strategy**	2017	May 2023	**ICT Governance Implementation Plan**	March 2021	May 23			
	ICT Change Control Policy	June 2020	May 2023	**ICT Firewall Management and Procedure**	June 2020	May 2023	**Work Place Skills Plan**	2017	June 2022			
	User Account Management Policy	June 2020	May 2023	**HRD Strategy**	2017	June 2023	**Business Continuity Plan**	March 2020	June 2022			
	ICT Governance Framework	March 2021	May 2023				**Disaster Recovery Plan**	June 2020	June 2022			
	ICT Governance Charter	March 2021	May 2023				**Employment Equity Plan**	June 2020	June 2022			
	Recruitment & Selection Policy	2017	Nov 2020									
	Employment Equity Policy	6 Dec 2016	Nov 2020									
	Leave Management Policy	30 May 2017	Nov 2020									



	Cell Phone Policy	19 March 2019	May 2023									
	Fleet Policy	30 June 2020	June 2022									
	Land Disposal Policy	30 June 2020	June 2022									
	Acting Policy	26 Sep 2017	Nov 2020									
	ICT Usage & Security Policy	March 2020	May 2023									
Department of Technical Services **(DTS)**							**Electrification Master Plan**	**2018**	2023	**Electricity Supply By-Laws**	**2018**	**2022**
							Human Settlement Sector Plan	**2018**	2023			
							Roads Master Plan	**June 2021**	To be determined after council adoption			
							Storm Water and Roads Master Plan	August 2021	2023			
							Local Integrated Transport Plan					
Department of Community Services **(DCS)**				**Hall Libraries and Museums**	2010	2021				**Waste management Bylaws**	Nov 2018 (Provincial Gazette No.2046 of 21 Feb 2019)	Amended when need arises



				Plot Clearance	26 Aug 2008	Amended when need arises				**By laws relating to beaches and launch site**	Feb 2019	Amended when need arises
										Cemetery and Crematorium By-Law	27 Nov 2018 (Provincial Gazette No.2036 of 24 Jan 2019)	Amended when need arises
Department of Strategic Planning & Governance (DSPG)	**OPMS/ Procedural Manual**	Aug 2017	2023	**Communications Strategy**	January 2017	March 2022	**Ward Based Plan**	2019	2022			
	Ward Committee Elections	2016	A new policy to be developed after 2021 elections	**Batho Pele Strategy**	2019	To be reviewed if and when necessary	**Work Place Skills Plan**	2017				
	Ward Committee Payments	2017	A new policy to be developed after 2021 elections	**Youth Strategy**	2019	To be reviewed after 5 years						
	Risk Management Policy	2017	Annually	**HIV/AIDS Strategy**	2017	2022						
Department of Treasury (DT)	**Asset Management Policy**	2017	2023									
	Budget Policy	2017/18	2023									



	Budget Virement Policy	2017/18	2023								
	Contract Management Policy	JULY 2021	2023								
	Cost Containment Policy For Ray Nkonyeni Municipality With Amendments As Per Legal Forum	JULY 2021	2023								
	Creditors and Staff Payment Policy	2017/18	2023								
	Draft 2021-22 Consumer care credit control and debt collection policy RNLM	2017/18	2023								
	Draft Indigent Policy	2017/18	2023								
	Draft Property Rates Policy	2017/18	2023								
	Funding and Reserve Policy	2017/18	2023								
	Procurement Policy	JULY 2021	2023								
	SCM Policy	2017	2023								



In addition, in terms of Schedule 4B and 5B of the Constitution, the municipality has also adopted a number of promulgated bylaws and have been reviewed. These include:

- Credit Control by law,
- Fire by law, Beach by laws
- Rates by laws
- Solid Waste bylaws
- Informal Trading bylaws,
- Hiring of halls by laws and
- Environmental Conservative bylaw.

3.4.18 How The Municipality Has Responded to PGDP 2035 Goal 6: Governance and Policy

In response to the Governance and Policy under the following objectives:

- Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR
- Build government capacity
- Eradicate fraud and corruption
- Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has ensured that it fully adheres to it. Its policies and strategies talk to the national and provincial levels. The municipality has developed a strong fora for engagement between itself and Government as well as its social partners. Furthermore, the municipality has developed a credible mechanisms to regularly measure the level of alignment between its municipal budget and the PGDP and district and development plans. There are functional IGR Forums, MuniMEC. According to the PGDP 2035, the need to build government capacity to implement policies, strategies and programmes remains one of the most critical priorities of KZN and the country.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is proud to announce that all its strategies and policies formulated have been fully implemented. The public is satisfied with the level of service delivery it gets from the municipality, hence no public riots have taken place thus far.. All critical posts have been filled and the municipality received an unqualified audit. The conditional grant the municipality obtained was fully spent in accordance with the business plans in place. The eradication of fraud and corruption is an especially critical objective of the PGDS, and the municipality treats it with a no nonsense stance.

The municipality's governance is run in transparent, fair and accountable manner The anti-fraud and corruption strategy has been adopted. Ethic presentations have been presented by the relevant unit.. There is a hotline running and cases reported are investigated. The municipality also ensures that it fast tracks disciplinary processes for effective consequences of engaging in fraudulent and corrupt activities. The municipality further releases statistics for fraudulent cases.

It must be mentioned that RNM has over the years ensured a swift, fair and efficient action is being taken to conclude all investigations into alleged fraudulent and corrupt activities. The SCM is run in a very transparent and effective manner. The monitoring and auctioning of irregular and unauthorised expenditure has been improved.

As a service delivery entity, RNM aligns to objective 6 which talks to promoting participative, facilitate and accountable governance. The municipality fully accounts to its communities and engages in various platforms as listed earlier in the KPA.



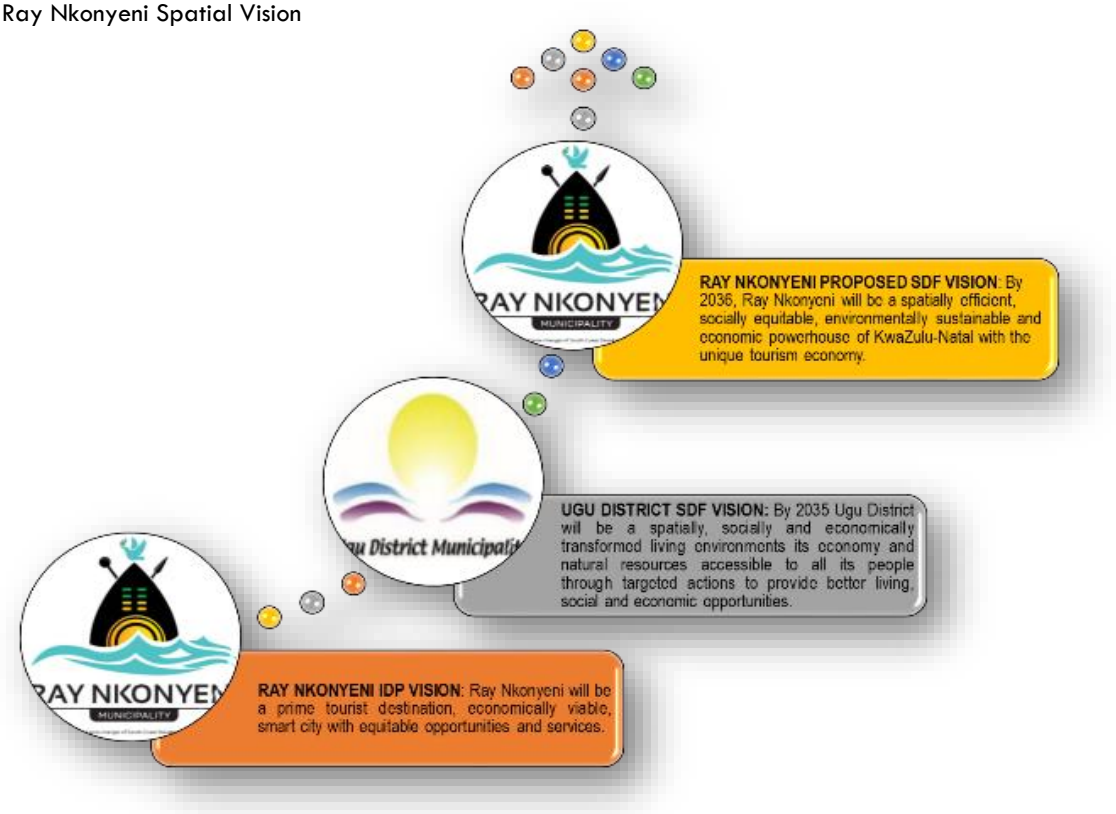
In the case of local economic development being cascaded down, the municipality has leveraged social partnerships in the form of forums where stakeholders and sector departments engage on economic development issues. Ward commitees are full functional and report on monthly basis on community deliberations. The Ugu District has a centralised developmet agency which is fully functional. The agency is promoting a more conducive environment for existing business and potential to realise the economic potential of each of the four local municipalities.

3.4.19 Land Use Management

Ray Nkonyeni spatial vision has been developed to guide the direction and growth of the Municipality. The key underlying themes for the development of this vision are Ugu District Development Vision as captured in the district IDP as well as the principles that emanated from SPLUMA. Ugu DM vision promotes equity and accessibility to the entire spectrum of economic opportunities that the district has to offer.

Illustration 18: RNM Spatial Vision

Ray Nkonyeni Spatial Vision





3.4.19.1 Tribunal

RNM has a Tribunal MPT/JMPT Committee, which comprises of 6members, and sits once a month. The appointed Municipal Planning Authorised Officer is the Head of Department, who also chairs the Tribunal RNM fully adheres to Regulation 14 of SPLUMA, which talks to the submission of land development and land use applications. The tribunal, amongst other procedures, processes land use application and also conducts site inspections for pending land use applictions and/or land developments. The Executive Council is the Appeal Authority within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.

3.4.20 SWOT ANALYSIS

Table 84: Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Ward committees are fully functional • Effective Municipal structures\IGR structures fully funtional • Excellent task team Management •Internal audit and Risk Management in place • Excellent good governance • Strategies and policies adopted • Budget transparency • Functional Portfolio Committes • Operation Sukuma Sakhe fully functional • Amakhosi participate in Council • Ugu District Development Agency fully functional • Fully responds to PGDP 2035 goal 6	• Poor attendance of Sector Departments in War Rooms • Deprived Wards • Poor attendance of Amakhosi
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Improved flagship program • Improved functionality of the District's Planners Forum • Excellent Public participation mechanisms • Municipal Structures in place	• Some wards are deprived and other semi deprived • Service Delivery Improvement Plan not in place

3.4.21 Key Challenges

The municipality has identified the following key challenges within this KPA9:

- **Poor attendance of Sector Departments in War Rooms:** There is poor participation os Sector departments in War rooms resulting in not having communities engaging meaningful interms of their needs from departments. This has led to poor service delivery resulting in protests.
- **Deprived Wards:** Rural wards as compared to their urban counter parts are deprived of service delivery. One of the contributing factors is the non showing up of sector departments in war rooms as well as steep toporgraphy being another factor.
- **Poor Attendance of Amakhosi:** Amakhosi have been appointed



3.5 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

2021/2022 MEC Comments	Corrective measure
1. To develop Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP)	RNM has drafted the LITP and will be tabled to Council for adoption at the end of July, 2022.
2. To improve on the information tabled from the Water Service Authority (WSA) and Water Service Development Plan (WSDP) and co-ordination with the District's Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) structures within the Local municipalities.	There is no coordination with UGU District as there are no plans.

3.5.1 Water

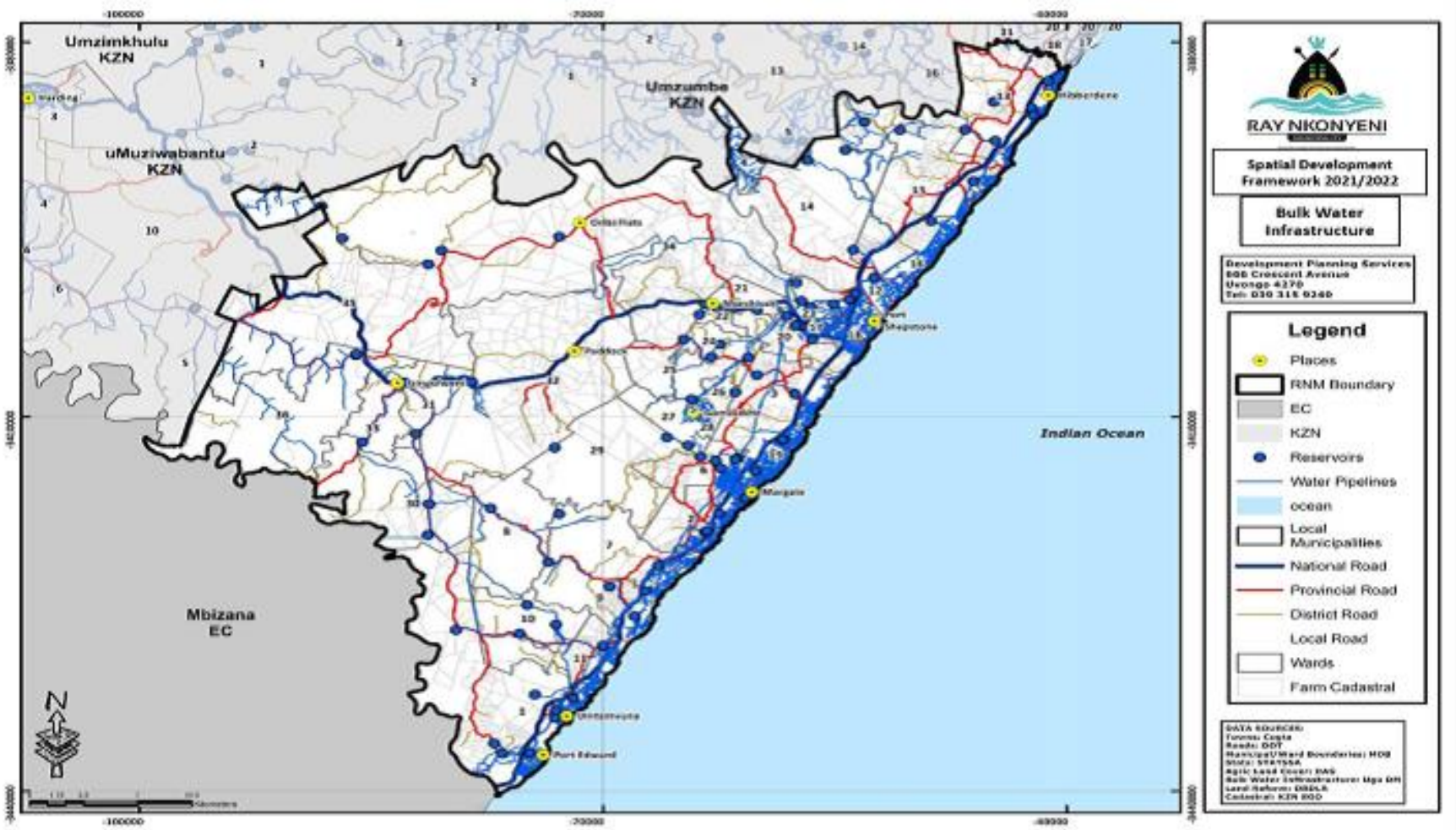
The provision of water services is the responsibility of Ugu District. This includes the delivery of bulk sanitation infrastructure such as the waste water treatment plants. Most of the treatment plant facilities are owned and managed by the Ugu District Municipality other treatment plants are privately owned and managed. There are several pump stations in the reticulated areas whilst waste water treatment plants are generally located inland of the coastal strip. The District does not have the WSDP hence there is no Operations and Maintenance Plan for water and sanitation, however the district has in place a comprehensive Water Services and sanitation Master Plan ***(See attachment 25: Water Services and Sanitation Master Plan).***

In South Africa as a whole, water and sanitization related problems are major causes of hospital admissions and deaths. These diseases include dysentery, cholera, typhoid and acute diarrhea as well as bilharzia. The Ugu District's Environmental Health Department ensures that its waters are not contaminated and closely monitored.

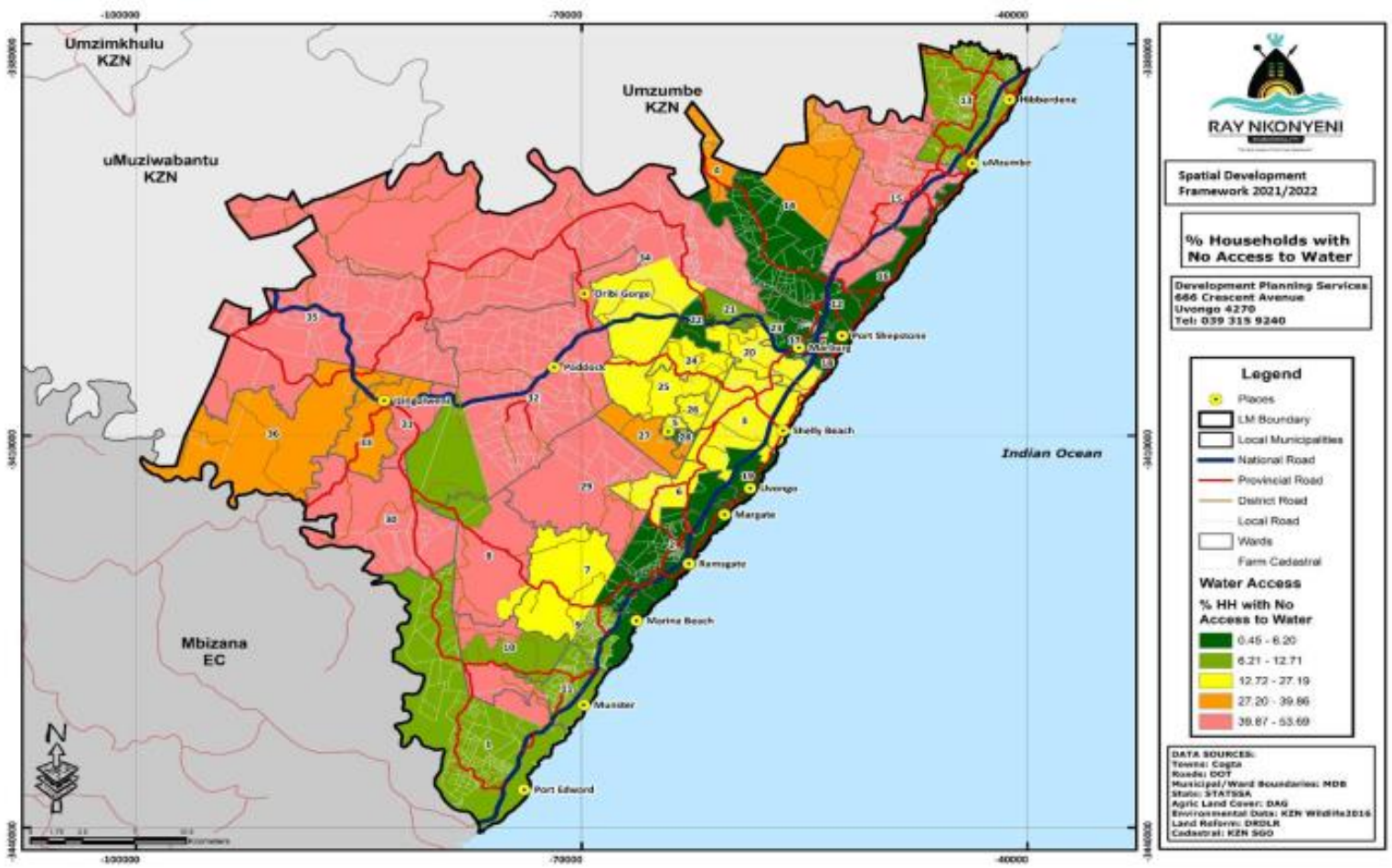
3.5.1.1 UGU District Water and Sanitation Master Plan

The UGU District Water and Sanitation Master Plan for the financial periods 2020/2021 – 2049/2050 is a comprehensive technical report that provides information on the organisation's current infrastructure and on its future infrastructure development plans. This Master Plan replaces the last comprehensive Infrastructure Master Plan that was compiled in 2006. In the context of water services, Ugu District Municipality needs to overcome several challenges relating to capacity, planning, performance monitoring of projects, basic services backlogs, inadequate services leading to sewer blockages amongst others, meter reading challenges resulting in cash flow shortages, ageing infrastructure and the need to provide more serviced residential stands as well as the poor blue- and green drop compliance.

Map 28: RNM Bulk Water Infrastructure



Map 29: RNM Households With no Access to Water



Source: RNM GIS 2021



3.5.1.2 Areas That Lack Access To Water

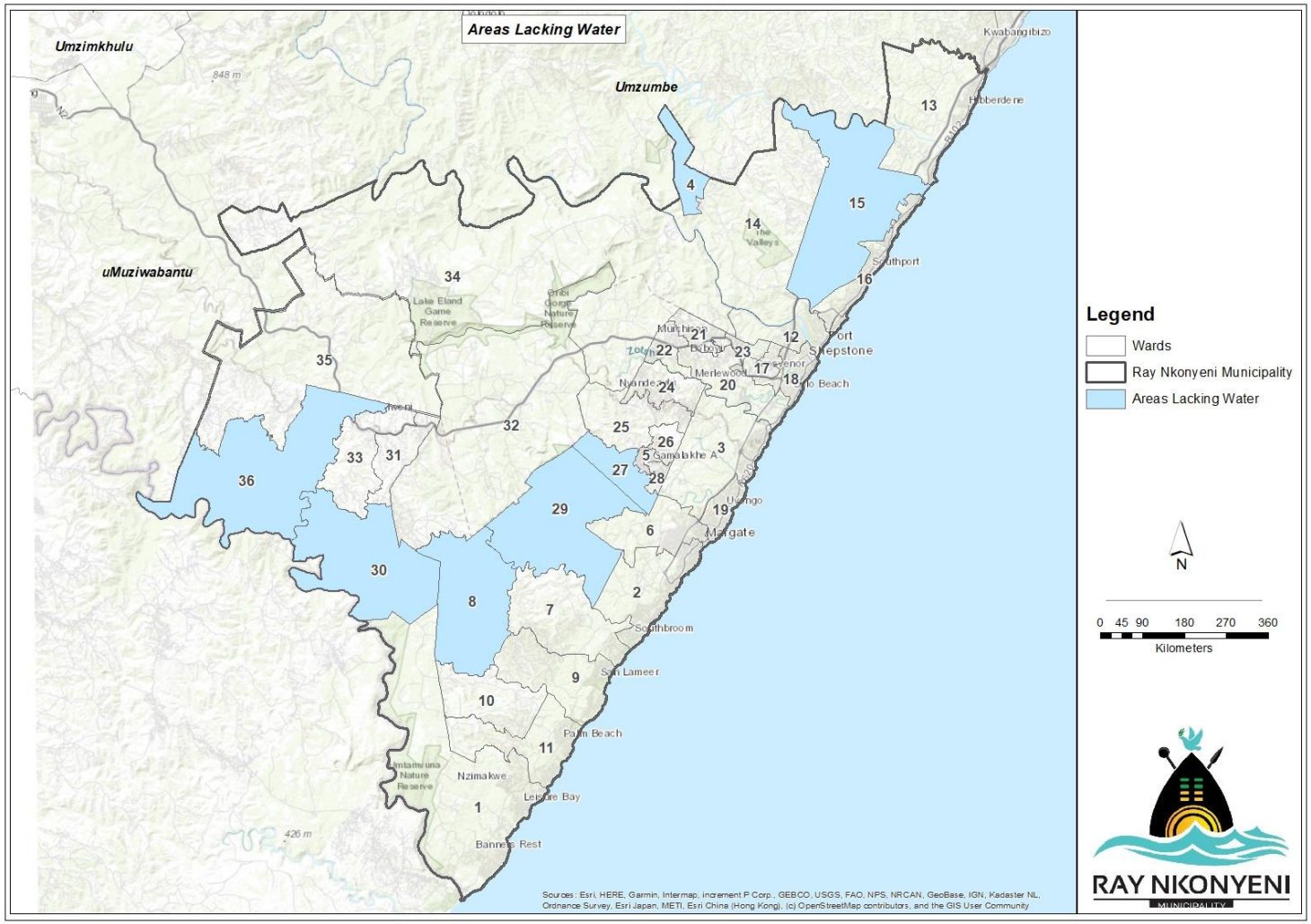
On the previous page is a map depicting households within RNM with no access to Water. Out of the 90 409 hh within RNM, 10 873 hh (13%) are estimated to be without access to water.The municipality noted that there are still backlogs in terms of clean water provision to some areas in many parts in the rural hinterland. Water access in the hinterland vary per ward. Some have better access connections while some have dry infrastructure connection. Wwrads that have the most poor water connection include ward 4,8,15,27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34 35,36. More than 50% of hh source their water from springs, dams and rivers and are prone to a number of water borne diseases. The Ugu District Municipality has since made provision of water tankers to supply water to these communities but not sufficient as supposedly. Communities complain of dirty water supplied by the tankers and inconsistent service from the municipality, this is evident from the recent community unrests.

3.5.1.3 Areas With Clean Water

It is essential that the water made available for different uses meets the quality standards relevant to that use, either human consumption, industrial purposes or for the maintenance of ecosystems.Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's coastal belt and a few areas in the peri-pheri wards have clean water supply connections inside houses, outside taps and community taps. Areas in the hinterland face a huge challenge in terms of clean water supply. In this context, Ugu District Municipality needs to overcome several challenges relating to capacity, planning, performance monitoring of projects, basic services backlogs, inadequate services leading meter reading challenges resulting in cash flow shortages, ageing infrastructure and the need to provide more serviced residential stands as well as the poor blue- and green drop compliance.

On the following page is a map depicting areas within RNM that lack clean water.

Map 30: Areas Lacking Clean Water

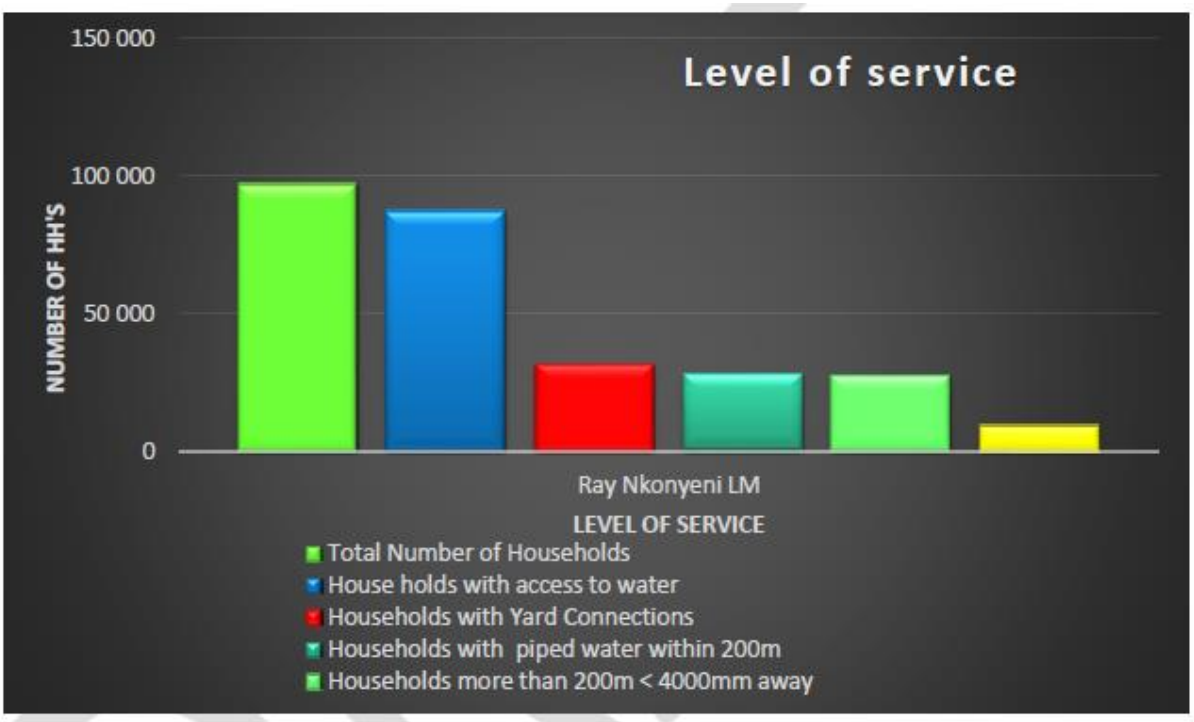


Source: RNM GIS 2021

3.5.1.4 RNM Level of Service

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality (RNM) has on average a higher level of service than the other municipalities in the district because it has the largest urbanised and semi-urbanised areas. This places a higher demand on services and it also places a larger burden on the maintenance of these services. Aged infrastructure in RNM is a serious challenge. Areas such as Shelly beach experiences regular water outages due to pie brakes. The pressure reduction program brought some temporary relieve but breakages are on the increase again and the only solution is to replace all the aged pipes.

Graph 17: Ray Nkonyeni Municipality Level of Service





3.5.1.5 Level of service per household

Table 85: Ray Nkonyeni Municipality Level of Service per Household

Municipality	Ward	Total Number of HH's	HH's with access to water	HH's with Yard Connections	HH's with piped water within 200m	HH's > 200m < 4000mm away	HH's > 4km from existing infra-structure
RAY NKONYENI		96 963 HH	87 336 HH	31 666 HH	28 098 HH	27 572 HH	9 627 HH
	1	2743	2729	1509	1097	123	14
	2	2699	2686	1484	1080	121	13
	3	2742	2728	1508	1097	123	14
	4	2799	2379	140	840	1400	420
	5	2763	2349	138	829	1382	414
	6	2675	2662	1471	1070	120	13
	7	2611	2585	1958	522	104	26
	8	2691	2664	2018	538	108	27
	9	2729	2715	1501	1092	123	14
	10	2621	2595	1966	524	105	26
	11	2705	2691	1488	1082	122	14
	12	2711	2697	1491	1084	122	14
	13	2752	2738	1514	1101	124	14
	14	2676	2275	134	803	1338	401
	15	2611	2219	131	783	1306	392
	16	2678	2678	2651	27	0	0
	17	2620	2227	131	786	1310	393
	18	2726	2726	2699	27	0	0
	19	2775	2775	2747	28	0	0
	20	2683	2670	1476	1073	121	13
	21	2600	2210	130	780	1300	390
	22	2611	2219	131	783	1306	392
	23	2727	2713	1500	1091	123	14



	24	2670	2270	134	801	1335	401
	25	2635	2240	132	791	1318	395
	26	2756	2343	138	827	1378	413
	27	2713	2306	136	814	1357	407
	28	2609	2218	130	783	1305	391
	29	2671	2270	134	801	1336	401
	30	2716	951	136	272	543	1765
	31	2752	2339	138	826	1376	413
	32	2614	2222	131	784	1307	392
	33	2789	2371	139	837	1395	418
	34	2702	2297	135	811	1351	405
	35	2662	2263	133	799	1331	399
	36	2726	2317	136	818	1363	409

3.5.2 Sanitation

Approximately 14 493 households within RNM do not have access to sanitation facilities within the appropriate standards. This makes up to 17% of the total populationof the Municipality.

3.5.2.1 Main type of toilet facility used

Communities throughout the municipality have access to different types of sanitations. However, the flush toilet system is the most dominant in urban areas. Amongst the Ugu District Local Municipalities, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has more households with flush toilet systems (32.9 %) followed by Umdoni ,Municipality with 28.1 %. It must be noted that both municipality have large areas which are urban and the demand is extremely high. Umzumbe has only got just 2.7% households with the flush type of sanitation which may be attributed by the steep topography factor which is costly to construct water connections. The entire Ugu district has a very high number of pit toilets and these are mostly rural wards. The Ugu Water Master Plan does talk to this issue.The below graph shows this information in the entire Ugu District.

Table 86: Main Type of Toilet Facility

Main type of toilet facility used	Flush	Chemical	Pit / Other	None
Local municipality 2016				
KZN212 : Umdoni	28.1	15.8	51	5
KZN213 : Umzumbe	2.7	15.3	79.4	2.4
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	9.2	11	78.4	1.5
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	32.9	2.6	59.1	5.3
Ugu	**24.3**	**8.3**	**63.2**	**4.3**

Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016

3.5.2.2 Types of sanitation

Rural RNM sanitation has more than 80% of its VIP's older than five years and have reached the end of their lifespan.The standard for a basic level of rural sanitation in Ugu is a ventilated, improved pit latrine (VIP) comprising pre-cast concrete "C" sections as reflected in the photograph below

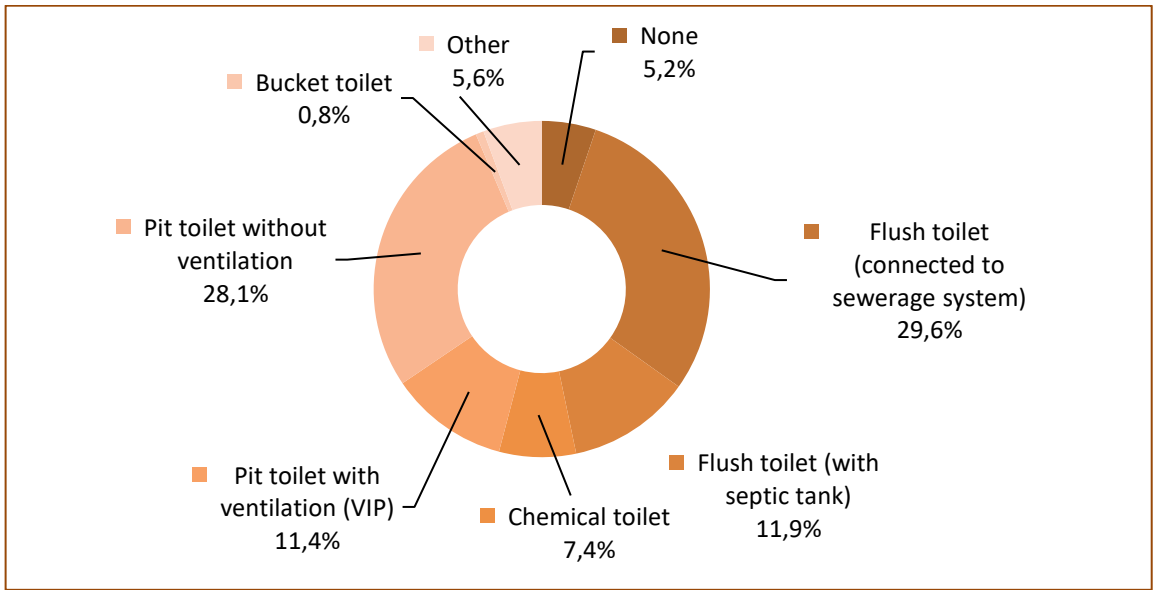


Sewer infrastructure in the urban part of RNM is also in need of upgrading to cater for an incrasing urban population. Considering that the ±90% of the pits are older than 5 years suggests that major challenges lie ahead in ensuring the sustainability of the rural sanitation

programme. Getting access to the VIP's is a major challenge, it makes maintenance extremely difficult and very costly. It is easier and more cost effective to install a new VIP.

The graph indicates the % of types of sanitation within RNM.

Graph 18: Types of Sanitation



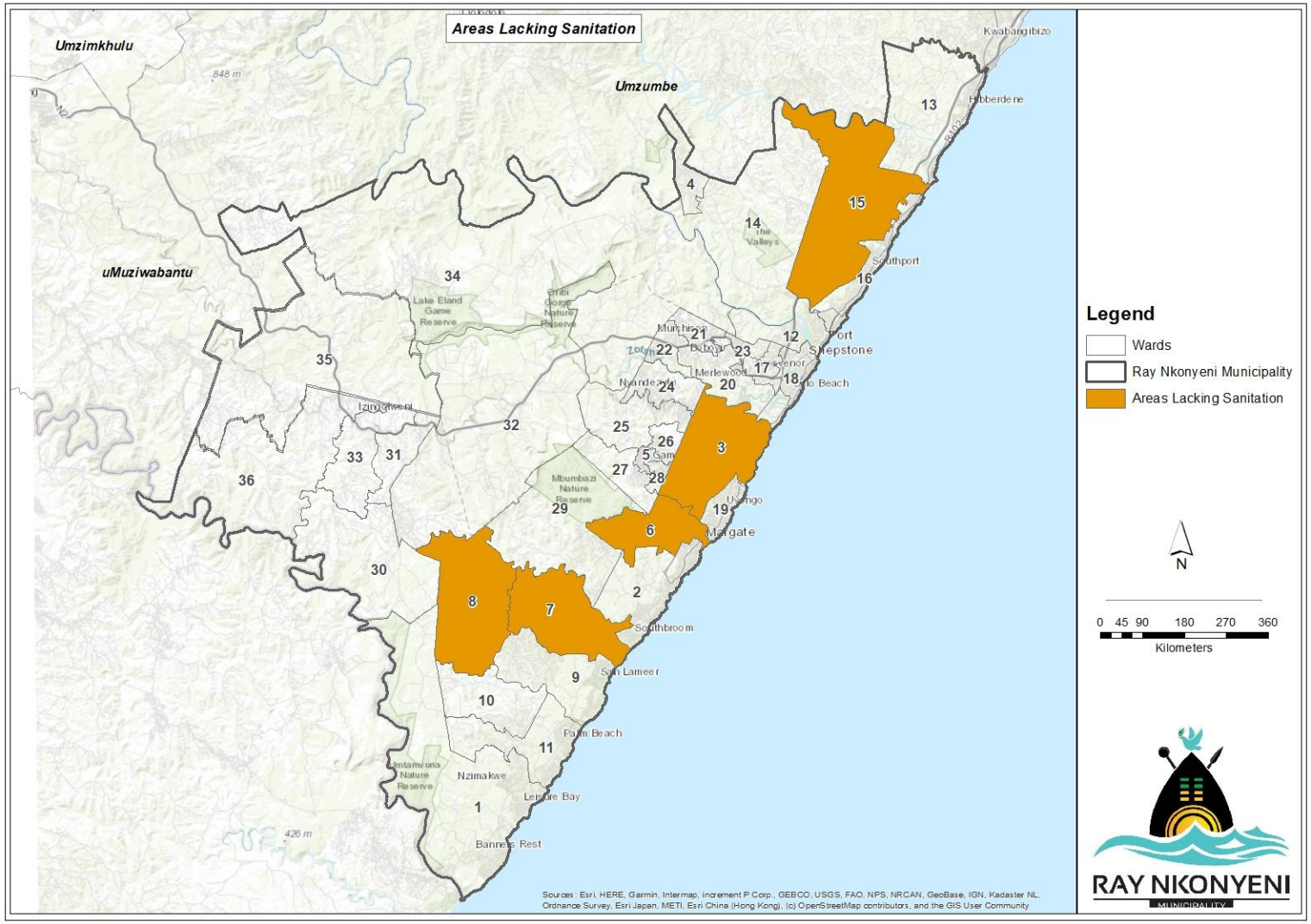
Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016

Ugu Water Services Development Plan estimates that R 2, 1 billion is required to meet the waterborne sanitation backlog between Sezela, Umtentweni, Southbroom and Port Edward. The existing sewerage reticulation, pump stations and treatment works infrastructure was assessed in 2004/2005 to be in need of refurbishment requiring R120 Million. To date a total of R 30 Million has been invested in this area resulting in a number of the beaches retaining their Blue Flag status. The water borne sanitation programme was assessed and a master plan developed for the whole district. The first phase of prioritise areas will be undertaken in the next two years against a R100m loan facility.

3.5.2.3 Areas lacking sanitation

Approximately 14 493 households do not have access to sanitation facilities within the appropriate standards. This makes up 17% of the total population within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. Ward 8 and 15 have the highest sanitation backlogs. These are followed by ward 3, 6, 7 and 34.

Map 31: Areas Lacking Sanitation



Source: RNM GIS 2021



3.5.2.4. Conclusion

It must be made clear from the outset that Ugu District municipality will not be able to finance all the projects required to provide adequate water and sanitation to all its people. External grant funding must be sought to finance most of the projects. When it comes to bulk infrastructure, Ugu District municipality will have to consider partnerships with external organisations that has the financial capability to provide these services.

3.5.3 Solid Waste Management

3.5.3.1 Introduction

RNM has a fully fledged education and waste minimization section, which comprises of a Manager, 2 waste management officers and one horticulturalist and 9 EPWP employees shared between the 2 Officers. Waste minimization is important because it helps protect the environment and makes good business sense.In fact, businesses can simultaneously manage both business and environmental objectives by focusing on waste minimization.For waste collection, the municipality is fully responsible for that.

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008 requires each municipality to implement the Waste Management hierarchy which categorically states the following:-

- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Treat and Dispose

The waste management system being implemented by the municipality is aligned to the requirements of the Act and further elaborated details are provided in the sector plan.

3.5.3.2 Integrated Waste Management Plan

Ray Nkonyeni has an implemented Integrated Waste Management Plan was reviewed and adopted in 2017.It will be reviewed when and if necessary***, (See attachment 12: IWMP).***The plan focuses on the management of general waste generated by the major centres of the municipality.The municipality is responsible for waste collection.The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) focuses on waste recycling and refuse removal of household solid waste, business and industrial waste, as well as development and management of garden refuse stations.

The current status is as follows:

- The coastal strip residential areas receive a weekly collection service of household refuse ;
- Businesses and flats within the coastal strip and CDB receive a collection twice to seven times a week depending on the amount of waste generated and type of operation done by a specific business.
- Industrial areas have skips in place and are cleared daily and based on the need to do so.
- Some rural areas benefit through level 1 service of national domestic waste collection standards of 2011, through which the municipality conducts ongoing waste awareness and educational programs.
- Informal settlements have skips and are serviced once weekly.

Only the urban formal settlements receive waste removal and if looking only on that population the service covers 100% of the households. It is envisaged that the majority (approx 62%) of the population have their refuse removed by the municipality at least once a week and (approx 28%) make use of their own refuse dumps.



The IWMP further investigates the number of registered landfill sites and their lifespan, need for new sites, extension of service and rehabilitation. The plan will expose other means of extending the service to rural communities in a cost effective and coordinated manner. The existing landfill will be filled in year 2035 and the plan for a new site will start in the year 2025. Waste disposal methods are alternatives and will be explored and working for waste programmes. Waste minimization, promotion of environmentally friendly waste management practices, efficient waste management and improved service delivery mechanisms are also practised. The IWMP allows for EIA to be conducted where necessary and covers all aspects of environmentally friendly practices. The IWMP covers options that are mainly environmentally friendly. The IWMP is partially being implemented with the available budget.

There are (6) six garden transfer stations located throughout the municipality.In some instances, the geographical landscape poses challenges with service provision. It is a challenge to provide services to sparsely populated communities and in areas with steep terrain thus the cost of service provision is too high and therefore serviced as level 1 of national domestic waste collection standards of 2011. The Integrated Waste Management Plan focuses on the following objectives:

- To decrease waste deposited at municipal landfills.
- To build capacity through information sharing.
- To improve, develop & maintain infrastructure to comply with legislative requirements & Ray Nkonyeni Municipality needs.
- To provide effective waste collection services for the municipality.
- To provide effective waste management services for the municipality
- To provide cost effective waste management services.
- To create, implement & enforce the necessary legal regulatory & policy framework to support waste management service throughout Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.
- To minimize illegal dumping the municipality will embark on awareness campaigns, increase accessibility to disposal facilities, monitor and follow up where the dumper can be identified and implemented a penalty system for offenders.

A new service Provider was appointed in October 2020 for operations of Ravine Lane Recycling Facility. To assist development of SMME's, small business are working with the appointed service provider in operating the Ravine Lane Recycling Facility.

The IWMP allows for EIA to be conducted where necessary and covers all aspects of environmentally friendly practices. The IWMP covers options that are mainly environmentally friendly. The listed garden and drop-off faculties in the IWMP do not trigger a listed activity therefore no EIA will need to be done.

3.5.3.3 Refuse Removal And Landfill/Waste disposal site

Oatlands Landfill site is owned by the municipality and is the only licenced and registered site within the municipality. It has an estimated twenty (15) years airspace remaining. All collected waste within the municipality is disposed off at Oatlands. Waste collection zones are in Hibberden, Port Shepstone, Margate, Ezinqoleni, Sea Park, Port Edward, Sunwhich Port South Port and other coastal settlements.The municipality is currently sourcing funds to extend the waste removal service to rural areas .

The municipality has a team of Engineers, 3 internal and 1 external. They audit the landfill site management focusing on the issue of compliance with the landfill site certificate.



Budget allocated for 2022/23 for Oatlands Landfill Site is R6 4547 000.00 to be utilised as follows on monthly basis,

- The budget is spent on internal and external audits,
- Landfilling and cover material,
- Producing monthly reports on operations,
- Scheduling monitoring committee meetings,
- Water sampling,
- Site Inspections and travel

3.5.3.4 Status Of Waste Collection Services

The municipality conducts a level 4 service for the coastal areas and level 3-1 in 21 other wards that are densely populated areas/townships. The combined level of service comprises both awareness campaigns, supervision and provision of refuse bags with recyclable waste collected. Up liftment frequencies range from weekly to quarterly. The coverage of service delivery is thus 69.4% of the municipality. The map on the following page show the level of waste collection in different parts of the municipality.

3.5.3.5 Free Basic Refuse Removal Service

The Free Basic Refuse Removal Policy give guidance on collection of refuse for households in the jurisdiction of the municipality. It should be noted that on-site disposal is an option where travelling distances and the resulting costs may render regular waste collection services impractical hence all households with no access to refuse collection services are serviced as level 1-2 of national domestic waste collection standards of 2011 this is well addressed through EPWP and CWP programmes.

3.5.3.6 Waste Collection Backlog And *Needs*

Almost all rural wards within the municipality have a backlog in the collection of waste due to lack of capacity and budgetary constraints. There areas, however, have an urgent need to have solid waste removal programme implemented. These areas are semi-rural and currently do not have the programme. These areas include;

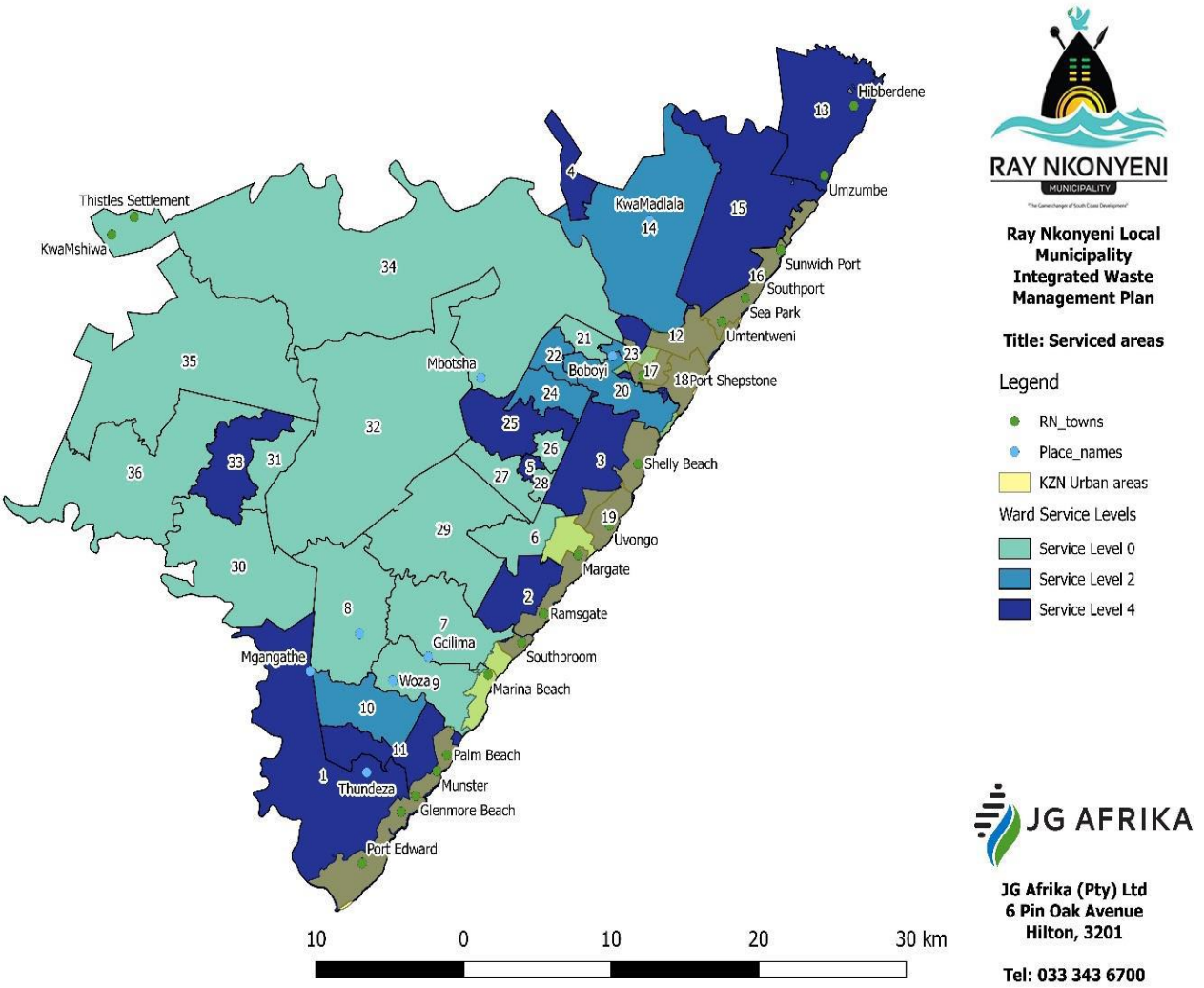
- Bhobhoyi
- Murchison
- Qina bout and Kwa Xaba
- Gcilima
- Izingolweni (residential area)

Although the municipality is currently not uplifting waste in rural areas, however, there is a section dealing with Education and Waste programs as well as waste minimization initiatives. Some of the initiatives/study include ongoing waste education on illegal dumping/littering to communities and schools, advocating transformed attitudes in matters of waste management, school awareness programmes such as recycling, waste reduction to landfill site, Cost efficiency to rendering of services, Route Optimization for waste trucks. These are ongoing initiatives and strategic plans for sustainable waste management which also include participating in exchange program with other municipalities to learn best practices with regards to waste collection in rural areas.

3.5.3.7 Waste Collection In Rural Areas

In rural areas of the municipality, waste and dumping in not controlled and when heavy rains come, the refuse is washed into rivers resulting in diseases for those communities drinking the running water. The municipality is conducting education and Waste campaigns as well as establishing waste management committees in rural areas. This suggests that in-migration is not only from rural to urban, but population growth is rural areas as well.

Map 32: Waste Collection In Rural Areas



3.5.3.8 Waste Types And Quantities

A study conducted in 2012 at the Oatlands weighbridge data show that:

- Domestic/Commercial waste was 61% of the total waste collected;
- The total recyclable content is 11.6%;
- Industrial waste was highly recoverable at ~22%;



- Industrial waste was dominated by polystyrene, polypropylene nets and K4-cardboard (packaging materials).
- Paper and plastic recyclables dominated the recyclable composition
- Commercial centres have room for improvement (e.g. The South Coast Shopping Centre yielded 100% recoverable waste material

3.5.3.9 Waste Recycling, Treatment And Disposal

Recycling programmes have been developed by the municipality using a separation at source program and voluntary drop-off centres. The process begins with a two-bag system for kerbside collection. Recyclables are placed in clear bags and collected separately from black non-recyclable bags. Clear bags are sent to Ravine Lane Recycling/Buy-Back Centre where further separation / baling is carried out by a private enterprise. Additionally, seven drop off centres are available for the public to NWMS goals for waste management in South Africa state that waste can be reusable. Ray Nkonyeni fully adheres to these goals.

Re-use of a "waste" removes it from the waste stream for use in a similar or different purpose without changing its form or properties. After re-use comes the recycling of waste, which involves processing them as products or raw materials.

It results in the diversion of materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties, out of the waste stream. These can then be used to replace raw, or virgin materials in product manufacturing. The objective of recycling is to save resources and reduce the environmental impact, by reducing the amount of waste disposed at landfills.

Illustration 19: Waste Recycling, Treatmeny and Disposal Process





How the municipality has expanded the recycling programme

The municipality has expanded on the recycling programme through the Kerbside recycling, called two bag project. It is is implemented in 11 formal residential dwellings with a minimum of 900 houses each. All areas are supplied with two bags (black bag for general waste and Clear Bag for recyclable waste). The municipality is responsible for collecting waste in those areas on weekly basis. The amount of waste recycled is reported to South African Waste Information Systems as tonnages of diverted waste.

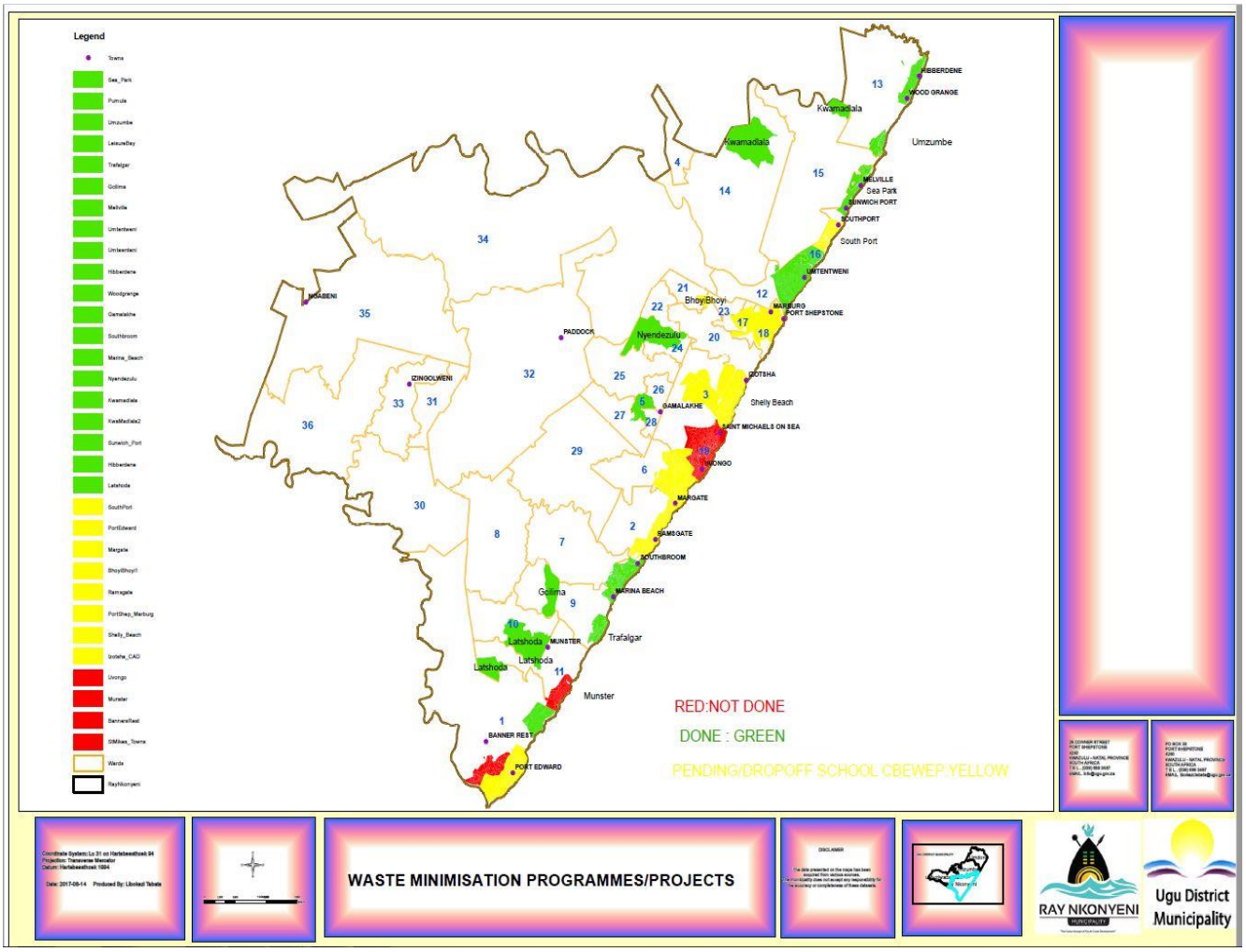
- The development of drop off facilities
- Central collection: The municipality deploys skips to various commercial/business areas to facilitate collection of business waste. In total, the Municipality deploys up to 147 skips *ex* Depot 2.

Wheelie bins are owned by the municipality and are distributed to companies for use. No information has been provided as to the number or placement thereof. A component of this is an education program that relates to controlled disposal and collection.

It should be noted that there are seven drop off facilities to cater for areas that do not have bag projects. New recycling initiatives within industrial sector and composting are still under investigation. Below is a map indicating the location of bag project and drop off facility..

On the following page is the Bag project and Drop off facility map (Waste Minimisation Projects)

Map 33: Waste Minimization Projects



3.5.3.10 Recycling Drop Off Centers

RNM has established recycling drop-off centres as an implementation of its waste management strategy which is reduce, reuse and recyle.These centers are located in the following areas:

- Umtentweni
- South Broom
- Hibberdene
- Shelly beach
- South Port
- Leisure Bay and
- Masinenge

3.5.3.11 Green Economy

The municipality conducted a physibility study on waste minimisation in 2018 to ensure that communities are educated on waste minimization and importance of recycling to protect the environment,however, the exercise was never completed due to budget constraints.Rural communities in the physibility study were included since these areas do not have any waste disposal sites, and it was felt not much has been done in terms of educating them on waste



management. In the study, the municipality amongst other programms was to establish centralised waste sites and educate communities on waste minimization.Collection and recycling, the municipality aimed at giving a sort of an incentive to any peson undertaking this exercise.

In the municipality's Vision 2036, the issue of Green economy is discussed extensively, under strategic Goal 6 which talks to environmental sustainability. The municipality details how the green energy should be seen as an alternative energy. Currently the recycling initiative benefits the municipality by preserving its environment and the economy because recycling of waste conserves natural resources such as trees and extends the lifespan of the landfill site and saves energy and water. The municipality is sourcing funds to continue with the Physibility study so as to enable the implementation of the Green economy.

3.5.4 Human Settlement

Human Settlement could be denfied as: *the totality of the human community - whether city, town or village - with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it. The fabric of human settlements consists of physical elements and services to which these elements provide the material support.*

Over the years, this concept has developed further into a strategic framework for overall socio-economic development. The physical components of human settlements comprise of shelter (a house); basic services such as water and sanitation, electricity and refuse removal; security of land tenure rights; access to social facilities and services; economic development opportunities and improved amenity. Human settlements are the spatial dimension as well as the physical expression of economic and social activity. The creation of sustainable human settlements is inevitably an objective for social development. It defines and conditions the relationship between where people live, play and work on one hand, and how this occurs within the confines of the natural environment. It is one of the most visible and quantifiable indicators of the society's ability to meet one of its basic needs – shelter, and a pre-requisite for sustainable human development and economic growth.

In terms of the National Development Plan, by 2050 visible outcomes from effectively coordinated spatial planning systems will have transformed Human Settlements in South Africa into equitable and efficient spaces with citizens living in close proximity to work with access to social facilities and essential infrastructure.
By 2030 most South Africans will have affordable access to services and quality environment. New developments will break away from old patterns and significant progress is to be made in retrofitting existing settlements. In rural areas targeted investment and institutional reform will need to drive a revival of rural South Africa towards:

- Thus by 2030, measurable progress must be made towards breaking apartheid spatial patterns.
- That the majority of South Africans shall have access to adequate housing, affordable services in better living environment.
- Equitable and functional residential property market.

The vision within KZN Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan is also by 2030 KwaZulu – Natal is recongnised for its compact , connected and integrated human settlement pattern across different scales reflecting successful spatial transformation, founded on the values of sustainability , collabration, choice and value creation. The human Settlement spaital plan states that the strategic trust of the Housing Needs, Research, and Planning Programme is to ensure



that housing development is undertaken in an intergrated and sustainable manner by ensuring that there is a fully functional project pipline that is aligned to National and Provincial Priorities.

The Municipal Vision (2036) has reflected three strategic objectives in the implementation of sustainable human settlements which are as follows:

- Strategic Objective 1:
  - New Housing Funding Model
  - Funding for Gap housing, social housing;
  - Transformation of informal settlements,
  - Density and green human settlement patterns.
- Strategic Objective 2: Mixed Housing Typologies
- Strategic Objective 3: Regional Bulk Infrastructure

3.5.4.1 Estimated Housing Need / Backlog

According to Stats SA (2011) approximately 90408 of households in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality are eligible for low cost housing subsidies based on income criteria. This includes about 30 494 of households who do not have access to disposable income and are therefore regarded as destitute. Approximately, 22 190 could be eligible for social housing and Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP)/other While social housing caters for those in need of rental accommodation, FLISP requires an individual beneficiary to access mortgage bond from a financial institution or pay the balance of the value of the house themselves. It targets first-time homebuyers earning R3 501 to R22 000 per month.

Table 87: RNM Estimated Housing Need/Backlog

CATEGORY (According to STATS SA -2011)	ESTIMATED HOUSING NEED
Residing in traditional dwellings	7086
Residing in back yard shack dwellers within informal settlements	1285
Residing in Informal settlements	2691
Residing in crowded conditions in formal housing	1567
Sub total (low income housing)	**12629**
Social housing / flips (municipal workers/ govt / banks/ industry)	16904
Estimated total	**29 533**

NATIONAL HOUSING NEEDS REGISTER

However the actual need for housing opportunities within the Municipal area falling within the income bands R0 – R22 000/ plus can only be determined accurately once the National Housing Need Register becomes fully operational within the Municipality and applicants registering their actual need following the Integrated Residential Programme . RNM is one of the Municipalities together with other Municipalities being piloted to roll out the Housing Needs Register. The implementation of this programme is subject to capacity support being provided by the Provincial Department of Human Settlements. This is currently being addressed at a Provincial Department Level.



3.5.4.2 Instititutional Arrangements

3.5.4.2.1 Municipal Housing Accreditation

With regard to the National Accreditation Framework (2012), the Municipality is accredited in terms of level 1 housing function (subsidy budget planning and allocation) with a three year Implementation Protocol Agreement which was concluded in October 2020 - ending 2023. The National Accreditation Framework (2017) is being revised by proposing a shift to a programmatic approach towards accreditation that responds to the redesign and complexity of National Housing Programmes.

The aim of the Municipality is to have a project pipe line to roll out housing projects to meet its housing need and ensure the creation of integrated, sustainable human settlement development. In terms of the Implementation Protocol agreement (level 1) concluded between the Provincial Department of Human Settlements and Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, the Municipality is implementing the following housing programmes:

- Rural housing programme,
- Greenfield / Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme
- Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme,
- Housing Rectification Programme.
- Social Housing Programme

The Municipality is also required to get involved on other human settlement activities, such as:

- Assistance of Military Veterans
- Emergency Assistance (Sukumasakhe / Disaster related housing)
- Community Residential Units
- Catalytic Projects
- Prevention of Land Invasions & emergence of new informal settlements.
- Rental Information Office.

The roll out of housing programmes/ project is largely, dependent on the provision of Human Settlement Grant funding from the Provincial Department of Human Settlement, performance of Implementing Agents, Contractors, developable land & bulk Infrastructure availability. Whilst developable raw land becomes available within the Urban Environment for Social Housing, Integrated Residential Development, and Finance Linked Institutional Housing Programme to enable integrated sustainable human settlement development, however one of the key challenges faced by the Ugu District Municipality is bulk water and sanitation constraints, sewerage treatment plants requiring upgrading with major funding.

Arising from recent policy directives from the Provincial Department due to fiscal challenges all housing projects approved for implementation will be phased at 500 units at a time (per project). The Implementation of this policy directive will result in increased number of projects and thus benefiting more contractors i.e. set targets from both National and Provincial Spheres with regard to Youth, Women and Military Veterans, emerging entrepreneurs would be relatively achieved.

Its terms of monitoring and evaluation of human settlement projects the following meetings takes place:

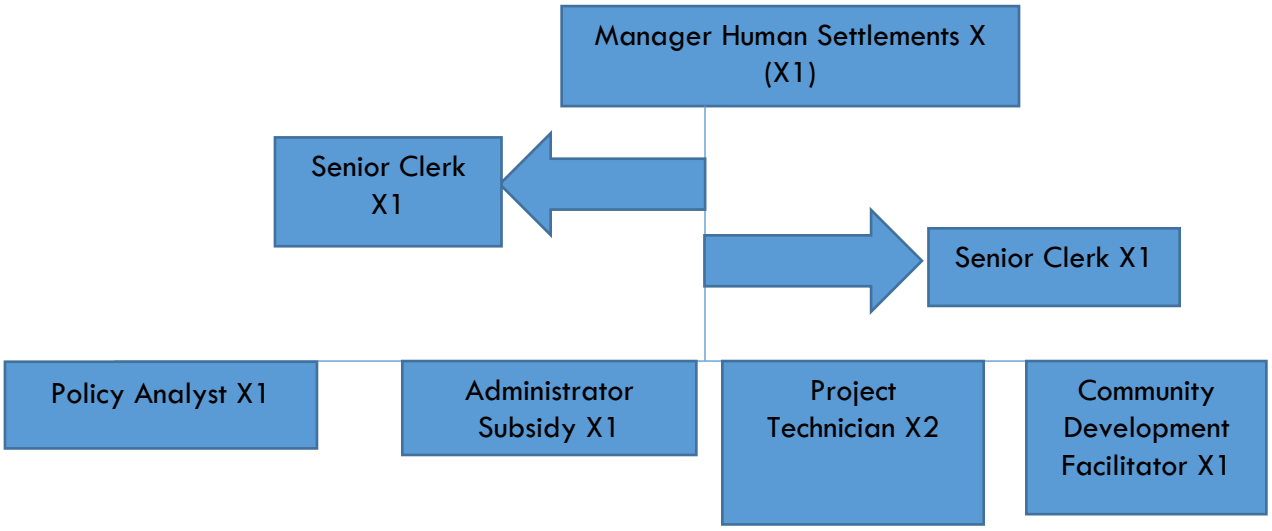
- Monthly service delivery meetings with Implementing Agents/ PDoHS. /NDoHS officials.
- Quarterly Housing Accreditation meetings with Provincial and National Human Settlement Officials.
- Quarterly Social Housing Programme meetings with Provincial and National Human Settlement Officials/ Consumer Education workshops and Project Steering Committee Meetings.



3.5.4.2.2 Human Settlement Organogram

The Human Settlement Unit falls under the Technical Services Department. The Unit is headed by a Manager and seven (7) staff. The unit basically ensures that all human settlement projects within the Municipality are undertaken to meet the legislation requirement which stipulates that all people have a right to shelter. Below is the organogram of the Unit.

Illustration 20: Human Settlement Organogram



3.5.4.3 Policy And Planning

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has both a duty and an obligation to undertake a developmentally oriented spatial plan which subscribes to the principles of spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency, resilience and good land use management and administration. In recognizing its duties and functions as stipulated in Section 9 of the Housing Act, Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and Sections 5(1) and 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, and the Municipality has adopted a Human Settlements Sector Plan which epitomizes its 2036 vision

.

i. Municipal Housing Alocation Policy For The Intergrated Housing Development Programme

The Municipality has an approved Housing Allocation Policy following the Integrated Residential Housing Programme. Its objective is to facilitate a fair, equitable, transparent and inclusive selection of applicants leading to approval for all housing development projects aimed at creating sustainable human settlements. This is achieved through determining housing needs with accurate data for planning /budgetary purposes and meeting such needs (*housing needs register*), prioritize beneficiaries with special needs *(quota allocation) , housing for Military Veterans and* a uniform and consistent approach when allocation housing opportunities that promotes good governance *(housing allocation committee).*



ii. Municipal Social Housing Policy

Arising from the National Social Housing Policy, the Municipality has an approved Social Housing Policy to address rental housing provision to those earning between R3500 to R22 000 per month thereby identifying developable land, appointing Social Housing Institutions/ delivery agents and providing various incentives.

iii. Human Settlement Sector Plan

The Municipal Human Settlement Sector Plan is a 13 year plan (2017-2030), ***(See attachment 13: Human Settlement Sector Plan)***.The Human settlement Plan is reviewed / updated annually, which is aligned to the Provincial Human Settlement Spatial Master Plan. It reflects on the policy framework, the democratic profile, and the spatial and environmental context, institutional assessments, housing needs and supply, human settlement development strategy and implementation.

iv. Establishing Priority Housing Development Areas

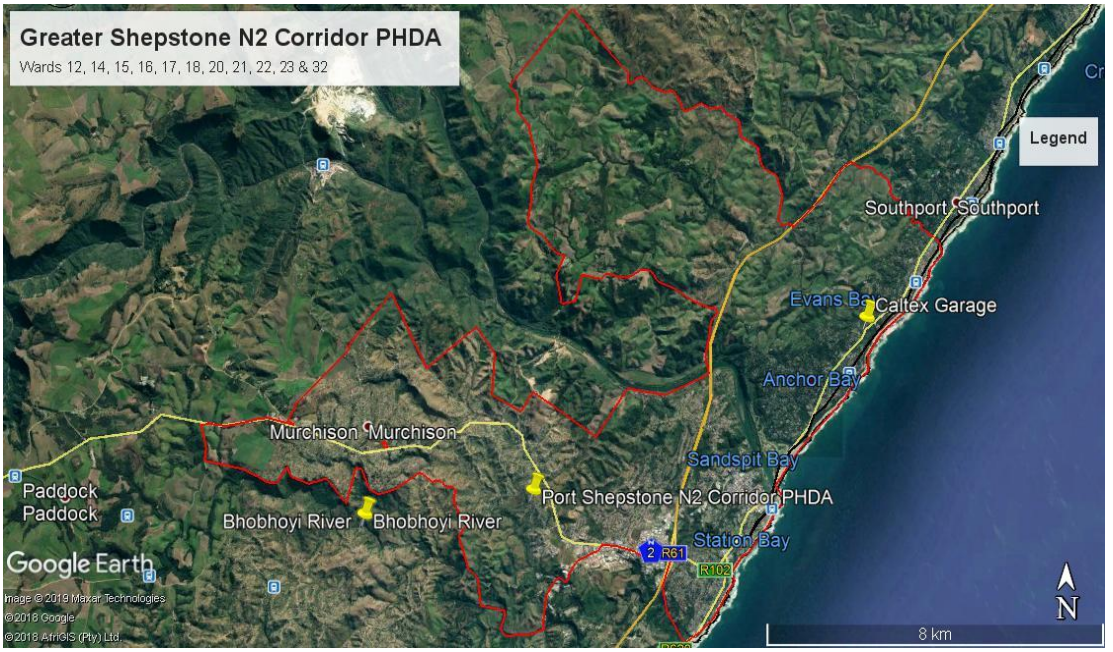
In its response to the Government Gazette, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality identified and approved areas which are aligned with its IDP, Human Settlements Sector Plan and it's Spatial Development Framework as its Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA).

Currently the Housing Development Agency upon receiving the Municipal Council resolution and the areas being gazetted, have appointed a Service Provider to develop and submit development plans for the respective Priority Housing Development .The purpose and objective of the task is to develop plans with an implementation programme. The development plans together with other existing plans and /or framework is aimed at providing a concise overview of the development opportunities from a human settlement perspective that includes, infrastructure, social development , economic development, and ecological consideration in an around the PHSHA .

The approved areas are as follows:

a) **Greater Port Shepstone N2/R102 Corridor PHDA**
This area is described in the North by the water course separating Southport and Sea Park (Ward 16) till National Road (N2), coming South along N2 (towards Louisiana) till Umtentweni river and move along inland (North East direction) on the centre of the Umtentweni river (Ward 15 Louisiana) excluding Cabhane in KwaMadlala Traditional Area but including privately owned properties and the Maristella Church properties on the south of Umtentweni river joining St Faith Road. St Faith Road towards Louisiana township coming across the Umzimkhulu river covering part of Wards 12, 18, 17, 23, 21, 22 and portions of 32, 20 and 3.

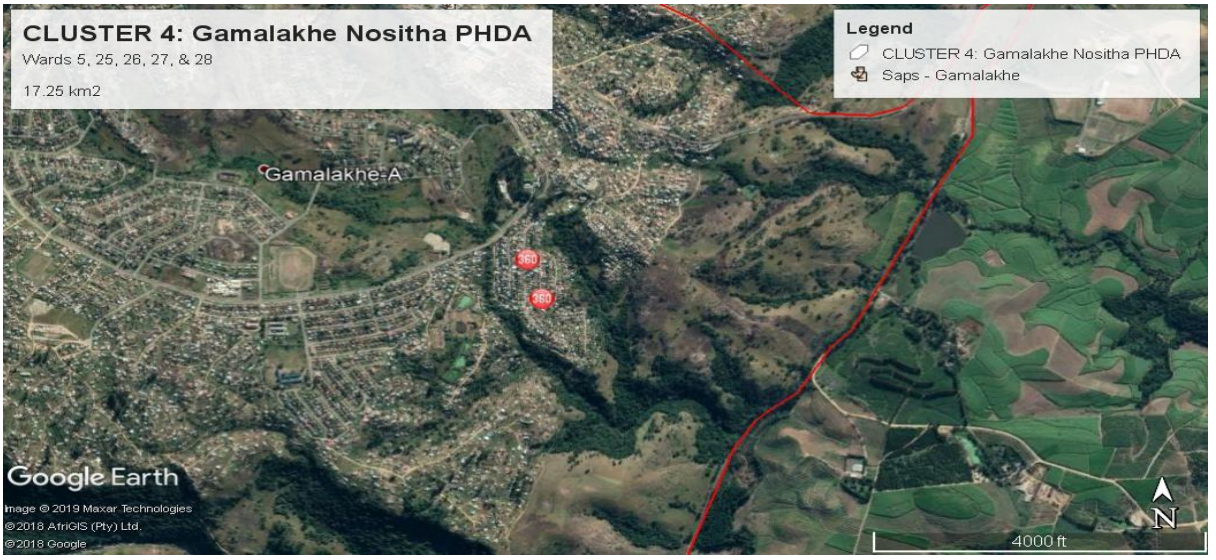
Map 34: Greater Shepstone N2 Corridor PHDA



b) **Cluster 4: Gamalakhe Nositha**

This area which starts at P200/Ray Nkonyeni road intersection towards Gamalakhe township. In Ward 26 to include Thembalihle, Mpovuza area towards Masimula area. In Ward 25 to include Masimula area. Wards 5, 27 and 28 areas included up till intersection of Oatlands and Nositha Road coming east towards P200. Oatlands Road and P200 intersection back to Ray Nkonyeni/P200 intersection.

Map 35: Gamalakhe-Nositha PHDA



c) **Uvongo-Margate PHDA**

This area is bounded on the East by the Provincial Road Marine Drive, Uvongo river on the North and using Masinenge west boundary as its North West and Western boundary and Westgate and Sea Slope Roads as its South West and South boundary. It includes Ward 19 and 3.

Map 36: Uvongo-Margate PHDA



d) **Shelly Beach PHDA**

This area is bounded on the North by the Bhobhoyi river until it abut P200 on the North West, then moves South West through P200 until the intersection with Izotsha Road. Then it moves on Izotsha Road towards South Coast Mall as its Western and South West boundary until it intersect with Marine Drive. On the Eastern side, it then moves North on Marine Drive until Somers Road and moves East towards the Beach and joins the Bhobhoyi river mouth on the North. It is part of Ward 3.

Map 37: Shelly Beach PHDA





3.5.4.4 Climate Change – Consequences For Human Settlements

The Municipal area is diverse not just in terms of population and biodiversity, but also in terms of its human settlements. Urban rural and costal human settlements face particular environmental and social challenges. The projected impacts of climate change on settlements are complex and diverse.

Some key impacts on human settlements

Table 88: Consequences for Human Settlements

Climate Change Phenomenon	Consequences for Human Settlements
Heat waves and drought	Increase water demand, water quality problems, increase risk of heat related morality especially for the elderly , chronic sick for young and poor, reduction in quality of life for people without appropriate housing
Intense precipitation events and severe storms	Adverse effects on quality of surface and ground water, contamination of water supply, Increase risk of death, injury, loss of property, and diseases. Displacement of families and migration to urban areas. Pressure on urban and rural infrastructure, disruption of water supplies including transportation.
Sea level rise and storm surges	Decrease in freshwater availability due to salt –water intrusion. Loss of property and livelihood, and challenges with risk cover to property.

Impact on Urban Settlements

Increased risk of lack of water delivery as a result of increased demand because of higher temperatures and drying conditions. Increased population size in urban and peri-urban areas, leading to increased pressure on service delivery and competition for resources, as a result of migration from rural areas affected by climate change. Increased disruptions to transport infrastructure (roads, rails, bridges, airports,) as a result of extreme weather events. Increased risk of extreme weather events to already vulnerable informal settlements, that are often unplanned, and without extensive service or infrastructure.

Impact on Rural Settlements

Reduced productivity of subsistence farmlands as a result of rising temperatures, unreliable rainfall, and water scarcity. Increased vulnerability to water shortages because of increased evaporation, changes in rainfall, damage to infrastructure from floods and storm surges, and reduction in groundwater recharge. Reduced availability of natural resources on which many rural communities depend, because of diminished biodiversity in already degraded ecosystems. Physical isolation of rural communities as a result poor rural roads and increased flooding and erosion. Reduced food security, particularly of subsistence farmers, and resultant increase in malnutrition. Increased migration from rural settlements to urban and peri-urban settlements

Impact on Coastal Settlements

Increased loss of property and damage to infrastructure. Increased disruptions to basic services as increasing groundwater salinity accelerates leeching of toxins from landfills threatening drinking water, and rising seas and storm surges result in backwash" though sewage and wastewater systems causing damage and hazardous pollution. Increased groundwater salinity threatening smallholder and families who depend on vulnerable aquifers for irrigation of coastal farmlands. Reduced income from tourism as a result of reduced marine recreational



opportunities and increased impact on tourism supporting infrastructure, such as beach access roads.

Impact on Human Migration and Conflict

Large flows of people both from rural areas to urban, and between urban (or peri-urban) areas. Climate-related food insecurity, service incapacity, extreme weather events and water security could lead to increased migration. Migration is likely to be experienced from both other Municipal areas and Provinces. Climate change will accentuate the existing trend towards urbanization due to the negative impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods. Increased costs of water, liquid fuels and electricity as industry inputs

Therefore spatial planning, design and funding for Human Settlement Programmes & Projects should be guided by environmental constraints created by climate change.

3.5.4.5 Municipal Social Housing Programme

The National Social Housing Programme primary objective is to spatially transform South African urban centres to create greater economic, integration and provide access to low and moderate incomes to areas of urban space from which they were previously excluded. It is also to provide low-moderate income household's easier access to the socio- economic resources of development to towns and cities by the provision of good quality well managed formal rental housing stock that is affordable to households;

The task of the Municipality in ensuring the Social Housing Programme achieve their socio - economic and spatial restructuring objectives, by ensuring the release of appropriate land and buildings in the right location and at the right price or rental to ensure sustainable properties to accredited delivery agents. Municipalities must ensure by making land and buildings to housing delivery agents is used for the intended purpose in the longer term, .i.e. the provision of well-located and managed rental housing stock which are affordable to low and moderate income earners:

In October 2020, the Municipal Council of RNM approved its Municipal Social Housing Policy which has taken the following into consideration:

i. RESTRUCTURING ZONES (AREA BASE)

The Municipality is to have an approved restructuring zone that will facilitate the provision of Social Housing for its citizens who are in need of rental housing opportunities within its area of jurisdiction.

ii. RENTAL HOUSING NEED / DEMAND

The Municipality determines its housing need for Social Rental Housing by means of the National Housing Needs Register or a Demand Survey. The implementation of this programme will be based on a clear understanding of the target market that is in need of rental accommodation.

iii. DEVELOPABLE LAND and unused buildings

The Municipality undertakes to identify vacant developable land or unused building within the approved Restructuring Zones and to be sold or leased following the conditions as per the Municipal Policy on the Management and Disposal of Immovable Properties to Social Housing Institutions or Housing Delivery Agents for Social Rental Housing.



iv. MUNICIPAL REBATES OR OTHER FORM OF INCENTIVIES

On vacant developable land being sold or leased to Social Housing Institutions or Housing Delivery Agents that the Municipality undertakes to provide rebates or other form of incentives to such Institutions, e.g. planning fees, building approval fees, inspection fees, and rates to ensure sustainability of the delivery Institutions.

v. LAND DISPOSAL TO SOCIAL HOUSING INSTITUTIONS OR HOUSING DELIVERY AGENTS

The Municipality undertakes to dispose of its developable land within the Restructuring Zones to Social Housing Institutions or Housing Delivery Agents who are on the Municipal Data Base for Social Housing Institutions either through:

vi. FREEHOLD

Being outright transfer of ownership following the conditions of the Municipal Policy on the Management and Disposal of Immovable Properties, or

vii. LEASE HOLD

In compliance with Council's approved Policy on the Management and disposal of Immovable Properties on lease agreement of more than 9 years, that consideration should be given for long term lease of a minimum of 30 years for Social Housing Institutions or Housing Delivery Agent as per the requirements of the Social Housing Regulatory Authority, with prior written approval being obtain from the Municipal Council in the form of a resolution.

viii. PROVISION OF BULK INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES FOR SOCIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Ugu District Municipality, is both the water services authority and provider within the Municipal area. That UGU District Municipality undertakes to provide bulk infrastructure services (water and sanitation) to the various land parcels identified for Social Rental Housing within the approved Restructuring Zones.

ix. ESTABLISHMENT OF A DATA BASE FOR SOCIAL HOUSING INSTITUtIONS

The Municipality undertakes to establish a Data Base for Accredited Social Housing Institutions / Housing Delivery Agents by calling for expression of interest from accredited Social Housing Institutions through its Supply Chain Management processes.

x. APPOINTMENTS OF SOCIAL HOUSING INSTITUTIONS OR HOUSING DELIVERY AGENTS.

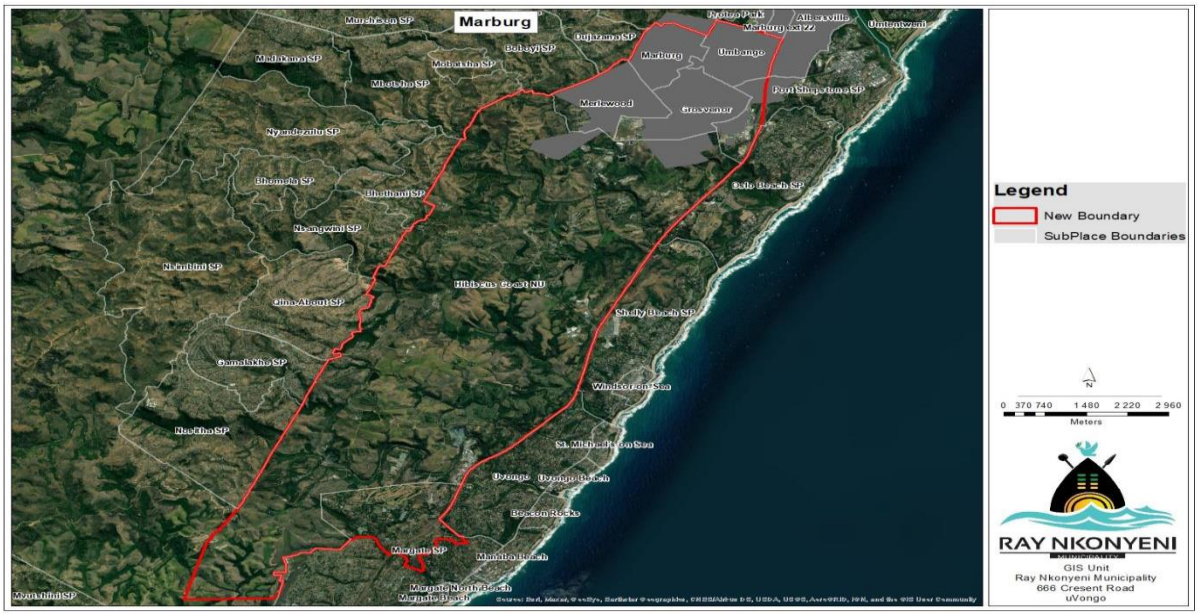
That the Municipality undertakes to appoint Social Housing Institutions or Housing Delivery Agents from its approved Data Base. Land parcels / unused Buildings identified within the Restructuring Zones be allocated to such delivery Institutions following Municipal Council process and regulations.

xi. SOCIAL HOUSING: RESTRUCTURING ZONES

The Municipal Council granted approval for the extended boundary demarcation regarding the already approved Restructuring Zones of Marburg, Protea Park and Uvongo. The extended boundaries will now include areas such as:

- **Marburg**: uMbango, Marburg, Merlewood, Portion of Port Shepstone, portion of Margate and non- urban areas.
- **Protea Park**: Albersville, Umtentweni, Port Shepstone CDB, and Sea Park.
- **uVongo**: Portion of Port Shepstone, Oslo Beach, Shelly Beach and uVongo.

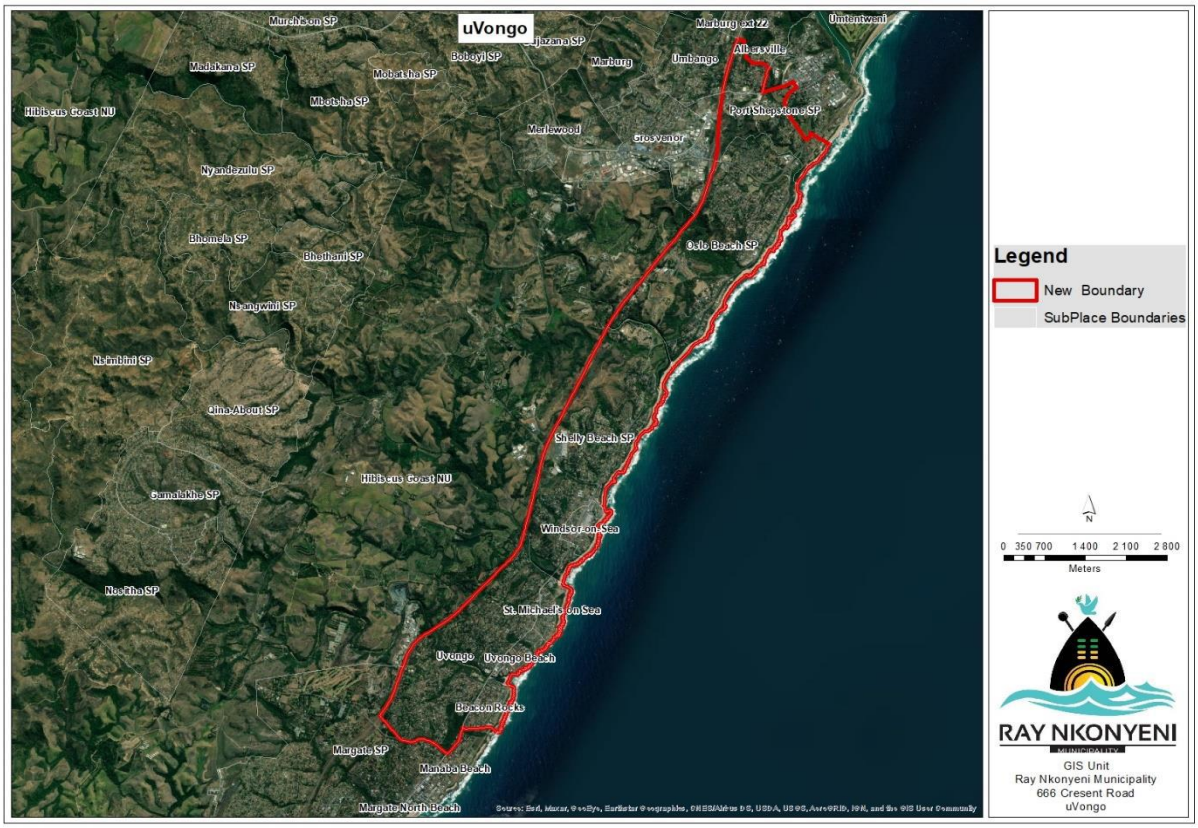
Map 38: Marburg Restructuring Zone



Map 39: Protea Park Restructuring Zone



Map 40: Uvongo Restructuring Zone

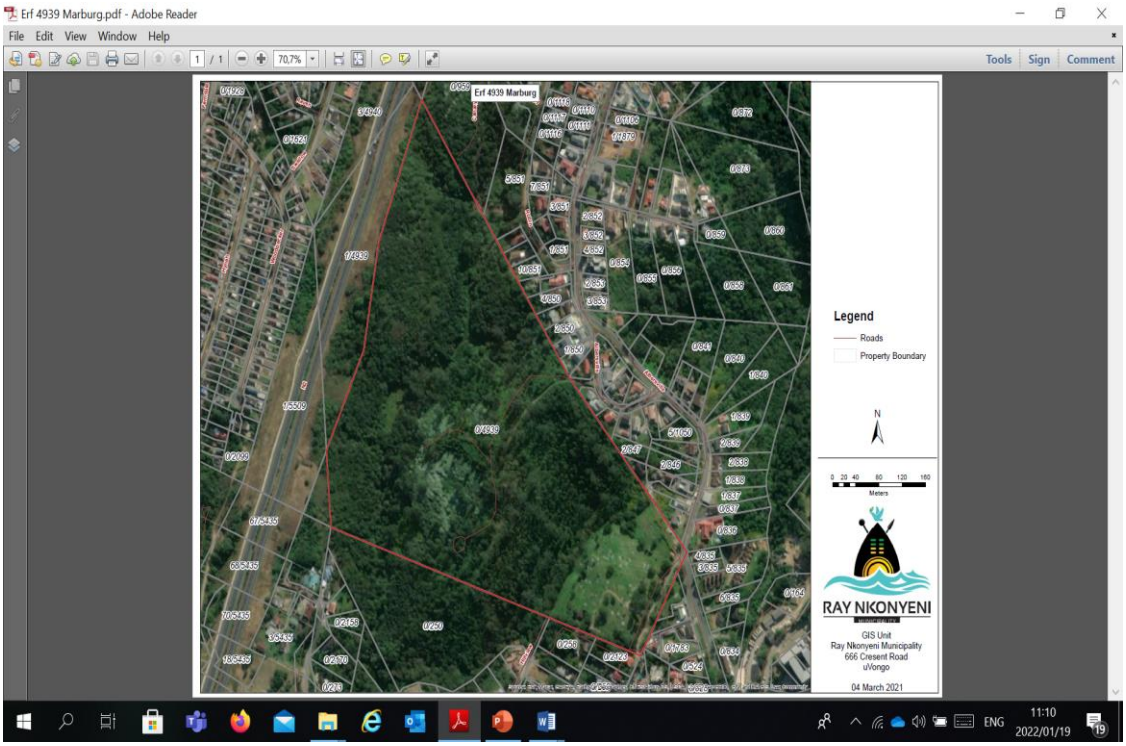


The following sites were identified for Social Housing (Rental) within the 5 year Provincial Department of Human Settlements Roll Out Programme:

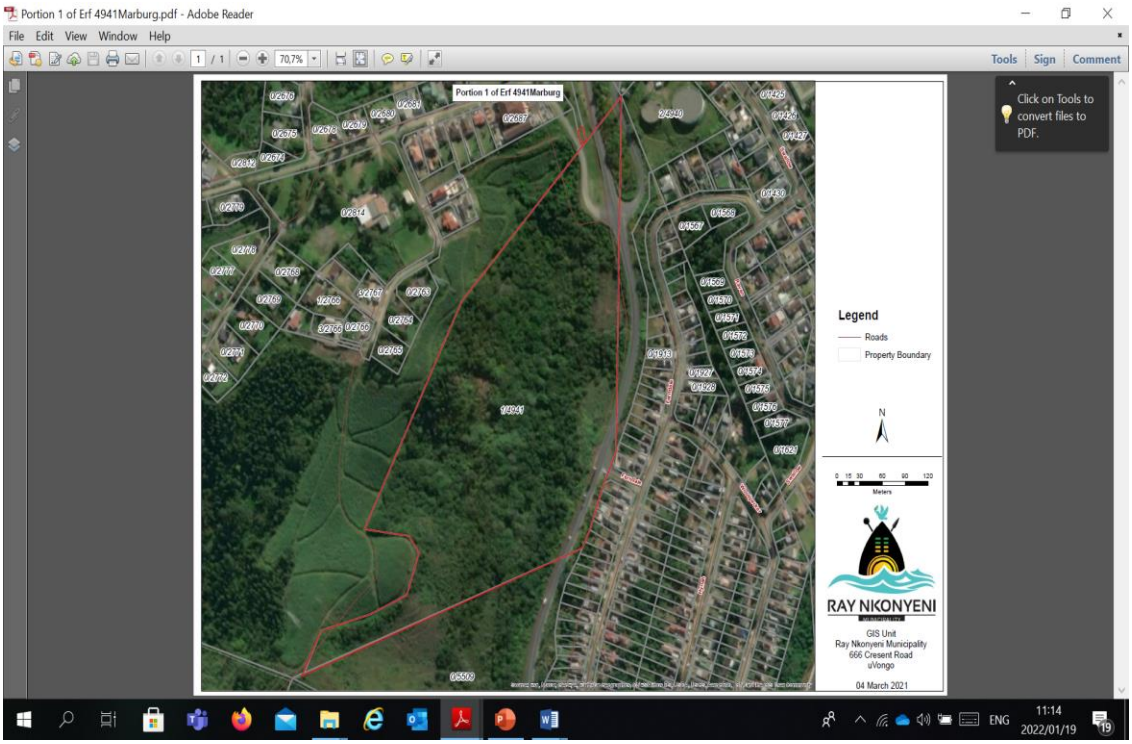
Table 89: Human Settlements Roll Out Programme

PROPERTY DESCIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT ZONING	INTENDED REZONING	POTENTIAL YIELD
Lot 26 of 4939 , Marburg	24.264 ha	Residential only 5	Residential High Impact 3	1213 units
Lot 29 of 4941, Marburg	11,234 ha	Residential only 5	Residential High Impact 3	936 units
Erf 1675. Uvongo	1.4925 ha	Residential only 5	Residential High Impact 3	124 units
Total				2273 housing opportunities

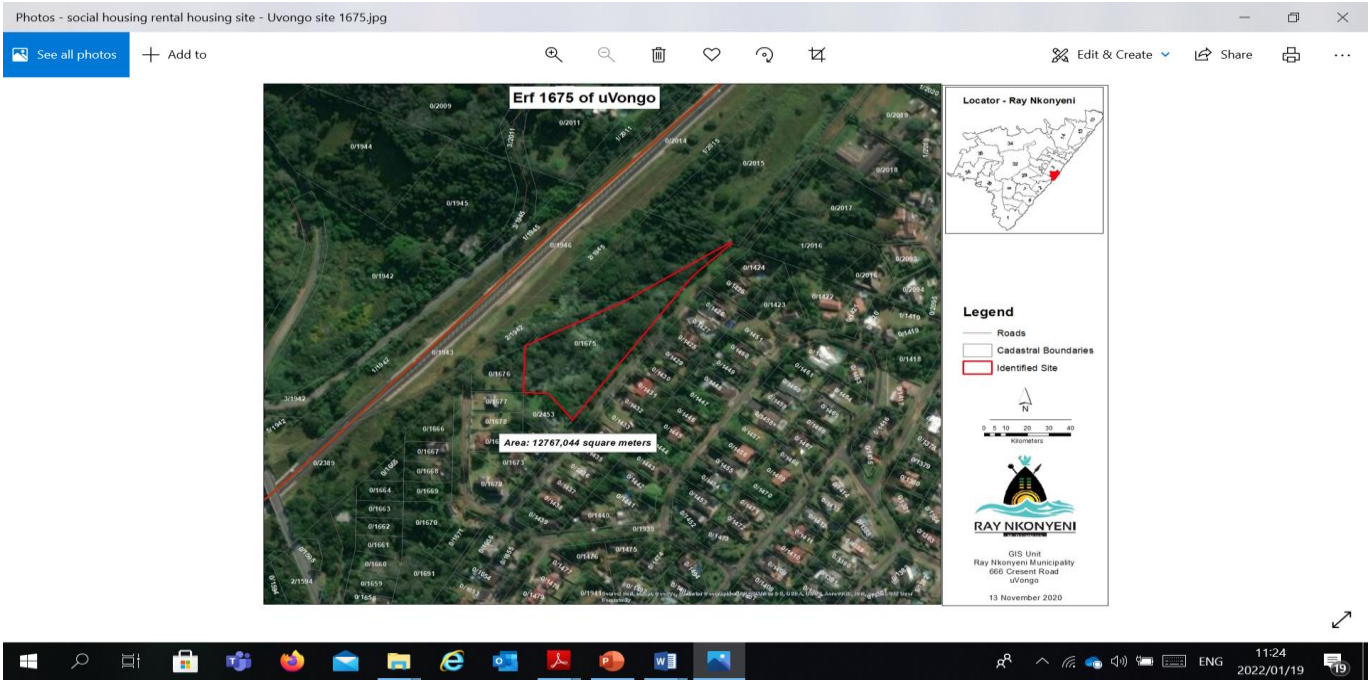
Map 41: Marburg Social Rental Housing



Map 42: Marburg Social Rental Housing (Lot 29 of 4941)



Map 43: Uvongo Social Rental Housing (Lot 1675)



The following sites were identified for Social Housing (Rental / other) on Municipal Owned Properties with an Appointed Implementing Agent

Table 90: Social Housing Sites

PROTEA PARK (WHITE CITY) – RESTRUCTURING ZONE		
AREA	**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**	**POTENTIAL YIELD**
ERF 2686	Marburg (Area 1)	150 units
Erven 2560-2564	Area 2A	15 units
Erven 2565-2625	Area 2B	166 units
Erven Remainder of 2377, 2439 and PTs 0-6 of 2440	Area 3A	257 units
Erven 2514 -2537, Marburg (Merlewood)	Area 4	120 units
Ervens 2542 – 2549, Marburg (Merlewood)	Area 5	55 units

Map 44: Social Rental Housing and FLIP Housing Areas



3.5.4.6 Municipal Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme

Conventional informal settlements ('in-situ) upgrading entails the re-development of an informal settlement in a comprehensive and relatively complete fashion in respect of housing, tenure and infrastructural services. Relocations may affect only a portion of settlements or the entire settlements and may be temporary (e.g. to a temporary relocation area) or permanent (i.e. to another green-fields project site). Whilst temporary relocations of the settlement may be inevitable, and permanent relocations of some residents might also be inevitable, the relocation of entire settlements, should be undertaken as a last resort and in special circumstances (e.g. material health and safety risks to residents) given the significant negative impact on residents typically flow from such wholesale relocations.

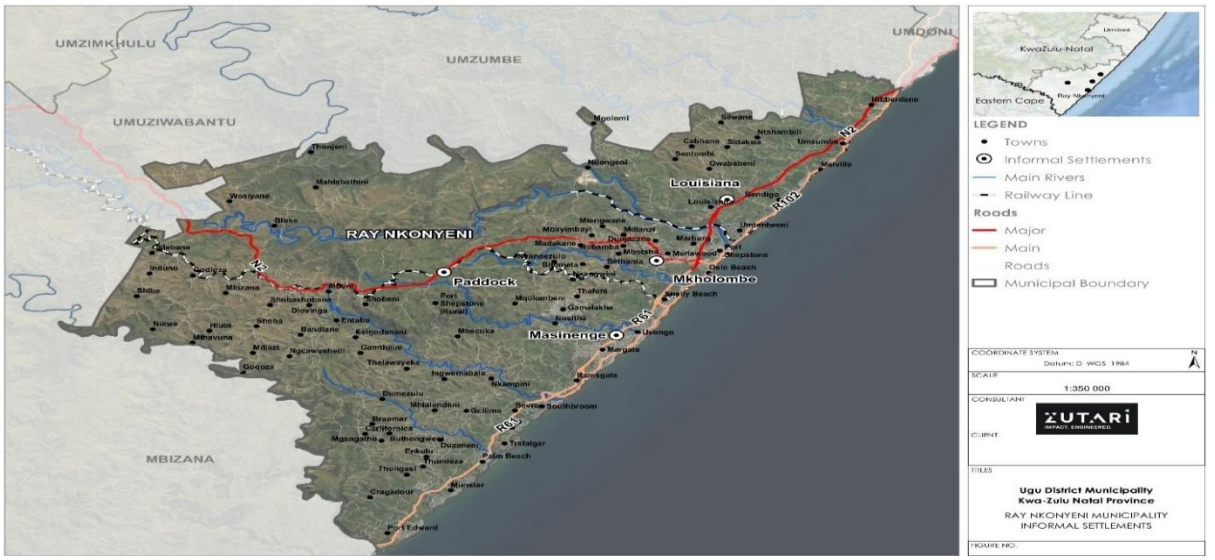
The table below outlines the informal settlements in the RNM, together with the total area and estimated number of structures. The actual number of structures was based on fieldwork exercise that was undertaken.

Table 91: RNM Informal Settlements

MUNICIPALITY	SETTLEMENT NAME	AREA (HA)	STRUCTURES (RFQ ESTIMATE)	STRUCTURES (ACTUAL)*
Ray Nkonyeni	Louisiana	7,60	190	416
	Masinenge	14,76	650	1 557
	Mkholombe	33,78	939	2 400
	Paddock	0,93	51	101
SUBTOTAL		57,07	1 830	4 474

*** Actual number of structures based on fieldwork.**

Map 45: Location of Informal Settlements in RNM



In terms of the approach a set of principles for informal settlement upgrading was developed as part of the National Upgrading Settlement Programme (NUSP). These principles are aligned with the intent of the NDoHS to facilitate the Structured Upgrading of Informal Settlements focusing on Sustainable Human Settlements, and the need for In-Situ Upgrading Strategies. The principles outlined are as follows:

- **Sense of Place**: Existing elements of community organisation, such as the placement of private and semi-private space within communities;
- **Integration and Inclusion**: Social and spatial connectivity and the building of community;
- **Community involvement and engagement**: Ensuring that meaningful engagement and participation takes place during the upgrading process;
- **Spatial Integration**: The integration of informal settlements into the urban fabric;
- **Practicality**: Ensuring strategic development decisions and that in situ upgrading takes place when it is the most technically and socially responsible option for the communities concerned;
- **Flexibility**: The development of contextually appropriate strategies;
- **Quality**: The development of quality, sustainable upgrading solutions; and
- **Efficiency**: The efficient utilization of land, resources and efficient service provision to achieve maximum benefits for the urban poor across spatial and temporal scales.



Table 92: NUSP Informal Settlement Categories and Summary of Infrastructure Response

CATEGORY	EXPLANATION
A	Full upgrade in terms of services, top structures and tenure is appropriate, affordable, and viable; i.e. where full upgrading can take place in the short term. Typically no interim service provision since full upgrading is imminent.
B1	These settlements are those which are viable for full upgrading in the longer term but where it is not imminent. Interim basic services provided as a precursor to an eventual full upgrade.
B2	This refers to settlements where long-term upgrading is not appropriate or viable, but relocation is not urgent. Interim basic services should ideally be provided until relocation can take place.
C	Informal settlements which have to be relocated as a matter of urgency because they face significant risks (health, environmental or any associated harmful situations) in their current location. No interim service provision.

Table 93: Synthesis of Informal Settlement Categorisation and Associated Response

SETTLEMENT NAME	CATEGORY	RESPONSE
Louisiana	B2	• Site is too steep for in situ upgrade but no imminent safety threat necessitating relocation. • Provision of interim basic services with eventual relocation to suitable site. • Interim basic services upgrading plan and relocation strategy formulated.
Masinenge	B1 and C	• Some sections of the site are prone to flooding and would have to be relocated. • Approved layout plan for a portion of the site is already in place and construction of multi-storey units has already commenced. • Provision of interim basic services in developable areas as a precursor to eventual full upgrade. • Land for relocation of overflow households and those situated in flood prone areas is yet to be identified. A relocation strategy has been developed.
Mkholombe	B1 and C	• Large sections of the site are too steep for in situ upgrade or prone to flooding. • Approved layout plan for a portion of the site is already in place. • Provision of interim basic services in developable areas as a precursor to eventual full upgrade. • Land for relocation of overflow households and those situated in flood prone areas is



		yet to be identified. A relocation strategy has been developed.
Paddock	B2	• Site is isolated from urban fabric. • Provision of interim basic services with eventual relocation to suitable site. • Interim basic services upgrading plan formulated. • Land for relocation is yet to be identified. A relocation strategy has been developed.

Schematic Infrastructure Layouts

The two settlements that are eligible for in-situ upgrading – Masinenge and Mkholombe – have approved layout plans in place. Where in-situ upgrading is neither viable nor appropriate, relocation strategies have been developed. The engineering responses of interim basic services provision include provision of the following services:

- Communal standpipes
- Communal toilets
- Provision of septic tanks
- Provision of skip bin for solid waste

The engineering responses as part of in situ upgrading plans typically include the provision of the following services:

- Roads and associated storm water networks;
- Roads and ducts at road crossings (data and electrical sleeves);
- Water reticulation networks and water house connections;
- Foul sewer drainage networks and sewer house connections;
- Street lighting, area lighting (where applicable), electrical reticulation and electrical house connections;
- Electrical MV cabling for connection to existing MV networks surrounding the different sites; and
- Allowances for site clearance and bulk earthworks within road reserves.

Enabling Factors for Upgrading and Development

i. Land Acquisition

Land acquisition can include the purchasing of land, land swop arrangements and acquisition by means of expropriation. Regulatory processes to unlock and enable development include environmental studies (such as basic environmental screenings or full Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)), planning approvals, land surveying and final infrastructure design and approvals.

ii. Infrastructure Requirements

Upgrading of an informal settlement is dependent on sufficient bulk infrastructure being available, both in terms of utilities distribution capacity (pipelines, distribution networks) and treatment capacity (water and wastewater treatment works). Without sufficient bulk capacity in place, a settlement will not be adequately serviced. As such, the following enabling elements have been identified to highlight current shortfalls in bulk capacity and what options can be pursued in the event where such bulk is currently not available.



Table 94: Enabling Factors for Development (Water)

WATER		
Current Situation		
• The rivers within the region have sufficient surplus flow to cater for the water demands for the foreseeable future. Bulk water supply and reticulation infrastructure are under pressure due to growing demand. Pipe systems are old and in need of maintenance and upgrading		
Bulk Infrastructure Requirements		
• It is envisaged that bulk water supply and reticulation infrastructure will need to be upgraded to cater for the demand. Old pipe systems and increasing capacity of water treatment plants will require strengthening to meet future water demand. • It is proposed that the following systems within RNM need strengthening: ○ Umzimkhulu water augmentation project; ○ Mtwalume bulk water project; ○ South Coast Bulk pipeline; ○ Umtamvuna bulk water project; ○ Port Edward and Ezinqoleni; and ○ Rural Water Supply		
Reticulation Options		
Short-term	*Medium-Term*	*Long-Term*
Shared standpipes	• Sites and services (with slower take-up) • Sites and services with valve restrictors	Sites and services with conventional erf connections

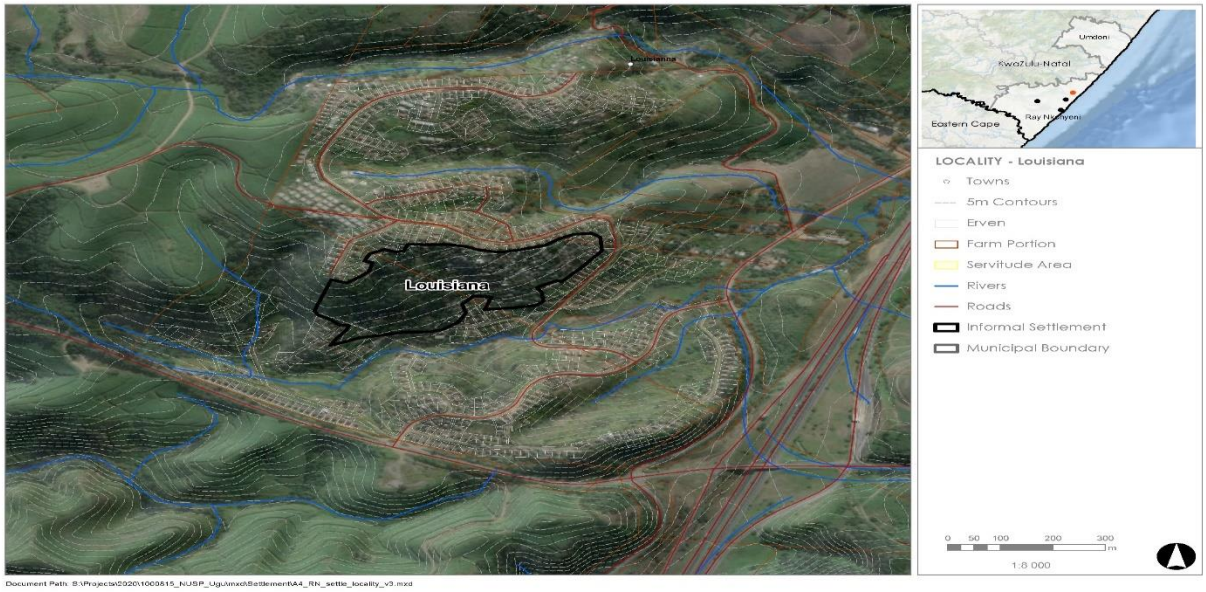
Table 95: Enabling Factors for Development (Sewer)

SEWER		
Current Situation		
• There are several pump stations in the reticulated areas, whilst wastewater treatment plants are generally located in-land, off the coastal strip. Waterborne sanitation is largely confined to the coastal, densely populated areas of the Municipality. Inland and rural areas rely on rudimentary forms of sanitation such as Ventilated Improved Pits (VIPs)		
Bulk Infrastructure Requirements		
• It is envisaged that sewer infrastructure in the urban part of the Municipality will have to be upgraded to cater for an increasing urban population. Bulk network to be extended further inland where required and in line with the Municipality's desired future spatial form to serve the growing population		
Reticulation Options		
Short-term	*Medium-Term*	*Long-Term*

Alternative sanitation options to be considered (e.g. conservancy tanks and dry sanitation options)	Connect settlements to conventional waterborne networks as sewer outfalls are upgraded	Connect all settlements as sewer outfalls and WWTW are upgraded

PROPOSED UPGRADING PLANS WITH RELOCATION STRATEGIES

3.5.4.6.1 Louisiana Informal Settlement



Updated Aerial Image of the Louisiana Informal Settlement

Settlement size: 76,049.69 m^2 (7.60 ha)

Number of households: 416

1. Assessment and Categorisation Synthesis

The Louisiana informal settlement is located on a very steep slope. There are no hydrological or critical biodiversity affecting or constraining the developability of the settlement. Although the settlement is considered upgradeable from a geotechnical desk study perspective, it should be noted that the shales of the Pietermaritzburg Formation on which the settlement is located are known to be unstable, particularly where the slopes face towards the east / south-east (as is the case of this site) and where cut excavations are made into the natural slope.

Approximately half of Louisiana is already zoned as residential and the other half zoned as Agriculture 1, which will necessitate partial rezoning of the land. The settlement also currently falls on land owned by Illovo Sugar SA Ltd and Ray Nkonyeni Municipality , which will impact the overall development feasibility and associated timeframes as a land acquisition process would need to be embarked upon.

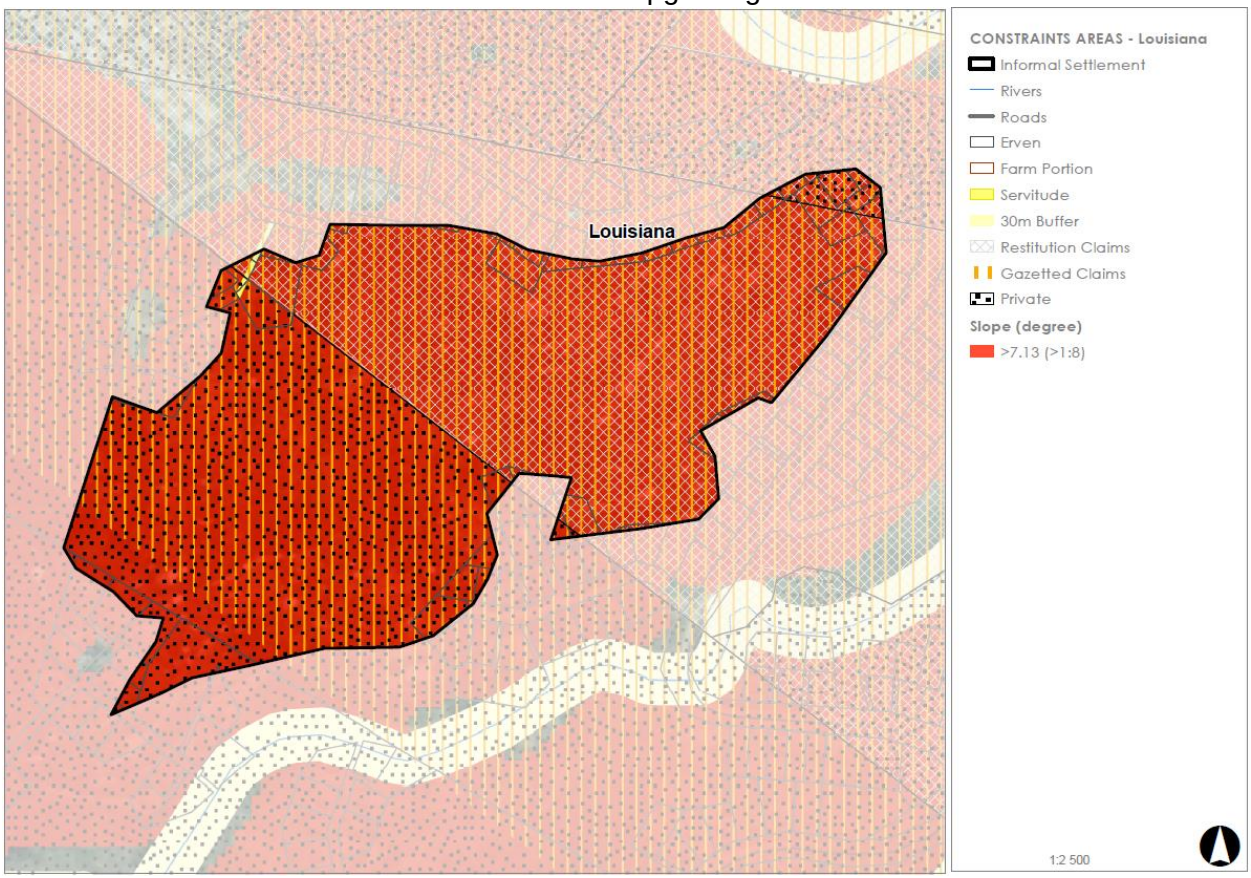
The settlement is located directly adjacent a serviced area, which will allow for potential service connection. However, due to the steepness of the slope and lack of a formal/informal road network within the settlement boundary, this will likely give rise to increased costs of providing link services, reticulation services and a road network. In addition, there also currently no sewer network within the settlement or surrounding areas. This will would therefore require significant investment in both bulk and reticulation infrastructure to provide connectivity.

Based on the above, the Louisiana informal settlement has been categorised as B2. The development response entails the provision of emergency basic services as an immediate response with eventual relocation to site fit for human settlement development.

B2
Interim basic services upgrading plan and relocation strategy to be formulated

2. Site Constraints and Developable Areas

The following map depicts the site constraints detailed above, and provide clarity on why the Louisiana informal settlement is not fit for in-situ upgrading.



Louisiana Informal Settlement Constrained Areas

The entire settlement is located on a very steep slope which exceeds a gradient of 1:8. While it is primarily due to the topography that the settlement is not viable for in-situ upgrading, a large portion of the settlement is located on privately owned land. Furthermore, a Gazetted land claim covers the entire extent of the settlement, while a restitution claim covers the eastern portion of the settlement. The constraints areas (areas not fit for development) comprise 76,049.69 m^2, which is 100% of the overall settlement.



3. Development Need

The greater Louisiana informal settlement underwent upgrading in 2013. 697 sites were serviced with 564 housing units built. The balance of housing units (133 units) could not be constructed due to terrain difficulties. The entire settlement could therefore not be accommodated in-situ at the time, and the settlement continued to grow informally ever since. Based on the fact that the settlement is not fit for in-situ upgrading, a relocation action plan and strategy will be required to support the need for eventual full relocation of the settlement. The provision of interim basic services is proposed to support the community until relocation. Based on the household survey data collected, the settlement is home to 416 households. 416 households therefore need to be relocated to a site fit for human settlement development.

4. Minimum Level of Service Standards

Portable water: A maximum of 150 people per water point for communal water provision according to the CSIR Red Book (2019). The responsible department will be Ugu District Department of Water and Sanitation.
Sewer: A maximum of 20 people per ablution point for communal sanitation provision according to guidelines taken from The Sphere Project – Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response. The responsible department will be Ugu District Department of Water and Sanitation.

Table 96: Interim Services Construction Cost Estimate

Basic Service	Type	No.	Construction Cost
Potable water	Communal water point	8	R 750,000.00
Sewer	Ablution, basin and conservancy tank	63	R 1,890,000.00
Total Estimated Cost			**R2,640,000.00**

5. Site Specific Requirements

The existing water main supplying the formalised houses within the vicinity of the settlement will be used to provide water for the standpipes and ablution blocks. Owing to the lack of waterborne sanitation in the area, conservancy tanks will need to be used, requiring emptying and servicing on a regular basis.

6. Relocation Strategy

Due to environmental and land and legal constraints the settlement is deemed unfit for in-situ upgrading, and eventual relocation of all 416 enumerated households is required. As such, a relocation strategy is proposed to ensure that the informal dwellers can be moved to an alternative site which is able to accommodate all affected households. It is important to note that the settlement continues to grow, and that the number of households to be relocated will change over time.
The following high-level relocation actions is being proposed for the overflow households from Louisiana settlement.



7. Generic Relocation Strategy

Table 97: Generic Relocation Strategy

PHASE	OUTCOMES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Phase 1: Land availability	Determination of area/extent of land required and appropriate infrastructure level of service to be provided	1. Identify suitable land for human settlement development 2. Conduct technical assessment of identified land (site feasibility) 3. Produce proposed layout plan to determine yield	RNM with support from Ugu DM and KZN-DoHS
Phase 2: Community engagement	Participatory planning process and identification of willing and qualifying beneficiaries	1. Identify settlement leadership structures 2. Establish project committee which includes community leadership structure 3. Determine if residents are willing to relocate to identified land 4. Determine number of beneficiaries to be relocated	RNM with support from DHS and KZN-DoHS through NUSP
Phase 3: Relocation preparation/ development	Council approval to acquire/release land and securing of finance	1. Identify suitable finance mechanism(s) 2. Secure funding 3. Commence land acquisition if needed 4. Finalise layout plan in consultation with community 5. Obtain statutory approvals (environmental and town planning) 6. Develop contingency plans for residents that cannot be relocated 7. Develop land in line with approved layout plan (including installation of services; transfer of	KZN-DoHS in collaboration with RNM, Ugu DM, Eskom through NUSP



		stands; *optional development of top structures*)	
Phase 4: Allocation of beneficiaries	Relocation of beneficiaries to new development	1. Allocate stands/ houses to qualifying beneficiaries based on Housing Needs Register 2. Provide relocation assistance (transportation, relocation kits (if applicable), social service support, sustenance) *3.* Provide emergency assistance at transit site to households who cannot be moved to developed land	RNM with support from KZN-DoHS
Phase 5: Risk mitigation	Ensure that invaded land/ settlement is not reoccupied	1. Remove informal structure as soon as household is relocated 2. Fence off land and install lighting and signage as a deterrent to re-occupation 3. Activate land as per intended land use where feasible 4. Commence/ continue land invasion monitoring	RNM



3.5.4.6.2 Masinenge Informal Settlement



Updated Aerial Image of the Masinenge Informal Settlement

Settlement size: 147,559.37 m^2 (14.76 ha)

Number of households: 1 557

1. Assessment and Categorisation Synthesis

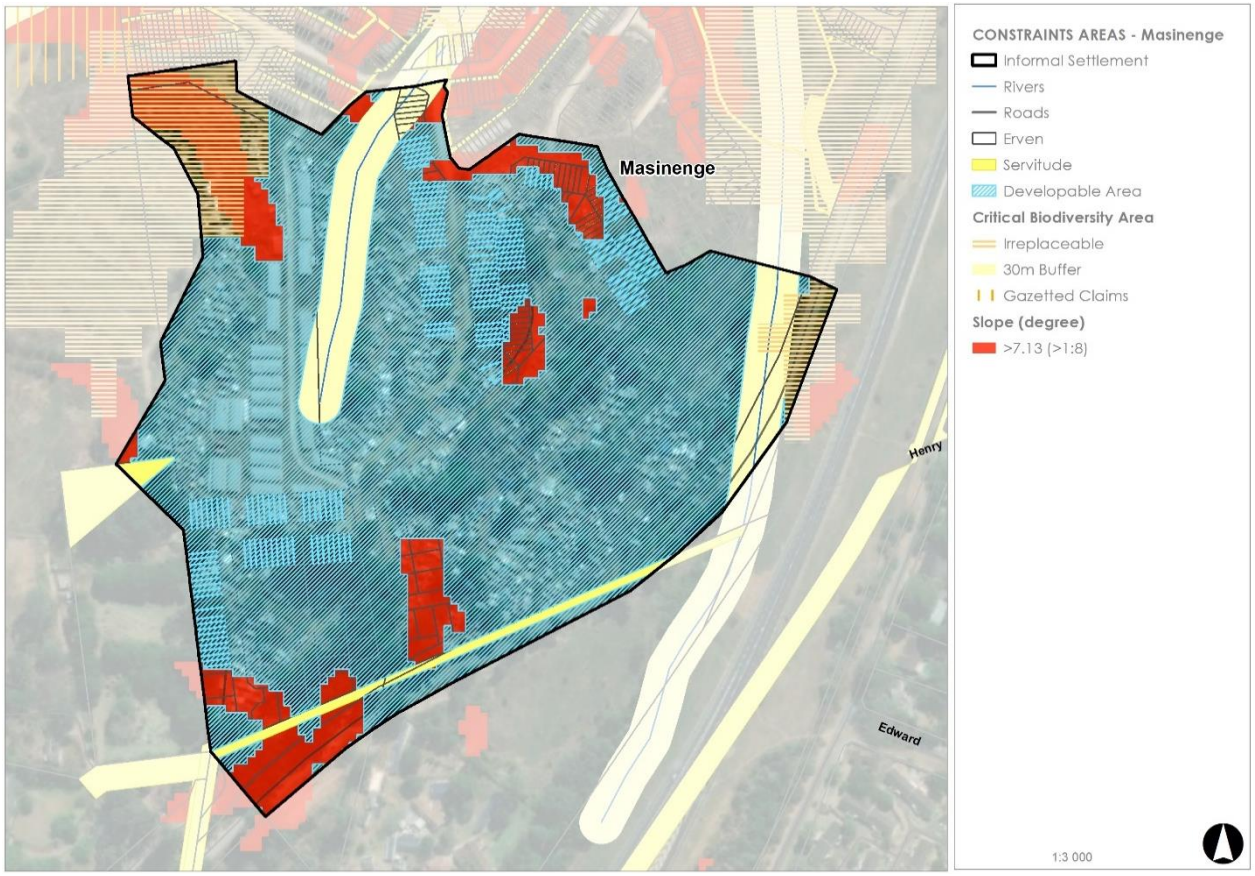
The Masinenge informal settlement is located on a fairly gradual slope which results in areas of the settlement that are developable and areas of the settlement which are not developable. There is a watercourse to the north of the settlement and a small area of Irreplaceable Critical Biodiversity Area in the south of the settlement. The existence of the watercourse and the Irreplaceable Critical Biodiversity Area poses development restrictions. There is also a servitude which runs along the eastern boundary of the settlement which also poses further development restrictions. The settlement is located on land owned by the Department of Education and is to be transferred to the Municipality. The settlement is located directly adjacent to a serviced area, as well as ongoing housing projects, which allows for potential service connection. The existing formal road network surrounding the settlement will allow for access points to be easily upgraded. Due to the gradual slope and an informal road network found within the settlement boundary, the cost of providing link services, reticulation services and a road network will be relatively low. An approved layout plan exists for the Masinenge informal settlement.

Based on the above, the Masinenge informal settlement has been categorised as B1 and C. The development response entails the provision of interim basic services as a precursor to an eventual full upgrade in developable areas in line with the approved layout plan which is already in place, coupled with the urgent relocation of households from flood prone areas. If possible, these households should be accommodated within the upgraded Masinenge township. Alternatively, a suitable relocation site should be identified.

B1and C
In situ upgrade for areas that are developable, in line with approved layout plan. Relocation strategy to be developed to cater for households in flood prone areas (preferably insitu, else on alternative relocation site).

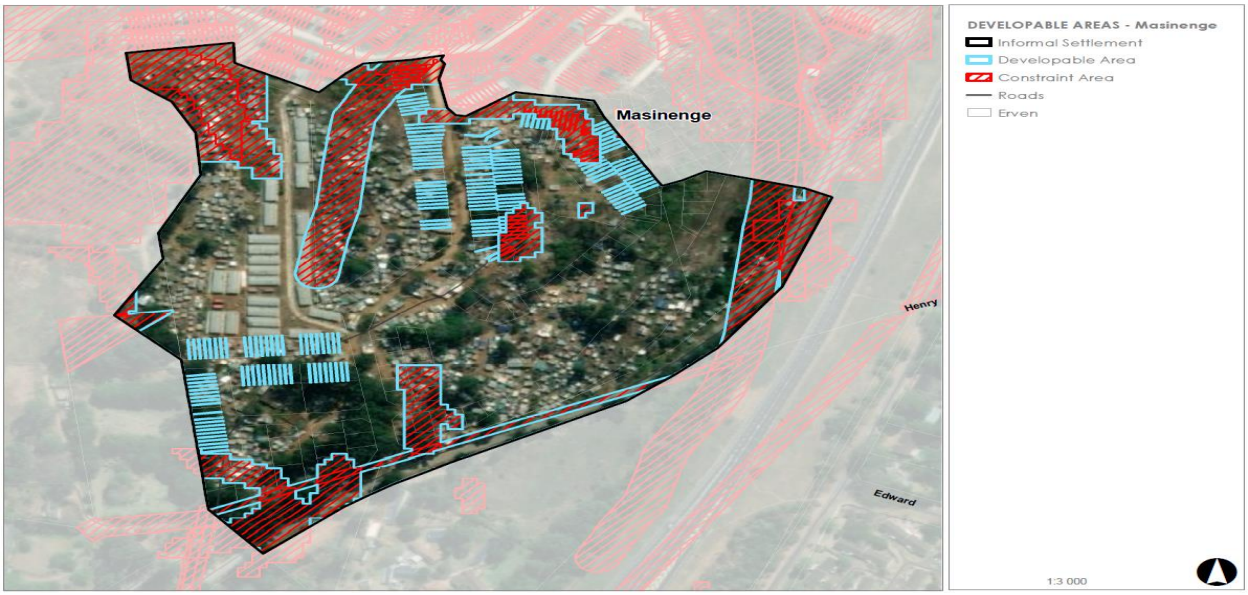
2. Site Constraints and Developable Areas

The following maps showcase the site constraints described above, and outline the areas of the Masinenge informal settlement which are fit for human settlement development.



Masinenge Informal Settlement Constraints Areas

From the map it is clear that pockets of steep topography where the gradient exceeds 1:8 pose development constraints. Moreover, the occurrence of Critical Biodiversity Areas prevents development in the north-western and north-eastern extents of the settlement. A watercourse runs through a portion of the northern extents of the settlement; the associated 30m buffer areas restricts development. Finally, a servitude encumbers the southern extents of the settlement. The constrained areas (areas not fit for development) comprise 37,717.99 m^2, which is 26% of the overall settlement. The settlement footprint is 147 559,37m^2 in extent. The figure below outlines the portions of the settlement which are suitable for development.



Masinenge Informal Settlement Developable Areas

3. Development Need

The approved in-situ upgrading layout plan provides for 882 stands . Construction of multi-storey top structures has commenced. The settlement experiences influx of informal structures in the project area. It is to be noted that not all households can be accommodated, and that relocation of the overflow households to an alternative location would be required. Alternative land is still to be identified.

Based on the enumeration recently completed, the settlement is home to 1 557 households. Based on the current layout, a total of 882 housing opportunities will become available. These are reserved for Masinenge residents only. The overflow of approx 675 households will have to be relocated. A relocation action plan and strategy is a requirement to support the need for partial relocation of the settlement.

4. Upgrading Plan Content and Interventions

Since an approved layout plan is already in place, no in-situ layout plan has been formulated. The approved layout plan for Masinenge provides for the following land uses:

Table 98: Masinenge Land USes

LAND USE	ERVEN	HECTARES	PERCENTAGE
Special Zone Residential (250m^2)	118	3.2	11.5
Special Zone Residential (70m^2)	764	7	25.1
Limited Commercial	1	0.1	0.4
Administration	1	0.1	0.4
Worship	1	0.2	0.7
Primary School	1	3.0	10.7



Creche	1	0.1	0.4
Public Open Space	7	9.9	35.5
Public Roads	8	4.3	15.4
TOTAL	**902**	**27.9**	**100**

5. Relocation Strategy

Partial relocation is required since not all households who reside in the settlement can be accommodated in-situ (i.e. the approved layout plan is unable to cater for the entire settlement). Suitable land for the overflow households is to be identified and secured.

Propose - Relocation Strategy

Table 99: Proposed Masinenge Relocation Strategy

PHASE	OUTCOMES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Phase 1: Land availability	Determination of area/extent of land required and appropriate infrastructure level of service to be provided	1. Identify suitable land for human settlement development 2. Conduct technical assessment of identified land (site feasibility) 3. Produce proposed layout plan to determine yield	RNM with support from Ugu DM and KZN-DoHS
Phase 2: Community engagement	Participatory planning process and identification of willing and qualifying beneficiaries	1. Identify settlement leadership structures 2. Establish project committee which includes community leadership structure 3. Determine if residents are willing to relocate to identified land 4. Determine number of beneficiaries to be relocated	RNM with support from DHS and KZN-DoHS through NUSP
Phase 3: Relocation preparation/ development	Council approval to acquire/release land and securing of finance	1. Identify suitable finance mechanism(s) 2. Secure funding 3. Commence land acquisition if needed 4. Finalise layout plan in consultation with community 5. Obtain statutory approvals	KZN-DoHS in collaboration with RNM, Ugu DM, Eskom through NUSP



		(environmental and town planning) 6. Develop contingency plans for residents that cannot be relocated 7. Develop land in line with approved layout plan (including installation of services; transfer of stands; optional development of top structures)	
Phase 4: Allocation of beneficiaries	Relocation of beneficiaries to new development	1. Allocate stands/ houses to qualifying beneficiaries based on Housing Needs Register 2. Provide relocation assistance (transportation, relocation kits (if applicable), social service support, sustenance) 3. Provide emergency assistance at transit site to households who cannot be moved to developed land	RNM with support from KZN-DoHS
Phase 5: Risk mitigation	Ensure that invaded land/ settlement is not reoccupied	1. Remove informal structure as soon as household is relocated 2. Fence off land and install lighting and signage as a deterrent to re-occupation 3. Activate land as per intended land use where feasible 4. Commence/ continue land invasion monitoring	RNM

3.5.4.6.3 Mkholombe Informal Settlement



Updated Aerial Image of the Mkholombe Informal Settlement

Settlement size: 337,846.70 m^2 (33.78 ha)

Number of households: 2 400

1. Assessment and Categorisation Synthesis

The Mkholombe informal settlement is located on steep slopes. Two watercourses can be found in the southern and western area of the settlement. There is also a 1:100-year floodline which is situated along the south western border of the settlement. A small area of Irreplaceable Critical Biodiversity is located in the south western area of the settlement. There are undevelopable portions of the settlement due to the floodline, watercourse buffers and the Irreplaceable Critical Biodiversity Area within Mkholombe.

Connectivity to existing bulk infrastructure is possible, however bulk infrastructure upgrading will be required. Access to the settlement is possible via a formal road. The road network has a high possibility to be upgraded as there is access to an existing network. There is an existing road network connecting the area which could potentially be used to provide connectivity to the settlement. The steepness of the slope will likely give rise to increased costs of providing link services, reticulation services and a road network.

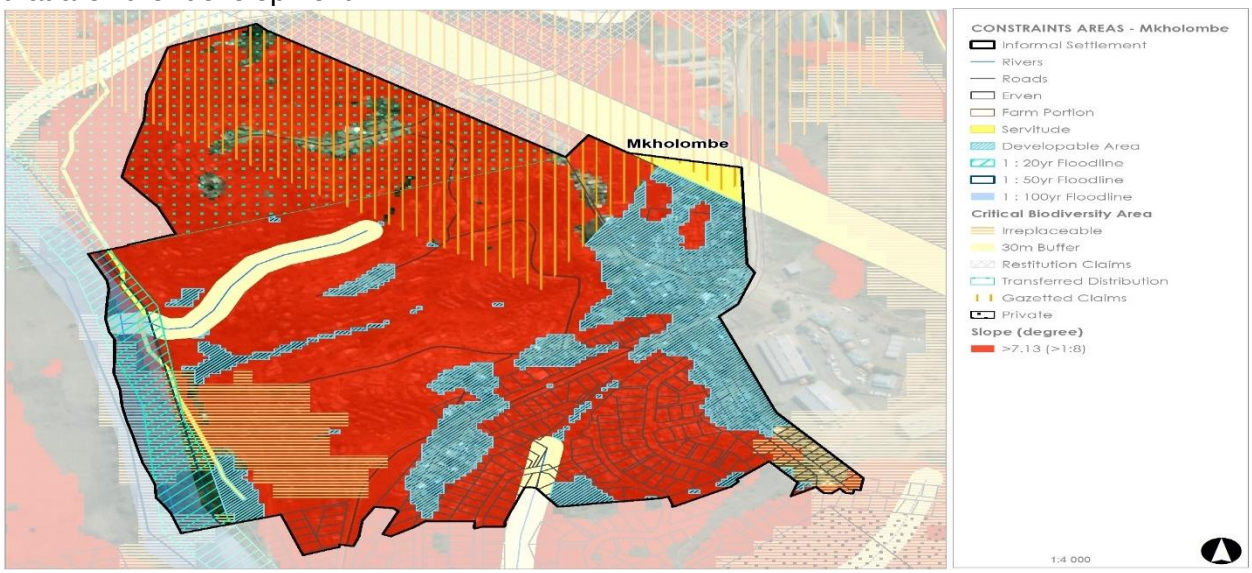
An approved layout plan exists for the Mkholombe informal settlement.

Based on the above, the Mkholombe informal settlement has been categorised as B1 and C. The development response entails the provision of interim basic services as a precursor to an eventual full upgrade in developable areas in line with the approved layout plan which is already in place, and the urgent relocation of households from flood prone areas. Where possible, relocated households should be accommodated within the settlement footprint.

B1 and C
Upgrading of developable areas in line with approved layout plan. Relocation strategy to be developed for households situated on steep slopes and otherwise undevelopable land.

2. Developable Areas and Site Constraints

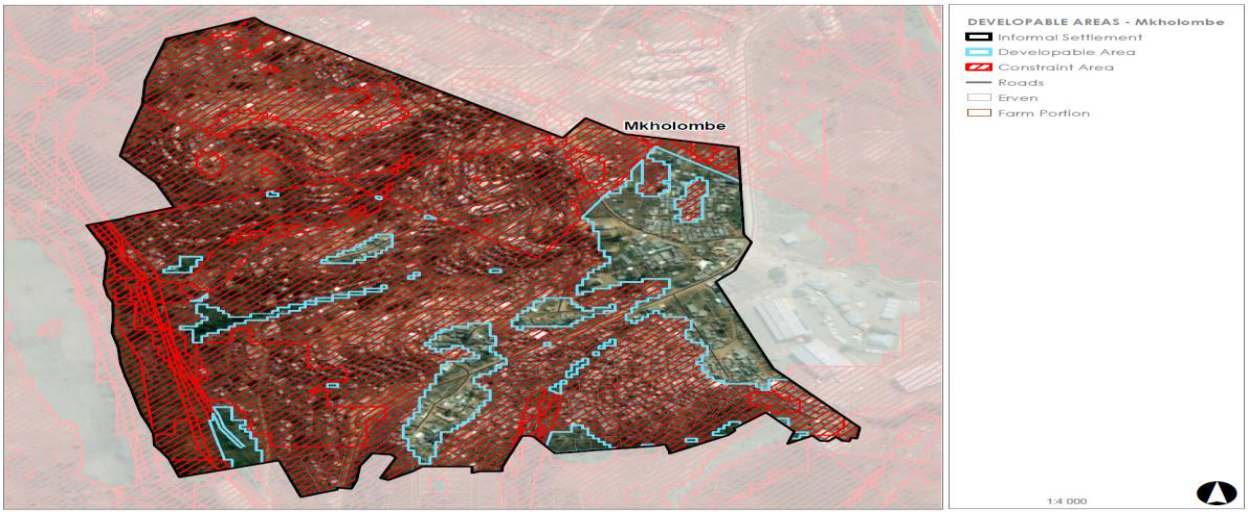
The following maps depict the site constraints of the Mkholombe settlement as well as the areas that are fit for development.



Mkholombe Informal Settlement Constraints Areas

It can be gathered that a very large part of the settlement is located on steep slopes that exceed a gradient of 1:8. Critical Biodiversity Areas further limit development in the south-western and far south-eastern extents of the settlement, while a servitudes, two watercourses river tributaries (and associated 30m buffer areas) also restrict development.
Lastly, a Gazetted land claim covers the northern extent of the settlement, and a transferred distribution claim covers the northern and north-western portions of the settlement.
The constrained areas (areas not fit for development) comprise 285,651.52 m^2 – 85% of the overall settlement (which is 337,846.70 m^2 in extent). The map below f outlines the portions of the settlement which are suitable for development.

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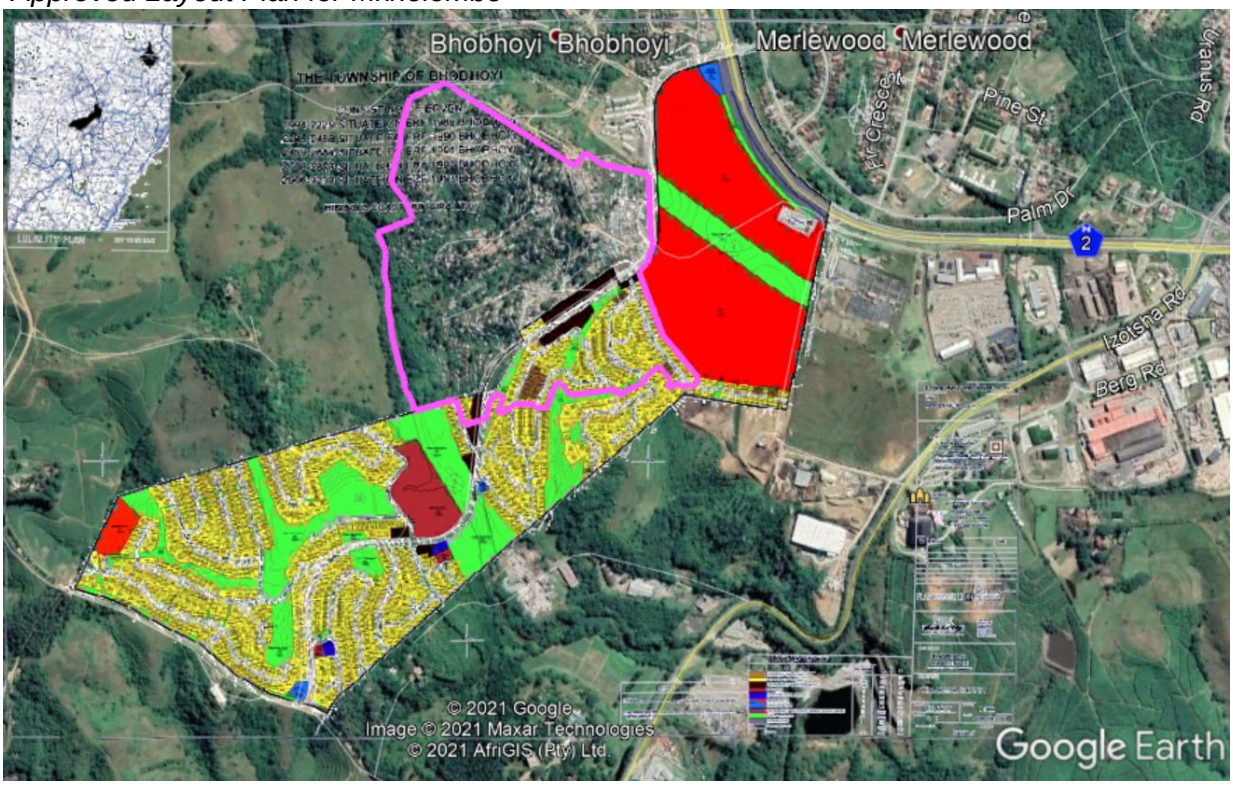


Mkholombe Informal Settlement Developable Areas

The Bhobhoyi Phase II project covers a portion of the Mkholombe informal settlement. The approved layout plan is illustrated below, followed by an overlay to illustrate the overlap.



Approved Layout Plan for Mkholombe





3. Development Need

An approved layout is already in place which provides for partial in-situ upgrading. According to the planning report a concept layout plan was conditionally approved in 2004. A further plan was prepared and submitted in 2005, but the project was stopped until 2008 as a consequence of, inter alia, problems with the land assembly process which resulted in an amended plan which also included an inclusionary housing component. The intention was to sell erven for a market-related fee to cross-subsidise physical project infrastructure delivery and associated costs. This concept was rejected by Council and the plan was revised once again in 2009. During this revision the need existed to identify wetland areas and wetland buffers. A detailed geotechnical evaluation was carried out to substitute the previous desktop analysis, identifying unstable slopes and areas with soil conditions not conducive to low-income housing development. This is because special design considerations and construction methods (such as the use of raft foundations) are required.

The findings of the detailed geotechnical study and wetland identification process made it apparent that there are substantial constraints. Stands on the areas deemed developable had to be reduced in order to accommodate semi-detached dwellings (single or double storey).
Other preliminary studies completed include engineering services report, land audit report and planning report. It is to be noted that the Mkholombe informal settlement is rapidly growing.
Based on the household survey data collected, the settlement is home to 2 400 households. If Mkholombe households are only to be accommodated, the remaining 1 302 households will have to be relocated to suitable land.

A relocation action plan and strategy are required for partial relocation of the settlement. These areas are classified as C, urgent relocation. However, a destination site has not yet been identified or secured.

4. Infrastructure Response

Since an approved layout plan is in place for a portion of Mkholombe, the bulk outline scheme report and/or detailed infrastructure designs needs to be ascertained. Upon receipt, the construction cost estimate for the project area can be generated. Since urgent relocation has been proposed, the provision of interim basic services is discouraged and the focus should instead be on prioritising land identification and acquisition.

5. Upgrading Plan Content and Interventions

Since an approved layout plan is already in place, no in-situ layout plan has been formulated. The approved layout plan for Mkholombe provides for the following land uses:

Table 100: Mkholombe Land Uses

LAND USE	ERVEN	HECTARES	PERCENTAGE
Residential Only 4 (180m^2)	26	0.50	0.7
Residential Only 5 (200m^2)	1 028	28.52	37.7



Special Zone 15 (Mixed Residential)	44	1.29	1.7
Education	3	1.29	1.7
Health and Social Services	2	0.14	0.2
Administration	1	0.69	0.9
Multi Use Retail 1	3	0.40	0.5
Special Zone 17 (Industrial/Commercial/Agriculture)	2	15.62	20.7
Public Open Space	34	14.65	19.4
National Road	1	1.92	2.5
Proposed Roads		10.59	14
TOTAL	**1 144**	**75.61**	**100**

6. Relocation Strategy

Partial relocation is required since many of the households (at least 1 302) that reside in the settlement cannot be accommodated in-situ (i.e. the approved layout plan is unable to cater for the entire settlement). Since it is an urgent relocation, the provision of interim basic services is not proposed.

Since not all of the affected households can be catered for in the current approved in-situ layout plan, strategically located land must be identified and acquired. The proposal below is recommended as a way forward.

Generic Relocation Strategy

Table 101: Mkholombe Relocation Strategy

PHASE	OUTCOMES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Phase 1: Land availability	Determination of area/extent of land required and appropriate infrastructure level of service to be provided	1. Identify suitable land for human settlement development 2. Conduct technical assessment of identified land (site feasibility) 3. Produce proposed layout plan to determine yield	RNM with support from Ugu DM and KZN-DoHS
Phase 2: Community	Participatory planning process and identification of willing and qualifying beneficiaries	1. Identify settlement leadership structures 2. Establish project committee which includes community leadership structure	RNM with support from DHS and KZN-DoHS through NUSP



		3. Determine if residents are willing to relocate to identified land 4. Determine number of beneficiaries to be relocated	
Phase 3: Relocation preparation/ development	Council approval to acquire/release land and securing of finance	1. Identify suitable finance mechanism(s) 2. Secure funding 3. Commence land acquisition if needed 4. Finalise layout plan in consultation with community 5. Obtain statutory approvals (environmental and town planning) 6. Develop contingency plans for residents that cannot be relocated 7. Develop land in line with approved layout plan (including installation of services; transfer of stands; *optional development of top structures*)	KZN-DoHS in collaboration with RNM, Ugu DM, Eskom through NUSP
Phase 4: Allocation of beneficiaries	Relocation of beneficiaries to new development	1. Allocate stands/ houses to qualifying beneficiaries based on Housing Needs Register 2. Provide relocation assistance (transportation, relocation kits (if applicable), social service support, sustenance) *3. Provide emergency assistance at transit site to households who cannot be moved to developed land*	RNM with support from KZN-DoHS

Phase 5: Risk mitigation	Ensure that invaded land/ settlement is not reoccupied	1. Remove informal structure as soon as household is relocated 2. Fence off land and install lighting and signage as a deterrent to re-occupation 3. Activate land as per intended land use where feasible 4. Commence/ continue land invasion monitoring	RNM

3.5.4.6.4 Paddock Informal Settlement



Aerial Image of the Paddock Informal Settlement

Settlement size: 9,256.18 m^2 (0.93 ha) **Number of households:** 101

1. Assessment and Categorisation Synthesis

The Paddock informal settlement is located in the rural agricultural region of the RNM and has inadequate access to education, healthcare and community facilities. The settlement is located on land with a gradual slope and is not affected by any watercourses, floodlines or Critical Biodiversity Areas. There are also no servitudes affecting the settlement.



The settlement is located on land owned by Transnet Ltd which will necessitate a land acquisition process. From an access perspective, the settlement will require road link infrastructure to be upgraded, and although connectivity is possible, the design requirements of the N2 connection would need to be catered for.

There is no existing potable water or sewer network within close proximity, and the settlement is isolated from any existing electricity network. With no existing electrical network in the area, connectivity would be onerously expensive and significant investment would be required to bring potable water and sanitation to the settlement.

Based on the above, the Paddock informal settlement has been categorised as B2. Since there is no imminent danger, the development response entails the provision of interim basic services and eventual relocation to a well-located site closer to social amenities and where bulk services are available.

B2
Interim basic services and long term relocation. Relocation strategy to be formulated.

2. Paddock Informal Settlement Constraints Areas

The greatest challenge is the settlement's isolated location, and the resultant lack of nearby engineering infrastructure and social amenities. The settlement is located outside the municipal urban edge, indicating that the provision of future services is unlikely

3. Development Need

A relocation strategy is required for the entire Paddock settlement. Suitable land has to be identified and secured, it is proposed that interim basic services be installed.

4. Minimum Level of Service Standards

Potable water: A maximum of 150 people per water point for communal water provision according to the CSIR Red Book (2019). The responsible department will be Ugu District Department of Water and Sanitation.

Sewer: A maximum of 20 people per ablution point for communal sanitation provision according to guidelines taken from The Sphere Project – Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response. The responsible department will be Ugu District Department of Water and Sanitation.



Interim Services Construction Cost Estimate			
Basic Service	**Type**	**No.**	**Construction Cost**
Potable water	Communal water point	3	R 450,000.00
Sewer	Ablution, basin and conservancy tank	16	R 480,000.00
Total Cost			**R 930,000.00**

5. Site Specific Requirements

Given the lack of a municipal water supply within the vicinity of the settlement, the interim water solution will need to consist of a combination of jojo tanks, provided at elevation, which will need to be filled on a regular basis by the municipality. Owing to the lack of waterborne sanitation in the area, conservancy tanks will need to be used, requiring emptying and servicing on a regular basis.

6. Relocation Strategy

Due to the settlement's isolated spatial location, the fact that the land was never intended for human settlement development, and the excessive costs which would be required to install the necessary infrastructure, the settlement is deemed unfit for in-situ upgrading. Full relocation is therefore required and a relocation strategy is proposed to ensure that the affected households can be moved to an alternative site.

During community engagement sessions and the remuneration survey, it has been made clear that the residents work within a two-kilometre radius of the settlement. The majority of the residents of Paddock are farm labourers and have chosen to reside in Paddock to access employment opportunities at the surrounding farms. This will need to be taken into consideration when identifying a relocation site for the settlement.

Strategically located land needs to be identified and acquired to accommodate the informal settlement. The following high-level relocation actions need to be undertaken:



7. Generic Relocation Strategy

Table 102: Paddock Relocation Strategy

PHASE	OUTCOMES	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Phase 1: Land availability	Determination of area/extent of land required and appropriate infrastructure level of service to be provided	1. Identify suitable land for human settlement development 2. Conduct technical assessment of identified land (site feasibility) 3. Produce proposed layout plan to determine yield	RNM with support from Ugu DM and KZN-DoHS
Phase 2: Community engagement	Participatory planning process and identification of willing and qualifying beneficiaries	1. Identify settlement leadership structures 2. Establish project committee which includes community leadership structure 3. Determine if residents are willing to relocate to identified land 4. Determine number of beneficiaries to be relocated	RNM with support from DHS and KZN-DoHS through NUSP
Phase 3: Relocation preparation/ development	Council approval to acquire/release land and securing of finance	1. Identify suitable finance mechanism(s) 2. Secure funding 3. Commence land acquisition if needed 4. Finalise layout plan in consultation with community 5. Obtain statutory approvals (environmental and town planning) 6. Develop contingency plans for residents that cannot be relocated 7. Develop land in line with approved layout plan (including installation of services; transfer of stands; *optional development of top structures*)	KZN-DoHS in collaboration with RNM, Ugu DM, Eskom through NUSP



Phase 4: Allocation of beneficiaries	Relocation of beneficiaries to new development	1. Allocate stands/ houses to qualifying beneficiaries based on Housing Needs Register 2. Provide relocation assistance (transportation, relocation kits (if applicable), social service support, sustenance) *3. Provide emergency assistance at transit site to households who cannot be moved to developed land*	RNM with support from KZN-DoHS
Phase 5: Risk mitigation	Ensure that invaded land/ settlement is not reoccupied	1. Remove informal structure as soon as household is relocated 2. Fence off land and install lighting and signage as a deterrent to re-occupation 3. Activate land as per intended land use where feasible 4. Commence/ continue land invasion monitoring	RNM

3.5.4.7 Rural Housing Programme

The Municipality has initiated various rural housing projects in terms of the rural housing programme both planning and Implementation . Rural housing projects are implemented mainly on communal land and are based on functional land tenure rights. Implementing Agents are appointed to undertake the project. The policy states that one household to one house which means that each rural household qualifies for one house irrespective of the number of people that qualifies for a housing subsidy. It must be noted the projects are being phased from 1000 units to 500 units per project as the PDoHS policy.



3.5.4.7.1 Human Settlement Programmes And Projects- Housing Supply

Number of projects in terms of the different housing programmes

Table 103: RNM Housing Projects

PROGRAMMES	TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS	STAGES
Rural Housing Programme	20 projects	6- Completed 9- Planning stage 5- Implementation stage
Informal Settlement Upgrading	4 projects	1-Completed 2-Planning stage 1- implementation stage
Greenfield Housing Programme	2 projects	1- Planning stage 1- Implementation stage
Social Housing Programme	3 projects	3 - Planning stage
Social Housing / Financed linked individual Subsidy Programme (FLIPS/Gap market)	2 projects	2- Planning stage
Rectification Programme	1 project	1- Implementation stage
Title Deed Restoraton Programme	3 project	3- Implementation stage
Integrated Residential Development Programme /other	3 land parcel	Conceptual stage- Identified land parcels for further development
Institutional Subsidy Programme (Old age home upgrading)	1 project	Under planning / Implmentation stage

Housing Opportunities provided within the Municipality

Table 104: RNM Housing Opportunities

PROGRAMMES	SITES SERVICED	UNITS ALREADY CONSTRUCTED	UNITS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	UNITS UNDER PLANNING
Rural Housing Programme	0	11362	295	7500
Informal Settlement Upgrading	569	719	727	1060
Greenfield Housing	2705	1436	91	1098
Rectification Programme	0	269	231	0
Social Housing Programme (rental)	0	0	0	2424
Social Housing / Financed linked individual Subsidy Programme (FLIPS/Gap market), IRDP	0	0	0	612



Institutional Subsidy Programme	0	0	0	220 (upgrade old age home)
Total	3274	13 786	1344	12914

Human Settlements Programmes And Projects

Table 105: RNM Human Settlements Programmes and Projects

COMPLETED PROJECTS								
PROGRAMME	PROJECT	WARD	CLUSTER	PROJECT SIZE				STATUS
					SITES SERVICED	TOP STRUCTURES BUILT	TITLE DEED TO BE ACHIEVED	
Rural Housing Programme	Vukuzitharhe Phase 1 (Nkulu & Mbeni)	33& 36	1	1116	0	1116	n/a	Completed with 1116 top structures built
Rural Housing Programme	Vukuzithanthe Phsae2 (Dlovinga)	3,33 &36	1	1000	0	1000	n/a	Completed with 1000 top structures built
Rural Housing Programme	KwaNyuswa Phase1-(Mahlabathini & Thonjeni)	34	1	1000	0	1000	n/a	Completed with 1000 top structures built
Rural Housing Programme	KwanNzimakwe (Phase 1)	1.10 and 11	2 & 3	500	0	500	n/a	Completed with 500 top structures built
Rural Housing Programme	Oshabeni (Phase (1)	4 and 12	2	502	0	502	n/a	502 top structures completed.
Rural Housing Programme	KwaXolo Phase 2.	7, 8, 29 and 32	6	1100	0	1087	0	Completed - Project closed off 1087 units due to challenges with remaining sites
Rural Housing Programme	KwaNdwalene (Phase 2A)	20,21,22 and 23	5	500	0	500	n/a	Project completed with 500 units.
Rural Housing Programme	Mthimude Phase 1	36	**1**	1000	0	989	n/a	989 top structures completed.11 sites could not



								be built on due to various development challenges. The project is taken as complete
Informal Settlement Upgrade (urban)	Louisiana	15	1	697	697	564	564	697 - sites serviced 564- top structures built. To initiate title deed process. Waiting finalisation of all land parcel transfer to the Municipality to enable land consolidation, and opening of township register. Also to undertake TIA within the 2022/2023 , with the sourcing of Municipal funding.
Greenfield Housing Programme Urban)	Bhobhoyi Phase 1	20	3	711	711	699	699	711- sites serviced 699- top structures built. To initiate title deed process for 711sites. Addressing funding shortfall with PDoHS. Submission of a report to the PDOHS October 2021. Awaiting feedback.
Greenfield Housing	KwaNzimakwe (PHP) KwaLatshoda	1	7	1 813	1813	600	600	1813 sites serviced. 600- top structures built.



Programme								Remaining units cannot be built due to bulk sanitation challenges /road expansion (R61). To initiate title deed process (600 sites) PDoHS Addressing budget challenges with the PDoHS. Report to the PDoHS in Oct 2021. Awaiting for feedback.

PROJECTS IN CONSTRUCTION PHASE								
PROGRAMME	PROJECT	WARD	**CLUSTER**	PROJECT SIZE				STATUS
					SERVICE SITES	TOP STRUCTURE	TITLE DEED	
Informal settlement upgrading (urban)	Masinenge (urban)	3	4	882	882	882	882	Provision of internal services ongoing. 153 top structures completed to date. Previous contractor services terminated. PDOHS took over the project and appointed an Implementing Agent. Contractor is on site. Anticipated completion of the project between 2023-2024
Rural Housing Programme	KwaMadlala	14	2	1000	0	1000	0	933 top structures completed. Project duration March 2016-November 2022



Rural Housing Programme	KwaNdwalane (deep rural)	24 and portions of wards 3, 20, 21, 22, and 23	4and 5	1 000	0	1000	0	995 top structures completed. Balance of 5 top structures still to be completed. Project duration 2014-2022. Anticipated project completion, being financial year ending 2022.
In-situ Upgrading	Gamalakhe (insitu-upgrade) 2000 units)	Portions of wards 25, 26, 27, and 28	4	0	0	Phase 1 of 500 units)	0	Construction for Phase 1 approved (500 units) out of 2000 units. 362 units have be upgraded. Balance still to be undertaken. Project duration Jan 2018-July 2023. Anticipated project completion (phase 1) being financial year ending 2022.
Rural Housing Programme	KwaMavundla	17, 20, 25, 26 & 27	6 & 4	1104	0	1104	0	1102- top structures built. Balance of 4 top structures still to be undertaken. Anticipated project completion, being financial year ending 2022
Rural Housing Programme	KwaXolo (Phase 1)	7 and 9	2	1000	0	1000	0	977 top structures completed. 23 sites with challenges which is being addressed. Project duration 2016-December 2022. Anticipated project completion is year ending 2022.
Rural Housing Programme	Oshabeni (Phase 2)	4 & 12	6 & 7	500	0	500	0	PDoHS has approved Tranche 2 (construction) for only 300 units. 32 units have been completed. Project duration December



								2020- January 2023)
Rectification - Pre-1994	Gamalakhe Rectification	5, 26 and 28	4	273	0	273	0	269 top structures have been rectified to date. . Anticipated project completion being end of 2022
Mixed income housing	Merlewood	17	6	228	228	228	228	137 top structures have been completed. 37sites unbuildable. Bulk infrastructure challenges to some sites. Funding challenges (bulk water) being addressed between PDOHS, Ugu District Municipality. Anticipated completion being end of 2022 financial year.

PROJECTS IN THE PLANNING PHASE						
PROGRAMME	PROJECT	WARD	CLUSTER	PROJECT SIZE	PHASED APPROACH	STATUS
Informal settlement upgrading (urban)	Mkholombe	20	6	1000	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	In terms of the National-USDP programme detailed studies have been carried in the 2021/2022 financial year. Have challenges with bulk infrastructure and also to review the appointment of the Implementing Agent.
In-situ Upgrading	Gamalakhe in -situ upgrading	5,25,26,27,28	4 & 6	1000	Phased	Planning phase – Awaiting funding approval from the PDoHS



Rural Housing Programme	KwaNyuswa Phase 2 - WoSiyane /Nkulu	34	**1**	**1000**	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	Implementing Agent Appointed. Tranche 1 agreement submitted to the PDoHS . Decision awaited.
Rural Housing Programme	KwaNdwalane (Phase 2B)	Portions of 20,21, 22, and 23	**5**	**500**	Phased	Planning phase – Awaiting funding approval from the PDoHS
Rural Housing Programme	KwanZimakwe Phase 2	1.10 and 11	**2 and 3**	**500**	Phased	Planning phase – Awaiting funding approval from the PDoHS
Rural Housing Programme	KwaNyuswa Phase 2 - Blose	35	**1**	**1000**	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	Implementing Agent appointed. Tranche 1 agreement was concluded on 3rd Feb 2021 and detailed planning activities are being carried out. Project is to be phased (500 units).
Rural Housing Programme	Mthimude Phase 2- Hlomondlini /Bhosiki	35	**1**	**1000**	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	Implementing Agent appointed. Project is to be phased (500 units). Tranche 1 planning activities are 90% complete. Development Rights agreement still to be concluded with Ingonyama Trust Board.
Rural Housing Programme	Mthimude Phase 2- Shibe	35	**1**	**1000**	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	Implementing Agent appointed. Project is to be phased (500 units). Tranche 1 planning activities are 90% complete. Development Rights agreement still to be concluded with Ingonyama Trust Board.
Rural Housing Programme	Vukuzithathe Phase 3- Ngcawusheni / Bdlazi	30	**1**	**1000**	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	Implementing Agent appointed. Tranche 1 application approved. Detailed studies being carried out by IA. Project will be phased (500 units).
Rural Housing Programme	Vukuzithathe Phase 3- Bandlana	30,31 and 33	**1**	**1000**	Phase 1 (500 units) Phase 2 (500 units)	Implementing Agent appointed. Project is to be phased (500 units). Tranche 1



	/Shobashobane					planning activities are 60% complete. SPLUMA and Development Rights agreement with Ingonyama Trust Board still to be finalised.
Informal Settlement Upgrading	Paddock (transnet Ltd)	31	**1**	**60**	60	In terms of the National-USDP programme detailed studies have been carried out in the 2021/2022 financial year.
Greenfield housing programme	Merlewood middle income housing	17	2	187	187	Provision of mixed income housing opportunities with different housing typologies and densities. Still under planning.
Greenfield housing programme	Bhobhoyi Phase 2	20	6	1098	1098	Project implementation stalled. Awaiting bulk infrastructure provision by Ugu District Municipality. Planning funds approved by the PDoHS Detailed Planning studies have been carried (NUSP) in the 2021/2022 financial year.
Greenfield housing Programme	Lots7 Abersville	12	7	40	40	Challenges with local community and land ownership. Project is on hold due to land owners challenges with beneficiary community
IRDP- Mixed Income Housing	Marburg settlement (Portion 1 of Lot 7-5344)- Mr Frik Pieterse)	20	**6**	**144**	144	Provision of mixed income housing with 20 sites reserved for Military Veteran. Land parcel to be transferred to RNM in the 2022/2023 financial year for development purposes.
FLIP/ Social Housing /individual subsidy programme	Disposal of Council owned Serviced Sites in various areas (Marburg/ White City)	12,17 and 18	**6 & 7**	**612**	612	Provision of mixed income housing opportunities with different housing typologies and densities. Municipal Council has appointed an Implementing to do detailed planning with project implementation. IA has submitted Activity Plan. Bulk Infrastructure



						challenges by UGu District Municipality.
IRDP Mixed income Housing	Portion 15 (of 17) Portion 16 (of7)and the remainder of 7 of the farm Success no 7108	22	**5**	**281**	281	Provision of mixed income housing opportunities with different housing typologies and densities. Land was acquired by the PDoHS for the Municipality. Land is in ownership of the Municipality. Still to undertake detailed planning with project implementation.
IRDP Mixed income Housing	Portion 8 (of 4), Portion 46 (of7) of the farm Louisiana Sanderstead no 15566 – Mr Chetty)	22	**5**	**Still to be determined**	Still to be determined	Provision of mixed income housing opportunities with different housing typologies and densities. Land was acquired by the PDoHS for the Municipality. Land is in ownership of the Municipality. Still to undertake detailed planning with project implementation. Land is to be transferred to the Municipality in the 2022/2023 financial year for development purposes
Social and Rental Housing	Marburg (erven 4939 & 4941). Uvongo (erf 1675)	12,17, 18 &19	**2**	**2424**	2424	The project is part of the Social Housing Rental Housing Prograrmme Bulk Infrastructure challenges by Ugu District Municipality. Have called for bidders to submit tenders.
Institutional Subsidy Programme	Gamalakhe-Zibambeleni Old Age Home (upgrade)	26	**4**	**220**	n/a	Planning/ Implementation engagements taking place between the Old Home Board , PDoHS and the Municipality

5. KEY CHALLENGES

Implementation on projects with regard to Informal Settlement Upgrading, Social Housing, and Mixed Income Housing is affected by the availability of bulk infrastructure services (water & sanitation). Ugu District Municipality acknowledges that it has a constitutional responsibility to provide bulk water and sanitation infrastructure to support RNM's Human Settlements Service Delivery targets. The District Municipality has commissioned a study and has drafted its Water Services Master Plan (2021-2050). The Municipality has indicated that the master plan places extreme financial challenges to meet its demand and supply and thus require external funding, partnerships with external organizations. For waste management,the municipality has programmes in place where by skips have been strategically placed in all the housing programmes. Pertaining roads and storm water, the municipality has partnered with the department of transport to ensure that these are developed to enable proper access and storm water management. Ray Nkonyeni and Eskom have made provision for electricity, however, it must be noted that the level of cable thieving is extremely high and has resulted in a numbe of illegal connections in these housing programmes.

In the existing settlements, there is still more that needs to be done pertaining energy, water and sanitation.

Rural Housing Programme



Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme conversion from Informal dwellings to formal housing.

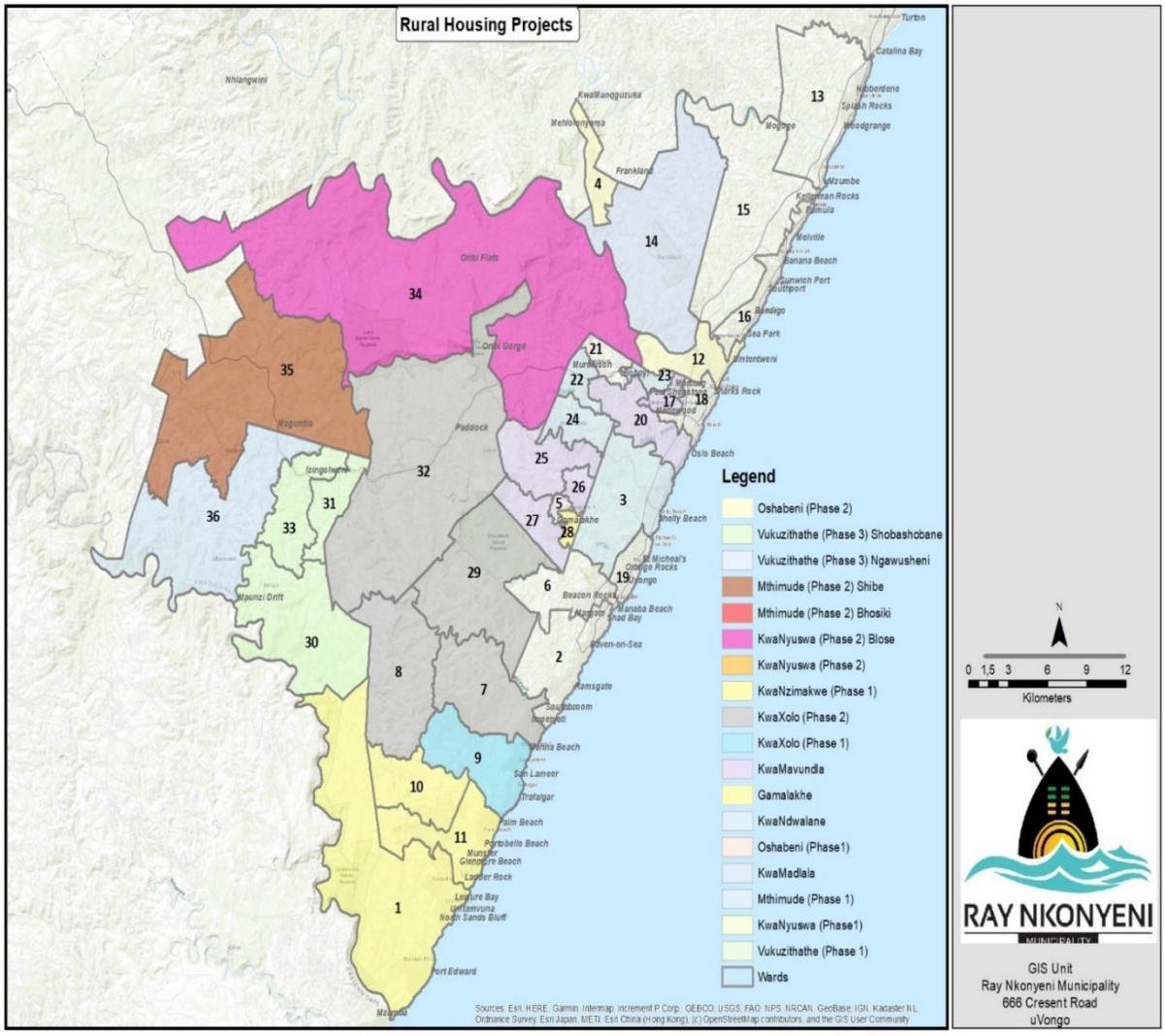


Insitu Upgrading: Low Income Housing Provision (High Density Option)

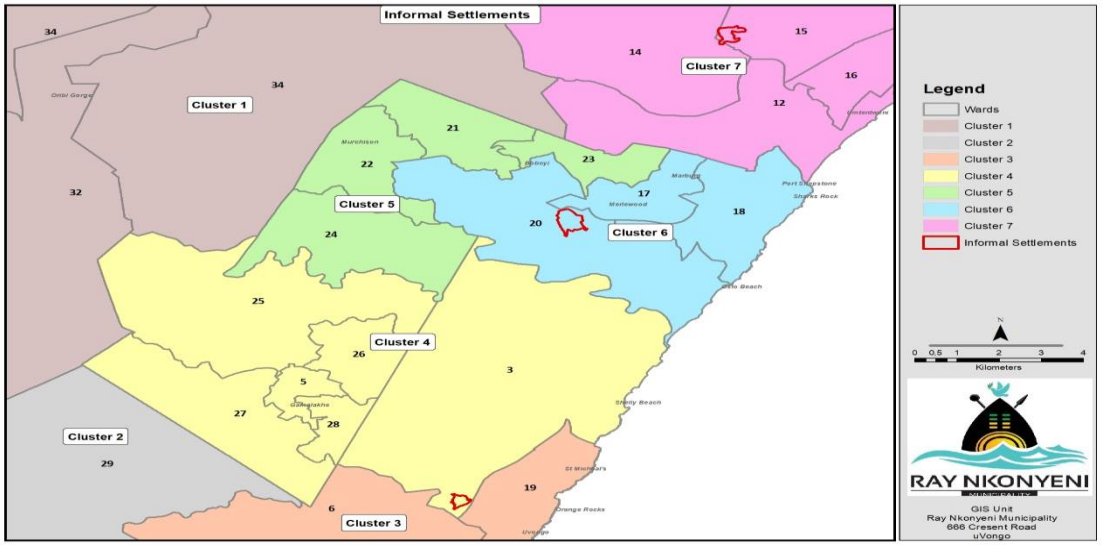


6. HOUSING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT LOCATION

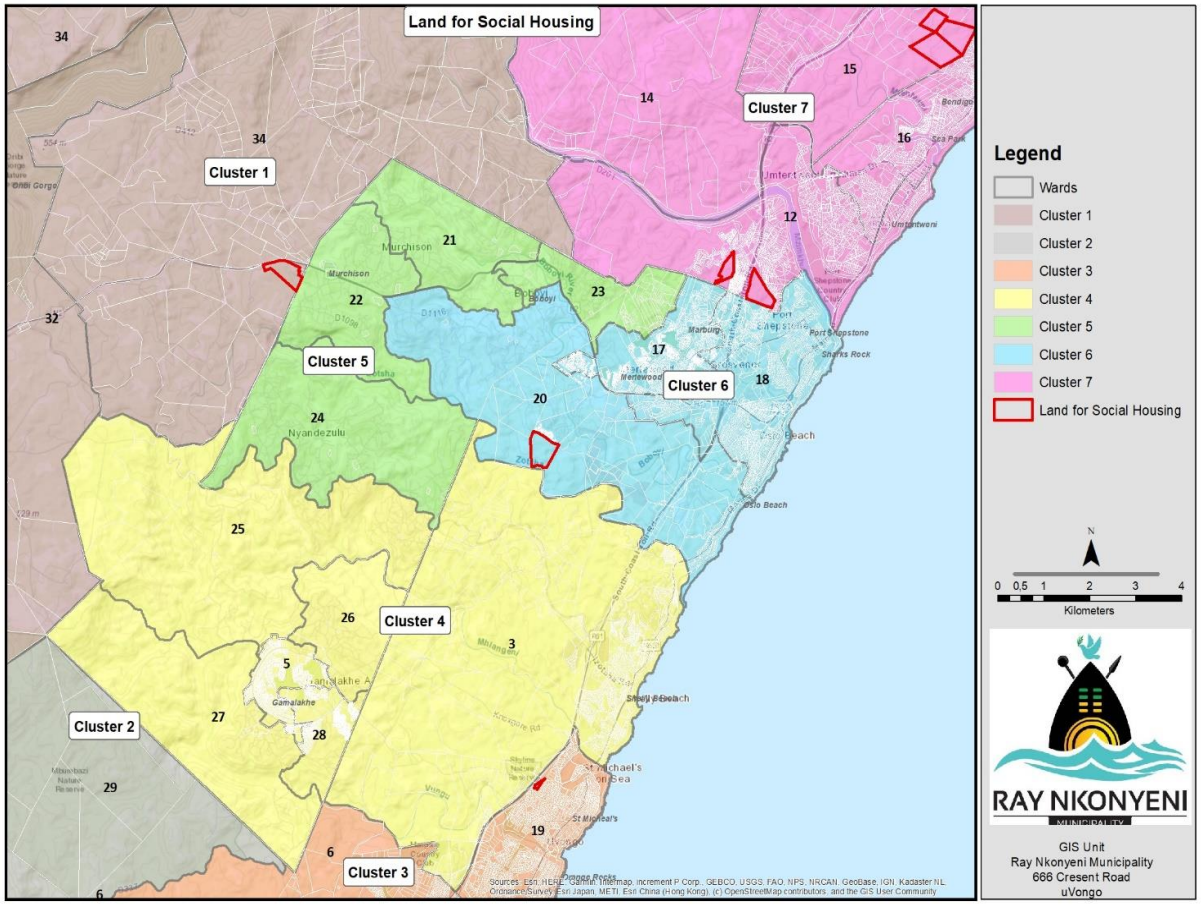
Map 46: Housing Programmes and Project Location



Map 47: RNM Informal Settlement Projects Location



Map 48: LAnd for Social Housing





3.5.5 Energy

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality holds an electricity distribution licence, number NER/D/KZ216 from NERSA. There has been a sectoral alignment between the municipality and Eskom as the National Service Provider was achieved. Eskom supplies electricity to most areas within the municipal jurisdiction and Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is licensed distributor in areas of Port Shepstone, Albersville, Oslo Beach, Marburg Industrial, Mbango, Newtown and Mbango Valley. Census data reveals that approximately 96% of the municipality's population has access to electricity. Other sources of energy include bio-ethanol gel, lamp oils, candles, paraffin, solar and gas.

KwaZulu Natal has thirty municipalities who are licensed electricity distributors, and Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is one of them. There are two Eskom bulk supply points at the Eskom Marburg switching station located in Marburg and the Eskom Port Shepstone 1X20MVA 132/11kV substation located in Albersville; with a total installed capacity of 29 MVA – 16.5MVA from Port Shepstone substation and 12,5MVA from Marburg substation.

In order to cater for load growth and to facilitate supply redundancy and increased electricity reliability within the 11kV networks it is critical to establish a new substation within Ray Nkonyeni to offer additional capacity and allow for load shifting from the Port Shepstone substation

3.5.5.1 Electricity Infrastructure Master Plan

The Council Meeting of 27 March 2018 adopted the Electricity Master Plan ***(See attachment 14: Electrification Master Plan)*** which details the implementation of the short-term to medium-term projects. At the time of adoption, the municipality had outstanding information, hence it was only for 5 years yet such plan is expected to be a long term(10 years) and no need to review it. Since the municipality has a 5 year term plan, it will review it in 2023.The electricity infrastructure master plan contains the technical and financial findings of the status quo of the electricity network operations and condition assessment of the network infrastructure. The short to medium term master plan was the formulated. For the long-term, municipal SDF vs. environmental sensitive information – works involved and costs involved should take into consideration increase the municipal areas of supply, engagements to take place between all relevant stakeholders, including NERSA, Eskom and Ray Nkonyeni.

3.5.5.2 Electricity Revenue Enhancement Programme (2021adopted to be reviewed 2024)

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has secured funding from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to undertake a Revenue Enhancement with special focus on the electricity meters and land use and zoning audits, meter management and the tariffs review and recommendations on electricity tariffs restructuring. The DBSA provides financial support to municipalities across Southern Africa and seeks to assist RNM to resolve the challenges it is facing with revenue challenges, ageing electricity distribution network and service delivery issues. DBSA has therefore partnered with RNM with the intent to assist with the creation of operational efficiencies, identify and implement the quick wins/low hanging fruits on immediate achievable benefits for the municipalities.

The bank further seeks to develop and implement a Revenue Enhancement program with the aim to strengthen the municipality revenue streams.
The focus of the revenue enhancement programme is on electricity meters and land use audits, meter management and tariffs review and recommendations on restructuring. The program focuses on financial sustainability of the electricity service.



3.5.5.3 Overview of Electricity Network Infrastructure

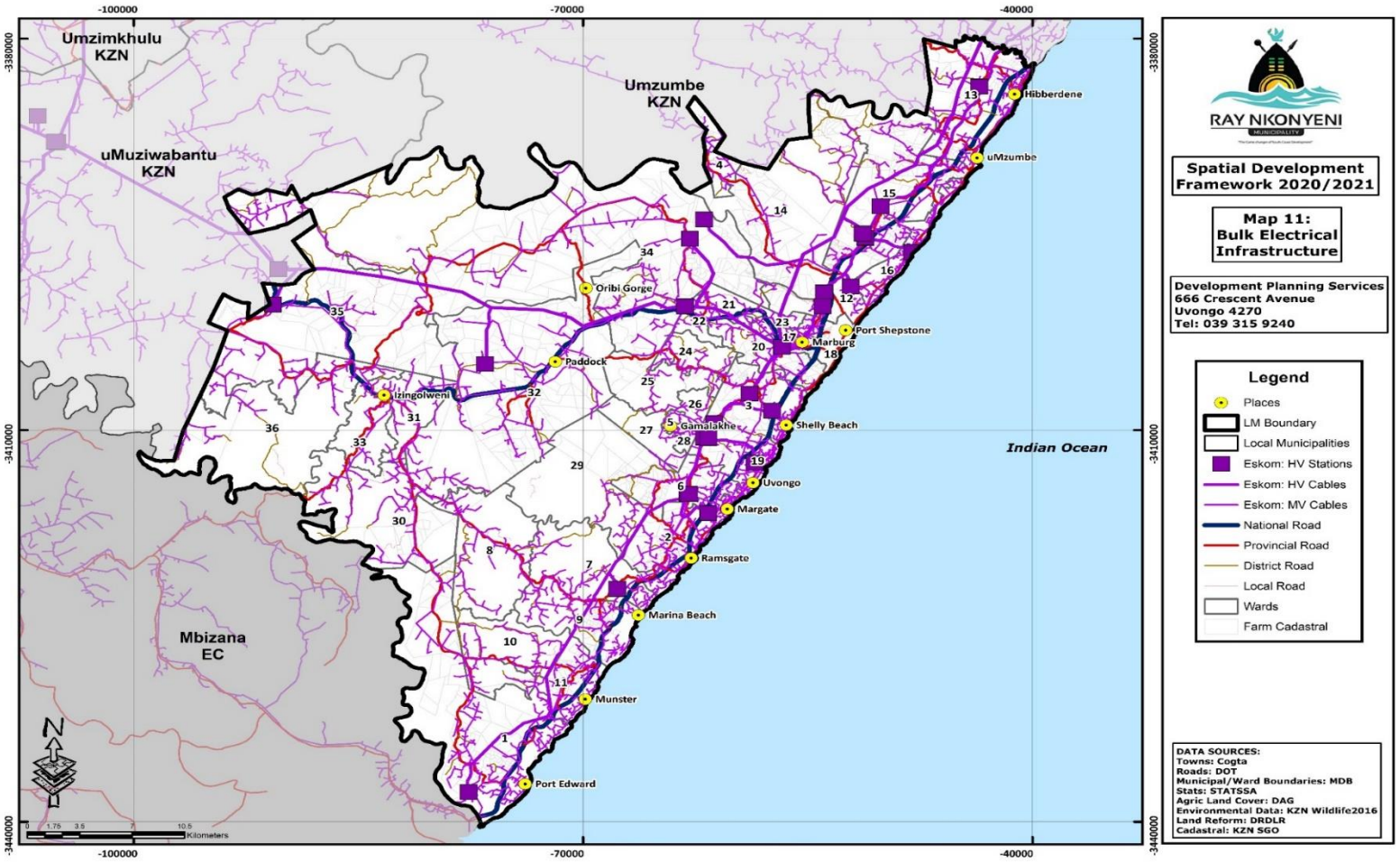
Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality's electrical reticulation network consists of the following infrastructure :

- Two major 11kV switch stations, that is, Reynolds and Memorial switch stations housing 11kV switchboard and switchgear equipment, power factor equipment, DC batteries and battery tripping units.
- Medium-voltage network is mainly underground cabling network
- 11kV built substations buildings
- 11kV/400V mini-substations
- Low-voltage cabling network
- Interconnector between Port Shepstone Substation and Marburg Switching Station is currently not operational, this link is required to provide redundancy on the distribution network and allow for back feeding.

3.5.5.4 Bulk Electric Infrastructure

On the following Page is a Bulk Infrastructure Map.

Map 49: RNM Bulk Infrastructure





3.5.5.5 Electricity supply points to Ray Nkonyeni distribution network

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality purchases electricity in bulk from Eskom at supply voltage of 11kV, there are two Eskom supply points, at Port Shepstone Substation and Marburg. The Port Shepstone electricity network is constrained, with future load requirements in Port Shepstone and the surrounding areas increasing rapidly; as a result, new office and commercial developments that are taking place in the area. New customer applications and new developments within the Port Shepstone distribution areas require additional capacity up to 10MVA in the short to medium-term.

3.5.5.6 Sources of energy within RNM

Table 106: Sources of Energy

Source of energy	Cooking	%	Heating	%
Electricity	55008	76..2	45041	62.4
Gas	2996	4.2	1264	1.8
Parrafin	7095	9.8	3335	4.6
Wood	6431	8.9	8457	11.7
Coal	117	0.2	315	0.4
Animal dung	41	0.1	190	0.3
Solar	171	0.2	299	0.4
other	182	0.3	15	0.0
None	135	0.2	13258	18.4
	72176	100	72174	100

Stats SA Census 2016

3.5.5.7 Short-term to Medium-term Projects Implementation

The electricity master plan identified projects for short-term to medium-term implementation, as follows:

i. Notified maximum demand increase at the Port Shepstone Substation
   The project objectives and benefits of increasing the notified maximum demand at the Port Shepstone substation is to eliminate Eskom penalties due to exceedance of the actual maximum demand. In the medium-term, to supply electricity to new developments that are underway in Port Shepstone.
ii. Memorial and Reynolds Switching Stations Refurbishments
   The project objective is to refurbish the ageing electricity infrastructure assets, the main switching stations.
iii. Re-instatement of Power Factor Correction on network
   The objective of this project is to design and re-instate the power factor correction equipment, to introduce capacitance in order to correct the power factor to be within acceptable range of 0,96.
iv. Electricity Tariff Re-design
   The aims of this project will be to optimize the electricity tariff structure for the municipality to be aligned to Nersa benchmark tariffs.
v. Electricity Meters audit and Land-Use Audit



The project objectives will be to decrease non-technical system losses and result in increased revenue for the municipality.

vi. Memorial and Reynolds Switch-board Refurbishment
The project objectives is the replacement of old, obsolete switchboard at Memorial and Reynolds switching stations with new technology switchboards and switchgear.

vii. Establish 11kV Interconnector between Marburg Switching Station and Port Shepstone Substation and Replacement
The project objectives is to link the two points of supply on 11kV side, this will create redundancy in supply and thus increase reliability of electricity supply for municipal customers. The interconnector can also allow for switching of loads between the two substations.

viii. Billing Audit
The objectives of this project will be to ensure that each consumer is classified by consumer type and the correct electricity tariff can be applied, thus likely to result in increased revenue.

ix. Electricity network infrastructure replacement
The objectives of this project is to replace old, ageing network infrastructure with new equipment, to ensure reliability of supply.

x. Electricity metering system replacement
The objectives is to replace old, obsolete meters with a smart meters for efficient and accurate metering and billing to enhance revenue.

xi. Centralized Network Control Centre
The objectives of this project is to establish a centralized control room for electrical network control and monitoring. The benefit is faster faults finding and location.

xii. Electrification Projects Implementation
The project objective is to eliminate the electrification backlog within the municipal wards.

3.5.5.8 Operations and Electricity Infrastructure Routine/Preventative Maintenance Plan

The MUNIcipality is in a process of developing a Maintenance Management Policy which is inline with electricity assets in alignment with ISO 55001. The policy directs that maintenance plans must be developed in compliance with the ISO 55001 for renewal and upgrade of assets. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality aims to maintain public lighting infrastructure in a manner so as to provide efficient lighting or illumination of public areas in all the municipal areas. That is, streetlights in built-up and urban area; high masts lights in rural areas and illuminated robot intersections.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality currently maintains streetlights; high masts lights and traffic lights intersections in the various Wards within the municipal boundaries. Conducts preventative maintenance of electricity infrastructure within the municipality: public lighting infrastructure, distribution network equipment, standby generators and the electrical installations at Council offices, buildings and facilities.



The electricity infrastructure to be maintained consists of the following:

- Public Lighting Infrastructure – Street Lights, High Masts, Traffic Lights, Airport Lighting
- Distribution Network Infrastructure – Substations, Transformers, Switchgear, Cables, Meter Kiosks Electrical Installations at Council Building and Generators

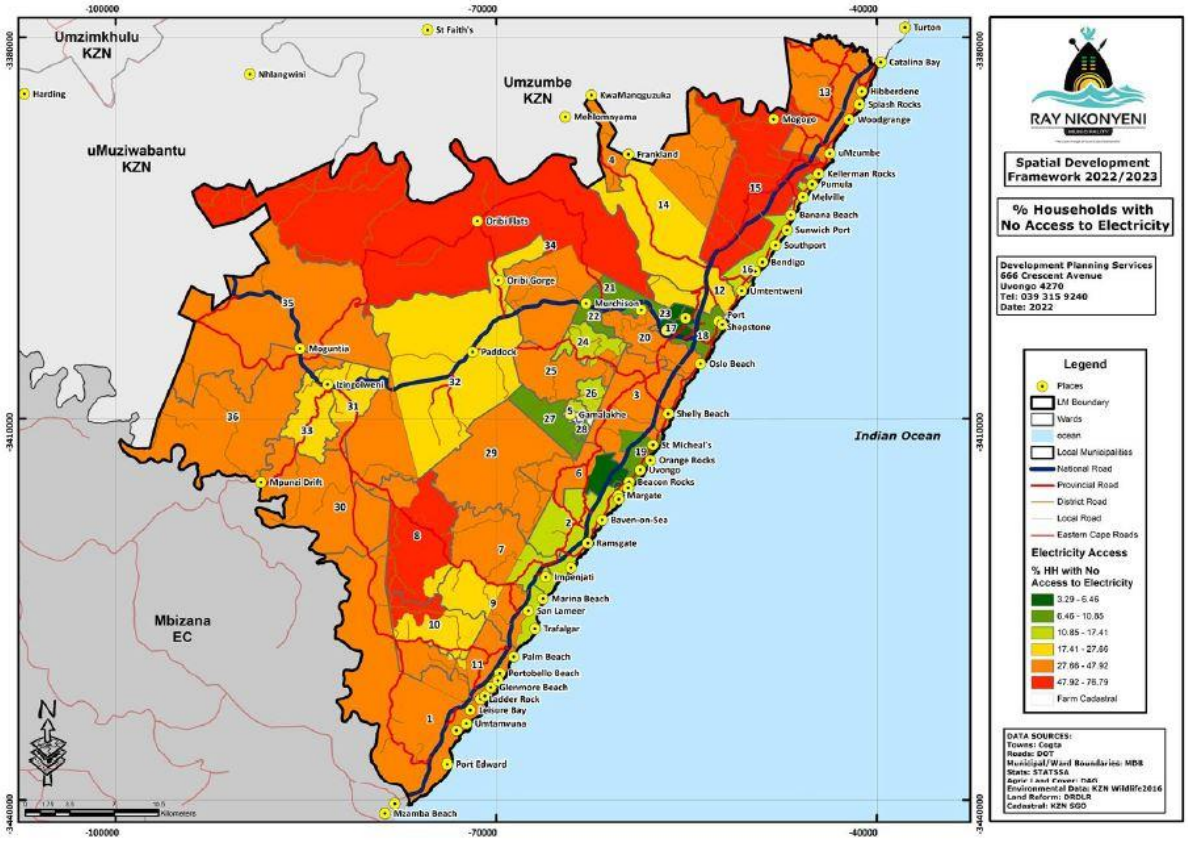
The infrastructure spans the whole Ray Nkonyeni Municipality areas all 36 municipal wards and areas:

- Streetlights and robots are installed in the various municipal wards;
- Highmasts lighting are installed in various Municipal Wards;
- Transformers, switchgear and mini-subs are within the Municipality's distribution network: Port Shepstone, Oslo Beach, Marburg, Mbango, Albersville, Newtown;
- The generators are located in the Margate Airport, Treasury Offices, IT Server Rooms in Port Shepstone; and Council buildings and facilities.

When it comes to schedule 5B projects, the municipality's area of supply is fully connected, except for new housing and commercial development. Some rural areas are still not yet connected, so the municipality liaises with those communities to determine the number of households that need electricity. If Eskom has network capacity, the municipality is given a go ahead to design and implement electrification projects; of which is coordinated with Eskom as well contractors and service providers hired by the municipality.

3.5.5.9 Electricity Plan and Backlog

The municipality has a municipal wide electricity master plan which aims at eliminating the electrification backlog.Some rural communities still have an infrastructure backlog and there is an Infills backlog. The municipality has rolled out a plan to ensure that all wards with backlog infills are attended to. There has been a budget allocated for projects implementation from pre-engineering up to project construction. There is a backlog of 8 772 connections in all rural wards.


Umzimkhulu KZN
Umzumbe KZN
uMuziwabantu KZN
Mbizana EC
Indian Ocean
St Faith's
Turton
Catalina Bay
Harding
Nhlangwini
KwaMangquzuka
Hibberdene
Splash Rocks
Woodgrange
Mehlomnyama
Mgogo
Frankland
uMzumbe
Keilerman Rocks
Pumula
Melville
Banana Beach
Sunwich Port
Southport
Bendigo
Umtentweni
Port Shepstone
Oslo Beach
Shelly Beach
St Micheal's
Orange Rocks
Uvongo
Beacon Rocks
Margate
Ramsgate
Impenjati
Marina Beach
San Lameer
Trafalgar
Palm Beach
Portobello Beach
Glenmore Beach
Ladder Rock
Leisure Bay
Umtamvuna
Port Edward
Mzamba Beach
Oribi Flats
Oribi Gorge
Murchison
Paddock
Mpunzi Drift
Maguntia
Itingolweni
Gamalakhe
Boven-on-Sea
-100000
-70000
-40000
-3380000
-3410000
-3440000
Kilometers
RAY NKONYENI
Spatial Development Framework 2022/2023
% Households with No Access to Electricity
Development Planning Services
666 Crescent Avenue
Uvongo 4270
Tel: 039 315 9240
Date: 2022
Legend
Places
LM Boundary
Wards
ocean
Local Municipalities
National Road
Provincial Road
District Road
Local Road
Eastern Cape Roads
Electricity Access
% HH with No Access to Electricity
3.29 - 6.46
6.46 - 10.85
10.85 - 17.41
17.41 - 27.86
27.86 - 47.92
47.92 - 78.79
Farm Cadastral
DATA SOURCES:
Towns: Cogta
Roads: DOT
Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB
Stats: STATSSA
Agric Land Cover: DAFF
Environmental Data: KZN WIMRfe2016
Land Reform: DRDLR
Cadastral: KZN SGO



Below is a list of wards and an indication of projects under planning and design and those under construction. Electrification is funded via the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) Grant Funding from the National Department of Energy which is a capital subsidy to address the electrification backlog.The grant funding allocation for 2022/23 is R 7026 000 million.

Pre-marketing and site investigations have been completed and it was identified that there is a total backlog of 8 772 Infills and new electricity connections for households within the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality wards. Of these, 691 connections are on constrained networks and depend on Eskom network upgrades and strengthening projects, and these have been handed over to Eskom for implementation. Designs have been completed and are approved for a total of 2 355 connections, and projects are ready for construction. Electrification projects are under construction for 2049 connections. Below is a list of wards with the total number of connections, and it must be noted that RNM has electrification backlogs in rural areas only.

Table 107: Electrification Plan and Backlog

WARD NO.		AREAS	TOTAL NO. CONNECTIONS	PROJECT STATUS
3		Masinenge Phase 1	354	Under construction by Eskom
3		Masinenge Phase 2	535	To be implemented by Eskom
4		Oshabeni	293	Design stage
5		KwaNzimakwe	267	Ready for construction
7		Gcilima	144	Ready for construction
8		Enkuthameni, Emphelele, Ibhazabhaza. Okhalweni, Bulalinja	442	Ready for construction
9		Various areas	175	Ready for construction
10		Braemar, Nompondo, Enkulu, Woza, Enkomeni, Dozameli	210	Ready for construction
11		Califonia , Ebuthongweni , Umgangathi, Thundeza, Ithongasi	188	Ready for construction
12		Various areas	28	Design stage
13		Stickfarm, Fairview	257	Ready for construction



14		KwaSilwane	250	Ready for construction
14		Denver, KwaMadlala	321	Ready for construction
15		Various areas (Chibini)	100	Ready for construction
		Louisiana	300	S1 connections by Eskom
17		Merlewood Phase	359	On hold – houses not ready
20		Bhobhoyi	176	Network constrained
21		Mdlanzi	113	Network constrained
22		Murchison	51	Network constrained
23		Dujazana	351	Network constrained
24		Bhomela	63	Network constrained
25		Qinabout , Madwaleni , Goso , Mavundla, Msikaba, Mveveni, Nsangwini, Nkulu, KwaXaba Okhalweni	700	Under construction
26		Ethangeni Ezitendeni Mthini Sideni	155	Under construction
27		Mqolombeni Mbhoshongweni College KwaXaba Nositha Sgedleni	280	Under construction
28		Tintown Besters	16	Planning stage
29		Mlonde, Bhashise, Mthombothi, Thelawayeka, Dingeton , Sunduza	244	Under construction
30		Mdlazii, Bandlane, Mdlazi, Goqosi Shoba, Dlovinga	551	Design stage
31		Mshweshwe, Izingolweni, Mbeni, Magidigidi	440	Design stage
32		Shibase Manzamhlophe Kwezi Phezulu Shobeni Sgundaneni Phansi Mgawulane Mthini Kheni	395	Design stage



33		Mbeni, Nkulu, KwaShoba, Shobashobane	276	Design stage
34		kwaNyuswa	131	Design stage
35		Shibe, Ndunu, Godloza, Celebane, Thuvukezi, Maromeni, Nteleni, Hlomendlini	312	Design stage
36		Mnikwe, Mlozane, Mthavuna, Phosheni, Mahlubini	295	Design stage
		TOTAL NO. CONNECTIONS	8 772	

Source: RNM Electricity unit

3.5.5.10 Planned Electricity Projects

Ugu DM-Infrastructure Plan and Progress Eskom

	Project name	Status	Panned completion date
1	Erasmus road switching station suite	Conceptual stage	Not funded
2	Nqabeni SS Upgrade	Design stage	2025

2021/2022 Planned Projects by Eskom

Municipality Code & Name	Project Name	Project Type	Ward Number	Estimated Conns	Actual Conns	Status
Ray Nkonyeni	Masinenge Low cost Housing #2	3	Households	139	0	Project deferred, will be done in the 2024/2025 financial year
KZN216_Ray Nkonyeni	Ray Nkonyeni extensions	Extensions	Various wards	150	146	Busy with construction



2022/2023 Planned Projects by Eskom

Municipality Code & Name	Project Name	Ward Number	Project Type	Estimated Conns	Status
KZN216_Ray Nkonyeni	KwaXaba Nsangwini Nkulu (ward 25) Extensions	25	Household	320	Design in progress
KZN216_Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 24 Bomela Extension	24	Household	409	Contractor on site – Re-design in progress

2023/2024 Planned Projects by Eskom

Municipality Code & Name	Project Name	Project Type	Ward Number	Estimated Conns
Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 28 Tintown extensions	Households	28	100
Ray Nkonyeni	Ward 14 KwaMadlala extensions	Households	14	150
Ray Nkonyeni	Ray Nkonyeni Ward 4 extensions	Households	4	168

3.5.5.11 Free Basic Electricity (FBE)

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2003 states that a municipality must ensure that all communities have access to at least minimal basic services, that is, receive free basic electricity subsidised to a maximum of 50 kWh per month. As per MOU agreement, Eskom co-ordinates and administers the prepaid free basic electricity (FBE) benefit packages to indigent households within Ray Nkonyeni Municipal jurisdiction.



Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has 6453 indigent beneficiaries who are registered on the FBE programme; of which an average of only ±2560 indigent beneficiaries purchase electricity tokens and receive free electricity up to 50kWh on a monthly basis benefit packages to indigent households within Ray Nkonyeni municipal jurisdiction.

Table 108: Free Basic Service Beneficiaries

AREA	Free Basic Electricity Beneficiaries	AREA	NO. FBE BENEFICIARIES
Shobashobane	462	Murchison	74
Izingolweni	398	KwaSilwane	69
Madlala	363	Fairview	43
KwaNyuswa	259	Gamalakhe	42
Gcilima	200	Goqozi	37
Nzimakwe	187	Nsimbini	27
Marburg	111	Port Shepstone	27
Thuvukezi	102	Hibberdene	2
Nosita	97	Mahlabathini	1
KwaXolo	88	Thelawayeka	1

3.5.5.12 Free Basic Alternative Energy (FBAE)

The objectives of the Free Basic Alternative Electricity, FBAE programme is to help indigent households in non-electrified areas by providing them with free basic alternative energy, for purposes of cooking and basic lighting. The intervention is aimed at alleviating some of the difficulties associated with access to energy in these households whilst the Municipality together with Eskom implement rural electrification programme.

The intervention has assisted the Municipality to address a whole suite of socio-economic issues that arise from inadequate provision of energy to households within the community of Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. Free basic alternative energy in the form of bio-ethanol gel for stoves and oil for lamps is used for households' cooking and lighting purposes, is distributed on a quarterly basis to 2932 households in 27 Wards.

Table 109: Free Basic Alternative Energy (FBAE) Programme

Free basic alternative energy (fbae) programme	
ward no.	Beneficiaries per ward
Ward 1	63
Ward 3	290
Ward 4	83
Ward 7	80
Ward 8	105
Ward 9	159



Ward 10	80
Ward 11	95
Ward 12	17
Ward 13	48
Ward 14	182
Ward 15	141
Ward 21	48
Ward 22	48
Ward 23	48
Ward 24	48
Ward 25	48
Ward 26	130
Ward 27	48
Ward 29	156
Ward 30	105
Ward 31	144
Ward 32	147
Ward 33	310
Ward 34	103
Ward 35	103
Ward 36	103
TOTAL	**2932**

3.5.5.13 Small-Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG)

Steep increases in the price of electricity, elevated environmental awareness, rapidly decreasing costs of photovoltaic (PV) panels, and the high risk of load shedding and national power blackouts have all resulted in electricity distributors around the country receiving numerous requests to allow electricity consumers to connect PV and other Small-Scale Embedded Generators (SSEGs) to the electricity grid. Such SSEGs are intended to be connected to the wiring on the consumer's premises which is in turn connected to, and supplied by, the Municipality's electricity network. Such generators are hence considered to be 'embedded' in the local municipal electricity grid.

The parallel (or embedded) connection of any generator to the electrical grid, however powered, has numerous implications for Ray Nkonyeni Municipality as the local electricity utility. The most significant implications are the safety of the utility staff, the public and the user of the generator. Further implications include the impact on the quality of the local electrical supply, and metering and billing issues. In terms of the Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of



1998, municipalities are therefore obliged to regulate the installation of SSEGs to uphold responsible management of the distribution network, as well as for the general benefit and protection of citizens.

The Municipal Council adopted an SSEG policy document which provides a framework for the approval and registration of Small-Scale Embedded Generators of electricity as well as the regulation thereof relative to the requirements of the Municipality and By-laws. The policy is applicable to all customers wishing to install systems categorized as Small-Scale Embedded Generators. This policy facilitates the inclusion of Small-Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) onto the electricity distribution network of Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality, so that safety, power quality, grid operation and municipal revenue issues are adequately addressed, and that the local renewable energy industry and green economy is promoted at the same time, supporting job creation. The municipality intends to apply for Nersa approval of small-scale embedded generation tariffs.

3.5.5.14 Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality energy efficiency demand side programme has to-date retrofitted 736 energy efficient LED highmasts floodlights and over 800 LED streetlights. The decrease in electricity consumption helps to reduce CO2 emissions and helps with climate change. Future EEDSM interventions includes retrofits of municipal buildings and facilities with photo voltaic (PV) solar panels to generate on-site electricity directly from the sun, without environmental harm, pollution, or depletion of resources. Other proposed EEDSM intervention is installation of remote monitoring system for streetlights, traffic lights and high mast floodlights in the municipality. Remote monitoring system for streetlights will help the municipalities to reduce the manpower and the money spent on street light maintenance services.

Future proposed EEDSM intervention is installation of an energy management system for the municipal buildings. Adopting an ISO 50001 standard energy management system can yield significant benefits in cost reduction, operational efficiencies and risk management.

3.5.5.15 Smart Metering

Electricity meter audit recommendation is migrating the electricity consumers within Ray Nkonyeni distribution area from conventional to a smart metering system and the residential consumers to a smart prepaid metering system.

3.5.5.16 Alternative Energy

Vision 2036 strategic goal is to explore innovation in clean renewable and alternative energy sources. The strategic focus is to generate own electricity using clean renewable and alternative energy sources and to reduce reliance on coal-based electricity grid. In October 16th, 2020, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy published amendments to the Electricity Regulations on New Generation Capacity (2011) of the Electricity Regulation Act of 2006 that authorize municipalities to apply to the Minister to generate or procure new



generation capacity in accordance with the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP, 2019). The municipality aims to develop a renewable energy policy and strategy, subject to a feasibility study and compliance with provisions of the Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) and the Municipal Public Private Partnership Regulations.

Pre-feasibility study has been conducted and identified potential renewable energy sources within the municipality determined appropriate energy mix and technologies including solar PV plant in the municipality.

3.5.6 Community Facilities

Community facilities are public places where members of a community gather for recreational, educational, artistic, social or cultural activities. The facilities are all user friendly as mentioned earlier in the document.

The municipality boasts of the following community facilities which are fully functional:

- **Community halls**
  There are 36 functional halls

- **Sports Fields**
  There are 35 Sports fields and 4 Sports Complexes: The municipality has ensured that these sports fields have facilities, (changing rooms), disability user friendlt and fenced.

- **MPCCs Thusong centers**
  There are 10 MPCCs

- **Libraries**
  The municipality has 12 Operational Libraries in the urban areas including Gamalakhe Township, one (1) library at Kwa-Ndwalane Traditional Authority and five in land of the municipality are five mobile libraries with one fully fledged library at Kwa Ndwalane Tribal Authority and one at Izingolweni and Vukuzithathe Tribal Authority. Ther are also5 Mobile libraries

- **Recreational Parks**
  The municipality consists of 17 recreational parks, however, most of these are in the urban areas and one at Gamalkhe and Gcilima.

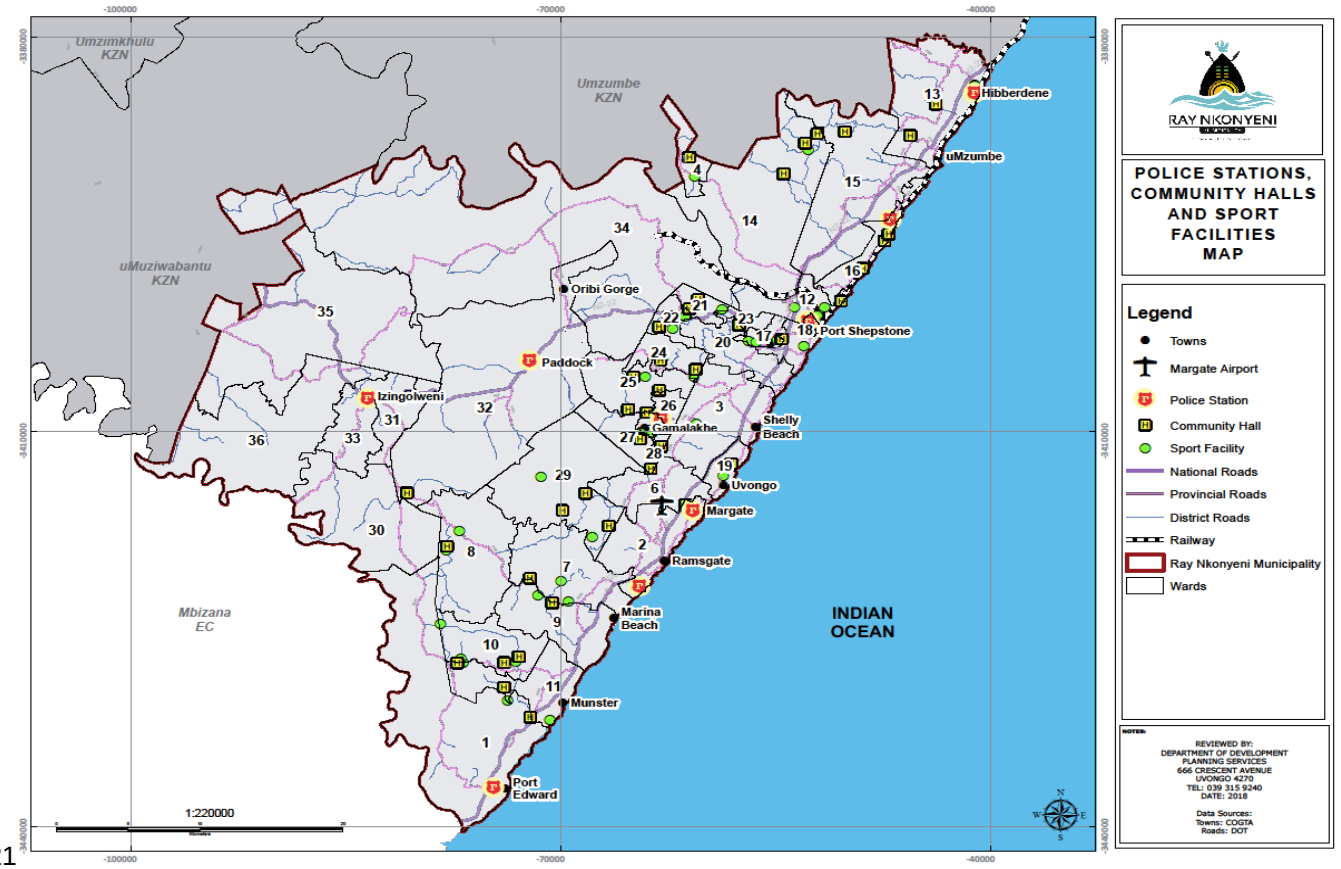


- **Authorised Cemetries**
  -One private cemetery
  -Four public cemeteries, namely
    - Oslo Beach Cemetery
    - Port Shepstone Cemetery
    - Kwa Nositha Cemetery and
    - Margate Cemetery

All the cemeteries have either been closed as they have reached capacity or close to reaching capacity. Only KwaNositha is still having ample space. There is one private Cemetery within the municipality at Izotsha. There are no formal cemeteries in the rural areas hence the prevalence of on-site burials. There is a need to identify cemetery sites in the rural areas in line with the principle of environmental sustainability. The municipality does not have land to provide for more public cemeteries.

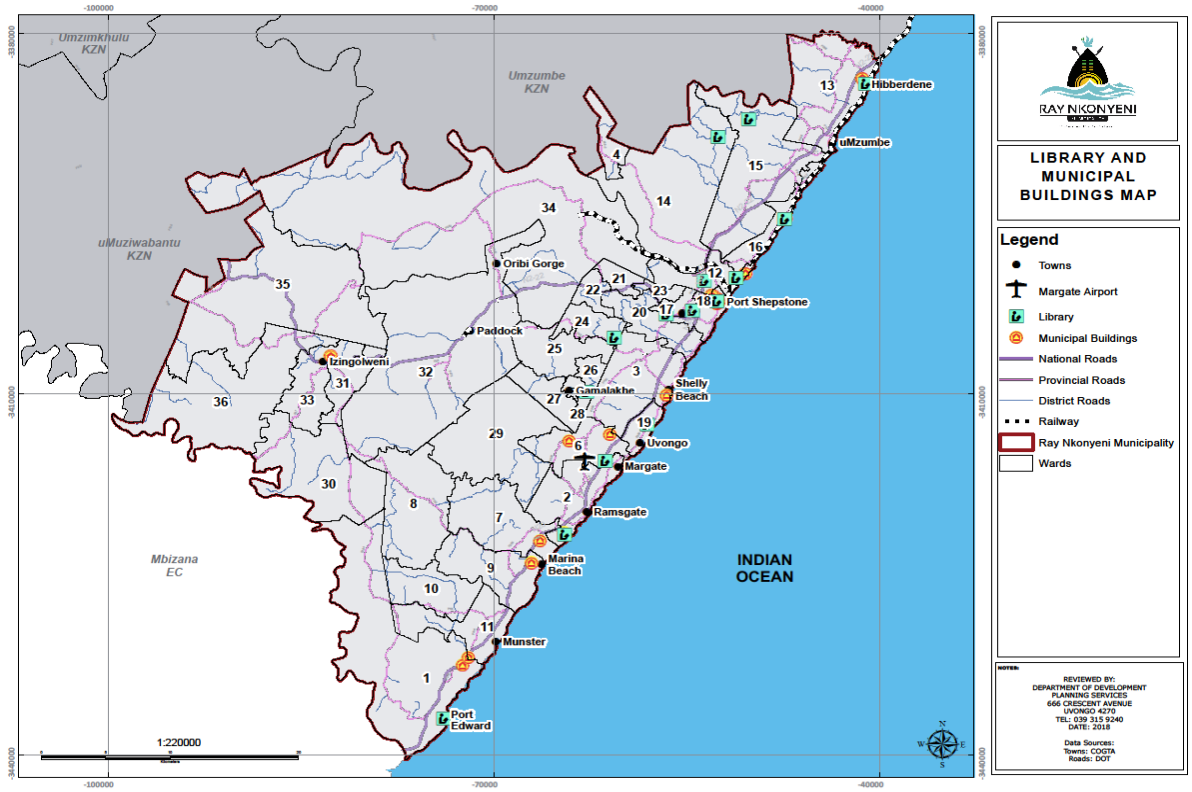
On the following pages are maps illustrating these facilities within the municipality:

Map 50: Police Stations, Community Halls, and Sports Facilities



Source: RNM GIS 2021

Map 51: Library and Municipal Buildings



Source: RNM GIS 2018



3.5.7 Coordination with sector departments

The municipality has engaged the Land and Rural Development Reform Department in accessing land required for cemeteries. In terms of MPCCs and community halls, Amakhosi were engaged in outsourcing land required for those developments.The department of Transport and Department of Electricity as well as Ugu District for water and sanitation were involved to acquire electricity and have roads developed leading to these facilities**.**

3.5.8 Transport Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure refers to the framework that supports our transport system. This includes roads, railways, ports and airports. National and local government are responsible for the development of our transport infrastructure**.** An extensive transport network exists in Ray Nkonyeni, which includes, road,rail and air infrastructure. Following is a brief summary of each:

3.5.8.1 Air infrastructure

The municipality has a vibrant air infrastructure situated at Margate. The airport was reopened in November 2013 and is fully operational. It currently is home to two airline companies, flying between the municipality, OR Tambo and Plattenbergbay. Currently the airport is undergoing a major facelift with a budget of R100m.

3.5.8.2 Rail way Line infrastructure

The railway infrastructure has aged and being the second major transportation infrastructure to road infrastructure within the municipality, talks between the municipality and PRASSA has commenced to pave ways on how best to address the issue. The railway infrastructure linking RNM to Umdoni is non-functional due to its dilapidated state. Also the Banana express rail linking the southern part with Ezinqoleni town is dysfunctional as well.

3.5.8.3 Road Infrastructure

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality secured funding of R3.5 million from the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) for the development of roads and storm water master plan (RSWDMP) which will enable the municipality to compile an implementation strategy with goals and objectives. The adoption of the Plan was September 2021 and has since been incorporated into the IDP.The masterplan includes a programme for the implementation of all projects identified and prioritized. Evaluation of long term viability of existing infrastructure to cope with identified auhmentation needs and expansion will be done. New infrastructure needs will be identified and proposed timelines for the implementation in the plan.

While the national and provincial roads are in a generally good condition state, the quality of district and local roads is poor.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's mandate when it comes to road infrastructure is to maintain the existing road networks in terms of potholes, black top and re-gravelling. It is not the mandate of the municipality to build roads from scratch, hence there is no Road Maintenance Plan, However, there is an adopted Operational and Maintanance plan for the existing public transport facilities.. It must be noted that the road work maintenance covered by the



municipality is based on complaints received from communities, and depends on the availability of budget. Other than complaints received from communities, the municipality does have a road work plan/ operational and maintenance plan as shown in the SDBIP. For potholes repairs, the munici[pality has set aside a budget of R20M for this financial year.

The municipality is fairly covered with sound tarred and physical infrastructure and as areas utmost services are easily accessible to all residents albeit at varying scales with rural residents struggling to some extent. The point is, compared to other rural areas in the region and the other sister municipalities of Ugu, accessibility of RNM rural population fairs well. However, the maintenance of such infrastructure is what poses most challenges. There is also a serious problem of aging infrastructure especially on roads manifests itself in too much potholes. However, effective programmes to ensure that all roads are in safe driving conditions and are carried out appear in the SDBIP.

3.5.8.4 Roads and Storm Water Master Plan

The Plan was adopted in September 2021and addresses conditions of both urban and rural roads within the municipality. It further addresses critical bridges that need upgrading, storm water drainage that need to be attended to as well as upgrade prioritised roads.

3.5.8.5 Local Integrated Transport Plan

The municipality is currently developing its Local Integrated Transport Plan and it is at a draft phase. The plan is anticipated to be tabled to Council at the end of July 2022 for adoption after it has been tabled to Corporate Management.

The Local Integrated Transport Plan's purpose is to provide Ray Nkonyeni Municipality with a guide to plan on overcoming the challenges identified within the transport system of the Municipality. Part of the Integrated Transport Plan process is data collection of the current transport system through surveying, data analysis, recommending strategies and prioritising projects.

3.5.8.6 Road Networks

i. National Corridor: N2 and R61

The N2 is the primary north-south linkage and it links Port Shepstone in the South with Durban in the North. R61 is the provincial routes that link Ray Nkonyeni with external significant nodes such as Kokstad, Port Edward and Mount Fletcher. Secondary to the N2, this route serve as a main link between the Eastern Cape Province and KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Primary Tourism Corridor: R102 and R602

The R602 is termed the beach road'(better known as—Marine Drive) and it runs in the north-south direction along the coast, linking the various coastal towns.



ii. Secondary Corridors

The Municipality is characterised by poor corridor development linking urban and rural settlements. This may be due to the lack of economic activities located along these routes. The secondary corridors are P69, P732, P482, P344, D686, D0165, P0860, P0262, P0354, P0284, P0057 and P0058. A corridor serving areas of high poverty levels with good economic development potential within one or two sectors

iii. Tertiary Corridors

These corridors are mainly envisaged for movement purposes with direct access to properties permitted and high pedestrianized activity.

The following roads have been identified as tertiary corridors:

- Road from Hibberdene to Msinsini
- Road from St Michaels to Gamalakhe
- A route that runs from Nkuswana-(D0920) via Thonjeni-Nkulu (D1085)-N2-Sunshine to Nqabeni
- A route that runs from Maguntia to Maryland; and Road from Margate to Gamalakhe.

iv. Arterial Roads

There are arterial roads within the municipality that feed the main roads and mostly are predominately surfaced (black-top). From Port Shepstone to Margate along the sea is the Marine Drive road and it also runs parallel the R61 which runs down to Port Edward. A number of arterial roads link the coast to the hinterlands as well. Three arterial roads join the R102 before Port Shepstone, and the rest join the R61 and Marine Drive after Port Shepstone respectively. There are no arterial roads that join the N2. Following is a summary of main arterial roads that link the hinterland and the coastal towns.

- -The Station Road cuts through the hilly inland through Umzumbe, and join the R102 above the Umzumbe River
- The Rathman Drive road runs from hilly inland and joins the R102 at Ntwentweni.
- Stephen Road cuts through KwaMadlala and joins R102 just before Mayville.
- The Izotsha road runs from St Michaels through the Izotsha corridor up through KwaNdwalane and further inland
- P200 road offramps from the N2 at Marburg past Gamalakhe into South Broom. This road is also a link to a number of farms doted along that area.
- Louis Botha Avenue road off ramps from the R61 at Mpenjati through Kwa Nzimakwe tribal authority joining D869 further up.
- D 869 runs from Port Edward to Izingolweni



Roads along the Coast belt are in a good state as compared to those in the interior, however, the biggest challenge is potholes, but they are currently being addressed. The rail road is dysfunctional. Modes of transport consist of public mini taxis, which are very dominant and highly used by the public; there are also buses which ferry commuters from their residential areas which are predominantly in rural area to towns where many are employed. Another mode of transport is the small cabs which operate between towns and the urban edge areas.

Most roads are in a deteriorating state both provincial and local roads, this can be contributed to lifespan of the existing road networks and somehow can be contributed to the lack of regular maintenance of the road network and the original substandard designs of these roads especially access roads.

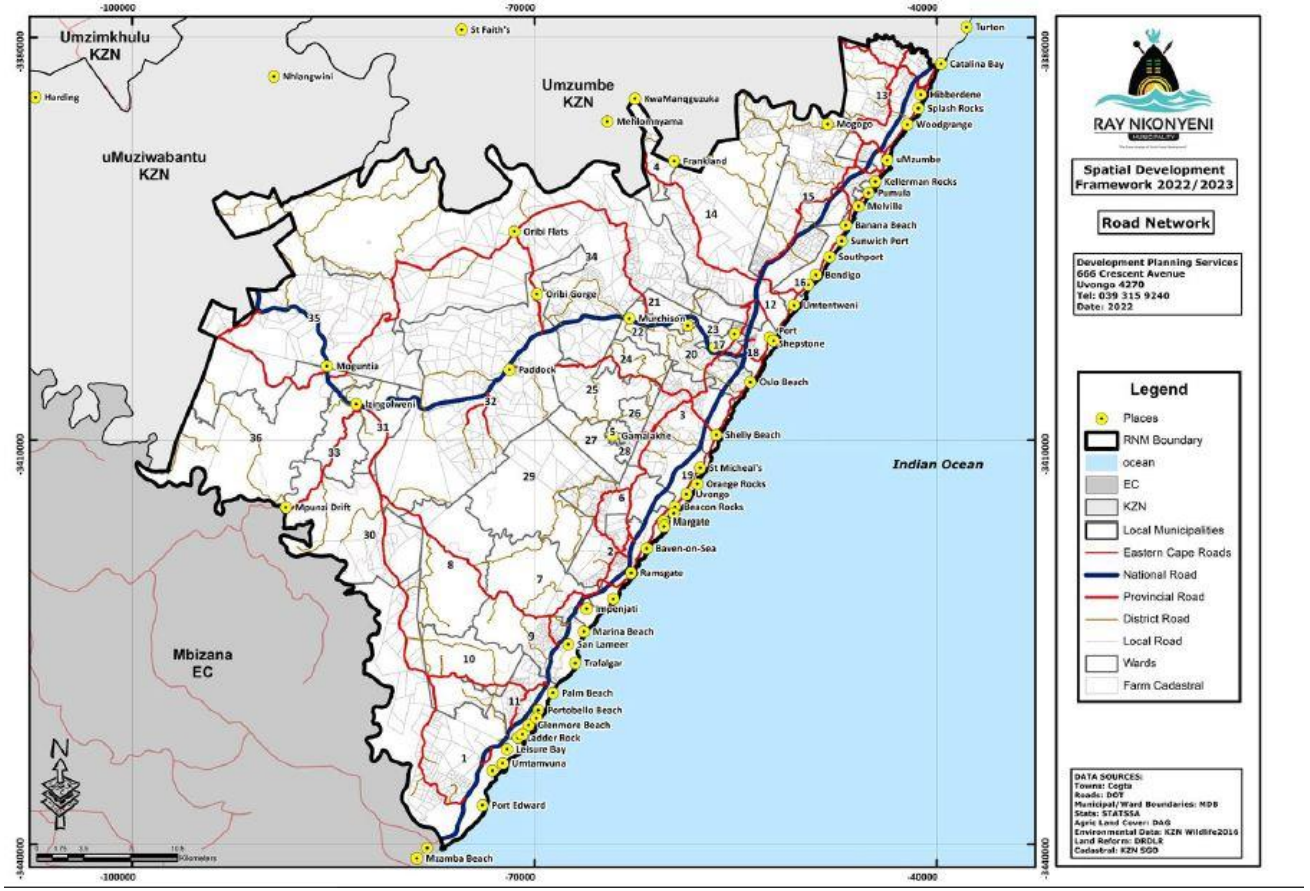
Ray Nkonyeni Municipality talks to the SPLUMA principle of efficiency. There is optimization of the existing infrastructure resources. Inland is a proposed activity route that will run parallel the N2 from inland Hibberdene, cuts across the hinterland and join the connector route from Port Edward to Ezinqoleni

Most roads in the interior are gravel and make 1200km.There are very few tarred roads there. The gravel roads are timeously maintained by being graded though it has proven very costly for the Municipality. It should be noted that the Lower South Coast is prone to flooding, so during the rainy seasons most low level bridges are washed away and big pot holes appear on the roads, and this is quite expensive to repair.

All Tarred roads make 750km altogether throughout the municipality, and most of these roads are found along the Coastal belt. New roads and bridges in rural areas need to be constructed and those that already exist need maintenance as most of them are in undesirable conditions and some are inaccessible during rainy days.

The map on the following page illustrates the existing road infrastructure within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality

Map 52: Existing Road Infrastructure





3.5.8.6 How the municipality has responded to Goal 4 of the PDGP 2035

Goal 4 of the PGDS 2035 talks to strategic infrastructure with reference to:

- Development of airports and seaports
- Development of road and rail networks
- Develop ICT Infrastructure
- Ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation for all
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Enhance KZN Waste management capacity

Below is how RNM has responded to the above goal:

i. Development of airports and seaports

In terms of developing seaports, the municipality is looking at Hiberdene as potential future harbour to create an environment conducive for the development of small craft harbour.The municipality being the second largest tourist attraction in the province ater Ethekwini, it needs to promote a seaport that is desirable for international cruise liners, as in Durban. Margate airport is in full swing with a number of scheduled domestic connection flights. The airport opened its doors in November 2013 and has seen more connecting routes as far a Plattenbergbay. The municipality's road infrastructure is sound though the rail infrastructure has aged and closed down. Future intervention talks on this issue are at hand.

ii. Development of road and rail networks

The increasing connectivity by road, rail, airport and harbours is fundamental to the realization of provincial industrial hubs, agri parks, new urban spaces etc. There is a need for the municipality to develop multi modal facillities that cater for fast moving consumer goods as well as bulk minerals and lighter manufactured goods. In the case of RNM, road has provided job opportunities through its EPWP programme, this should continue to provide at least temporary employment for youth and female headed households.

iii. Development of ICT Infrastructure

The municipality has developed an ICT Infrastructure for sufficient information and communications for the growth and development of its citizens. However, it must be mentioned the broad band coverage is limited to rural areas.

The municipality needs to expand the number of public wi-fi hotspots and expand the community access to broadband services.



iv. Sustainability of Water and Sanitation for all

Ray Nkonyeni has more than 95% of households with clean water and sanitation. In as much there are backlogs in some areas in the hinterland, the district as the entity for both has plans in place on how to address the issue. It still needs to develop policies that will talk to these and also develop programmes for water resources as mentioned in the 2035 strategy. Ray Nkonyeni still needs to develop strategies that talk to adaptation and response to climate change. According to the PGDP, KZN is able to effectively anticipate, respond and mitigate the effects of climate change. There is a need to assess the mainstreaming of climate change adaptations strategies in local planning, such as the IDP reporting and Sector Plans, so the strategy mentions. These relate to inter alia and strategies need to address both the immediate and longer term threats to the health and well-being of communities.

v. Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

According the PGDP 2035, there must be sufficient electricity available for the growth and development needs of KZN. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has 85% of households with electricity supply. The recently adopted electrification Master Plan details how the backlogs will be addressed. The municipality has a light industry and so there are no harmful emitions.

vi. Waste management capacity

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has an updated Disaster Management plan and the centers are fully functional. There is a capacitated dedicated disaster management team. The indicators listed under this sectoin in the strategy, the municipality fully adheres to it.

3.5.9 Telecommunications

According to Ugu SDF, telecommunication services within the district is provided by Telkom and a licenced cellular phone companies in the country.Telecommunication infrastructure remains one of the major challenges in all municipal areas, information on infrastructure is difficult to access from the various service providers due to competition. In formal urban settlements, the majority of the people have access to Telkom services, while on rural area most people rely on cellular phones. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is faced with infrastructure information and a lack of co-ordinated planning to meet the district's needs.



Table 110: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• The municipal area is generally covered with well-developed bulk infrastructure and networks • Relative high levels of service provision with relatively low backlogs to RDP standards. • Partnering with Government in enhancing EPWP and CWP • The implementation of the IWMPAvailability os the Storm Water Master Plan	• Staff and skills shortages in key positions. • Overstretched technical services / PMU • An ageing fleet of vehicles • An ageing infrastructure • Absence of a multi-wide building maintenance plan in line with the asset register • Backlog is electricity provision in some areas (peripheries) • Rural areas have poor telecommunication coverage
Opportunities	**Threats**
• The existence of a number of sector plans. • Ensuring there lease of public land for low and affordable housing. • Reviving the Airport through LED projects. • Proximity to the N2 corridor. • Vast undeveloped land in urban corridor as well as rural hinterland	• The need to reduce electricity revenue losses due to technical losses, illegal connections, tampering leading to unbilled usage. • Backlog in accessibility to roads by the general public in the rural areas of the municipality. • Storm water backlog caused by densities not considered original infrastructure layout • Most roads are in a deteriorating state, provincial and local • Illegal waste dumping



Key Challenges

An ageing fleet of vehicles: The municipality is faced with a challenge on ageing fleet. Heavy vehicles for waste collections, TLBs as well as trucks for road maintenance have aged, however, budget has been set aside to address this issue.

- An ageing infrastructure: Most roads are in a deteriorating state, provincial and local
- Illegal waste dumping: Waste minimization education is one of the programmes being utilised to address illegal dumping
- Backlog is electricity provision in some areas (peripheries):
- Backlogs on provision of basic service delivery i.e. sewage, water , roads, housing etc. there is a programme currently in place that talk to rodas and housing backlogs. In terms of watervand sanitation, Ugu District is in a process top have plans in place to adreess these issues
- Stormwater backlog: The Storm water Master Plan in place is addressing this issue



3.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

MEC Comments	RNM's Response
1. To prioritise Infrastructure investment initiatives on existing and new industrial parks/ estates to attract and retain tenants in industrial parks	Addressed, see 3.6.26
2. Reflect Information on the work done on Red Tape Reduction/ Ease of Doing Business in the LED Strategy	Addressed, see 3.6.24.1
3. To be more focused on in-house research to benefit industries that are based in your Municipality.	Addressed, see 3.6.25

3.6.1 Introduction

The South African legislative framework envisages South Africa being a developmental state and as a result its local government sector also being positioned to be a critical element of the developmental state. The National Development Plan makes a case for this focus arguing that it is fundamental to ensure social cohesion. In other words, the social stability of the country is at risk unless there is some meaningful transformation and growth of the economy. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality respects this mandate recognizing the nobility of its objectives. The municipality is mandated by law to develop a Local Economic Development Strategy to support the development of sustainable, robust and inclusive local economies through the exploitation of local opportunities, potential and competitive advantages as well as addressing local needs and contributing to Provincial and National development objectives.

The processes of planning and implementation of development programs to create a platform for economic development throughout the country remains a challenge. Part of the challenge, is the ongoing quest by the three spheres of government to find innovative ways to align strategies and report key planning programs and project based information in a meaningful manner to one another. Furthermore, the increasing pressure on the economy to create jobs and the seeming failure of government macro-economic policy to address unemployment and inequality further exacerbate the problem for government.

Ray Nkonyeni municipality works closely with the Department of Rural Development, Department of Economic Development, SALGA, South Coast Tourism, SMMEs, Coops, Business people and Department of agriculture.Communities are represented by Stakeholders. The municipality has an active LED Forum. The mentioned sector Departments and stakeholders form the LED Forum.



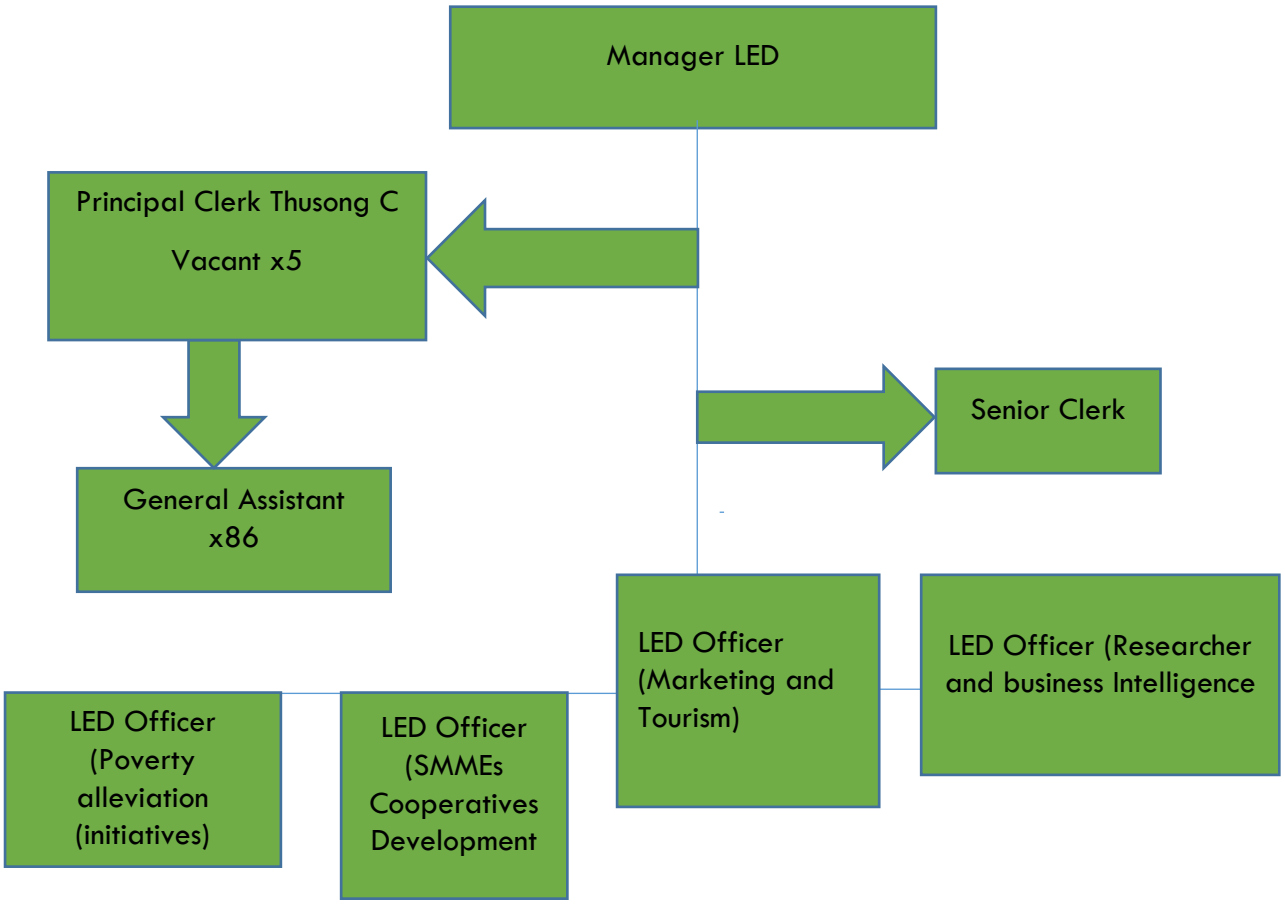
3.6.2. LED Functionality And Capacity

3.6.2.1 LED Unit Organogram

The municipality has a designated LED Section, see diagram below, however, there are human resource constraints within the section, due to lack of budget. The LED programme is implemented by specialists in individual sub-sectors. The trend Nationaly, seeks to suggest that by having specialists from various sectors of the economy, leading and implementing LED programmes, it is likely to see efficiency and productivity, therefore as it is, lack of industry specialists within the LED Unit is seen as a challenge.

Below is the LED unit's organogram as adopted by Council

Illustration 21: LED Organogram





3.6.2.2 LED Forum and Hierarchy of Reporting

The municipality's LED Forum sits once a quarter to deliberate on local economic development issues and is chaired by a councilor. Further more, the municipality participates in the District's LED Forum that also sits once per quarter.The Forum facilitates an inclusive local economic development as to ensure that the local economy grows and in the process creates jobs, particularly for the previously disadvantaged groups.

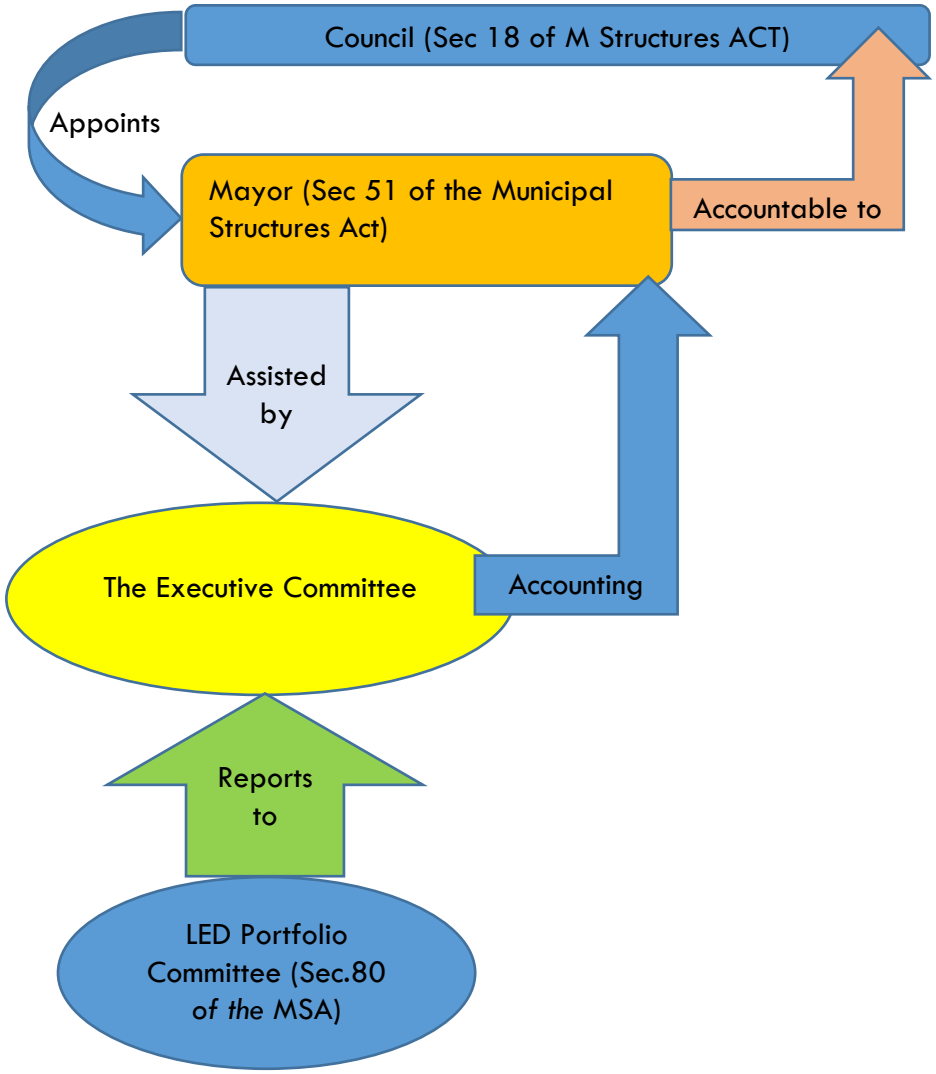
It must be mentioned that the AG did not raise any issues pertaining the LED, hence there is no action plan in place to address any issues that might have been raised. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's LED fully adheres to the PGDS which talk to:

- Human resource development
- Human and community development
- Strategic infrastructure
- Responses to climate change
- Governance and policy
- Spatial equity

Since the DDM serves as a basis for discussion and engagements on the baseline and priorities for developing a ONE PLAN ONE BUDGET, RNM's LED'S strategy fully adheres to the plan. The One Plan seeks to have joint planning, budgeting and implementation processes of projects for all municipalities in each District. The focus of the ONE PLAN talks to 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, which the municipality's LED Strategy has touched base with and fully outlines how each will be achieved, ***(See attachment 15: LED Strategy).***

Below is the hierarchy of reporting by the LED Unit within RNM.

Illustration 22: LED Hierachy of Reporting



3.6.3 Policy/Regulatory Environment And Alignment

To regulate the environment, RNM has adopted an LED Strategy which informs a number of policies to guide its implementation. Below is a brief of the Strategy and policies.

i. LED Strategy

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has an LED strategy, outsourced services to prepare it, adopted by Council in April 2018, reviewed annually and has aligned with the Ugu District Municipality's Growth and Development Strategy. Services of a consultant were outsourced to review the



strategy. This was due to the fact that the municipality then was a new entity, and there was so much in terms of information collection and summaries that needed to be covered. Proper processes in terms of consultations were followed communities were engaged and other sector departments' inputs were utilised.

Local economic development is one of the municipality's priorities in line with the national key priorities. Strategies have been developed to promote economic and social development aiming to provide job opportunities and reduce the poverty levels. Generally, RNM Is the most concentrated economic hub within Ugu District with the main economic sectors being tourism and agriculture with some manufacturing occurring in Port Shepstone. As an economic hub, RNM has an advantage of influencing the Ugu Region's economic potential, policies and development programs. Port Shepstone is the major economic hub in the south coast and serves as the administrative centre for both RNM and Ugu District.

RNM's LED is intended to maximize the economic potential of the municipality and to enhance the resilience of the macro- economic growth through increased local economic growth, employment creation and development initiatives within the context of sustainable development. As such, the need for an LED Plan in the Municipality goes beyond meeting the constitutional and legal obligations, and encompasses the practical implementation programs designed to stimulate economic development, economic transformation and social up liftment.

The LED strategy addresses the following:

- Grow the economy of the municipality by attracting investments and fostering partnerships with the public private sector
- Create a conducive environment for businesses and cooperatives to thrive and ensure the creation of jobs for the local community
- Promote township and rural development through nodal developments
- Promote RNM as a prime tourism and investment destination
- Promote local economic development and the support of emerging enterprises and SMMEs as well as Micro Enterprises
- Promote strategic and transformative release of land to foster inclusive economic development
- Accelerate fight against poverty and prioritize support to vulnerable groups such as children, females and the elderly
- Promote sustainable livelihoods
- Promote pro-poor economic growth and lessen social and income inequalities

In essence, the LED Strategy for Ray Nkonyeni municipality seeks to seize the opportunities the environment and its people presents. It reflects learning from other municipalities as a means to avoid common mistakes, and reposition the area on a sustainable economic development path as per the PGDP and DGDP. This includes removing blockages and



obstacles, identifying economic development opportunities, area marketing and promotion, and providing support (technical and otherwise) to local businesses.

National Framework on LED

The National Framework on LED in South Africa (2006 to 2011) directs that a credible approach to LED in any municipality should include a commitment to invest in the capacity of a municipality to manage its affairs in a manner that inspires confidence to both its constituents and the private sector. It must also provide signposting for domestic and external investors, indicating on the basis of objective and empirical analysis, where opportunities for growth lie. In that regard, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has clearly outlined the core enabling pillars of the National Framework, which are discussed in the Strategy.

RNMs Economic Development Strategy serves as a refinement of the municipal strategic intent outlined in the IDP and a consolidation of local municipalities' economic development vision into a coordinated and integrated regional development plan. RNM as **'**the economic engine room' of the lower south coast has goals that talk to:

- Infrastructure development
- Functional linkages
- Entrepreneurship
- Job Creation
- SMME Support
- Rural Development
- Tourism development
- Innovation and ICT
- Integrated Development

ii. Informal trading policy and management framework

The policy was adopted in 2017, and is currently under review. The policy looks at regulating (permits, zoning) for street vendors. Further more, the municipality has gazette informal trading By-Laws which further aid the implementation of the informal trading policy.The survey of the Informal Trading sector within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, which was done in 2017, revealed that the majority of traders had chosen to engage in informal trading as a result unemployment. This indicates the significant role that Informal Trading plays in absorbing the unemployed. Also significant was the fact that majority of the traders were female; this form of business activity is increasing because of its flexible working hours as well as the opportunity it provides for additional income generation for the poor.

iii. Investment Attraction Strategy

However, given the changing environment, in April 2018, the municipality adopted an Investment Attraction Strategy. The municipality then approved the Investment Protocol which guides



investment processes within the municipality. The municipality in March 2019 approved the Investment Prospectus which seeks to showcase the investment opportunities that exist within the municipality.

The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identifies Port Shepstone as a Secondary Node in the provincial context and the eThekwini –Ugu Corridor as a primary corridor. This corridor is at the same level as the extremely strong and growing eThekwini–Umhlatuze and eThekwini–Msunduzi Corridors. PSEDS confirms the tourism potential of the South Coast Region as established in the Provincial Tourism Strategy.

iv. Investment Incentives Policy

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's Investment Incentives Policy was adopted in 2020 tand is currently under review. It is aimed at promoting investment and boosting the economy of the municipality. The municipality recently pronounced and adoptedan exemption not only for developers' applications but others as well such as the Informal Traders site applications for the current financial year as the world is facing economic hardships due to the covid 19 pandemic. Teams established in departments designated for these ensure fast facilitation of these applications.The purpose of the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's Investment Incentives Policy includes the following:

- To attract development to the municipality by offering incentives;
- Creating an attractive and investor friendly environment;
- Create a platform for inclusive investment;
- Stimulate local employment and local procurement;
- Establish processes and procedures for incentives;

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality faces challenge of addressing unemployment, particularly amongst young people, income inequality and shortfalls in education and training. Compounding the challenge is the stagnating levels of public revenue, mainly generated through rates collection. Private investment is needed to broaden economic activity, catalyse infrastructure investment, and improve social services within the municipality and of course, address the challenges as listed herein.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has plans in place to mobilse the private sector through its Growth Coalition as indicated earlier on.Through the Investment Attraction Strategy and its processes, there are clear plans to attract investment, also through the SLA that the municipality has with Ugu South Coast Development Agency's operations are catalysed through funding availed by the municipality and also the agency is provided with a list of mandated projects and its task is to ensure the implementation of these projects takes place.

V. Investment protocol and investment opportunities profile

The municipality further has an Investment protocol and investment opportunities profile which serves as a guide to the business and investors pertaining to investment and processes involved in investing within the municipality, with a focus on the ease and cost of doing business with both local and foreign investors.The profile further contains up to date facts and figures and has



been tailor made to make navigating the business and investment environment easier yo understandin the municipality.

3.6.4 Strategic Economic Analysis And Interventions

3.6.4.1 Economic drivers **within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality**

In response to identifying the potential economic sectors where jobs can be created, the Municipality's LED does mention that all sectors have the potential for further creation of employment opportunities. However, what is needed is a thorough analysis, which is research backed for each and every sector. Once that is done, it should be clearer which sector promises a better return in terms of job creation**.**

Addressing fundamental LED issues requires the municipality to adopt a strategy for the local economy. During the analysis, the performance of each sector was done. It was noted that the value rich Macadamia nut industry was taking over rapidly replacing the sugar cane industry. Further, as per the National norm, the tourism industry has been resilient despite the economic challenges. The Tourism industry continues to be a pillar of strength for the local economy, which is further assisting other industries, for an example, the retail industry is continuously benefiting from the tourism industry. The Economic Sectors are continuously engaged through the quarterly LED Forums and other Adhoc forums in order to continuously shape LED matters and contribute to enhancing the LED programme within the municipality.The municipality further participates in the Growth Coalition Programme which is being implemented across all districts and the Metro in KZN. RNM as a secondary is also implementing and participating as the municipality.

3.6.4.2 Economic Sectors include the following:

- Tourism (Coastal strip) major potential in rural areas) (Tertiary sector)
- Agriculture (vast arable land in rural areas) (Primary sector)
- Manufacturing (Marburg) (Secondary sector)
- Transport sector(Tertiary sector)
- Mining/ quarrying (Primary sector)
- Financial and Services sector(Tertiary sector)

3.6.4.3 Tourism Sector

The municipality has an established a stable tourism sector and is among the most visited tourism destination in the province and boast a range attributes such as a favourable climate, key natural and heritage assests, conservation sites, a range of tourism products, accommodation, swimming and blue fag, beaches and events just to mention a few.

Tourism is one of the key economic drivers in the municipality. Consequently, more than 67% of the tourist attractions in the Ugu District are located in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. The entire coast line of the Municipality is a primary attraction and the Tourism KwaZulu-Natal website lists no fewer than 29 beaches for this part of the Province. A series of coastal villages each with its own character and interspersed by beaches,rocky coves, tidal pools and lagoons set amongst



indigenous bushes are the main features of the municipality. It is viewed by some as just a popular holiday destination for domestic tourists, but it is also a preferred retirement location for many people.

In terms of job opportunities, tourism within the municipality has provided plenty of jobs. There are, for example, hotels that have been recently opened to the public, namely Mthunzi Hotel in Ntentweni outside Port Shepstone. Other tourism attractions such as tour guides, scuba diving and sea trips have too provided employment as well. Since the South Coast is viewed as a holiday destination attraction, there are many accommodation outlets that have provided plenty of jobs.

1. Tourism

i. Events Tourism

Popular events such as the Margate Air Show, the Lions South Coast Show and the Ugu Jazz Festival all now form part of the Sardine Festival. These events take place once a year in different seasons. The sardine Festival comprises of many events such as the Golf Challenges. Golf Tourism is probably the second largest tourism product on offer in the municipality and the South Coast is also branded as the Golf Coast of South Africa. This is due to a comprehensive selection of 11 (nine 18-hole and two nine hole) golf courses situated in the southern part of the municipality, at San Lameer. The event is held annually and the Mayor of RNM graces it. This event includes a women's tournament and attracts international players. Three of these courses are rated amongst the top ten courses in the country. Also, the municipality has added another category where by young school going girls from disadvantaged communities are invited yearly to participate in a mini golf tournament. This is aimed at both promoting the sport and teaching the girls the sports' skills. Popular annual events that take place during other periods include the:

- South Coast Bike Festival
- Hibberdene Couta Classic Fishing competition
- The Port Edward Ski Boat Festival
- SA Women Open (European Ladies Tour)
- Ugu Jazz and Arts Festival
- RNM Ultra Marathon
- State of Inland Tourism

Tourism activities inland is only concentrated along the Oribi Gorge corridor with few product owners taking the lead. Observations from within the sector indicate that there is substantial work to be done if the sector is going to deliver any level of growth beyond the Oribi Gorge corridor. The Oribi Gorge in the eastern part of the municipality provides better organised, marketed and committed products. There is general limited comparative advantage beyond the Oribi Gorge. The Shobashobane Heritage project is yet to be conceptualised to become one of the tourism icons on the south coast. This may improve cultural tourism, eco-tourism and community based tourism for most areas of the municipality.



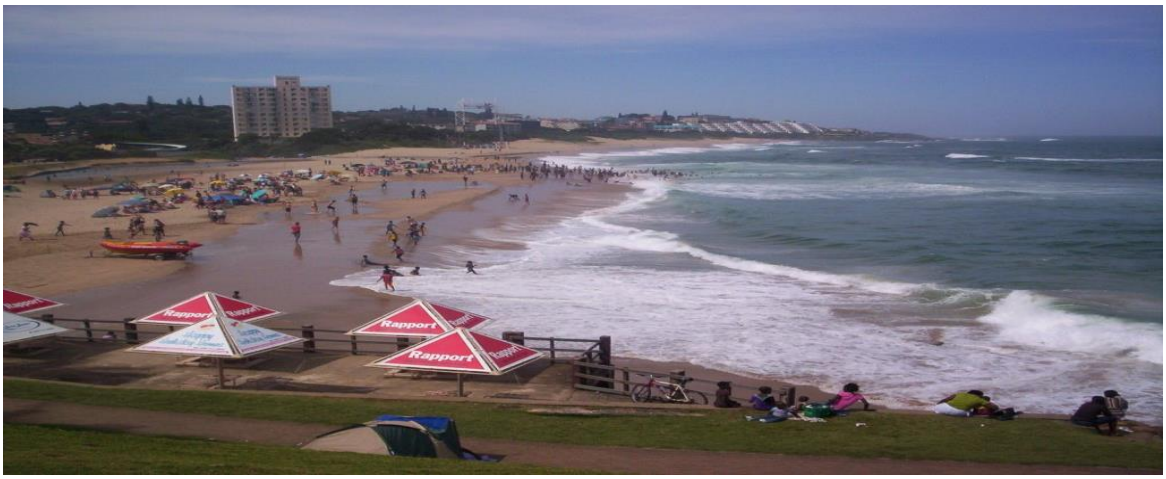
Oribi Gorge

The following inland rural tourism will respond to the pressures for economic development and job creation and sustainable livelihood. These developments will provide jobs such as tour guides and transport provision.

- Gamalakhe Heritage Park
- Nyandezulu Route
- KwaNzimakwe Route

ii. Beaches

South Africa currently has 36 accredited BlueFlag Beaches and therefore Ray Nkonyeni municipality claims almost a quarter of all blue flags in the country.



Margate Beach

The municipality has a total of 21 beaches which are classified as swimming beaches. Out of the 21, a total of 07 are accredited Blue flag Beaches status.

The following municipal beaches have the world renowned Blue Flag status:

- Hibberdene Beach
- South Port Beach
- Umzumbe Beach
- Lucien Beach
- Ramsgate Beach
- Marina Beach
- Trafalgar Beach



The municipal beaches offer an ultimate beach holiday destination with all year round friendly weather even during winter months. All the beaches offer a safe swimming environment with shark nets, which are serviced regularly by the Natal Sharks Board personnel and in addition life guards are on duty at swimming beaches and in peak holiday periods. In addition to this, surfers can indulge their passion to find that perfect wave while patient fishermen are sure to take home a fine catch. The municipality has partnered with the Natal Sharks Board in ensuring that bylaws are implemented at all its beaches and that the municipality plays an active role in ensuring that the status of the beaches is at its best and security personnel visible.

2. Historical / Nature / Mission Tourism

The municipal area has numerous historical, religious and cultural assets that have potential to be further developed as tourism products. There is a proposal for the Kwa Xolo Caves Project aimed at attracting tourists to the area. Another important draw card for tourist visiting the area is the natural environment the municipality has. There is a next ensivearray of botanical features and wilderness areas attracting visitors for bird watching, hiking, walking, picnics and other related outdoor activities. There are two existing conservation areas within the municipal area, namely, Umtamvuna Nature Reserve and Trafalgar Marine Reserve. There are however approximately nine declared and protected nature reserves of which the majority falls under management of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The municipality has various religious assets such as the Albersville Community Church in Port Shepstone that was built in 1959, The Assisi Convert that was built in 1922 and was named in honor of St Francis from Italy; the German Church in Port Shepstone that was built by early German immigrants; The Norwegian Church in Port Shepstone that was built by early Norwegian immigrants, most whom arrived in the area during the 1880's; and the Enxolobeni CP School that is built in the area which used to be the American Board Mission. The mission house and the associated graveyard are still in the area.

3. Accommodation and Competitive Advantages

The major concentration of tourism accommodation is in Margate (16%), Ramsgate (10%), Uvongo (9%), Shelley Beach (8%) areas, but areas such as Port Edward, Oribi and Hiberdene make a substantial contribution. All these places are found along the coastal strip except for Oribi which is situated about 45 km into the hinterland.

The implementations of the Port Shepstone Beach Front as well as tourism and eco- tourism development are areas identified as growth potential tourism. Tourism products have been developed over many years and the area is one of the Premier tourism destinations in KwaZulu-Natal. The list of competitive advantages includes:

- Blue Flag Beaches
- Wild life conservation with Ezemvelo reserves



- Major events such as Ugu Jazz Arts Festival, SA Women Open (European Ladies Tour), Africa Bike Week, Maidens Ceremony at KwaNyuswa. Beach Festival and Easter Adrenalin;
- Sea and water events
- Operating airport with OR Tambo,Plattenbergbay/ Margate route
- Historical, Religious and cultural assets which provide opportunities
- Sports and adventure tourism including golf and other sport codes
- Golf estates
  Competitively priced accommodation

3.6.4.4 Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector that was once dominant in the hinterland in terms of both employment and investment has lost its competitiveness. Commercial agriculture is dominated by two agricultural commodities, largely sugarcane and timber. Both these commodities are impacted by international competition. Sugar cane is impacted by the relative unsuitability of the local climate, that is, the distance from the equator in comparison to other international production areas. The restrained and non-formalised support for additional demand drivers in the sector like renewable energy production at the mills and other by-products equates to constraints demand growth for domestic growers. There is also limited tariff protection for local production; the uncertainties around land tenure and the labour input costs are rising faster relative to other international producers and increases risk factors for the sector.

i. Agricultural Categories

The municipality has three types of agricultural categories, namely, primary, secondary and small holder farmers categories.

- ***Primary category (****Commercial Agriculture****)***

Commercial agriculture is still highly dominated by a few minority Agriculture is the second largest followed by financial sector within the municipality. The most significant shift in the economic profile of the municipality has been the decline of the primary sector giving way to the tertiary sector that is now the leading sector. This is due to recent reports outlining that agriculture has declined to a point where KZN as a whole has become effectively a net importer of agricultural products. This has affected the municipality in terms of its GDP Nationally. This clearly points to the diminishing agricultural production and food security. Commodities that are directly linked to the primary sector commodities, i.e. timber manufacturing are experiencing decline. Food, beverages and tobacco are the biggest contributors of employment in manufacturing in the province.

The range of agricultural products points to the great agricultural potential of this region, attributed to good climate conditions, soil potential and the entrepreneurial spirit of the people. Following are some of the outstanding features of the agricultural sector at RNM and these are practiced at a large scale more especially along the coastal belt:



- A fifth of all bananas eaten in South Africa are produced at RNM;
- Sugar cane growing and milling has taken place in the region since the 1890s;
- A range of niche market products, such as cut flowers, nuts and vegetables are also produced here;
- Livestock farming and poultry farming are extensive together with crocodile breeding; and,
- Timber farming sector produces Pine, Gum and wattle which are processed by some saw mills
- Macadamia nuts are now taking charge replacing sugar cane growing

➢ ***Small holder farmers (Black farmers)***

These farmers practise at a lower scale than commercial farmers. Their turnover per annum is not above a R1m.

Black small sugar cane growers (SSG) farmers in the hinterland faces a number of challenges which includes amongst others, steep topography, no irrigation systems, less mechanisation, poor yields and lack of financial backup. Land is also another challenge as well as their small farm holdings are not fenced. RNM soils are shallow, and this limits plantation as most products need deep soil to enable good growth. A majority of Black farmers do not have codes for their yields at the sugar mills and rely on big sugar cane growers and this has proved to be a failure. Some Black farmers have leased their land for sugar cane growing but end up with next to nothing in terms of profit.

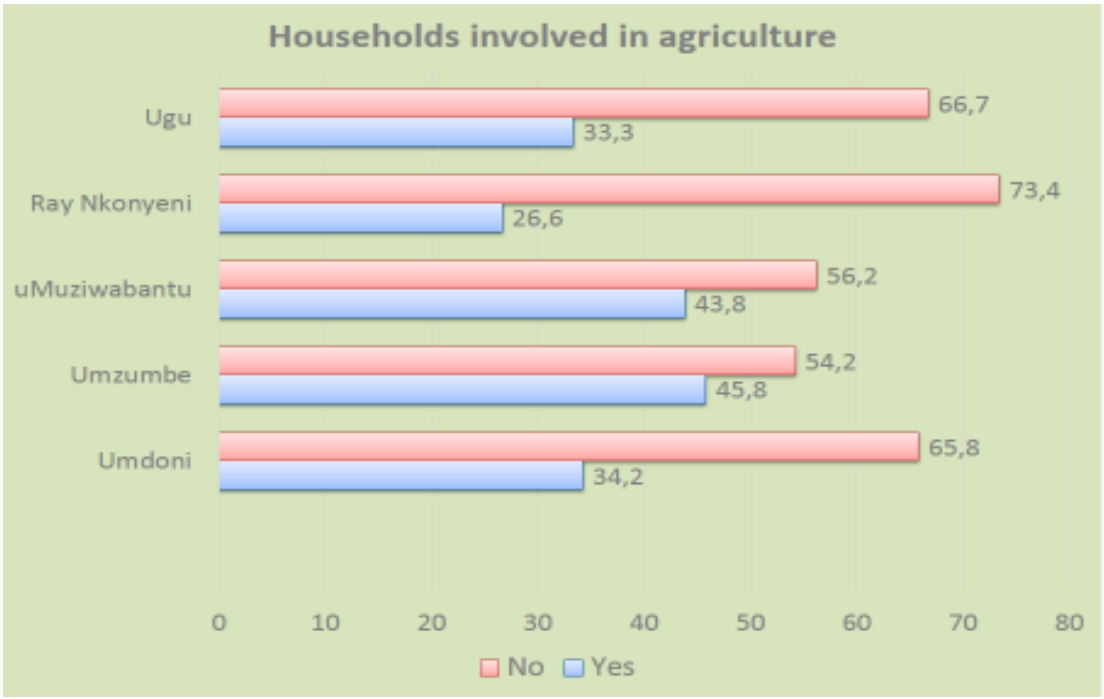
With the current political climate regarding land issues, land ownership and land rights commercial farming is negatively affected. If people are uncertain of their rights, they simply stop to invest in land, as they are unsure of the financial returns they will receive. The closure of the Umzimkulu Mill will increase the input costs, as delivery distances to the Sezela mill will increase on average fourfold putting more financial pressure on the inland farming community, as well as on welfare grants that will be needed to counter the loss in income when the mill closes down.

➢ ***Subsistence Agriculture*** *(Produce for home consumption**)***

Subsistence farmers within the municipality is practised at a very small scale. Most of the produce is for home consumption and is mainly practised in the hinterland of the municipality Produce include growing of vegetables, dry beans, sweet potatoes and amadumbe..

The graph below indicates the number of households engaged in agricultural practices. It is noted that a very small number of households (26.6 %) participate in this practice. Females are the most active participants in subsistence farming. The percentage is practically very little and this is due to the reluctance of households who want to plough.

Graph 19: Households Involved in Agriculture



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016

ii. Interventions by the Department

Specific approaches to identifying and secure land for agricultural development should receive attention. The department has taken big strides in assisting and supervising co-operatives within the municipality with a number of projects. Below is a list of small commercial farmers' by co-ops, and it must be noted that these projects have proved a huge success in terms of job creation and poverty alleviation.

Further to assisting with funds to co-ops by proving implements and funding, the Department also issues bursaries to students pursuing agricultural studies. The Department has also ensured that other types of farming are practiced such as animal farming, and poultry farming. This is mostly practiced in the hinterland of the municipality.

The Department is also looking at developing a horseshoe farm into an Agripark. Famers will bring their yields to this point which will be then exported to other parts of the country.

The following projects within the municipality are still awaiting funding;

- Qhubekani Sugar farmers
- Khoshwana Sugar cane growers
- Sinekhono Poultry production (broiler)



- Lavenga Banana farm

The entire Ugu District's commercial agricultural produces 1/5 of all bananas consumed in the country. Export from RNM is growing on tea tree to Australia and macadamia to other countries.The municipality is generally characterized by good potential agricultural land that needs to be preserved for food production. There is mixed agricultural practice. Commercial farming is dominated by sugar cane farms and banana plantations along the coastal strip. Sugarcane and bananas are grown at a large scale while cattle rearing, macadamia nuts and vegetable grow in gare in small holdings. Subsistence farming (maize growing, amadumbe, beans and sweet potatoes) is practiced mainly in the hinterland whereby families grow in small scales for consumption. There is also a small scale growth of sugarcane farming in the interior, practiced mainly by emerging Black farmers. Seasonal rains, steep topography, poor infrastructure and lack of new scientific methods of ploughing are some of the shortfalls these farmers experience. It must be noted that employment is decreasing in the sector due to a number of socio-political factors such as farmers are ageing and the young generation is not very keen on taking up the reigns. The issue of land claims also contributes to the degenerating of the sector.

iii. Specific Agricultural Programs

The municipality runs Provincial-driven programmes and projects aimed at assisting emerging farmers.These projects includes but not limited to:Agri-Hubs,Agri-Parks whose mandate is to assist emerging farmers to participate in the mainstream agricultural economy.On a smaller scale, the municipality also assists the subsistence farmer, which is inline with the Strategic Focus Area- Agricultural development as outlined in the municipality's LED Strategy.

There are challenges that emerging farmers are encountering and the Department of Agriculture is responding to this by provining seedlings and other working tools to some sectors of farmers for sugar bean growing and vegetable growing. There are also other initiatives the department has in place to address the challenges faced by emerging Farmers as well as Cooperatives. These include :

- Fencing of rural gardens and trainings
- Assisting farmers in exporting their produce to other parts of the country is also another initiative by the department
- Local grown vegetables by cooperatives are supplied to big food chain shops such as Spar and Shoprite Checkers
- Livestock farming is also encouraged where by breeding of cattle and poultry farming programmes are run

To further enhance the growth of the Agricultural sector within the municipality, there are trainings conducted by RNM LED practitioners to farmers on new scientific farming methods. It must be mentioned though that there is a major concern onemerging sugar cane growers in terms of limited funds that are there to assist them.



Currently, the municipality has few emerging Black stock farmers. Over the past few years, land has been provided for the farming of moringa plants.

There are also food security programs that are in place meant to sustain the livelihoods of our communities

Iv. Food Security Projects Summary

The department further works along side the municipality in ensuring that household gardens thrive.The rationale behind this initiative is to ensure that each household has a garden to improve their livelihoods and combat poverty.

The department of Agriculture does not invest in commercial agriculture only, but on livestock agriculture as well. Projects include indegenouse goat and indigenous chicken farming. These products are practiced at a medium scale and produce is sold to local retailers.

Conclusion

There is a very healthy partnership between the municipality and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The department of Agriculture and rural development within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is committed to ensuring that programmes talking to food security are implemented and communities are given the necessary tools and knowledge with regards to agricultural matters. The department further commits into ensuring that these implemented programmes and projects fully align to the DGDP as well as the PGDP. Further it fully aligns with both the SONA and SOPA of 2021 which talks to communities having enough food surpluss by participating in agricultural programmes for sustainability. Operation Sukuma Sakhe, One house one Garden, EPWP are amongst many projects, that respond to food food security and the municipality is proud to announce that these are effectively rolled out. In response to the youth being fully involved in agricultural programs, the Department is committed into ensuring that the programmes running they are prioritized and fully participate.The strides the department has made into ensuring that the small black emerging commercial farmers do receive assistance in the form of funding,as well as communities receiving agricultural tools and seedlings is acknowledged by the municipality.However, inspite of all the positive moves into ensuring good crop yields, there are a few challenges encountered such as:

- Bird flu
- Banana bunch top virus
- Fall army work
- Foot and mouth disease

3.6.4.5 Transport Sector

The transport sector fulfils an important role in the development of RNM. This sector has a number of distinct components for consideration in future economic development planning for municipality. The key components are:

- Air transport



- Road freight transport
- Rail transport

The location of the municipality along N2, proximity to the city of Durban, operational airport with functional route to OR Tambo International Airport and other parts of SA and railway infrastructure (though currently only used for cargo) augers well for accessibility of the municipality.

3.6.4.6 Mining/ Quarrying

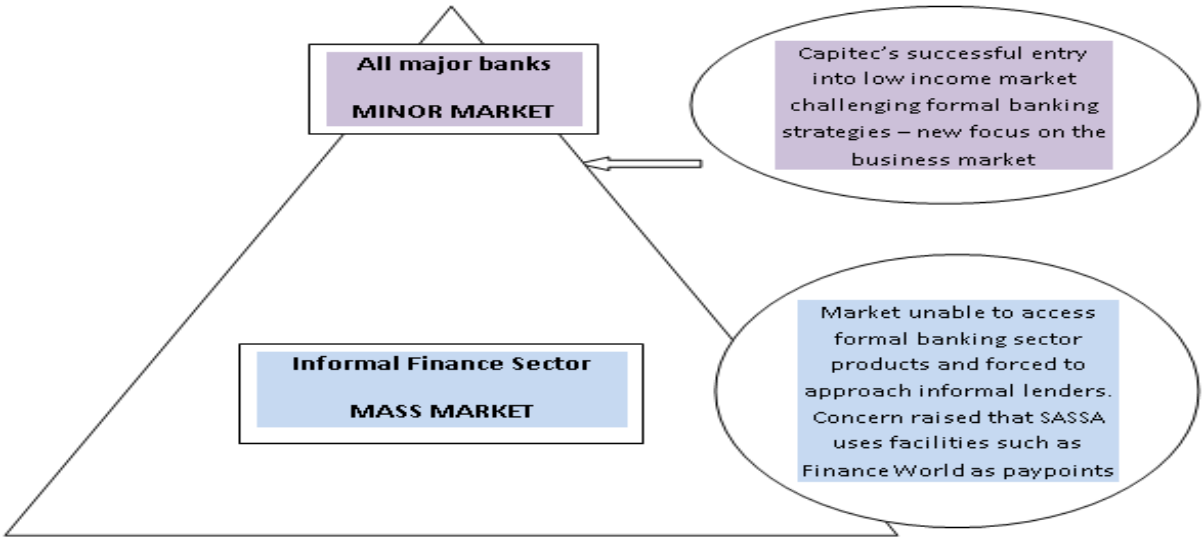
- *National Portland and Idwala Carbonates (KULU)* :This industrial area is located on the Eastern side of the N2 as you pass Marburg up North.
- *NPC:* The industrial area is located close to the entrance to the NPC Quarry immediately to the west of the N2 as you approach the Margate turnoff from Durban. The area is separated from neighboring developments either by the N2 or vacant land.
- *Rossmin Mine*: This is a small mining house basically for limestone mining operation, Port Shepstone quarries as well as Umzumbe mining.It is situated in Ward 4 of RNM

3.6.4.7 Financial and Services Sector

The main economic nodes within the Ugu region offer relatively diversified service sectors. Activities range from: legal, insurance, transport, engineering, household, small business, health, social to financial. Access to such services decreases in relation to distance from these nodes. The communications sector has been the top performing service sector with regards to GVA growth over the previous 10 years with 8.8% growth. In particular, the commercial financial sector within the Ugu district is well represented with all the major banking institutions present within the main economic nodes. The perception from the business community, however, is that "banks are not interested in the South Coast". There is a challenge in facilitating access of rural communities to the formal commercial banks both in terms of the location of such facilities and prohibitive service charges. Capitec has made inroads into the lower end of the banking market as a result. There are many micro-lenders operating within the region, taking advantage of the high credit-risk rating of the rural poor, with unscrupulous lenders locking individuals into a perpetual cycle of poverty.

Below is an illustration of the Finance Sector Structure within RNM

Illustration 23: RNM Finance Sector Structure



3.6.4.8 Manufacturing and Retail (Secondary Sector)

Manufacturing and retail sectors are main industry of employment within the municipality. Mining and quarrying is the lowest industry. Although 60% of manufacturing businesses are located in the Port Shepstone/Marburg industrial area, it is important to note that a third of the manufacturing businesses also relate to Margate suggesting that this area should receive some prominence in terms of future industrial sector planning. The formal manufacturing sector is limited to the coastal strip and primarily the Marburg and Margate areas. It is not envisaged that the formal large scale manufacturing sector will expand into the rural areas (although development at Izotsha would provide easier access to job opportunities to the rural workforce).

The secondary sector is fairly stable in both employment and investment terms. Contribution to the municipal economy per sector is as follows:

- Whole sale and retail 18.7 %
- Finance and Business Services 21.5%
- Manufacturing 12,3%
- General Government Services 13.3%
- Agriculture and Forestry 8.9%
- Transport and communication 8,9%



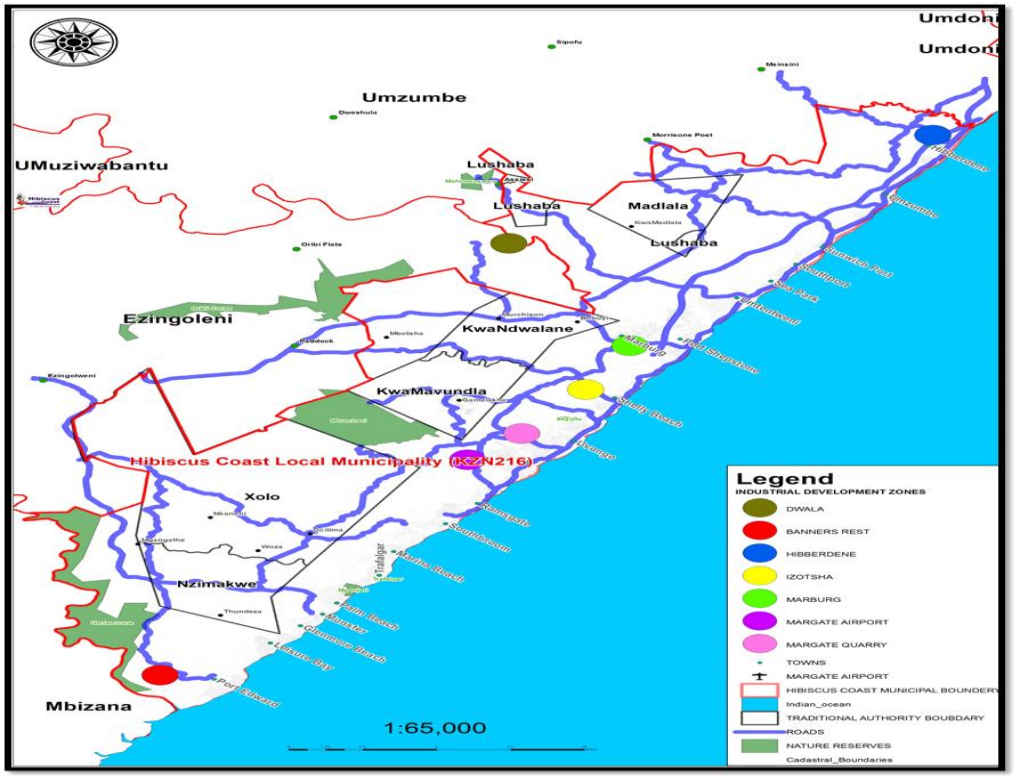
Table 111: Industrial Areas

Area	Basic Description	Type of industry
Marburg Industrial	This is the only major industrial zone in the District. It has been developed on the N2 to the south-west of the Port Shepstone CBD. The land is not flat, but the topography is reasonable for industrial development. A large variety of manufacturing and service sector businesses are located in the area.	Most industrial sectors are represented in the area. Furniture, textile and clothing and food seem to dominate. Sizes range from small service industries to major plants.
Margate Quarry Industry	The industrial area is located close to the entrance to the NPC Quarry immediately to the west of the N2 as you approach the Margate turnoff from Durban. The area is separated from neighboring developments either by the N2 or vacant land	The number of concrete block, brick and molded concrete block manufacturers benefiting from the location in relation to the Quarry is clearly noticeable. Furniture manufacturers and a church are also housed in industrial buildings.
Margate Airport Industrial	This industrial area is located on the northern end of the runway of the Margate airport. It is located on relatively flat land. The area is home to only a handful of industries	Construction related and furniture manufacturing firms are located in the area.
National Portland and Idwala Carbonates (KULU)	This industrial area is located on the Eastern side of the N2 as you pass Marburg up North.	Mining Industry



The map below shows industrial areas within RNM as indicated in the above table. It must be noted that all industrial areas are within former HCM, hence the map below.

Map 53: Industrial Development Zones



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016

Manufacturing and retail sectors are main industry of employment within the municipality. Although 60% of manufacturing businesses are located in the Port Shepstone/Marburg industrial area, it is important to note that a third of the manufacturing businesses also relate to Margate. Whilst the Municipality has some large flagship firms in the Manufacturing sector, they often work independently and this has result in making very little impact in regional economies.

- ***The Marburg Industrial Complex:*** It has shown that it is not sufficient as some Manufacturing Businesses have relocated to what is now known as Izotsha Corridor, clearly the Municipality needs to formulate an Industrial Development Plan which will demarcate industrial zones within the Municipality to avoid haphazard relocation of manufacturing businesses.
- ***Izotsha Industrial Development Corridor:*** is a theatre of manufacturing and storage/ warehouse activities within the municipal area. The coverage of this area



stretches to include properties located along the Izotsha Road, N2 and R102. Other industrial activities are found in towns such as Marburg and Port Shepstone which also extensively contribute in the economic growth of the municipality. The municipality has identified land along Izontsha Corridor and Hibberdene and Margate for future industrial development.

- ***Margate Airport Industrial Park*** :This industrial area is located on the northern end of the runway of the Margate airport. It is located on relatively flat land. The area is home to only a handful of industries

3.6.4.9 Property Market

Many people find the coastal belt of the municipality very attractive due to its beautiful scenery and beaches. Properties found along this area are both privately owned as well as municipality owned. Part of the capital generated by the municipality comes from these rented properties. Most properties are rented out during the peak season, which is November to January where most people take vacations. Due to the active residential and business development of property taking place in the municipality, there are plenty job opportunities as well.

There is a booming residential developments along the coast even though in recent years developers were finding it difficult to sell existing developments. The number of properties on the market, however, is starting to rise. Some developers have voiced concerns in terms of slow sales due to traffic congestion on the Marine drive between Shelly Center and Margate during peak holiday periods and the fact that a number of people see the image of the South Coast as a retirement area and see no point in investing. Attraction of further government services and offices into the municipality has potential to stimulate residential and office markets.

3.6.5 Green Economy

The municipality's long term vision (Vison 2036) adopted in December 2020, under strategic goal 2 outlines extensively its strategic growth and development.The municipality details on how it intends carrying out its Green economy aiming at driving circular and alternative energy initiatives and supports research into new circular eceonomy value chains in key sectors.The vision further investigates biomass and bio-refinery opportunities and have received funding to do a feasibility study for forestry by-products and bio-energy production**.** To further address the green economy, one of the projects it is currently undertaking is looking into how the amount of waste produced and the amount of resources utilized by the fashion industry can be minimised as this will lead to a great deal on innovation within this industry that encourages the diversion of waste from landfill back into manufacturing process techniques to minimize waste during production and to further reduce resource usage. For an example, 35% of all materials in the supply chain end up as waste before the garment product reaches the consumer. A number of industries within the municipality are actively finding solutions to



tackle the environmental impact of the clothing industry to eliminate more use of waterand chemicals.

3.6.6 LED interventions

Currently the municipality is formulating a poverty alleviation plan. A service provider has been appointed. The rationale is to identify priority poverty wards with specific LED Interventions. There has been inroads made to develop poverty eradication by partnering with the Department of Small Business Development to create a four year programme to annualy look at small businesses; perfomanace and assist where possible.The municipality has further engaged with all units with red tape problems whereby recommendations have been put in the report. Ray Nkonyeni Municipalityis in a process sto develop a masterplan where under utilised LED infrastructure as Operation Vula was specific about them will be identified. In terms of Land Use Management requirements, the LED has made considerations for interventions. The SPLUMA states that the private and public sector are by law required to use SPLUMA for all land development applications. The development community, both public and private must be sensitised by the Municipality in terms of key requirements for land development applications beforehand and assisted to comply with such requirements in order to achieve seamless development applications approvals. In this regard, the municipality has fully adhered to these considerations as all land developed and still to be developed must meet the requirements.

3.6.6.1 Strategic Programmes Responses

The LED Strategy does identify mechanisms that can directly or indirectly contribute to employment opportunities. Perhaps in the next review of the Strategy, a detailed focus will be conducted,however, it needs to be noted that thorough research not just focusing on secondary data will be required and the municiupality through its research unit will undertake it.

In response to responsive programmes that will bring sustainability to the municipality, the municipality has responsive programmes which will promote rural tourism and these programmes seek to transform local tourism, see below listed programmes.

3.6.6.2 The Hinterland Has Tourism Potential

It must be noted that RNM is ranked number two in the Province in terms of tourism. Tourism is more thriving along the coastal belt as compared to the rural hinterland, however,the municipality has identified areas with potential tourism attractions such as the KwaXolo Caves, Nzimakwe trail and Nyandezulu water fall. The Oribi Gorge, which is also in the interior has started to be a huge tourist attraction.

3.6.6.3 South Coast Development Agency (USCDA)

Ugu South Coast Development Agency is a representative agency for all Ugu local municipalities for tourism development issues. The tourism agency has an approved Tourism Strategy, whereby the tourism transformation is outlined focusing mainly on broadening participation and ownership.



Below are some of the responsive programmes by the South Coast Development agency. Budget has not been confirmed as yet, however, a sum of R1.67 M has been given to the agency by the municipality to enable continuity with the programmes.

i. John Mason Park

- Mixed Use Development (hotel, residential and commercial) based in Umtentweni
- Developer has been appointed having followed SCM processes
- Initially RNM indicated they own the property but it emerged at contracting stage with the prospective developer that Public Works is the owner
- USCDA has since applied for a lease with DPW which was finalized at the end of July 2019, public meeting with Tweni ratepayers was on 14/05 & officials from DPW attended
- The project has been in the pipeline for more that 15 years from then HCDA but is now approaching implementation

ii. Southcoast Film Studios

- Project entails construction of upmarket film studios inland of the South coast mall
- US based developer Mr Dexter Davis has been appointed
- RNM Council resolved on a long term lease with the developer and further gave incentives
- The developer is to submit a project plan on 30 July as a basis for monitoring implementation

iii. KwaXolo Caves Adventure Centre

- Adventure centre anchored around Khoisan rock art in a cave at the bottom of a 40m gorge
- The project was handed over to USCDA by RNM due to serious social issues that could not be solved at the time
- USCDA managed to attend to the issues and the project is now at implementation
- Contractor has been appointed and completion anticipated at the end of August 2019

iv. Umzumbe River Trail

- A 74km trail (horse riding, bird watching, cycling, jogging) traversing 7 Amakhosi areas – R36m is needed to enable implementation
- Connects Phumula beach in RNM with Mhlabashane dam in Umzumbe
- Funding applications have been submitted to Rural Development, Tourism, Cogta, EDTEA and a host of private sector companies – CSI allocations



v. ***Hibberdene Commercial Centre***

- Commercial centre to be located at the northern entrance to Hibberdene from the N2 (next to the railway line)
- Prospective developer appointed & the delay is with the verification of land ownership
- RNM Estates working with USCDA to finalize all outstanding issues

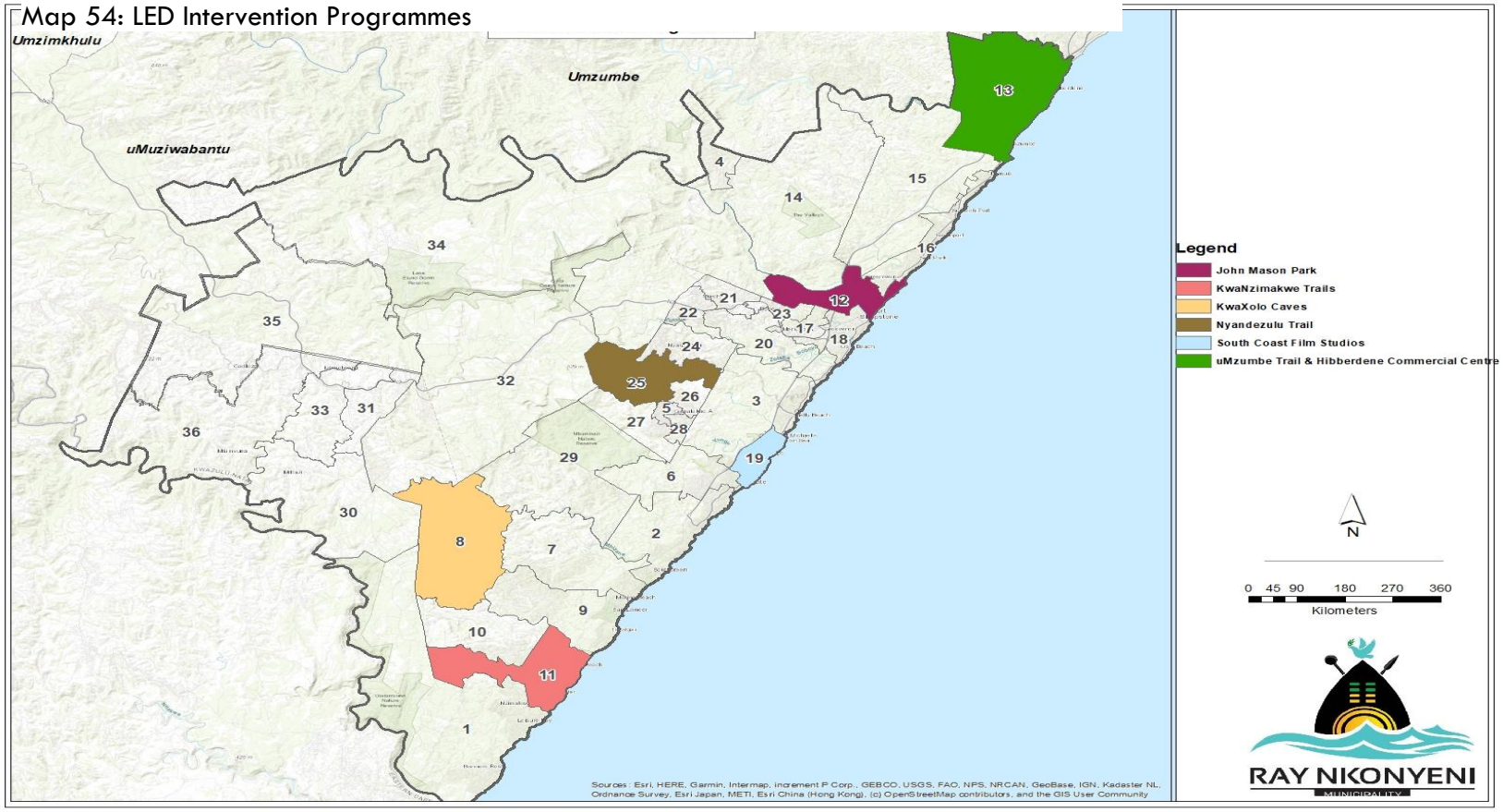
3.6.7 Rural Tourism

Following are the specific programmes in the hinterland that seek to transform tourism:

- KwaNzimakwe route
- Nyandezulu route

On the following page is a map highlighting LED Intervention Programmes

Map 54: LED Intervention Programmes





3.6.8 Enterprise Development

The municipality has started engaging the local mining houses such as Idwala, Rossmin and NPC in determining their Social Labour Plans. The intention of the municipality is to incorporate such SLPs into the LED programme, particularly focusing on enterprise development.Furher, the municipality has also held discussion with the Deapartment of Mineral Resources in this regard.

3.6.9 Emerging Farmers

Specific programmes targeting emerging farmers to unleash agricultural potential are in place. These programmes have been cascaded down to municipalities by the Province. These programmes include the Radical Agrarian Social Economic Transformation (Horse-Shoe farming). This is a vegetable farming initiative allocated to Cooperatives.

3.6.10 Food Security

Food security is one of the major challenges the municipality faces. Communities have been encouraged to have community gardens each home which is termed 'one house one garden', for home consumption. The Department of Agriculture is currently making provision of seedlings to communities promoting the one house one garde. The LED section also assists communities in terms of agricultural trainings and workshops. The PGDP 2035 states that there should be a safe guarding and enhancement of sustainable livelihoods and food security, which Ray Nkonyeni Municipality fully aligns through its variouspoverty eradication flagship programmes.

3.6.10.1 One Home One Garden

The One home One Garden campaign has been successfully implemented in the entire municipality. The campaign is to initiate an integrated approach to food security demonstrating in practice the principle of coordinated government service delivery with respect to addressing the most vulnerable within the municipality. Crrently the municipality does not have specific economic pragrammes targeting the vulnerable groups, however, the LED focuses on everyone irrespective of gender, race and creed. However, these groups' needs are addressed under the Special Programmes Unit and the Youth section Unit within the municipality.

One home one garden campaign is a key aspect of RNM food security. Health issues cannot be addressed if poverty is not vigorously tackled as it is a major driver of the diseases and it a known fact that the biggest enemy of health in the developing countries is poverty. The objective of the municipality is to reduce the percentage of households that have gone hungry. According to the National Development Plan on human development report, poverty and hunger must be eradicated. This is line with RNM policies, thus the one home one garden programme was implemented and is very successful judging by the number of households with gardens.



- Any effective food security campaign should:
- Improve agricultural production
- Improve food diversification
- An improved household well being
- Improved food utilization and health status of target group

3.6.11 EPWP

EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME









Ray Nkonyeni has a dedicated EPWP section. The section reports directly to the Head of Departmet; Community services. A budget of R5 580 000 had been set aside for the 2021/2022 financial year and R6 076 000 has been budgeted for the 2022/2023 financial year..

Through the EPWP, the municipality provides gap job opportunities to many unskilled especially young people and this is implemented mainly through its infrastructure development and services programme. The Previously Disadvantaged Individuals, the youth and disabled members of the municipality are given first preference in job opportunities as a way of redress and equity. In terms of reporting, monthly reports are populated by the service NPO and submitted to the municipality for payment. In terms of skills, the EPWP workers through the Skills Development Unit recieve acredited training in different skills.

EPWP is a response to poverty alleviation by creating jobs for the underprivileged. In response to employment by gender, the number of males employed is higher as compared to females.Number of jobs created in this sector totals up to 1097. Recruitment occurs every end of each financial year through councillors and the Speaker's office. Employmet is in a rotational basis to enable every deserving member of the community to get a chance.

Table 112: EPWP Performance

2022/2023 EPWP PERFORMANCE		
Work Opportunities		
MALES	**FEMALES**	**TOTAL**
652	445	1097

The EPWP has created 1097 job opportunities for the 2022/2023 Financial Year. Of those 1097 employees, 507 are youth and 11 are with disabilities.

The municipality also has the CWP which is a South African government programme that provides employment safety net. It supplements livelihood strategies by providing basic level of income security through work. This includes fixing community assets like school roads and parks and setting up food gardens. The municipalityis formed of 36 wards and all participate in this programme. This serves the purpose of EPWP to strengthen the economic conditions of the most poor in rural areasproviding work experienceenancing dignityand promoting social and economic inclusion

- Agriculture: Participants plant vegetable gardens and after harvestare donate to the most vulnerable familiesas well as child headed familiesidentified through war rooms
- Education: Participantsassist with school support, cleaningpremises, patrol premisesand clean local creches
- Health: Participants fetch chronic medication for clients



- Community services: Paticipants clean and cut overgrown grass and treesnear access roads

i. EPWP Policy

The municipality is fully aligned to the EPWP3 policy and has made positive interventions in terms of adressing job scarcity and promoting programmes that talk to poverty alleviation. The LED policies developed by the municipality fully adhere to the EPWP 3 policy.Chapter one of the EPWP3 Policy talks to the introduction of the EPWP Non-State Sector Programme which will have the following characteristics:

- large numbers of locals, unemployed but willing to work
- Large % of the overall project costs are paid out in wages to the EPWP target group
- The group provides service to the community
- Projects should not result in the displacement of existing workers or in the downgrade of existiong workers' employment conditions

Chapter 3 of the policy further talks to non- state Sector EPW subsidy works, which means all employed under EPWP must be South Africans, oncemore the municipality adheres to this.The programme as a whole is closely monitored and fully audited. The EPWP wage subsidy within the municipality is a transparent one.

ii. EPWP Phase 4 Policy

The municipality shall commence with the preparation and formulation of the EPWP Phase 4 Policy in the 2022/2023 Financial Year and shall be adopted by Council in 2023.

3.6.12 SMMEs, Informal Sector and Economically Active Population

The LED unit has a database for all active/ registered SMMEs and Cooperatives and is available on request. The municipality created a data base that shows all services offered by the SMMEs. Furthermore, the municipality is working on a new database in terms of adding new members. Following the adoption of the revised Procurement Policy, the municipality has focused on enhancing the capacity of SMMEs, particularly focusing on emerging contractors.The municipality has then created a datanase for the purposes of sub-contracting. All municipal projects valued at R2.5 M and above are subjected to mandatory sub contracting which benefits locally based emerging contractors from Grade 1-4.

RNM has been proactive in establishing Small Medium Micro Enterprises SMMEs to enable people to be economic active. Successful businesses (SMMEs) must emerge as they are the largest contributors to new employment opportunities. The SMMEs sector represents an important component of the economy of the municipality and plays a major role in the job creation, economic growth and poverty alleviation. SMME sector is also recognized nationally and world-wide as a major player in economic development and growth especially for the developing world. As such, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has identified the need to support the development of the SMMEs across the economic sectors through the creation of opportunities for growth and development. The municipality sees its intervention area to



improve efficiency of this sector as improved governance, improved public infrastructure development, improved access to information, and ensuring that our regulatory environment is responsive to the sector. SMME development strategy for the municipality acknowledges that SMMEs area to different levels of development, with some still being at a survivalist stage while others have reached an advanced level of development and ready to graduate into formal business entities. The strategy is to deal with these in a differentiated manner taking into account differences in challenges. The strategy specifically targets the following:

- Informal Sector
- Small formal business the majority of whom operate from the development node
- Emerging contractors involved in construction and infrastructure development.
- Artists and crafters (creative industries) spread throughout the area.
- Small scale farmers including cane growers, community gardens, etc.

Although no permanent solution is provided, the following was determined to be the main causes for failure when addressing the second economy:

- ***Failure to Disaggregate and quantify***: For Example, measures were implemented to empower black farmers, but no distinction was made between subsistence farmers who depend on farming for food, and farmers who farm but have a separate source of income. The same measures can therefore not be implemented.
- ***Neglect of what is there***: There is a tendency to focus on activities that are more marketable than what the entrepreneurs/farmers are used to and as such start afresh with no experience.
- ***Failure to understand real constraints***: The tendency to implement what is more implementable instead of addressing the real needs. Therefore misidentifying the real issues.
- ***Neglect of lessons from the past***: New programmes are implemented to correct failures of previous programmes without understanding the real issues.

The municipality has a funding for SMME and Cooperative Support programme.In this financial year, a budget of R5M has been set aside for this purpose. The municipality has an agrrement with Absa bank for the Enteprise Development initiative.The bank is approached for funding by a person who resides within the jurisdiction of the municipality, who has been awarded an official purchase order by the municipality. ABSA bank would then loan the person half of the requested amount. The condition would then be to open up an ABSA bank account so that payment by the municipality is made in it, and the bank would then deduct what was loaned by the person and leave the interest

The KZN Premier in his February 2021 State of the Province Address, Priority Intervention 6: 'Unlocking SMMEs and co-operatives potential, mentioned that "shared growth targets can best be achieved by creating an environment for small business to grow. A high participation rate in our economy is much needed and this can be best achieved by getting more business



entities that can help create the jobs we need." RNM commits to create a better supportive environment for this initiative and best improve on what is on the ground currently.

As mentioned before, the municipality seeks to support the development of SMMEs across the economic sectors through the creation of opportunities for growth and development. Currently, there are more than twenty SMMEs that the municipality has assisted in growing enabling job opportunities, but must mention that the number is small and still hopes that in the future the number will grow.

There is a database set up by the municipality for both active registered SMMEs and cooperatives. The municipality wants to ensure that it will expedite and expand an incubation programme for small businesses, do its best to reduce "red tape" for small business and support access to funding through soft loans and grants. The same will apply to the informal sector. It is detailed in the Strategy how the municipality has set up support access to funding through soft loans and grants. Further, an SMME & Co-operatives Strategy is also in place, which specifies exactly what needs to be done in terms of SMME and Cooperatives development.

3.6.12.1 Municipal Intervention on SMMEs

To regulate street vendors, the municipality has developed an Informal Trading Policy and By-Laws. These were adopted by Council in 2016. Further, the municipality is working closely with KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs in expediting and elevating informal trading. In-house capacity building initiatives are currently being implemented. There is also a budget of R5m set aside for this financial year to assist SMMEs.

3.6.12.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for LED

There is a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of all LED programmes and targets. LED programs and projects are outlined and reported in the SDBIP as outlined in the Strategy. Monitoring is carried out on quarterly basis. Engagements in the form of LED Forums are conducted on quarterly basis where integration between the municipality and sector plans are deliberated and if need be, evaluation is done to ensure alignment.

3.6.13 Informal Sector

The municipality acknowledges the relevance and contribution of the informal economy and social life of its existing economic towns. Informal or street trading has become a feature of contemporary urban environment in most South African cities and towns. It symbolizes the changing nature of both spatial and economic environments, with the small and emerging business operating side-by-side with established business entities. Street vendor's area major source of provisioning for poor urban households, and form a vital part of any emerging economy.



As per the Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy, informal economy contributes 6% of employment and the figure is steadily growing throughout the District. Within RNM, Informal trading is prevalent in urban centres, particularly in the vicinity of taxi ranks and market areas. There is informal trading outside of public facilities such as clinics, schools and pension pay points. However, it must be noted that the municipality is working tirelessly to come up with a strategy to be implemented which will amongst other issues ensure that this sector is well provided for as it provides for a number of employment opportunities. A survey of informal traders undertaken revealed the following:

- Provision of suitable facilities is critical. The majority of informal traders are involved in small operations which involve a relatively small number of people.
- Most traders are not authorized to undertake street trading and do not belong to a formal structure but would like to be part of one.
- High concentrations of informal traders in places such as taxi ranks create pressure on the available infrastructure and causes chaos. The operators who try to work within the rules are becoming frustrated at the lack of regulation.

There is a general lack of market infrastructure (i.e.safe and secure trading sites) and general infrastructure (i.e. roads, electricity, water, sewerage). The municipality further lacks a policy regulating zoning for street vendors but there are Bylaws controlling this system.



Informal Trader in Port Shepstone CBD

3.6.14 Women Focused Initiatives

Initiatives to develop the economic potential of women are becoming a staple of corporate activity in many parts of the world. Economic empowerment is to be sure a crucial aspect of any significant push to make women full and equal participants in their communities. Strengthening the economic role of women is also critical to reducing poverty, improving



health and education outcomes, and achieving other broad development goals Below is a summary of some of the municipality's women initiatives in partnership with Ithala Bank and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

3.6.14.1 Women in Business

The local Ithala Bank focuses on women empowerment workshops. Women are skilled in different programs aimed at uplifting their standard of living. Its sole existence is to nurture women in Business as well as those aspiring to be in business.

Below is one of the Department of Agriculture's initiatives to sustain women's livelihoods.

3.6.14.2 Community Garden Programme

This programme consists of women only. Women are being assisted with agricultural inputs by the municipality. They farm for home consumption and this programme is aimed at alleviating poverty and sustain livelihoods. Below is a picture taken within the municipality at one of rural women projects.



3.6.15 Economically Active Population

A large part of the population within RNM is economically active through the Local Economic Development initiatives. Many programmes are currently running aimed at developing skills to equip its local communities. Workshops aimed at enhancing the youth in various sectors of businesses are also in place. The President, in his State of the Nation Address, (February 2021), stated that in order to have an economic active population, the youth must be



encouraged to participate in strategic sectors of the economy. The municipality is in line with this initiative.

3.6.16 Funding and Implementation

3.6.16.1 Research and Development

The municipality has set aside a budget for R200 000 for research and Development for the 2021/22 financial year. An indepth analysis of potential economic sectors within the municipality is one of the research topics to be undertaken to ascertain the number of job opportunities created and that can be created.

3.6.16.2 Implementation Budget

Table 113: LED Implementation Budget

PROGRAMME	BUDGET (R)
Business Retention	**260,004.00**
Crafter Development Programme	**399,996.00**
Economic Development: Cooperatives Development	**500,004.00**
Economic Development: Poverty Alleviation Projects	**500,004.00**
Economic Development: Poverty Eradication Plan	**249,996.00**
Economic Sector analysis	**249,996.00**
Film Development Programme	**200,004.00**
Informal Traders Development	**500,004.00**
Lot 19 and 20 Environmental Impact Assessment and Specialist	**399,996.00**
Mayoral Fair	**699,996.00**
SMME Development	**3,000,000.00**
Tourism and Marketing Events	**200,004.00**
Tourism Development Plan	**249,996.00**



3.6.16.3 Non Governmental funding

There is also a once-off budget provided by KZN EDTEA and KZN COGTA to fund one programme and one project within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. Refer to the table below:

Table 114: External Implementation Budget

ORGANISATION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	BUDGET (R)
KZN EDTEA	Izingolweni Informal Traders Relief	R 817 000
KZN COGTA	Informal Trading Stalls	R 8 000 000

Pertaining to non-governatal sources of funding, there is funding that has been ploughed in, for example by Idwala Carbonates and NPC, which funds approved projects directly. However, such funding does not come to Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.

3.6.17 Potential Employment/Job Creation

3.6.17.1 Job Creation

PGDP 2035 talks to inclusive growth, which includes:

- Increase employment within the agricultural sector
- Increase in commercial farmers
- Increase in emerging commercial farmers
- Increase in hectares of land under irrigation
- Real value of output of the agricultural sector

3.6.18 Mobilization of Private Sector Resources

The municipality has partnered with the South Coast Business Chamber of Commerce. Meetings take place quarterly to discuss issues pertaining local businesses. Issues discussed also include ways and means of attracting more development into the municipality and how best to create more jobs. The Forum also looks at the interest of their businesses on ways of for sustainability and also municipal policies are discussed such as Strategies. Since the Forum membes are Business people, they are also ambassadors of their own business and so this platform is set for showcasing them and further on how best to attract investors into the municipality. These Sector partners include:

- Ugu Association of business
- Margate Business Association
- Port Shepstone Business Forum
- Ezinqoleni Business Forum
- Kwanzimakwe and
- Gamalakhe Business Forum



3.6.19 Investment Opportunities (Catalytic Projects)

The municipality has key projects aimed at unlocking job opportunities.These are projects regarded as having significant development impact. It is the projects that go beyond the powers and functions and affordability of Council and only use need and desirability/impact as the criteria. A catalytic project displays the following characteristics:

- It makes a substantial impact
- It provides leverage and/or creates multiplier effects
- It has power to radically activate development (social , economic or both)
- It significantly impacts spatial form
- It creates jobs, and increase land value and
- Contributes to the achievement of the vision and goals of a mununipality.

It must be recognised that these projects are in different categories. Some are government projects driven through social need and demand, whilst others are largely private sector driven to capitalise on economic development opportunities. In this context, three types of catalytic projects have been identified at Ray Nkonyeni Municipality, and they are

- Game changers
- Major enablers and
- Major needs

Game changers and major enablers are inherently considered catalytic projects because they act to catalyse upstream and downstream economic and social activities. The significance of a project being awarde 'catalytic' status is that it will confirm that such a project had been subjected to a screening and prioritisation process and will receive preferential facilitation support and guidance. It must be mentioned that Ray Nkonyeni Municipality in selecting its catalytic projects has been in line with the PGDP, therefor these projects form an integral part of it.

The projects listed below are regarded as catalytic projects being at different stages of implementation. These catalytic projects are:

- **Justice Park**: This project is essentially a development of a high court and more magistrate courts and office block to accommodate the Department of Justice needs. Work will resume probably by September and anticipated finishing time is after 18 months
- **Intermodal Public Transport Facility:** It is a public transport ranking, facility with high order commercial mix. The facility in essence will be a bus and taxi rank and a mall to be developed in Port Shepstone at the current bus and taxi rank

- **Technology Hub:** Completed development at Izotsha. This initiative is funded by the Premiers office. The main attributes of the Technology hub includes:



- Specialised Business Park with tenants focused on technology and scientific research
- Closed alignment to tertiary institutes and their academic staff partly linked to a wider research system.

- **Public Sector Investment:** This includes a number of projects in different parts of the municipality

- **Small craft Harbour at Hibberdene**, PortShepstone and Port Edward and an MoU has been signed between the municipality and the NDPW and are all at a conceptualization stage

- **Margate Airport:** KZN EDTEA provided the municipality with a grant of R100 000000 over the past three financial years. The upgrade of Margate Airport has made it easier for tourists to access the district once they are in the province, as well as making significantly easier and simpler for the tourists to remain in the province for longer periods, due to the expanded range of tourism product in keeping with the tourists' needs. In addition, the area around Margate airport presents substantial potential for future industrial development.

- **Tourism and Ecotourism development:** Tourism Development Strategy for Ugu South Coast Tourism Region in place introduces a sector specific vision and the associated long-term goals. The goals are developed in alignment to the national responsible growth objectives. Both the tourism and eco-tourism of Ray Nkonyeni seeks to deliver a welcoming world class visitors experience. The projected budget value is R158.5m per annum.

- **Izotsha Crematorium :** The crematoriums within the municipality are dilapidated and are a risk to the health of communities. The municipality does not have land to provide for the development of a crematorium, however, there is space at Izotsha, along the R61. Funding has been outsourced to the sum of R10M and the development has started. Development is at a final stage.

- **Parking block in Dick King's Parking:** The Port Shepstone CBD does not have enough parking and no parking block open for public ever built. Businesses are negatively affected in terms of getting more clients and optimal profit. Port Shepstone is experiencing massive development as a result of Justice Park; Department of Education Offices; extension of Port Shepstone Library and building of Maritime Museum. While these developments are adding value to the town, it will put more strain on businesses as the demand for the parking will be increasing exponentially.



The idea is to then avail a municipal property strategically located for this purpose to a private developer and developed property without losing ownership

- **Municipal Office Precinct:** A Council Resolution has been obtained and currently finalizing the Municipal Financial Management Act/Supply Chain Management issues

- **Rural Tourism:** The municipality has a high concentration of tourism along the coastal belt. It must be known that there is high potential of tourism in the hinterland and the following have been identified:

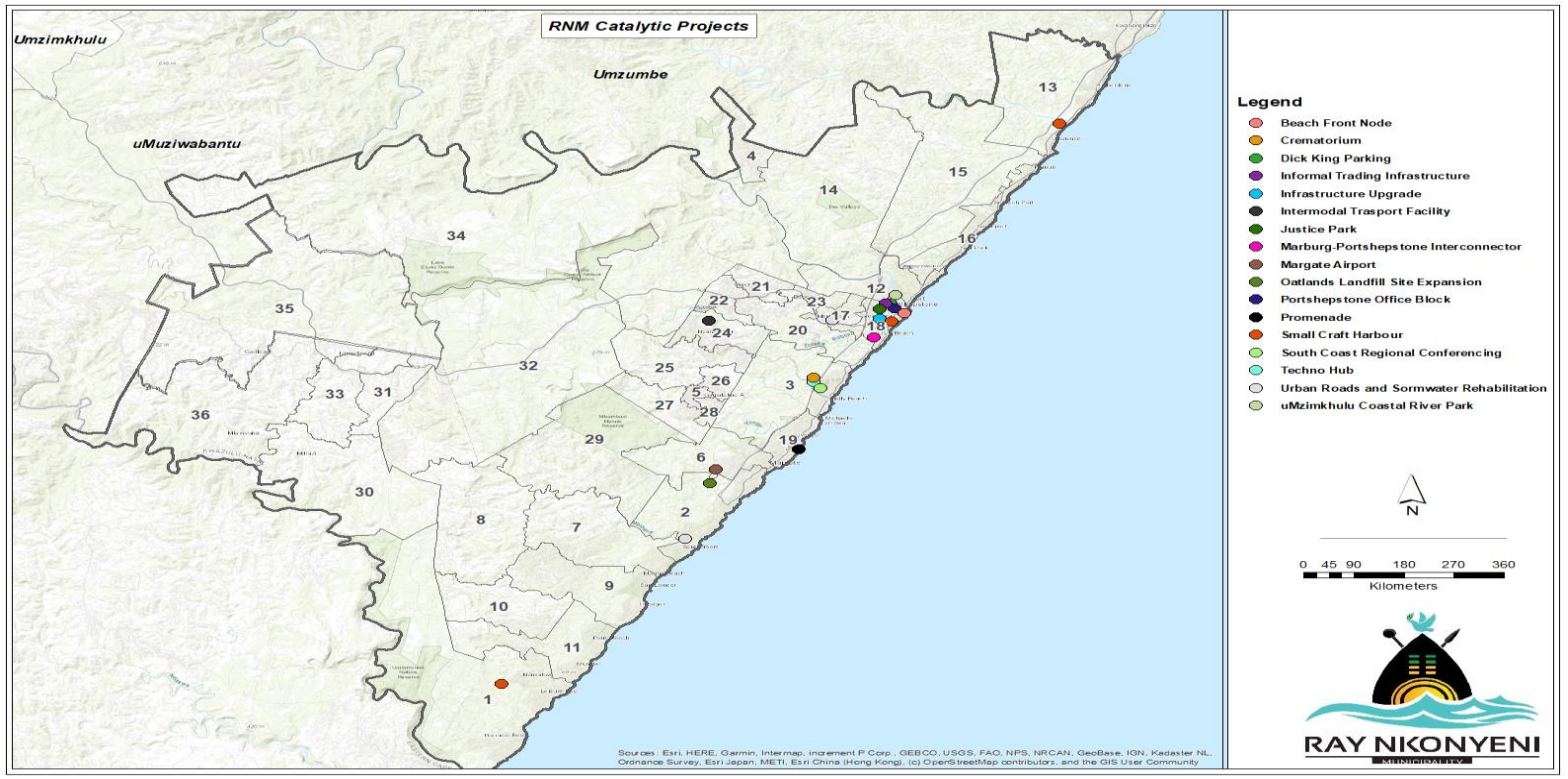
  - Nyandezulu Water Fall is at a conceptualizing stage (Spatial Planning)

Rural tourism is going to provide permat jobs to locals and also assist in showcasing the beautiful landscape of the municipality in the interior

- **University of South Africa (UNISA).**The Municipality has signed an MOU with UNISA for the development of this project.



Map 55: RNM Catalytic Projects



Source: RNM GIS 2021



Table 115: RNM Catalytic Projects

• Priority	Project Description	SECTOR	Total
Ward 6 Margate	Margate airport upgrade	Aviation	R TBC
Ward 3 Shelly Beach	Port Shepstone Technology hub (Internal Infrastructure)	InformationTechnology Centre	R 61,000,000
Ward 3 Shelly Beach	Port Shepstone Technology hub(Innovation Centre)	Information Technology Centre	R 75,500,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Electricity Infrastructure	TBC	
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Infrastructure upgrade	Energy	R 42,000,000
Ward 17&18 Marburg and Port Shepstone	Marburg Port Shepstone interconnector	Energy	R 16,000,000
Ward 6 Margate	Oatlands landfill site expansion	Waste	R 45,000,000
Ward 17 Marburg	Old Harding upgrade	Transportation	R 36,066,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Umzimkhulu Coastal Park	Parks and Recreation	R115,498,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Port Shepstone Office Block	Government Administration	R 504,000,000
Ward 19&2	St. Michaels to Margate Promenade	Parks and Recreation	R91,400,000
Ward 18 Port Shepstone	Dick King Parking Block	Inner City Rejuvenation	R 100,000,000
TOTAL			

Idwala Carbonates: 2019 to 2023) - to be implemented from 2021 until 2023

Table 116: Projects to be Implemented by Idwala Carbonates

Programme /Project	Intervention	Location	Strategic Goal	Timeframe	Estimated Budget	Budget Availability	Funded / Not Funded	Funder/ Potential Funder	Supporting Partners	Status of Project
HRD	Skills Programs	4 LA's	Skills Dev	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	DMRE Approval
HRD	Learnerships	National	Skills Dev	2022	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	DMRE Approval
HRD	MIP	RNM	Skills Dev	2019-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	In Place
HRD	Internships	National	Skills Dev	2019-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	In Place
HRD	Bursaries	National	Skills Dev		N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	N/A	In Place
LED	Xolo Caves	RNM	Tourism Business	2021	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	USCDA	In Place
LED	Nyuswa YC	Nyuswa	Coop Dev	2021	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	RNM	DMRE Approval



LED	Incubator	RNM	SMME Dev	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	Esayidi FET	DMRE Approval
LED	Disabled Driving	RNM	SMME Dev	2021	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	RNM	DMRE Approval
LED	School	Ndwalane	Skills Dev	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	DoE	DMRE Approval
LED	Clinic	Oshabeni	Health	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	DOH	DMRE Approval
LED	Clinic	Nyuswa	Health	2021-2023	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	DOH	DMRE Approval
LED	Skills Centre	Xolo	Skills Dev	2021-2022	N/A	Yes	Funded	Idwala	LED	DMRE Approval

Sunrise Rehabilitation

Table 117: Dunrise Rehabilitation Project

NAME OF PROJECT	INITIATOR	PROJECT LOCATION AND TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED AMOUNT
1.Sunrise Rehabilitation Center	Private Initiator	Erf 1942 Ivungu & Ward 13	Conceptualization stage	R 5 M

2. PLANKONSULT : THYS BLOM Pr.Pln A/073/1985

i. NJABULO GAP HOUSING

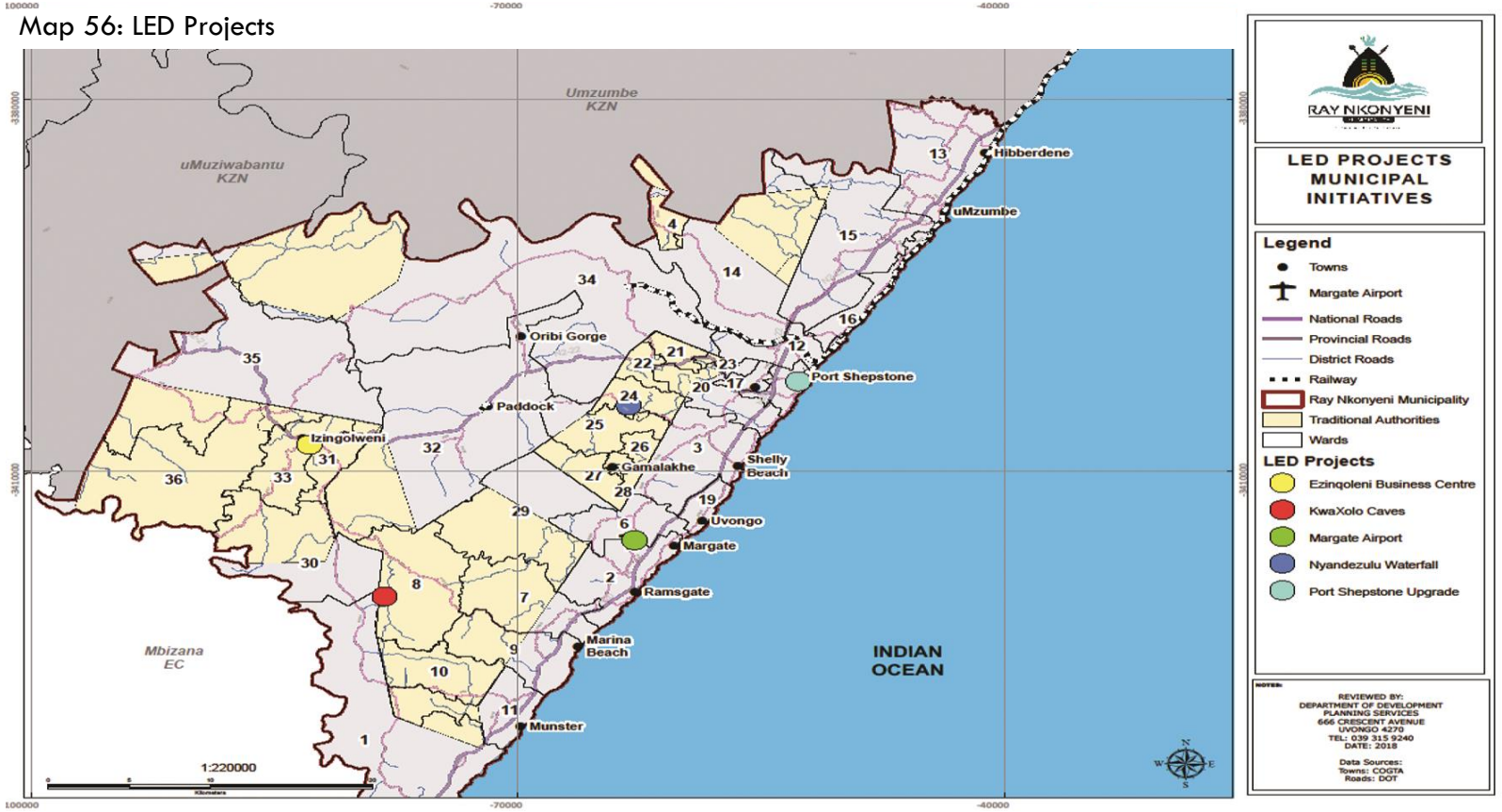
9. Submit SPLUMA application – end of March 2021
10. Approval of SPLUMA application – end of July 2021
11. Commence with civil infrastructure installation – November 2021
12. Commence with first dwelling house construction – March 2022

ii. SWEETVALE RETIREMENT VILLAGE

13. Submit application for environmental authorisation – March 2021
14. Submit SPLUMA application – August 2021
15. Approval of SPLUMA application – November 2021
16. Commence with civil infrastructure installation – April 2022
17. Commence with first dwelling house construction – August 2022

3.6.20 LED Projects

Map 56: LED Projects





3.6.21 Natural Assets/Resources

Ray Nkonyeni boasts of a number of natural resources that have provided job opportunies. To mention some:

- the ocean for an example and its alignment to tourism
- The Red dessert
- The KwaXolo Caves and Nyandezulu trail which are rural cultural rich
- The Oribi Gorge which is the largest tourist attraction,is also one of the assets the municipality lists under its natural resorce

Below are current initiatives for the municipality. They include but are not limited to the following:

Table 118: Municipal Initiatives

➢ Co-operatives and SMME development and advancement ➢ Second economy advancement ➢ One house one garden ➢ Rural tourism facilitation (tourism development)	➢ Job creation ➢ Margate Airport as a macro project ➢ Port Shepstone upgrade ➢ Business licensing ➢ Thusong service centres ➢ Ultra-marathon ➢ Cycling classic ➢ KwaXolo Rock Art caves project ➢ Training of SMMEs ➢ Business information days ➢ Distribution of seeds	➢ Establishing Izingolweni Business chamber ➢ Construction of Agri park at horseshoe farm ➢ Developing Conference centre ➢ Developing Nyandezulu water fall ➢ Developing Arts and craft market ➢ Developing Ndongeni/Dick King tourism route



3.6.22 SMMES and Cooperatives

For SMMEs and cooperatives, programmes are in place aimed at improving them.

- There is capacity building that the municipality runs jointly with Ithala Bank known as Ithala Business Indaba Programme. Furthermore
- SMMEs are assisted with material support programme.

The municipality has an Informal Policy which was adopted by Council in July 2017. The policy is aimed at addressing issues pertaining the informal economy. Also, By-Laws have been gazetted and these were adpted in March 2018 by Council. Further is the Informal Micro Enterprise Development Programmme.

3.6.23 Amakhosi Fallow Field Cultivation With Niche Crops

Ugu South Coast Development Agency (USCDA) currently working with National Cabinet's Economic cluster to access funding to pilot macadamia cultivation in Amakhosi areas

- The engagements are ongoing and some Amakhosi have already pledged land for this purpose – KwaNzimakhwe and KwaXolo
- KZN Department of Agric, Cogta and EDTEA have also endorsed the initiative as well

Urbanisation

- Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has experienced enormous pressure in development over the past year. This is in line with the municipality's urban renewal policy. It is notably that the municipality experiences, in line with international trends, the highest level of urbanisation. There is rapid and growing urbanization within the municipality. There is also a lot of development activities in a form of residential as well as beaches upgrade. A number of catalytic projects are also taking place which many people have found employment. This is line with the Ugu District Growth Strategy.
- The upgrade of Margate Airport has made it easier for tourists to access the district once they are in the province, as well as making it significantly easier and simpler for the tourists to remain in the province for longer periods, due to the expanded range of tourism product in keeping with the tourists' needs.
- The municipality is a business licensing authority and policies have been developed to encourage more businesses into the municipality, more especially the private sector. The CBD in Port Shepstone is quickly reviving its appearance as more establishments are being developed.

3.6.24 Reducing The Red Tape

Reducing The Red tape is seen as a strategic intervention by the municipality.The municipality has identified interventions to challenges posed by the red tape in terms of unlocking business potential. It has engaged with all units with red tape problems whereby recommendations have been put in a report to utilize when developing measures of reducing it. Business licence processes is one example that is a big challenge for businesses to operate, and this is being



looked at to identify the red tape and eliminate it to improve processes. The municipality wants to ensure that it will expedite and expand an incubation programme for small businesses, do its best to reduce "red tape" for small business and support access to funding through soft loans and grants.

3.6.24.1. Ease of Doing Business Initiatives

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality was selected as one of four (04) municipalities to participate in the PASP (Pilot Administrative Simplification Programme), which is a Red Tape Reduction Programme, led by the National Department of Small Business Development. The focus of the programme is on ensuring that municipalities come up with innovative ideas towards ease of doing business. The programme involves various sub-units within the municipality. All units have been assessed, and report generated by national. The report proposes a number of sub-initiatives / sub-projects that need to be implemented to further enhance ease of doing business within RNM. Furthermore, an IT system will soon be procured by National Department of Small Business Development and be implemented across all 4 participating municipalities. Such system will provide real time assessment for ease of doing business within RNM – focusing on all units / sections that are involved.

The municipality has signed up for the KZN Automated Business licencing and information management system (2019), however, and has trained all approval processes from different departments, however, there are challenges. Some departments still want to make use of the manual system and state that the new system is not user friendly.

3.6.25 In-House Research (Business Database, Sector Performance Etc)

As means to improve In-House Research, the municipality has created an initiative called Research into Key Economic Sectors within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. RNM's Research officer has already been tasked with creating a database for all businesses within the municipality. The current budget that is available (R200 000) will be utilized to source human resource capacity to assist in the research and tabling of the data base. Overall, the department will be conducting research on annual basis in order to assist businesses whilst also assisting decision makers within Council in terms of providing information and statistics to enable informed decision making. The database will be sent to council in November 2022.

3.6.26 Infrastructure Investment Initiatives

Currently the municipality is driving / at the forefront of various infrastructure related projects – namely catalytic projects, which transcends across different sectors. Two of such projects are the Port Shepstone Intermodal Facility and Technology Hub. There are also initiatives around ocean economy that are being pursued. For more information on these initiatives, please engage Mr Nikelo, who is a municipal champion for Investment Programmes.



3.6.27 Key Issues

The municipality is faced with a number of issues in terms of implementing some LED programmes effectively,however, through the LED strategy, the following key issues have been Ion a position to be addressed.

- Economic governance
- Institutional alignment and coordination
- Economic spatial integration
- Land release for economic development
- Youth and gender empowerment
- Sectoral integration
- Sustainability of LED municipal projects
- Seasonality of key economic sectors
- Infrastructure supporting economic development

3.6.28 Auditor General's Opinion

In the Audit finding report, there were no findings for LED, hence no attachment.

3.6.29 Conclusion

In conclusion, the municipality is set to attract more investors through its vibrant growing economy, and through its LED Strategy, the economy will grow even bigger and better benefitting all communities inspite of gender and creed.

LED programmes are budgeted for annually, however, the challenge is that the budget is still less than 1% of the entire municipal budget which is a challenge in terms of implementation. It should further be noted that the annual Service Delivery and Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is an effective monitoring and evaluation tool tracing the implementation of programmes.

Traditional Authority Leaders have come on board in terms of aleviating poverty in their respective areas. The Municipality being a mentor, has been pro-active in ensuring that the projects implemented are in line with the strategy and reach objectives stipulated. Being a municipality with both urban and rural wards, it must be mentioned that needs in the wards vary. There are wards that are highly deprived and urent attention has been focused on them, however, due to limited human resource capacity within the municipality, there is more scope that has not been covered, such as identifying underutilised infrastructures for revival, but recently services of Researcher have been sought who will undertake an indepth research.

3.6.30 Local Economy SWOT Analysis

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages that impact upon the current economic initiatives and its development within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality. These have been highlighted in a number of preceding reports that have been produced such as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), The Spatial Development Framework etc. This includes some of the challenges that need to be addressed and opportunities, which need to be undertaken advantage off. The



following represents a SWOT analysis, which assesses these favourable and unfavourable issues in the context of developing Ray Nkonyeni Municipality as an economically functional Municipality. These are outlined as follows



LED SWOT ANALYSIS

Table 119: LED SWOT Anlaysis

STRENGHS	WEAKNESSES
The Municipality boasts of vast lands of relatively good agricultural potential. **The Municipality generally has a well-established agricultural sector which produces a diverse range of products (Vegetables, Nuts, Sugar Cane, Livestock, Poultry and some speciality products such as the moringa plant and freshly cut flowers), the sector also caters for a range of markets; some of the products produced in the Municipality are exported to international markets.** **The timber plantations and cane farming of the RNM are some of the largest of the commercial agricultural enterprises of the province. These enterprises constitute the pillars of the agriculture sector of the RNM.** **Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is the regional economic powerhouse of the UGU District Municipality, with more than 75% of the UGU District Municipality's registered businesses located in the Municipality; this puts the Municipality in position to shape the economy of the District and make an impact in the provincial economy.** **The Municipality has a long established, traditional industrial complex which is recognised provincially, similar traditional industrial complexes can be found in Mandeni, Ladysmith, Newcastle and Richards Bay.** **The Municipality is recognised provincially as a secondary city;**	The Municipality's agricultural sector faces many constraints such as, decreasing investment, rising production costs, a change of land use from agriculture to other land uses. Climate change poses a significant risk to the agricultural sector, primarily linked to increased rainfall variability and water security. There is limited land and very little technical, financial and business support for emerging farmers in the Municipality. International competition may cause some farming enterprises to experience pressure. The infrastructure in the Marburg Industrial Complex was laid many decades ago and may not be able to handle large, new and technologically advanced industrial development that the Municipality wishes to attract. There a very few sites which are readily available and serviced for large infrastructure development, as envisaged in the LED Strategy. Whilst the Municipality has some large flagship firms in the Manufacturing sector, they often work independently and this has resulted in making very little impact in regional economies. Infrastructure maintenance and provision of new infrastructure for business (water, electricity, roads, storm water ect) has been lagging behind and this must be rectified in order to achieve investor confidence. The Manufacturing, Commercial and to some extent tourism sectors are still urban biased and there is little evidence of these economic sectors have presence in the rural areas of the



this means both public and private sector investment must look to the Municipality as one of the priority investment areas in the province. **The Municipality has an established and stable tourism sector and is among the most visited tourism destination in the province and boast a range attributes such as a favourable climate, key natural and heritage assests, conservation sites, a range of tourism products, accommodation, swimming and blue fag, beaches and events just to mention a few.** **Political Stability** **Blue Flag Beaches**	Municipality, particularly in Traditional Authority Areas Inadequate packaged development land Capacity Gap in LED section Inadequate support for the business sector
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATSS**
Agri-Tourism: The Municipality has both agriculture and tourism as key sectors and this presents an opportunity for the establishment of agri-tourism enterprises, it must be noted there are many existing Agri-tourism enterprises already in existence in the Municipality which set precedence for new agri-tourism businesses **Proposed UGU Agri-Park: The Municipality does not have a well-established, regional processing facility for agricultural products and the establishment of the Agri Park in Ezinqoleni will provide an opportunity for all famers to access processing opportunities'** **Diversification of tourism products, the Municipality is a tourism magnet, yet has a very tight competition in the form of Zululand, the Elephant Coast and others, especially when it comes to foreign tourism, this is because**	Macro-economic instability Poor reliability in infrastructure provision(water, electricity) Pollution of the beaches Little assistance for small commercial farmers



these areas have game reserves and the Municipality, albeit at a District and even in Partnership with Neighbouring Municipalities, must explore the establishment of a Game Reserve. - Township and rural tourism is another sub-sector of the Tourism sector which present an opportunity for new establishments. The LED proposes that township and rural tourism be facilitated as the Municipality has a lot to offer in this regard. - The Marburg Industrial Complex has shown that it is not sufficient as some Manufacturing Business has relocated to what is now known as Izotsha Corridor, clearly the Municipality needs to formulate an Industrial Development Plan which will demarcate industrial zones within the Municipality to avoid haphazard relocation of manufacturing businesses - The Municipality is well positioned to take advantage a number of key strategic government programmes, it has been identified as one of the Municipalities to implement the operation Phakisa Programme, key catalytic projects and is one of the key regional economies of the province thereby attracting national and provincial infrastructure programmes. - Opportunity for SMME activity on beaches. The Emerging Film making industry - Aquaculture programmes - Operation Phakisa opportunities	

3.6.31 Socio-Economic Profile Analysis

This section is an indepth analysis of the socio-economic profile of the municipality. It provides data and information which will assist in planning, budgeting and prioritization of municipal services.

3.6.31.1 Economic Profile

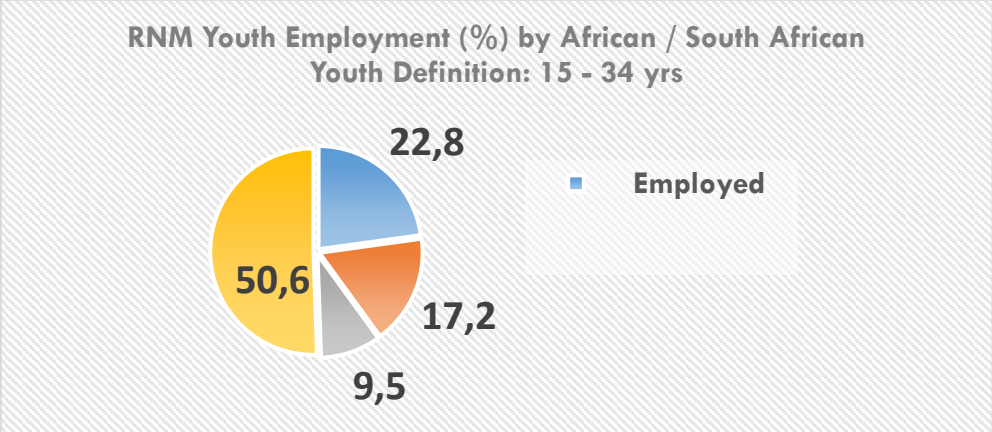
i. Employment

RNM has a high percentage of unemployment, which the majority is the youth, and this impacts negatively in the society at large. Unemployment has led to family disintegration as well as other social ills. Statistics show a large number of young people as either school dropouts, and few with higher education qualification.

For every 100 young persons in age group 15 – 34 years: 23 persons were employed, 17 persons unemployed, 10 young persons have given up hope of ever finding a job and no longer looking for it. Half of the youth (51%) were in schools or in training and therefore could not be described as employed or unemployed. However, 27 young persons (unemployed and discouraged) are effectively not working. To sum this discussion, RNM has a high percentage of youth unemployment.

The following graph indicates the percentage of youth employment vs unemployment.

Graph 20: RNM Youth Employment (%)



Source: StatsSA 2016

According to the 2021 State of the Nation Address on unemployment, the president talked to the impacts of inequality and poverty which needs to be halved by 2030 and jobs should be created through various programmes and projects. In response to this, RNM through its Vision 2036, strategic goal no.2, this will be achieved by enteeprise developmentensuring a more diversified and inclusive economy.foreign investment through economic growth can have a significant impact of new employment opportunitie. The municipality has a number of projects

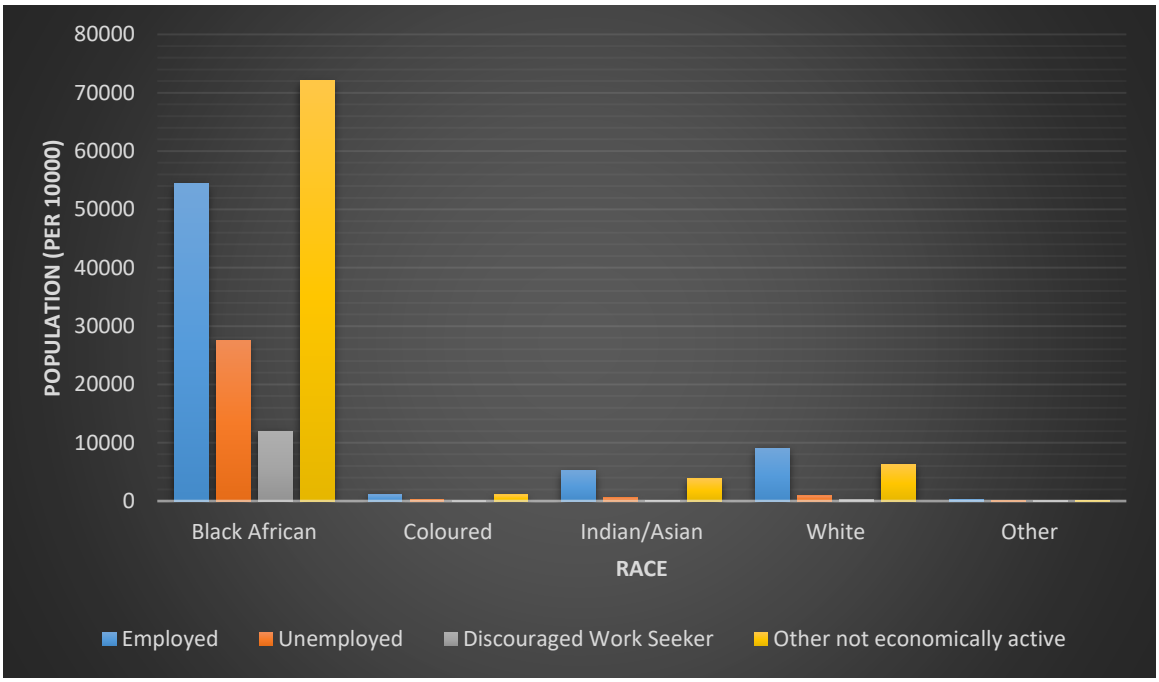


and programmes currently being implemented in rural areas where unemployment is rife. Also these initiatives are aimed at establishing a conducive environment to attract and grow businesses and cooperatives as per the municipality's Local Economic Development's strategy.

The Municipality further adheres to the State of the Province Address 2021, which talks to youth unemployment and being empowered.The municipality has responded to this by increasing an intake of youth in the public and private employment equity programmes and there has been an expansion of learning and skills development opportunities for the youth aimed at equipping them with job skills. RNM's Vision 2036 talks to SMMEs being critical for youth employment and rural development.

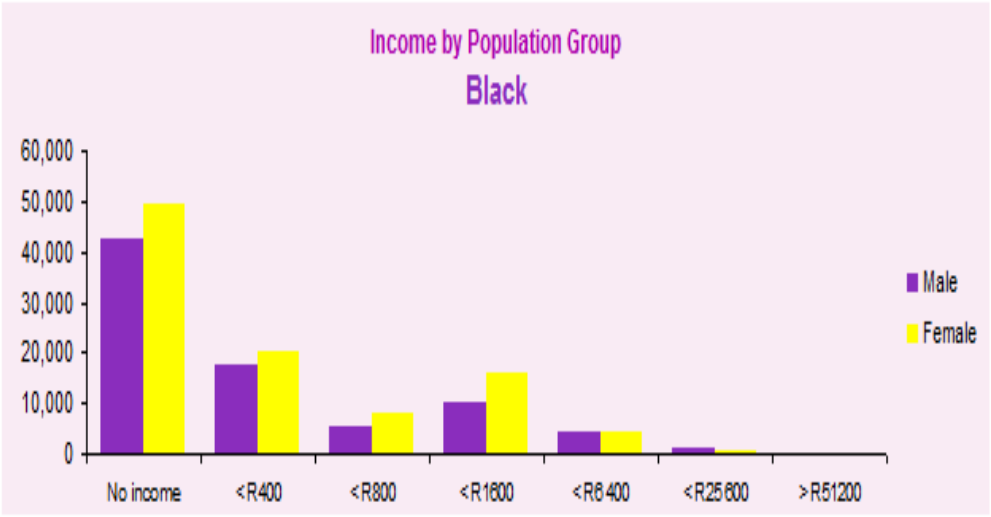
ii. Employment by Race

Graph 21: Employment by Race



iii. Income Levels by gender

Graph 22: Income levels by Race breakdown



Source: Statistics South Africa 2011



The above bar graph indicates income levels by the Black population within the municipality.The overall picture that can be drawn is that income levels are very low, which means the vast form of employment offered need unskilled labour, which may have been contributed by low education levels and lack of skills. Also, another picture that is drawn from the above is that females earn more than males. The bar graphs further shows that a large number of people with no income are females.In the bracket of R400.00 earnings, there are more females than males. This may be attributed by that most employment types in this bracket consists of domestic work, where most females turn to.Interestingly, there are more males than females who earn R25 600. This is an indication that the municipality has more males who are skilled and educated as compared to females.

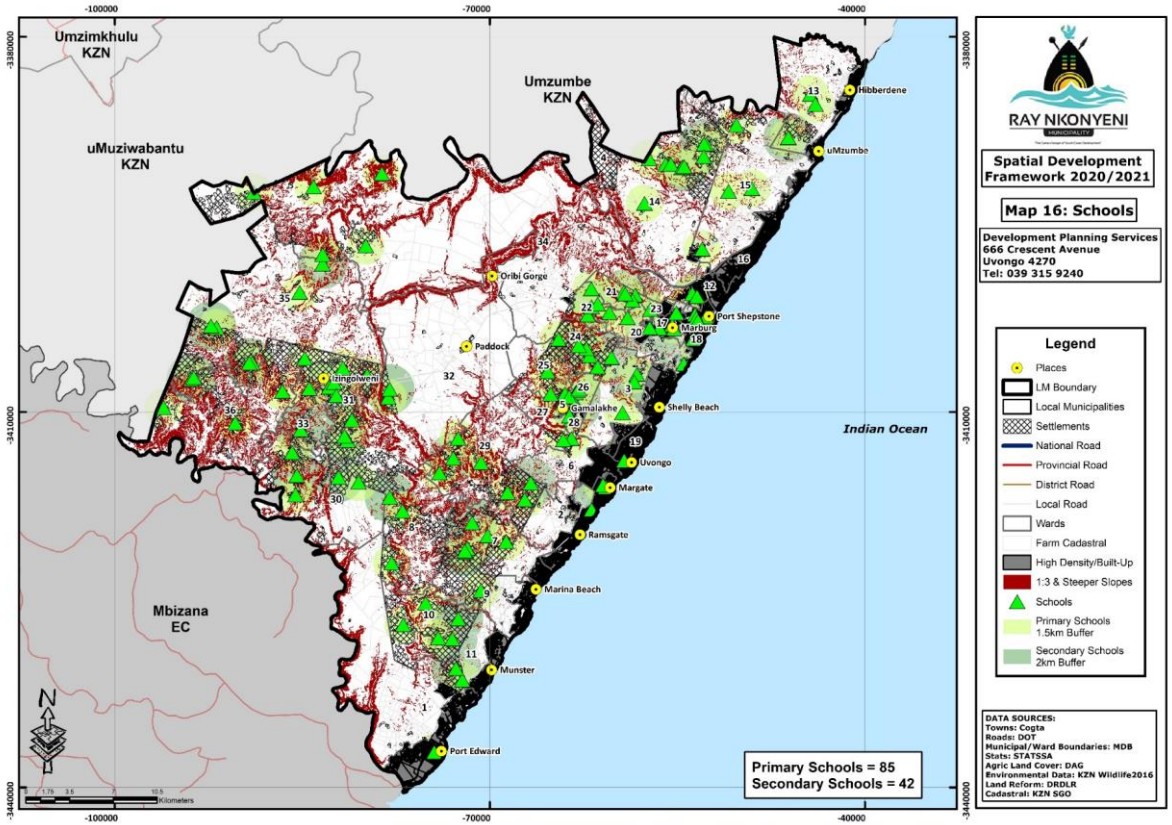
3.6.31.2 Social Analysis

i. Education

The municipality consists of 85 primary schools and 42 Secondary Schools. Accessibility to most schools in rural areas is not within the KwaZulu-Natal Draft Norms and Standards of primary schools which should be within 1,5km and secondary schools be within a 2km traveling distance. The department of Education has since addressed this issue by providing learner transport, though in some areas this programme has never been implemented due to budget constraints etc.The population catchment threshold differs on the basis on the density requirements whereby the lowest density settlements can be provided with a Micro Primary School for every 60 households while the population catchment which warrants the small Secondary School is 200 households.

A number of critical issues relating to poor performance in Education in the Province were raised by the the Premier of KZN during his 2021 State of the Province Address. He mentioned a need to develop human strategy capacity, increase enrolment rate in TVET colleges and that there should be a seamless transition of learners from early childhood development to adult literacy. RNM prides itself by that it has managed to address these issues because more students are now recorded to be registered in the TVET colleges within the municipality. There has also been an increase in the Grade 1 enrolment which also is in line with the Premier's 2021 education goal that there should be an increase and maintaining of enrolment in Primary schools. On the following page is a map showing schools within the municipality.

Map 57: Schools within the municipality





Urban schools are better equipped within the municipality as compared to those in deep rural areas. Wards 34, 35 and 36 have a shortage of schools such that learners walk more than 5km. Within the municipality also, it has emerged that a number of rural communities have a shortage of pre-schools as well as primary schools as compared to urban areas. There are no facilities such as libraries in rural schools. Furthermore, most schools in rural areas have no proper teaching facilities such as laboratories. The teacher-learner ratio is too high, resulting in poor matric results. Where there are no bridges, crossing is often dangerous and learners are often forced to wade through flooded rivers during rainy seasons subjecting themselves to being swept away or being eaten by crocodiles.

Survey has showed that there is normally poor performance amongst the affected students because they are often forced to stay at home in fear of their lives. This results in school dropouts or poor matric results.

Structures in some schools are not suitable for learning purposes. Make shifts are too hot in summer and very cold in winter. Some structures are made of mud and when it rains, they collapse. Some schools in rural areas do not have access to clean water and sanitation. But have access to electricity.There is a large exodus of pupils from rural areas enrolling in urban schools. This has had a negative impact in that:

- those schools in rural areas with little enrolment are closed down
- Educators are relocated to schools with higher enrolments, in most instances far from their residential areas, which is a social problem
- schools in urban areas are overcrowded

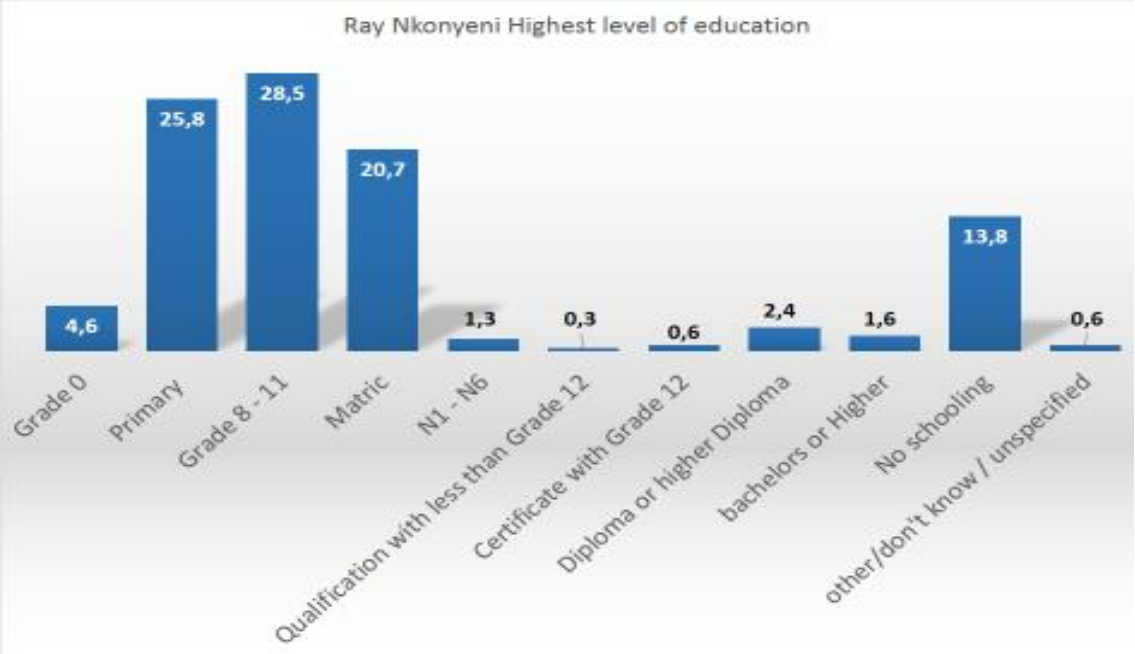
A large proportion of the population of Ugu District has limited skills and low education levels. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is striving to be a municipality that ensures a seamless transition of learners from early child hood development to adult literacy. According to the Millennium Development Goals Strategy (MDGS), literacy rate in South Africa is improving, so our municipality is in line with this. On the issue of Education, Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS) mentions amongst many findings that there is glaring urban/rural divide and that the state of education is poor. Further to this, the District highlights that programmes for maths and science need to be strengthened and promote public-private partnership and enhance the quality and relevance of TVETs.

The National Development Plan (NDP) in its 2030 vision states that, in order to achieve that all schools provide all learners with an excellent education, the education system needs to improve constantly by ensuring early childhood development, schooling, skills development as well as higher education. The municipality works closely with the Department of the District's Education to ensure policy implementation so as to be in line with the NDP.

Below is a graph showing Ray Nkonyeni's education's attainment. There is a decline of learners in Matric and further a very small number in higher learning institutes. The enrolment in Grade o is very low as well, and this is not in line with the National Education Policy which aims at

ensuring that the number of preparatory schools learners increase. It must be further noted that the municipality is highly concerned about the percentage of non-school going children.

Graph 23: Levels of Education



Source: Statistics South Africa Community Survey 2016

An overall summary that can be drawn from the above graph is that RNM has a high primary entry number as compared to Matric certificate holders, 20.7%. This may be attributed to school dropouts, (to find means to provide for their families and themselves, or teenage pregnancy with no one to look after the child), social ills (Pandemic diseases etc.) All of these aspects feed into the low level of people with a higher education within the municipality. According to the graph above, only 1.6% of the population hold bachelors or higher education as compared to the 25.8 primary entry. The drastic drop between the two percentages may be due to the fact that in most instances, most teenagers by now have taken the roles of being household heads or have left homes to seek employment to fend for the family. Another reason may be due to the high intake of intoxicating substances. In terms of no schooling, the municipality stands at 13.8% which is quite high. Factors contributing to this may be that in some African homes, the need to attend school is still viewed as a waste of time. Another factor may be that most children have already taken a role of being a household head since parents have died leaving them to be taken care of by their frail elderly parents.

90% of schools within the municipality are fee exempted, which is a positive intervention by National government to improve access to basic education, however, such a huge percentage of exempted schools is also an indicator that the level of poverty is high.



ii. Literacy Rate

According to the recent community surveys, it was established that more females than males are school. This is opposite the 2011 survey which showed that there were fewer female school going learners as compared to male learners. The perception of girls being groomed to stay at home not attending school seem to be a thing of the past. Such augers well with the government policies to empower women in terms of education is concerned. Statistics also further show that RNM has a lower literacy rate as compared to the other local municipalities of Ugu.

iii. Matric Pass Rate

Out of the four local municipalities under Ugu district, RNM has the highest matric pass rate. The Department of Education has more programmes currently running to enhance better results. Winter classes, for an example, are such programmes being implemented and also student exchange with foreign countries.

iv. Higher Education

The last conducted census revealed that few people within the municipality have higher degree qualifications as compared to those with secondary education, (***refer to 3.6.3.2***).

v. Ealry childhood development (ECD)
The below information is for the entire Ugu District.

- Number of centres: 450 centres
- Number of learners: 12400
- Learner / Teacher ratio: 1 : 30
- Permanent employees: 90 state paid educators
- Temporary employees: 326 contract educators

A. Intervention programmes

i.School Nutrition Programme
As mentioned in the situational analysis, the municipality boasts of a fully-fledged food and nutrition programme in all its schools.
B. The municipality plays a very important role in ECDs. It has over the years ensured that they are registered and in partnership with the Network Action Group (NAG) whose role is to ensure that all ECD Educators reskilled. Further more, the municipality provides ECDs with educational toys and other learning equipment and furniture. According to the municipality's long term vision, strategic goal 3, no region can achieve true growth and development without significant investment into the education of its people. In this regard, the municipality is creating awareness about the importance of pre-school childcare and providing the relevant support to ensure ECD is being prioritized

ii. Health
The entire Ugu District has fifteen ambulances, seven of these operate under RNM. Response times are still far below the acceptable norm in both urban and rural areas and remain a serious



challenge considering the increased demand for emergency services. The improvement of response times is achievable only if the number of staffed rostered ambulances is operational as well as addressing the gaps in terms of filling vacant posts and replacing the aging fleet of vehicles.

Delivery in facility rate under 18 years is 11.5% and is still above target of 9.2%. Due to school health teams not allowed family planning within schools, the Department of Health plans to improve uptake of clinic serious via youth friendly clinic projects.

Teenagers from neighboring municipalities make use of the two public hospitals within RNM as not all LMs have hospitals so this stats includes teens from all LMs.

Diarrheal disease is the main contributory factor for most deaths of children under the age of five. It is reported that the incidence of diarrheal cases were in fact on the rise in the previous two years. The causes are multi-factorial but the importance of hygienic food practices, rotavirus immunization and early treatment with Oral rehydration solutions right from home will ensure reduction in morbidity and mortality associated with diarrheal diseases. Breastfeeding, proper hygiene and up to date immunization can help reduce the mortality rate as well. Also, there is a programme that the Health Department has embarked on, known as Phila Mntwana. It educates mothers on how to ensure that their babies are hygienically cared for. This initiative has proved a success as the child mortality is decreasing.

Below is a list of the Phila Mtwana Centres:

- Mkholombe
- Masinenge
- Manzamhlophe
- Oshabeni Traditional Authority court
- Breamer Mobile Library & Community Hall and
- Thembalesizwe Clinic

According to recent statistics, KZN is the worst affected in terms of HIV and AIDS and the Ugu District Municipal has the highest HIV prevalence especially amongst pregnant women. Murchison hospital and Port Shepstone hospitals are the two accredited Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment facilities within the Municipality. All clinics initiate clients on ARVs. New UTT campaign (Universal Test and Treat) increases number of clients accessing treatment.

Integration of HIV and TB services has been strengthened by training of HIV counsellors on TB Screening. The municipality has partnered with the Ugu district as well as the provincial departments in implementing the Sukuma Sakhe flagship programme. More focus is placed on the most deprived wards/areas most affected by the pandemic. The programme was rolled out to all the wards of the municipal area. War rooms have been established in various wards. The World AIDS Day is commemorated on anannual basis at RNM. The department of Health conducts annual HIV/AIDS surveys on women visiting antenatal clinics in the province. RNM's



Council is committed in the HIV/AIDS infection reduction programme. The municipality has implemented viable programmes to fight the scourge of the disease. More educational programmes/awareness campaigns are necessary to alert the community members of the HIV/AIDS disease.

The Private Sector plays a vital role in purchasing school uniforms for vulnerable children in schools within the municipality. The Mayor then ensures that all recipients receive the packages and are treated to a special day.

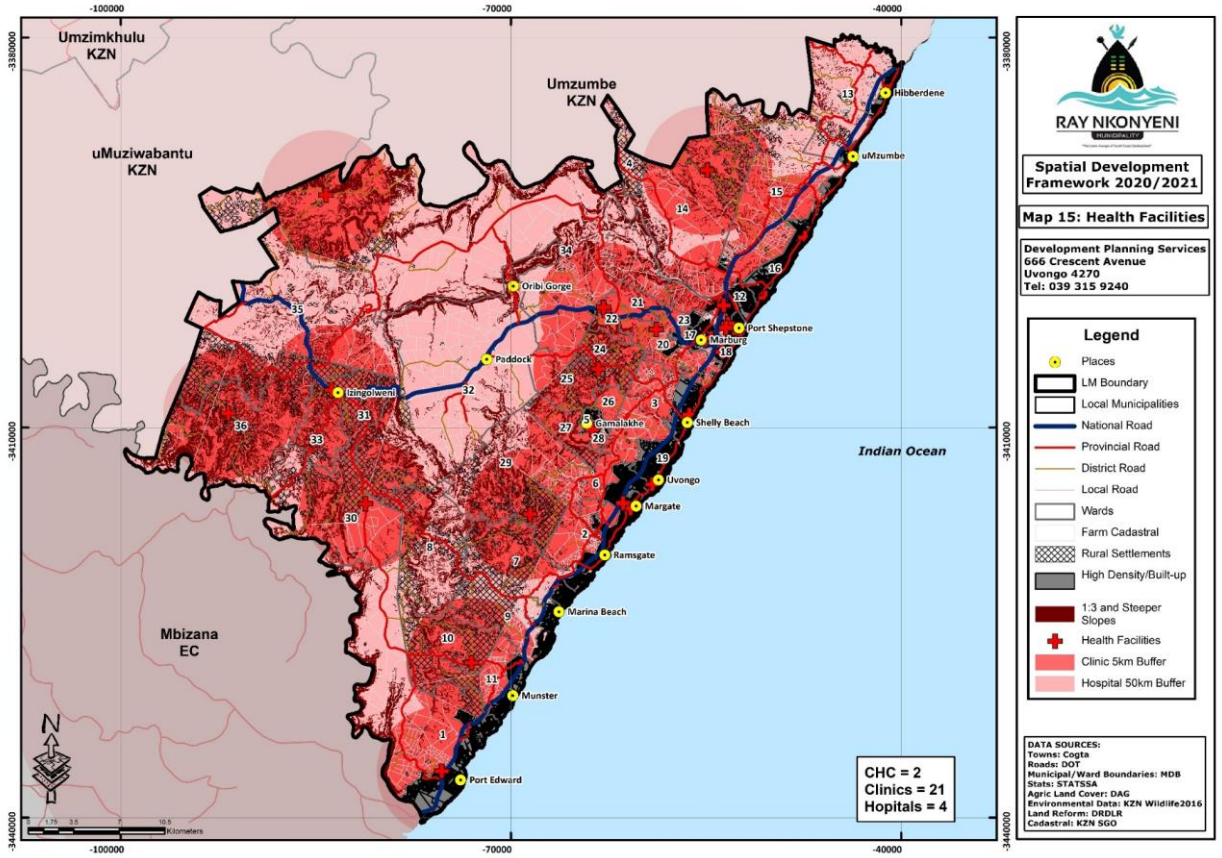
It will be important to factor into planning the impacts associated with this pandemic and provide adequate services to those living and affected by the virus. Furthermore, it is critical to involve the ward committees, Local AIDS Council and people living with HIV/AIDS in the IDP Forum to discuss issues that affect them and planning matters. The epidemic, for example, will affect infrastructure planning by reducing the projected number of people, impacts on households requiring services as well as their ability to pay for these services and increased demand for health care facilities and social services.

Currently, RNM has two public hospitals, namely (Port Shepstone and Murchison) and two private hospitals, namely (Hibiscus and Margate).The municipality has a total of 20 clinics, 7 mobile clinics and one health care center. The Shelley Beach Hospital with is currently being extended is another private hospital within the municipality.

All the clinics within the municipality have access to electricity, clean water and sanitation. In as much as the District Health Department states that RNM has enough clinics, it must be noted that most rural communities have a backlog these services. During the Mayoral Izimbizo road shows, most communities list clinics amongst their priority needs. Those communities with these facilities however, raise concerns in terms of staff attitude and the poor level of services rendered. For full details, refer to the situational analysis.

The map on the following page details the health facilities within the municipality.

Map 58: Health facilities





Some of the primary health prevention and care initiatives implemented by the department include;

- NIP sites in partnership with the Department of Social Development; Partnership with TDSA;
- Health promotion in schools with partnership with the Department of Education;
- Partnering with a few NGOs such as ECAP and Dram Aide (226MMC, school health teams, 30MMCmobilisers);
- Happy hour in clinics to prioritise service to school going teenagers; and,
- Distribution of female and male condoms.

In terms of dealing with back logs on health facilities, the Department plans on extending how the following clinics:

- Marburg Clinic
- Hibberdene clinic
- eNtabeni clinic

It must be noted that due to limited funding, all projects are on hold across the Province.

Proposed new clinics within RNM are going to be developed in the following areas when funding is available.

- Hibberdene
- Mphelelwa
- Bhokodisa
- Qinabout
- Nkothaneni
- Mdlazi
- Thorndale
- Mhlabathini
- KwaNikwe

B. Municipal Health Services By-laws

There are no health services are under the supervision of the municipality, hence there are no bylaws. Previously there were but were handed over to the Department of Health, however, the municipality has a fully fledged labour relations and wellness center solely for its employees, comprising of 3 units,which are ; Employee Assistance Programme, Occupational Health and Safety and lastly, Occupational nurse. All these units are headed by a Manager. The professional occupational nurse administers medication and if needs be, make referrals to hospitals,while the senior occupational health and safety practioner sees to the safety of employees at their working stations,ensures there is safety compliance and conducts internal



and external safety related programs, finally, the employee assistance programme practitioner deals with stress related issues. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is the only local municipality within the entire Provincenthat has a Wellness facility.

iii. Youth Development

The youth make the highest percentage of the population at RNM, which over the years it has had economic implications. In that regard, the municipality aims to impact on its youth through the following objectives:

- To ensure that the youth are given an opportunity to participate in the mainstream economy and to entrench the need for stakeholders to prioritize and support youth economic empowerment;
- To address challenges of youth unemployment and poverty by, among other things developing mechanisms to create markets for young entrepreneurs in RNM including development in sports and arts;
- To develop mechanisms to address the economic needs of the youth in terms of their geographic demographics i.e. urban or rural;
- To encourage young people to actively participate in development issues; and,
- To address moral regeneration needs.

The main youth concerns can be summarised as follows:

- High unemployment rate;
- Lack of skills;
- Lack of information/ communication measures at rural areas;
- High levels of crime; and,
- Exposure to alcohol and drug abuse.
- Vulnerable to HIV/AIDS
- In response to the PGDP 2035 objective 3 which states that there should be a promotion of youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women, the municipality is proud to announce that it is in line with the strategy. There are active programmes and projects in place that talk to the empowerment of youth, advancement of women as well as the disabled. Funds have been set aside for these programmes, see SDBIP.

To address the listed concerns, the municipality runs a number of programmes which are budgeted for in the SDBIP with timeframes shown. Following are the programmes:

- **Youth Forums and Youth Council are fully functional**

Local Youth Council is an independent civil society organisation and a vehicle and custodians of youth development programmes. It has an executive committee, which has consultative powers with the Youth Development Unit and is a structure that is a custodian of programmes



emanating from the statutory body. Annually, youth council is expected to develop its programme of action basing it on the resolutions taken by the summit. Youth Council is also expected to implement its programme of action using the budget allocated within the youth development unit.

- **Youth Summit**

Part of the mandate for the Youth Development Unit, is to ensure that there is active participation of young people in youth matters administered by the council and to ensure that proper consultation with the youth structure to solicit ideas is done, so that youth programmes and policies of council are informed by the updated views and aspirations of the youth on the ground. Youth Development Unit annually hosts Youth Development Summit to provide as a means such platforms.

- **Career Guidance/ Exhibitions**

These programmes are aimed at ensuring various consultations with young people in wards and to fill gaps that has been identified through research, such as lack of extensive academic support, career guidance and motivation, inadequate information about tertiary and application process, access to financial aid and bursaries.

- **Youth Empowerment Business EXPO**

This programme is aimed at ensuring the ongoing business and entrepreneurship support and interactive way of instilling business and personal development in township and rural entrepreneurs. Also, to encourage bigger businesses to consider partnerships with small businesses, as there are many opportunities for growth in these areas. Business Expo also give young entrepreneurs a platform to showcase and exhibit their work to the public.

- **Matric Excellency Awards**

Matric Excellency Awards are aimed at awarding leaners and schools who did extremely well on their matric examinations from all RNM schools. This programme helps in encouraging are leaners still in school to focus on their leaners and increase their pass marks.

- **Community Outreach Programmes**

The aim of these programmes is to disseminate information and programmes targeting young people within different spheres of government as well as the private sector. Outreach programme are also aimed at promoting scarce skills and to expose grade 12 leaners on different careers they may choose from when furthering their studies, after completing matric.

- **Leadership and life skills**

RNM has adopted theYouth Development Strategy which serves as the pillar of Youth Development within Ray Nkonyeni Municipality.One of the objectives of this strategy is to ensure that young people take full responsibility of their livelihoods and serve as leaders within their communities. Youth development unit has identified a need of grooming young people within its structures and ensuring that they understand their role as leaders and to provide them with soft skills aimed at training young people to be able to adapt ,survive and succeed in a constantly changing environment.



- **Mayoral Bursaries targeting 100 students for registration each year**

RNM through its Youth Development Unit has introduced Mayoral Registration Fee programme. This programme is aimed at assisting young people who wish to enrol with tertiary instructions with registration fee. This programme targets young people who did not get NSFAS and other busaries for various reasons.

- **Internships and In-service trainings**

RNM has identified a number of learners whose qualifications did not require any practical work module and have already qualified are unable to secure employment because of lack of the necessary experience required by the highly competitive job market. Also, there is a wide spectrum of post-matric learners some of whom are interested in serving as voluntary workers for the purposes of gaining experience before they can proceed with their studies. Therefore, in addressing the challenge of skills shortage by building capacity through the In-service Training and Internship Programme and realizes that the approach of In-service Training and Internships is being adopted by the majority of institutions. It also enhances student's ability to link their theoretical /academic learning with the practical application of their theoretical foundations to the real world of business.

- **Youth SMMEs funding assistance**

The aim of this programme is to assist young social and generic entrepreneurs with funding for their business adventures. This programme also assist with startup capital for youth owned SMME's

- **Ward Based Computer trainings**

In line with Youth Development strategy which promotes programmes in line with 4IR. Youth development unit will be enrolling advanced computer trainings ,targeting unemployed young people.This programme will aimed at ensuring that most young people are exposed in technology and are qualified in computer skills.

- **Maritime and Oceans economy**

Developing partnership in promoting and encouraging youth emancipation in key sectors of the economy particularly oceans economy. Different workshops and trainings to be been implemented i.e Maritime Incubation Programme, accredited Maritime and Tourism trainings

iv. Outreach Programmes

There is an outreach programme placed at the Special programmes section within the municipality. The programme is aimed at ensuring that the needs of the elderly, vulnerable children,farm workers and people living with HIV/AIDS needs are met. The unit further seeks to ensure that senior citizens, people living with disabilities are able to cope in their communities. Enhancement programs vary per category as listed below.

I. Farm Workers

The municipality has put in place annualy a dedicated sports day for farm workers. Further more, there is also a wellness day whereby fitness exercises are done and health awareness is conducted. Workshop in farming is also done.The municipality has partnered with the department of publics Works in trainings that are relevant farm workers' field of work so as to



get certificates for future endevours or in the event an individual wants to venture into their own. business. Farm workers are also encouraged to register for the ABET, while some are exposed to TVET so as to further their studies.

Ii. Senior Citizens

- Local Golden Games (250 senior citizens participate from all wards)
- Provincial Golden Games (100 senior citizens participate from all wards)
- senior citizens' forum(social issues are mostly deliberated on)
- Senior Citizens' thanks giving

iii. Children

- Child care
- Dress a school child campaign; school children benefit from the programme
- Sanitary dignity campaign
- Take a child to school

Iv. People Living With Disability

- Disability parliament
- Skills training
- Disabled care
- Caine weaving workshop
- Jewellery making workshop
- Life Skills Workshop

v. Women

- Women capacity building and skills training
- Workshop on Gender Based Violence
- Workshop in farming

There are also initiatives targeting awareness around women and child abuse which ensures that communities are well informed and empowered regarding their rights and how to act in such instances of abuse

vi. People living with HIV/AIDS

- HIV/AIDS programmes
- Commemoration of World AIDS Day



Further more, the municipality reaches out to other groups of the societ which includes men and Early Childhood Development centers (ECD). For men, the municipality conducts a 16 days of activism where there is an inter-generational dialogue.There are also men empowerement workshops conducted once a year. For ECDs, the municipality hands out educational equipments

v. Public Amenities

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's public amenities are of very high standards in terms of complying with being user friendly. Services for people with disabilities have been created in these facilities. Entrances that are accessible by disabled persons are clearly identified and are up to International Symbol of accessibility.There are also directional signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance.

For RNM,disabled-friendly features include the following:

Table 120: RNM Disabled-Friendly Features

Features	RNM public amenities
Ramps	Ramps have been built to allow wheelchair users and people pushing prams or other wheeled objects to access the building easily.
Hand rails	Ramps have also been created for people who find it difficult to move unaided rely on handrails when using stairs
Wheel chair or platform lifts	Wheelchair users can access the buildings
Walking surfaces	There are hard surfaces made to assist people with disabilities, the walking surfaces:
Recreational Parks	All recreational parks are environmental friendly



i. Cemeteries

The municipality has four private cemeteries and one public cemetry, namely:

- Oslo Beach Cemetery
- Port Shepstone Cemetery
- Kwa Nositha Cemetery and
- Margate Cemetery
- KwaNositha (Publc cemetery)
- Izotsha cemetery (Private cemetery)

All the cemeteries have either been closed as they have reached capacity or close to reaching capacity. Only KwaNositha is still having ample space. Izotsha cemetery is leased out on a long term lease which is about to expire. The burial grounds are sufficient to conduct burials and on the crematorium part, the municipality recently recieived funding from Human Settlement for construction. Plans have since been approved and construction is at its final stage.

There are no formal cemeteries in the rural areas hence the prevalence of on-site burials. There is a need to identify cemetery sites in rural areas in line with the principle of environmental sustainability. The municipality does not have land to provide for more public cemeteries.

ii. Access to Libraries

There are twelve (12) operational libraries in the urban areas including Gamalakhe Township, one (1) library at Kwa-Ndwalane Traditional Authority and five in land of the municipality are five mobile libraries with one fully fledged library at KwaNdwalane Tribal Authority and one at Izingolweni and Vukuzithathe Tribal Authority. There are three cyber cadets in three of these libraries who train patrons on the use of computers. Tertiary books as well as school projects books are some of the facilities the libraries have.

On the other hand, a majority of communities within the municipality do not have libraries. Ward Based Planning sessions conducted recently in the municipal communities revealed. In order for people to access information from libraries, they travel to urban areas where these facilities are found. The municipality together with the Department of Education in the District have engagements on how to address this issue.

iii. Access to recreational facilities

The municipality has a number of recreational facilities, however, these are only concentrated in urban areas.

- Recreational Parks

There are currently three depots within the municipality, situated at Hibberdene, Port Shepstone and Port Edward. These depots are under the Departmet of Public Safety (DPS). Each depot is run by a manager ensuring day to day maintenance. Other than ensuring the cleanliness of the municipality in terms of verge cutting, site clearances, street cleaning, waste removals etc. there are recreational parks within these depots. There are seventeen (17) parks in total.

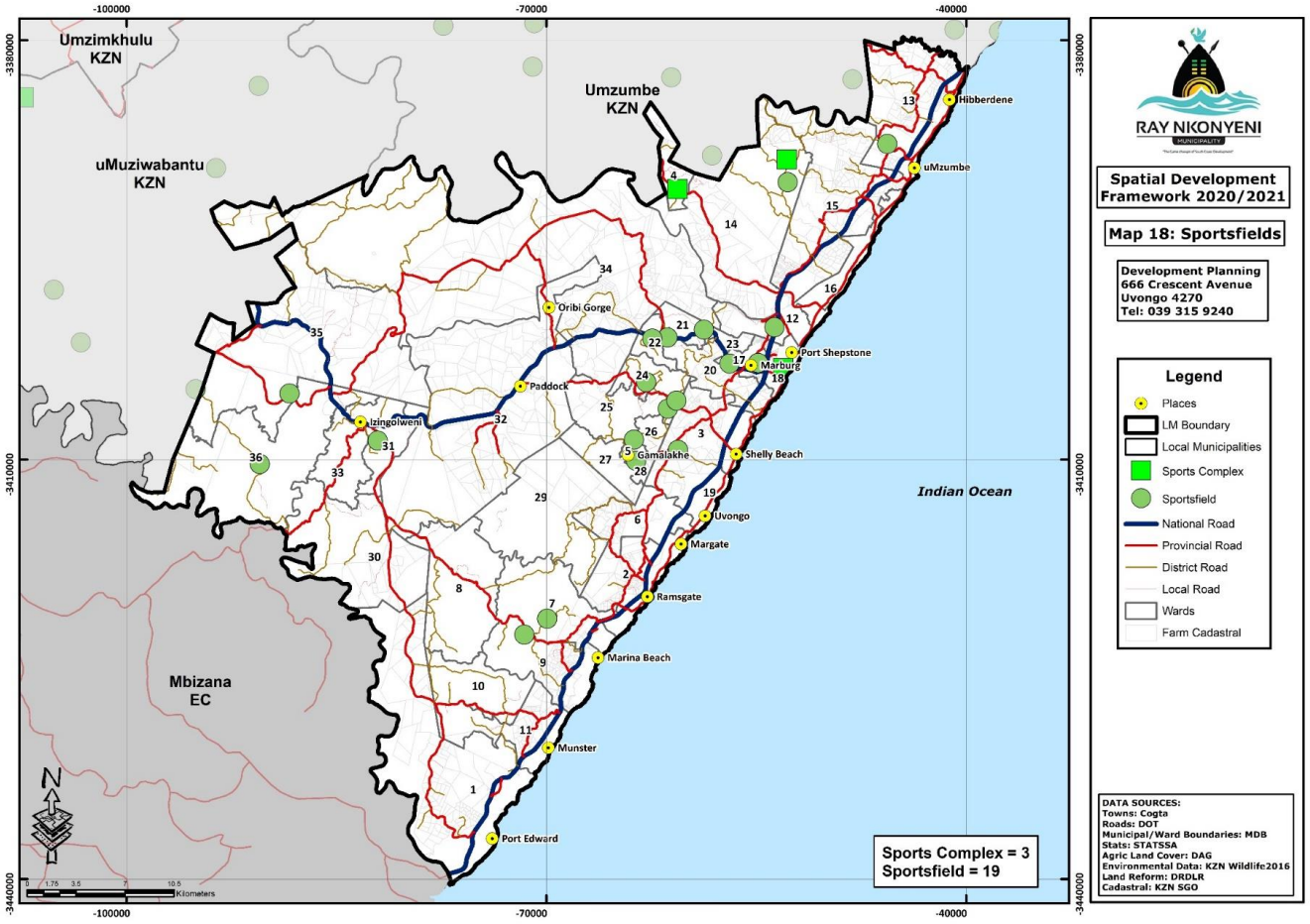


- Sports Complex and sports fields

There are approximately thirty five (35) sports fields, four (4) sports complexes that the municipality has developed throughout its wards. The municipality has ensured that these sportsfields have facilities, (changing rooms) and are fenced.

On the following page is a map showing the location of these facilities within the municipality.





RAY NKONYENI MUNICIPALITY

Spatial Development Framework 2020/2021

Map 18: Sportsfields

Development Planning
666 Crescent Avenue
Uvongo 4270
Tel: 039 315 9240

Legend

- Places
- LM Boundary
- Local Municipalities
- Sports Complex
- Sportsfield
- National Road
- Provincial Road
- District Road
- Local Road
- Wards
- Farm Cadastral

DATA SOURCES:
Towns: Cogta
Roads: DOT
Municipal/Ward Boundaries: MDB
Stats: STATSSA
Agric Land Cover: DAG
Environmental Data: KZN Wildlife2016
Land Reform: DRDLR
Cadastral: KZN SGO



vi.Thusong Service Centers

There are ten Thusong Centres within Ray Nkonyeni which are located in KwaNzimakwe (Thongazi), Nyandezulu, KwaMadlala, KwaXolo (Gcilima), Mpunzi, Ndunu, Ndimeni, Maguntia, Maryland and Mlozane. There are sixteen (16) community halls that are found within the traditional council areas such as KwaMavundla (2), KwaXolo (4), KwaLushaba (2), KwaNdwalane (1) and KwaNzimakwe (1), Woyisane, Mbeni, Cele, Nkulu and Ezingolweni.

An application of the Kwazulu-Natal Draft Norms and Standards to community halls, suggests that one hall is required for 5 000 people within a 30 minute walking time or 1.5km walking distance. Considering the rural population, this suggests a need for reveal that approximately 41 community halls are required. As such, it would seem that there are backlogs of fifteen (15) facilities.

vii. Safety and Security

There are nine police stations within Ray Nkonyeni Municipalityn located in Port Shepstone,Port Edward, Ramsgate, Gamalakhe, Mellvile, Hibberdene, Ezingolweni, Paddock and Margate. The provincial planning standards suggests that a population of 50 000 people needs to be provided with one Police Station at a radius of 10km. There are few areas that this radius does not reach and these include parts of ward 8, 9, 10 and 35.

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has developed a Safety Plan, reviewed in 2017 and was reviewed in October 2021. It fully addresses the national safety objectives and to further align to the Provincial Department of Community Safety and Liaison's Safety Strategy.
(See attachment 16: RNM Safety Strategy)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa under section 152 (1) (d) states that municipalities should promote safe and healthy environment. The 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security encouraged municipalities to play a vital role in crime prevention in partnership with different stakeholders and key-role players, taking into cognizance that crimes happen at local level and the local municipalities are closest to people. The White Paper sees objectives of local government with regards to safety and security as:

- To create an efficient and visible policing in all the areas particularly in residential areas and CBD areas;
- To improve on service delivery and rendering efficient service to members of the public;
- To improve service for effective crime monitoring; and,
- To provide a safe and secure environment (routine vehicle checks and routine patrols)

The municipality prioritizes the safety and security of all people within its jurisdiction. Crime is a complex phenomenon and varies from community to community therefore requiring different strategies and solution to suit each situation and crime level thus the municipality has developed safety strategies in partnership with SAPS and the Department of Community Safety and Liaison.



These strategies are aimed at addressing crime at all levels and all communities in a short and long term basis. RNM crime prevention strategies are aligned to the National and Provincial crime and prevention strategies which emphasizes the importance of fighting crime as a threat to our democratic order and development. Community Safety Forums have been established and are well functioning. These forums constitute of the members of the Ward Committees, Community Policing Forums and School Safety Committees. Such forums serves as a coordinating mechanism of government and civil society representatives address our community's safety needs. The municipality has a feasible crime reduction strategy and the concerned department consistently reports on it and its achievements and challenges on quarterly SDBIP which is linked to the municipal IDP and budget. During the IDP Representative Forum the municipality together with SAPS report on crime levels and trends. RNM's IDP sessions prescribe to the national requirements of strengthening interactive, participatory and transparency and community involvement in developmental issues.

It is important to align municipal planning with province and SAPS plans, share resources and information and find a common ground to deal with challenges and to encourage and assist each role player to meet its mandate. The Department of Community Safety and Liaison has played a major role in crime awareness and providing trainings. The Hibiscus Coast Municipality continues to seek partnership with the District Municipality, private sector, province and other social partners in fighting crime.

There are two police clusters within the municipality, based at Margate and Port Shepstone respectively. Both units are highly involved in ensuring that crime is non-existent both in rural areas as well as in urban area. SAPS also uses geographic approach which consists of specific interventions to address crimes that are concentrated in certain geographic locations in a cluster. The specific aim of these clusters is to enhance co-ordination and co-operation and to facilitate an integrated approach to address crimes in these locations. Operational plans are driven by multi-disciplinary teams within the identified Crime Threat areas in order to effectively implement the Geographical Approach. This implies that the SAPS will approach policing in an integrated manner by creating multi-disciplinary teams, under one operational management structure, to police the high crime areas.
One of the cornerstones of policing is community involvement in the policing of the various communities. Of all the partnerships the cluster is engaged in, the most important one is with the general community it serves.

This partnership encompasses all three policing styles viz Democratic Community Policing; Problem-Solving Policing and Partnership Policing.

Apart from the informal partnership between the personnel and the community at grass root level on a daily basis, the Chairpersons and the community members of the Community Police Forums; Community Police. Sub-Forums and the Provincial Board engage in a structured manner with the SAPS and other Departments at all levels on a voluntary basis. In addition to this, numerous community members have enrolled as reservists who offer an invaluable service to the general community. Others offer their services voluntarily as counsellors, social workers



and administration clerks. In addition to the above, Business Against Crime (BAC) offers an invaluable service to this Province.

In response to the PGDP 2035 which talks to Enhancement of safety and security, the munipality fully adheres to this. Its safety and security is sound through its policies and plans.

3.6.32 Key Findings

Following are key findings for the entire LED KPA

- High youth unemployment
- Limited coastal-hinterland linkage
- There is a general lack of marketing infrastructure
- Most traders are not authorized to undertake street trading
- Pressure on the available infrastructure due to informal trading causing chaos

3.6.33 Conclusion

The municipality's LED fully responds to the PGDP 2035 as well as the DGDS The indicators set in the strategy for ensuring that the economy of the municipality is boosted as well as how its communities benefit, are clear on how the municipality fully aligns to both the PGDP and the DGDP. The municipality in its situational analysis (Key Findings) indicated high unemployment rate, poverty and emerging small commercial farmers with no capital and expertise amongst many. The LED addresses these concerns through its programmes and projects as shown in the SDBIP. This also addresses pillar number one of the Back to Basics which stipulates that people and their concerns must be put first, listened to and be communicated to. Ray Nkonyeni is doing its utmost best in terms of giving its citizens sustainable livelihood programmes.



3.6.34 Local Economic Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis

Table 121: LED and Social development SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Good number of formal jobs in the Ugu DM family of municipalities • Tourism industry as one of the prominent economic drivers • The coast stretching from Hibberden to Port Edward consisting of 29 beaches • Located along the Tourism and Agricultural corridor in terms of the PSEDS • Increase in the property and construction industry and vehicle sales data • Operational Margate Airport weekly scheduled flights to OR Tambo airport and Platenberbay • Strategies are adopted on time	• High youth unemployment • Limited coastal-hinterland linkage •Narrow roads, increasing traffic congestion. • Generally poor road network • There is a general lack of market infrastructure. • Provision of suitable facilities is critical for informal traders
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Intermodal Transport Facility at advanced planning • Margate Airport scheduled flights growing daily -Major tourism and entertainment events- Ugu Jazz festival, and SA Women --- Open European Tour Golf Tournament Catalytic projects are taking place in various parts of the municipality	• The perception of the south coast as a retirement area • Most traders are not authorized to undertake street trading • Pressure on the available infrastructure due to informal trading causing chaos • Current infrastructure not coping with growing population Small emerging commercial agriculture farmers are not fully capacitated



3.7 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

2021/2022 MEC Comments
• The municipality is commended for the considerations made in respect of the financial information and has thus improved the reported items.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality's Budget is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainability, economically and equitably to all communities.

The Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high-priority programmes to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken of expenditures on noncore and 'nice to have' items.

The municipality has embarked on implementing a range of revenue collection strategies to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers. Furthermore, the municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government.

National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 94 were used to guide the compilation of the 2022/23 MTREF which indicates the following amongst other things: guidance on budgeting for municipalities affected by redetermination of boundaries.

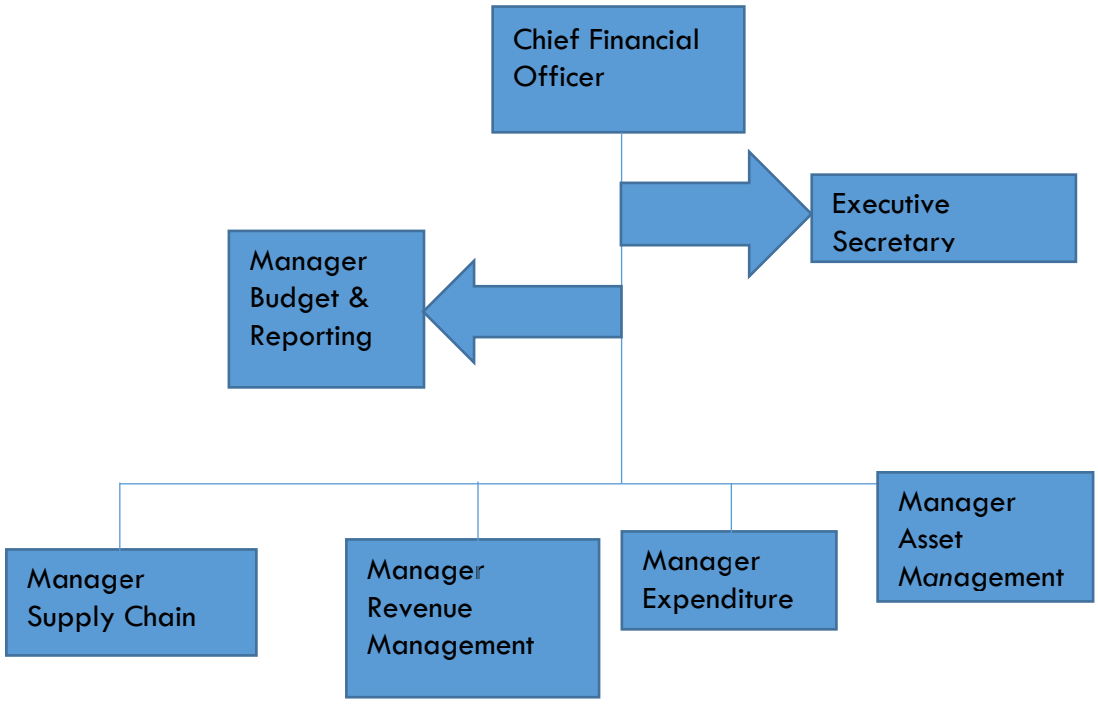
MFMA Circulars

As the country we are faced with two major phenomena, firstly, the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on municipalities, and secondly, the impact of the downgrade on South Africa's credit rating. NT has since issued circular 1112, 115 and 116 in relation to this phenomenon on matters how the municipalities should consider on Final annual budget before presented for approval. This budget circular is a follow-up to the one issued on 07 December 2018, and it complements the many other circulars that have been issued previously. It guides municipalities with their preparation of the 2022/23 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) and as with previous annual budget circulars it should be read within this context. Among the objectives of this Circular, is to support municipalities with giving effect to National Treasury's Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) within the current economic climate.



The budget and treasury department has a fully fledged staff, below is its management.

Illustration 24: Budget and Treasury Organogram



Bulk purchases

Bulk purchases are directly informed by the purchase of electricity from Eskom. The annual price increases have been factored into the budget appropriations and directly inform the revenue provisions. The increase is 9.6 per cent as per NERSA Guidelines and budgeted R137.074 million for 2022/23.

Contracted Services

Contracted services equal to 22.9 per cent of the expenditure budget and has been budgeted at R 244.9 million. Contracted Services made up of 3 categories n namely, Consultants and Professional Services, Contractors, and Outsourced services.

Free Basic Services: Basic Social Service Package

The social package assists households that are poor or face circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services the households are required to register in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy and the policy is reviewed annually. The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act.



Finance Charges

Finance Charges amounted to R 12.9 million and that includes the finance charges of the new DBSA loan with an amount of R 7.1 million expected to be received in the financial year 2022/23 and the new financial lease Vehicles.

Other expenditure

Other expenditure comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved. The salient features of general expenses have been the following:

Property Rates

National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 58 and 59 deals, inter alia with the implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act, with the regulations issued by the Department of Co-operative Governance. These regulations came into effect on 1 July 2009 and prescribe the rate ratio for the non-residential categories, public service infrastructure and agricultural properties relative to residential properties. The implementation of these regulations was done in the previous budget process and the Property Rates Policy of the Municipality has been amended accordingly.

The following stipulations in the Property Rates Policy are highlighted:

- The first R15 000 of the market value of a property used for residential purposes is excluded from the rate-able value (Section 17(h) of the MPRA). In addition to this rebate, a further R85 000 and R50 000 reduction on the market value of a property for residential and vacant land categories respectively, will be granted in terms of the municipality's own Property Rates Policy;
- 100 per cent rebate will be granted to registered indigents and child headed household in terms of the Indigent Policy;
- For pensioners, physically and mentally disabled persons whose household income equal 2 state pensions, 4 state pensions and 6 state pensions will receive a rebate of 75%, 50% and 25 % respectively in terms of Rates policy.
- Indigents, in terms of the indigent policy are exempt from paying rates if the value of the property is less than R350 000.00.

The categories of rate-able properties for purposes of levying rates the proposed rates increase for the 2022/23 financial year is 4.8 per cent and the table below reflect individual municipality tariff for rates since the new valuation and new tariffs will be implemented in 2022/23 budget year.

Sale of Electricity and Impact of Tariff Increases

The service charges electricity budget for 2022/23 is R 182.857 million. The consumer tariff was increased by 7.47 per cent as per NERSA guidelines to offset the additional bulk purchase cost from 1 July 2022. Furthermore, it should be noted that given the magnitude ofthe tariff increase, it is expected to depress growth in electricity consumption, which will have a negative impact on the municipality's revenue from electricity.

Depreciation and Amortization



Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R 101,619 million for the 2022/23 financial and equates to 9 per cent of the total operating expenditure. Note that the implementation of GRAP 17 accounting standard has meant bringing a range of assets previously not included in the assets register onto the register. This has resulted in a significant increase in depreciation relative to previous years.

Waste Removal and Impact of Tariff budget

The Service charges waste removal budget for 2022/23 is R 70. 761. The municipality has implemented a solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner over the medium to long-term. The main contributors to solid waste are maintenance on vehicles, increases in general expenditure such as petrol and diesel and the cost of remuneration. Waste removal tariffs have been increased by CPI of 4.8%for the 2023 budget year.

Waste Removal and Impact of Tariff Increases

The municipality has implemented a solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner over the medium to long-term. The main contributors to solid waste are maintenance on vehicles, increases in general expenditure such as petrol anddiesel and the cost of remuneration. Waste removal tariffs have been increased by CPI of 4.8% for the 2023 budget year.

Other Tariff of Charges

Other tariff of charges such licenses and permits, town planning, fines and other revenue have been increased by 4.8 per cent and tariff of charges is attached as annexure.

Operating Expenditure Framework

The Municipality's expenditure framework for the 2022/23 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:

- Budget constraint (operating expenditure should not exceed operating revenue) unlessthere are existing uncommitted cash-backed reserves to fund any deficit;
- Funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of theMFMA;
- Operational gains and efficiencies will be directed to funding the capital budget andother core services;



3.7.1 Capital Funding and Expenditure

The municipality has a 3-year synopsis of funds received as shown in the table below. On the following page is a table with explanatory notes.

Table 122: Capital Funding and Expenditure

Vote Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	2										
Vote 1 - Executive and Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Road Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - Environmental Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	2										
Vote 1 - Executive and Council		126	40	494	225	225	225	–	20	21	22
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		580	31.932	21.297	3.164	4.165	4.165	–	3.075	2.155	2.252
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		206	189	46	100	154	154	–	185	193	202
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		20.819	18.818	8.091	5.087	2.617	2.617	–	200	–	–
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	47	960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	222	3.940	6.940	6.940	–	5.340	5.575	5.826
Vote 7 - Housing		7.203	–	50	–	140	140	–	273	284	297
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		20.570	9.950	36.704	86.781	93.283	93.283	–	90.693	81.966	84.015
Vote 10 - Road Transport		18.980	36.536	45.213	40.382	45.111	45.111	–	55.106	46.459	48.500
Vote 11 - Environmental Protection		–	165	0	900	900	900	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		3.787	2.465	1.902	13.566	15.576	15.576	–	15.348	1.487	6.950
Vote 13 - Other		–	2.593	4.405	3.173	4.983	4.983	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		17.170	784	2.652	4.026	4.042	4.042	–	1.804	1.362	1.423
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		89.441	103.519	122.036	161.345	178.136	178.136	–	172.044	139.502	149.488
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		89.441	103.519	122.036	161.345	178.136	178.136	–	172.044	139.502	149.488
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		913	32.162	21.837	3.489	4.544	4.544	747	3.280	2.369	2.476
Executive and council		126	40	494	225	225	225	182	20	21	22
Finance and administration		786	32.122	21.297	3.164	4.222	4.222	472	3.075	2.155	2.252
Internal audit		–	–	46	100	98	98	93	185	193	202
Community and public safety		28.021	18.865	9.323	9.027	9.697	9.697	3.613	5.813	5.859	6.123
Community and social services		20.819	18.818	8.091	5.087	2.617	2.617	1.434	200	–	–
Sport and recreation		–	47	960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public safety		–	–	222	3.940	6.940	6.940	2.179	5.340	5.575	5.826
Housing		7.203	–	50	–	140	140	–	273	284	297
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		29.218	46.651	81.917	128.064	139.294	139.294	82.779	145.800	128.425	132.515
Planning and development		10.237	9.950	36.704	86.781	93.283	93.283	45.567	90.693	81.966	84.015
Road transport		18.980	36.536	45.213	40.382	45.111	45.111	36.776	55.106	46.459	48.500
Environmental protection		–	165	0	900	900	900	437	–	–	–
Trading services		20.535	3.249	4.554	17.593	19.618	19.618	6.126	17.152	2.848	8.373
Energy sources		3.787	2.465	1.902	13.566	15.576	15.576	5.622	15.348	1.487	6.950
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		16.748	784	2.652	4.026	4.042	4.042	503	1.804	1.362	1.423
Other		–	2.593	4.405	3.173	4.983	4.983	2.640	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	78.687	103.519	122.036	161.345	178.136	178.136	95.904	172.044	139.502	149.488
Funded by:											
National Government		50.265	62.497	62.223	113.638	115.300	115.300	70.899	115.052	98.435	106.572
Provincial Government		9.482	3.032	10.689	3.350	10.680	10.680	3.504	–	–	–
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)		–	–	8.407	10.146	10.146	10.146	9.925	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	4	59.747	65.530	81.319	127.134	136.126	136.126	84.328	115.052	98.435	106.572
Borrowing	6	–	–	–	8.476	10.316	10.316	3.398	7.166	–	–
Internally generated funds		23.808	5.232	15.377	25.735	31.433	31.433	8.178	49.826	41.067	42.915
Total Capital Funding	7	83.555	70.762	96.697	161.345	177.876	177.876	95.904	172.044	139.502	149.488



Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification, and funding source

The main source of funding of the 2022/23 Capital budget of R 115.052 million is transfers recognized capital from National and provincial departments, followed by internally generated. The capital budget is aimed to facilitate service delivery where it is essential and address historical backlogs of our country.

Capital Budget

• Integrated Urban Development Grant	R 70, 747 million
• Neighbourhood Grant	R 40, 000 million
• Energy Efficiency and Side Management	R 4, 035 million
• Borrowing	R 7,166 million
• Internally generated funds	R 58, 521 million
	R 180, 739 million

3.7.2 Capital Projects

All projects identified for the priority year have been identified, have funding, the source identified and mentions the progress of the project.

These projects fall under the Technical Services Department.



Table 123: List of Capital Projects

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand															2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project Description	Project Number	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Latitude	Audited Outcome 2020/21	Current Year 2021/22 Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Parent municipality:																
List all capital projects grouped by Function																
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Airports	9fd3f42e-13a7-4ba6-4	Upgrading	8	1	To facilitate the provision of housin	Upgrading		Regional Regional Identifier:Local Gover	0	0	–	–	504	–	–
Other / Air Transport	Airports AIRPORT	7-4ba6-b76e-e90b015	Upgrading	8	1	o facilitate the provision of housing	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	4.405	3.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / En	Capital Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Coa	10-4464-b9e3-7ff010e	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	900	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	Capital Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Elec	9-439d-aede-c21e63c	Renewal	5	3	lls development and training within	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	1.000	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	Capital Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Elec	9-4393-9cce-77d5c9b	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	1.250	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Capital Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Roa	e-49f8-bc27-a69a93a	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	1.107	1.047	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Capital Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Roa	e-4b74-94fa-04dfb79	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	5.438	50	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Solid	3-4f66-9736-6ece89d	Renewal	12	2	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	Capital Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastr	e-4d5f-9099-4b694b	New	5	3	lls development and training within	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	3.840	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	Capital Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastr	0-4f2e-92a6-9300f89	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Electrical Infrastructure		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	443	1.275	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	Capital Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastr	c-4f9f-8a2-c49fbf5	New	12	3	environment to grow businesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	4.226	–	–	–
Other / Air Transport	Capital Infrastructure:New:Information and C	4486-8207-dcfb354f	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	formation and Communication Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	510	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Infrastructure:New:Roads Infrastructu	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	7.365	3.926	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Capital Infrastructure:New:Roads Infrastructu	7-4ee8-a062-0fa8b0d	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	19.770	8.098	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Capital Infrastructure:New:Storm water Infrast	7-4652-a7b5-5da1b35	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Storm water Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	858	1.443	–	–	–
Other / Air Transport	Capital Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infr	4548-bb4d-60e405c	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Water Supply Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.300	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:Existing Renewal	e-453a-be01-ccadc1c	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	33	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital Non-infrastructure:Existing Renewal	4-47e8-a304-35d403c	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.183	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:Existing Renewal	b-442d-aea8-2d5a7ff	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	726	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Community	e-4c8f-b386-17ac236	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	350	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Community	c-4e1c-8227-70a66ed	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	11.622	160	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Community	4-f43fa-8559-909def7	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Community	38-4092-99cb-8f1822	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Community	4-4d33-a1c6-84e6acc	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	3.178	2.004	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Computer E	8-40f0-91e6-e86b7da	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Computer Equipment		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	10	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Furniture and	1-4654-809c-9d91bf5	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Furniture and Office Equipment		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	48	147	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Machinery a	e-4801-b148-7e9915e	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Machinery and Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.120	3.003	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets	35-42b1-9b76-8d2598	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	6.682	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets	c-45d0-e332-3392340	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	8.407	10.146	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Capital Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets	7-46de-9d1b-0d712f	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	450	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Centres	5-49c9-b319-f4b9e6f	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	14.783	12.854	12.854
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Centres:PORT SHEPSTONE CIVIC CENTR	5-49c9-b319-f4b9e6f	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	23.005	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Computer Equipment	8-40f0-91e6-e86b7da	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Computer Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	5.298	4.488	4.690
Municipal governance and administration /	Computer Equipment:Computer Equipmen	8-40f0-91e6-e86b7da	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Computer Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	796	5.582	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Computer Equipment:Techno Hub Computi	8-40f0-91e6-e86b7da	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Computer Equipment		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	32	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Public safet	Computer Software and Applications	5-439b-bb44-fc9aa3a	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Intangible Assets		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	2.190	2.286	2.389
Community and public safety / Public safet	Computer Software and Applications:Compu	5-439b-bb44-fc9aa3a	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Intangible Assets		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	840	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Depots	b-442c-b3ee-17b3ab4	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	1.304	1.362	1.423
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Depots:STAFF DEPOT ABLUTION FACILITI	b-442c-b3ee-17b3ab4	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.571	870	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Drainage Collection	7-4652-a7b5-5da1b35	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Storm water Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	2.609	2.723	2.846	
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Drainage Collection:STORMWATER - URB	7-4652-a7b5-5da1b35	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Storm water Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	2.612	3.348	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Furniture and Office Equipment	1-4654-809c-9d91bf5	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Furniture and Office Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	1.249	980	1.024
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Furniture and Office Equipment:Furniture an	1-4654-809c-9d91bf5	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Furniture and Office Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.200	1.862	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Halls	4-47e8-a304-35d403c	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	11.330	10.014	10.445
Community and public safety / Community	Halls:DUMEZULU COMMUNITY HALL Phase	4e1c-8227-70a66ed	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	117	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Halls:Nkulu Community Hall Ward 25	b-4e1c-8227-70a66ed	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	754	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Halls:Ward 36 Nkulu community hall	b-4e1c-8227-70a66ed	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	117	122	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	HV Transmission Conductors	7-4eba-8ce5-6639045	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	288	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Landfill Sites	6-4f66-9736-6ece89d	Renewal	12	2	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	LV Networks	e-4d5f-9099-4b694b2	New	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	7.957	1.487	6.950
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	LV Networks:Energy Efficiency DSM	e-4d5f-9099-4b694b2	New	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	3.960	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	LV Networks:INSTALLATION OF NEW STR	e-4d5f-9099-4b694b2	New	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	LV Networks:MERLEWOOD STREETLIGHT	e-4d5f-9099-4b694b2	New	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Public safet	Machinery and Equipment:CAMERAS	b-4801-b148-7e9915e	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Machinery and Equipment		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	3.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Re	Machinery and Equipment:Machinery and E	b-4801-b148-7e9915e	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Machinery and Equipment		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	29	600	–	–	–
Municipal governance and administration /	Municipal Offices	35-42b1-9b76-8d2598	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	6.957	7.263	7.589
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Municipal Offices:MLB Offices	35-42b1-9b76-8d2598	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	2.789	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Municipal Offices:Municipal Vehicle Pound	35-42b1-9b76-8d2598	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	398	435	–	–	–
Municipal governance and administration /	Municipal Offices:OFFICE WATER TANKS	35-42b1-9b76-8d2598	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	1.739	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	MV Networks	6-439d-aede-c21e63c	Renewal	5	3	lls development and training within	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	1.375	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	MV Substations	40-42e-92e6-9300f88	New	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	2.525	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electri	MV Switching Stations	6-4898-8ba2-e4f99fc	New	6	3	isting infrastructure is maintained a	Electrical Infrastructure		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	3.204	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Outdoor Facilities	4-4d33-a1c6-84e6acc	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	4.435	3.990	4.162
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Outdoor Facilities:OUTDOOR GYM FACILITI	4-4920-9866-565b8b7	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	1.314	530	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Outdoor Facilities:SPORTSFIELD MBENI	4-4d33-a1c6-84e6acc	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	402	757	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Parks	31-4313-8d14-4181216	New	5	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	435	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Port Shepstone Civic Centre	1-4654-809c-9d91bf5	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Furniture and Office Equipment		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	500	522	545
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Public Open Space	3-47c1-96c2-cb4e5e5	Upgrading	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	870	908	949
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Public Open Space:RATIONALISATION OF S	3-47c1-96c2-cb4e5e5	Upgrading	6	3	environment to grow businesses co	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.044	435	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	23.478	21.123	22.032
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:BANANA BEACH PEDEST	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	170	2.950	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:BAR TO NGWEMABALA	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	273	102	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:ESIDLILINI PEDESTRIAN	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	818	3.498	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:KWASITHOLE PEDESTRIA	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	211	5.047	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:MADALA TO MDLUNGWA	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	758	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:MAZUBANE PEDESTRIAN	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	99	84	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:MAZUBANE/DIKWE PEDES	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MBHECUKA VEHICULAR	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	223	2.829	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MBLI PEDESTRIAN BRID	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	3.162	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MSIKABA VEHICULAR (Wa	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	693	3.421	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:MVUZANE ROAD AND VEH	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	337	4.331	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:NKANGENI VEHICULAR R	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	435	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:Nqwane Pedestrian Bridge	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	2.169	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:NTEHOMELA PEDESTRIAN	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	372	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE E	6-470b-8cf2-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	97	200	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Road Structures:WARD 12 PEDESTRIAN BR	4886-bc27-a69a93d	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.795	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads	3-4ee9-a092-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	60.685	48.966	50.129
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Roads:LONJANI TO KHUMBUZA ROAD	3-4ee9-a092-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	200	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Roads:LOUISIANA RING ROAD (WARD 15)	3-4ee9-a092-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	417	10.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Roads:NGQUMBELA ROAD AND CAUSEW	3-4ee9-a092-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	428	102	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Roads:REHABILITATION OF COLLEGE RO	e-4b74-94fa-04dfb79	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	402	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ro	Roads:ROADS RESEALS	3-4ee9-a092-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	2.323	4.795	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads:UPGRADE OF MAIN HARDING ROAD	7-42da-98b6-e1d9c2	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	22.570	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls	38-4092-99cb-8f1822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls:Extrapolani Market Stalls	38-4092-99cb-8f1822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	870	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls:Hibberdene Market Stalls	38-4092-99cb-8f1822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	3.478	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls:St. Micheal Market Stalls	38-4092-99cb-8f1822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	2.609	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Machinery and Equipment	10-4a86-b68a-01058e	on-infrastructu	13	3	To provide access to basic services	Corrective Maintenance		ernment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	10.361	–	2.120	1.796	1.876
Economic and environmental services / Re	Transport Assets	e-4193-a410-f4849c2	on-infrastructu	6	2	isting infrastructure is maintained a	Preventative Maintenance		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	17.950	18.740	19.583
No Function Linked			N/A	South Africa and contribute to a better Africa an	Governance	No Strategic Objective	No Class		No Region	No Coordinates	No Coordinates	10.361	–	–	–	–
No Function Linked			N/A	South Africa and contribute to a better Africa an	Governance	No Strategic Objective	No Class		No Region	No Coordinates	No Coordinates	–	–	–	–	–
No Function Linked			N/A	South Africa and contribute to a better Africa an	Governance	No Strategic Objective	No Class		No Region	No Coordinates	No Coordinates	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Capital expenditure												106.855	177.876	172.044	139.502	149.488



3.7.3 Investment Register

The municipality has an investment register, see table below *(and **see attachment 26: Investment Register)*:**

Table 124: Investments

Investments by Maturity Name of institution & investment ID	Ref 1	Period of Investment Yrs/Months	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Interest Rate ³	Commission Paid (Rands)	Commission Recipient	Expiry date of investment	Opening balance	Interest to be realised	Partial / Premature Withdrawal (4)	Investment Top Up	Closing Balance
Parent municipality														
Standard Bank - 1: 89140/356986 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	31.382	238	-	-	31.620
Standard Bank - 2: 89139/356986 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	234	2	-	-	236
Standard Bank - 3: 89141/356989 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	11.106	84	-	-	11.190
Standard Bank - 4: 90439/364623 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	503	4	-	-	507
Other - 5: 74873852518 Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	15.668	133	-	-	15.802
Standard Bank - 6: 89111/356985 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	47	0	-	-	48
Standard Bank - 7: 89111/357732 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	10	0	-	-	11
FNB - 8: 62726614151 Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	112.689	954	(108.550)	127.500	132.592
FNB - 9: 74873852518 Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	3.281	29	-	-	3.310
														-
														-
Municipality sub-total										174.921	1.444	(108.550)	127.500	195.315

Table 125: Capital Expenditure by Funding Source

Funded by:											
National Government		50.265	62.497	62.223	113.638	115.300	115.300	70.899	115.052	98.435	106.572
Provincial Government		9.482	3.032	10.689	3.350	10.680	10.680	3.504	–	–	–
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)		–	–	8.407	10.146	10.146	10.146	9.925	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	4	**59.747**	**65.530**	**81.319**	**127.134**	**136.126**	**136.126**	**84.328**	**115.052**	**98.435**	**106.572**
Borrowing	6	–	–	–	8.476	10.316	10.316	3.398	7.166	–	–
Internally generated funds		23.808	5.232	15.377	25.735	31.433	31.433	8.178	58.521	41.067	42.915
Total Capital Funding	7	**83.555**	**70.762**	**96.697**	**161.345**	**177.876**	**177.876**	**95.904**	**180.739**	**139.502**	**149.488**

The main source of funding of the 2022/23 Capital budget of R115 million is transfers recognized capital from National and provincial departments, followed by internally generated funds from reserves of R65 million. Capital projects are group per cluster, municipal wide and departmental. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has 7 clusters.

Table 126: Summary of operating expenditure by standard classification item

Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	403.412	418.354	428.524	415.480	423.092	423.092	288.135	447.279	456.489	477.281
Remuneration of councillors		27.360	29.909	28.366	31.434	27.222	27.222	17.480	31.434	32.817	34.294
Debt impairment	3	22.552	70.256	24.530	9.600	9.600	9.600	2.485	9.984	10.423	10.892
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	118.290	92.725	102.187	91.916	91.916	91.916	64.060	101.619	106.090	110.864
Finance charges		3.033	5.606	11.088	5.673	5.673	5.673	182	12.922	13.491	14.098
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	92.103	101.930	108.129	125.067	125.067	125.067	74.203	137.074	142.321	148.726
Inventory consumed	8	10.487	11.662	10.547	12.839	14.300	14.300	–	12.735	13.351	13.951
Contracted services		194.165	182.898	190.476	250.244	257.445	257.445	134.444	244.881	245.035	247.594
Transfers and subsidies		4.578	8.486	8.710	7.349	7.982	7.982	2.994	13.178	12.492	13.157
Other expenditure	4, 5	152.886	141.770	130.200	167.210	163.452	163.452	83.629	160.480	167.386	174.889
Losses		–	281	2.663	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		**1.028.866**	**1.063.877**	**1.045.421**	**1.116.811**	**1.125.748**	**1.125.748**	**667.613**	**1.171.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**



Table 127: Employee Related Costs and Remuneration of Councilors

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA22 Summary councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
	1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)										
Basic Salaries and Wages		24.300	26.858	25.476	28.393	24.325	24.325	28.393	29.642	30.976
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance		3.060	3.051	2.890	3.042	2.897	2.897	3.042	3.175	3.318
Housing Allowances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Councillors		**27.360**	**29.909**	**28.366**	**31.434**	**27.222**	**27.222**	**31.434**	**32.817**	**34.294**
% increase	4		**9.3%**	**(5.2%)**	**10.8%**	**(13.4%)**	**–**	**15.5%**	**4.4%**	**4.5%**
Senior Managers of the Municipality	2									
Basic Salaries and Wages		10.418	8.977	8.124	4.393	4.393	4.393	4.393	4.586	4.793
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	0	189	189	189	189	197	206
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	1.251	1.251	1.251	78	1.306	1.365
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		–	957	760	957	778	778	1.059	1.105	1.155
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	–	–	–	1.158	1.158	1.158	1.158	1.209	1.263
Cellphone Allowance	3	84	110	102	115	115	115	115	121	126
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	3.488	3.488	3.488	3.488	3.642	3.806
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	1	1
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		**10.502**	**10.043**	**8.986**	**11.552**	**11.373**	**11.373**	**10.481**	**12.166**	**12.714**
% increase	4		**(4.4%)**	**(10.5%)**	**28.6%**	**(1.6%)**	**–**	**(7.8%)**	**16.1%**	**4.5%**
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		249.329	272.377	284.051	288.759	296.406	296.406	300.781	319.874	334.518
Pension and UIF Contributions		44.577	46.843	48.181	46.991	46.991	46.991	51.553	53.821	56.243
Medical Aid Contributions		16.922	18.151	18.779	17.599	17.599	17.599	20.813	20.504	21.427
Overtime		18.538	14.484	18.011	13.663	13.965	13.965	14.695	15.342	16.032
Performance Bonus		11.362	460	405	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	13.656	15.833	16.999	16.077	16.077	16.077	18.637	19.457	20.333
Cellphone Allowance	3	647	671	1.115	978	978	978	1.046	1.092	1.141
Housing Allowances	3	3.180	3.837	3.964	2.259	2.259	2.259	3.946	4.119	4.305
Other benefits and allowances	3	3.820	7.356	4.645	3.602	3.444	3.444	2.796	2.919	3.050
Payments in lieu of leave		12.805	12.754	4.453	8.338	8.338	8.338	4.200	–	–
Long service awards		4.023	3.080	6.412	1.841	1.841	1.841	2.270	2.370	2.477
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	14.052	12.059	12.524	3.821	3.821	3.821	16.062	4.825	5.042
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		**392.910**	**407.905**	**419.539**	**403.928**	**411.719**	**411.719**	**436.798**	**444.322**	**464.567**
% increase	4		**3.8%**	**2.9%**	**(3.7%)**	**1.9%**	**–**	**6.1%**	**1.7%**	**4.6%**
Total Parent Municipality		**430.772**	**447.857**	**456.890**	**446.914**	**450.313**	**450.313**	**478.713**	**489.306**	**511.575**

The budget for employee related cost and remuneration of councilor's amounts to R 489.4 million for 2022/23 financial year. Employee related cost amounts to 37.2% of total operating budget in line with treasury guideline of 35%-40%. An increase in employee related cost in 2022/23 versus 2021/22 is due an increment as per SALGA 's collective agreement of 4.9%, the municipality has also considered the decisions undertaken in the strategic session and have made a provision of R6 million rand in our budget towards filling some of the key posts to address service delivery concerns in departments such as community services, public safety, and technical services.



3.7.4 Social and Economic Redress via Indigent Management

3.7.4.1 Free Basic Services: Basic Social Service Package

The social package assists households that are poor or face circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services, the households are required to register in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy and the policy is reviewed annually. The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act.

3.7.4.2 The Indigent Policy

The Indigent policy was adopted in 2017 and is reviewed yearly alongside the budget, ***(See attachment 17: Indigent Policy)***

i. Purpose of the Indigent Policy

- Provides basic services to the community within the financial and administrative capacity of the municipality;
- Provides procedures and guidelines for the subsidisation of basic service charges to indigent households using the equitable share allocation received from National Treasury and other budgetary provisions; and
- Ensures affordability by subsidizing tariffs calculated in terms of the municipality's tariff policy and by setting appropriate service levels in terms of the municipality's service delivery

ii. Indigent Register

A budget of R2.6Mhas been allocated for indigent support. There is an attached indigent register, ***(see attachment 18: Indigent Register)***

ii. Extent of Indigent Support

Subsidies will be determined during the compilation of the annual budget.The source of funding of the indigent subsidy is that portion of the equitable share contribution by National Treasury and any additional provisions made by council as provided for in the annual operating budget. The subsidy will only be credited to the qualifying customer's accounts until the amount provided on the budget by the municipality has been exhausted whereupon no further credits will be made. On annual basis, the municipality reviews and amends its Indigent register.

In respect of electricity, a 100% subsidy up to 50 kWh per month will apply:

- If consumption exceeds any of the norms stated in (7) and (8) per metering period (month), the consumer will be charged normal tariffs on the quantity exceeding the above-mentioned limits,
- If a customer's consumption or use of municipal service is less than the subsidised service, the unused portion may not be accrued and the customer will not be entitled to a cash rebate in respect of the unused portion,



- Annual service charges on the indigent's account will automatically be converted to monthly instalments.

3.7.5 Reporting Requirements

The Chief Financial Officer shall report on a monthly basis to the Finance & Budget Portfolio Committee for the month concerned.

3.7.6 Revenue Raising/Enhancement Strategy

Revenue enhancement is a process focused on the holistic improvement of the municipal business model Ray Nkonyeni Muniucipality has an Investment Raising/Enhancement Strategy reviewed and adopted in 2017, reviewed annually, and has since been.The strategy clearly indicates the mechanisms employed to enhance revenue. To increase or improve the collection rate from debtors is an obvious strategy to improve revenue enhancement but revenue enhancement is more than just that, it also requires other departments to identify possible options which could result in savings or additional revenue. To effectively deal with the current challenges, the municipality must plan and implement effective and integrated revenue enhancement strategies..***(See attachment 19: Revenue Enhancement Strategy)***

3.7.6.1 Sources of Revenue

i. Transfers and Grant Receipts

The municipality has various revenue sources. On ther following page are the listed sources.



Table 128: Transfers and Grants

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and grant receipts

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
Operating Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		**198.985**	**212.513**	**273.024**	**240.722**	**240.722**	**240.722**	**268.972**	**282.584**	**304.722**
Local Government Equitable Share		185.324	205.608	267.075	233.214	233.214	233.214	260.646	280.634	302.772
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Gr		4.061	4.405	3.949	5.558	5.558	5.558	6.376	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant		3.600	2.500	2.000	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated National Electrification Programme		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management G		6.000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		**–**	**13.259**	**15.774**	**17.163**	**25.444**	**25.444**	**17.430**	**21.521**	**22.201**
KZN EDTEA		–	–	–	–	1.527	1.527	–	–	–
Provincialisation of Libraries		–	11.439	11.759	12.017	12.017	12.017	–	–	–
Community Library Services grant		–	1.434	1.644	2.440	2.440	2.440	–	–	–
Museum Subsidies		–	386	407	429	429	429	–	–	–
Human Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Costs - Accredited Municipality		–	–	1.327	2.277	3.031	3.031	–	–	–
COGTA Electrification		–	–	–	–	6.000	6.000	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	637	–	–	–	17.430	21.521	22.201
Intermodal Facility Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	**198.985**	**225.772**	**288.798**	**257.885**	**266.166**	**266.166**	**286.402**	**304.105**	**326.923**
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		**74.278**	**93.236**	**88.509**	**139.731**	**127.057**	**127.057**	**139.386**	**120.200**	**132.797**
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		60.317	70.795	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		–	–	64.509	76.131	76.131	76.131	81.360	73.200	76.348
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant		13.961	9.000	4.000	9.600	9.600	9.600	7.026	7.000	10.449
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant		–	–	20.000	50.000	37.326	37.326	46.000	40.000	40.000
Urban Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant		–	5.441	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	8.000	–	4.000	4.000	4.000	5.000	–	6.000
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert desc]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		**–**	**3.000**	**4.000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Smalltown Grant_Market Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Margate Airport		–	3.000	4.000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Muesuem		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Employment Initiative		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
European Union		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	**74.278**	**96.236**	**92.509**	**139.731**	**127.057**	**127.057**	**139.386**	**120.200**	**132.797**
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		**273.263**	**322.008**	**381.307**	**397.616**	**393.223**	**393.223**	**425.788**	**424.305**	**459.720**



Explanatory notes to Table SA18 Grants and subsidies Receipts

1. This table reflects all expected grants receipts from national, provincial and other organization.

2. National treasury and provincial treasury grants are gazette in DORA and provincial gazette.

Tariff-setting is a pivotal and strategic part of the compilation of any budget. When rates, tariffs and other charges were revised, local economic conditions, input costs and the affordability of services were taken into account to ensure the financial sustainability of the municipality. National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to keep increases in rates, tariffs and other charges as low as possible. Municipalities must justify in their budget documentation all increases in excess of the 6 per cent upper boundary of the South African Reserve Bank's inflation target. Excessive increases are likely to be counterproductive, resulting in higher levels of non-payment.

The percentage increases of Eskom bulk tariffs are far beyond the mentioned inflation target. Given that these tariff increases are determined by external agencies, the impact they have on the municipality's electricity and in these tariffs are largely outside the control of the municipality It must also be appreciated that the consumer price index, as measured by CPI, is not a good measure of the cost increases of goods and services relevant to municipalities. The basket of goods and services utilized for the calculation of the CPI consist of items such as food, petrol and medical services, whereas the cost drivers of a municipality are informed by items such as the cost of remuneration, bulk purchases of electricity, petrol, diesel, chemicals, cement etc.

The current challenge facing the municipality is managing the gap between cost drivers and tariffs levied, as any shortfall must be made up by either operational efficiency gains or service level reductions

ii. Property Rates

National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 58 and 59 deals, inter alia with the implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act, with the regulations issued by the Department of Co-operative Governance. These regulations came into effect on 1 July 2009 and prescribe the rate ratio for the non-residential categories, public service infrastructure and agricultural properties relative to residential properties. The implementation of these regulations was done in the previous budget process and the Property Rates Policy of the Municipality has been amended accordingly.

The following stipulations in the Property Rates Policy are highlighted:

- The first R15 000 of the market value of a property used for residential purposes is excluded from the rate-able value (Section 17(h) of the MPRA). In addition to this rebate, a further R85 000 and R50 000 reduction on the market value of a property for residential and vacant land categories respectively ,will be granted in terms of the municipality's own Property Rates Policy;
- 100 per cent rebate will be granted to registered indigents and child headed household in terms of the Indigent Policy;



- For pensioners, physically and mentally disabled persons whose household income equal 2 state pensions, 4 state pensions and 6 state pensions will receive a rebate of 75%, 50% and 25 % respectively in terms of Rates policy.

In terms of the indigent policy, indigents are exempt from paying rates if the value of the property is less than R320 000.00.

Table 129: Service Tarriffs by Category

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Property rates *(rate in the Rand)*	1								
Residential properties			0.0108	0.0114	0.0119	0.0124	0.0125	0.0132	-
Residential properties - vacant land			0.0216	0.0229	0.0239	0.0248	0.0251	0.0265	-
Formal/informal settlements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small holdings			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm properties - used			0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0031	0.0033	-
Farm properties - not used			-	-	-	-	0.0031	0.0033	-
Industrial properties			0.0183	0.0194	0.0203	0.0211	0.0213	0.0225	-
Business and commercial properties			0.0183	0.0194	0.0203	0.0211	0.0213	0.0225	-
Communal land - residential			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - small holdings			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - farm property			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - business and commercial			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - other			0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	-
State-owned properties			0.0183	0.0194	0.0203	0.0211	0.0213	0.0225	-
Municipal properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public service infrastructure			0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0031	0.0033	-
Privately owned towns serviced by the owner			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State trust land			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restitution and redistribution properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected areas			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National monuments properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*									
Residential properties									
R15 000 threshhold rebate			15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000
General residential rebate			85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	-
Indigent rebate or exemption			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption			-	-	300.000.0000	300.000.0000	300.000.0000	300.000.0000	-
Temporary relief rebate or exemption			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rebates or exemptions	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Water usage - life line tariff		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 1 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 2 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 3 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 4 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water - flat rate tariff *(c/kl)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 1 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 2 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 3 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 4 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			-	-	260.6800	276.9400	299.3700	323.6200	-
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FBE		(how is this targeted?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life-line tariff - meter		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life-line tariff - prepaid		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat rate tariff - meter *(c/kwh)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat rate tariff - prepaid*(c/kwh)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	11.889.0000	12.631.0000	13.654.0000	1.476.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	15.235.0000	16.186.0000	17.497.0000	189.139.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	20.415.0000	21.689.0000	23.446.0000	253.451.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	24.375.0000	25.896.0000	27.994.0000	302.615.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Waste management tariffs									
Domestic									
Street cleaning charge			-	-	58.9000	61.5000	64.5800	68.1300	-
Basic charge/fixed fee			-	-	147.1300	153.7500	161.4400	170.3200	-
80l bin - once a week			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250l bin - once a week			-	-	-	-	-	-	-



3.7.6.2 Investment Policy

There is an adopted Investment Policy which details basis of how investments will be utilized in order to create reserves. Its objectives are aimed at gaining the optimal return of investments, without incurring undue risks, during those periods Revenue enhancement is a process focused on the holistic improvement of the municipal business modelcash revenues are not needed for capital or operational purposes, ***(See attachment 20: Investment Policy)***

3.7.7 Revenue Protection (Debt Management)

3.7.7.1 Tarrifs

i. Sale of Electricity and Impact of Tariff Increases

Considering the Eskom increases of 17.8%, the consumer tariff had to be increased by 17.8 per cent to offset the additional bulk purchase cost from 1 July 2021. Furthermore, it should be noted that given the magnitude of the tariff increase, it is expected to depress growth in electricity consumption, which will have a negative impact on the municipality's revenue from electricity.



Table 130: SA13b Service Tariffs by Category

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13b Service Tariffs by category - explanatory

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*									
Residential			22.525.449	22.449.157	5.908.364	6.174.241	6.482.953	6.839.515	6.839.515
			-	-	3.411.724	3.565.252	3.743.515	3.949.408	3.949.408
			26.098.493	-	6.754.370	7.058.317	7.411.233	7.818.851	7.818.851
			38.440.018	40.090.927	60.192.742	62.901.415	66.046.486	69.679.043	69.679.043
			22.525.449	22.449.157	5.908.364	6.174.241	6.482.953	6.839.515	6.839.515
			-	-	3.411.724	3.565.252	3.743.515	3.949.408	3.949.408
			26.098.493	-	6.754.370	7.058.317	7.411.233	7.818.851	7.818.851
			38.440.018	40.090.927	60.192.742	62.901.415	66.046.486	69.679.043	69.679.043
Water tariffs									
[Insert blocks as applicable]		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
Waste water tariffs									
[Insert blocks as applicable]		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
		(fill in structure)							
Electricity tariffs									
[Insert blocks as applicable]		(fill in thresholds)	261	277	299	324	324	324	324
		(fill in thresholds)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(fill in thresholds)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		(fill in thresholds)	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
		(fill in thresholds)	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							
		(fill in thresholds)							

Explanatory notes to Table SA13b Service Tariffs by category

1. This table reflects the service tariffs by category provided by the municipality.

2. Exemptions, reductions, and rebates. Also provides electricity tariffs.



Table 131: Household Bills

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA14 Household bills

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
Rand/cent		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23 % incr.	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'	1										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse removal		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VAT on Services		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total large household bill:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase/-decrease			–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'	2										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		–	–	–	993.20	993.20	993.20	4.8%	1.040.87	1.086.67	1.135.57
Electricity: Basic levy		–	–	–	280.79	280.79	280.79	7.7%	301.77	315.05	329.23
Electricity: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse removal		–	–	–	138.87	138.87	138.87	4.8%	145.54	151.94	158.78
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
sub-total		–	–	–	**1.412.86**	**1.412.86**	**1.412.86**	**5.3%**	**1.488.18**	**1.553.66**	**1.623.58**
VAT on Services		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total small household bill:		–	–	–	**1.412.86**	**1.412.86**	**1.412.86**	**5.3%**	**1.488.18**	**1.553.66**	**1.623.58**
% increase/-decrease			–	–	–	–	–		**5.3%**	**4.4%**	**4.5%**
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent' Household receiving free basic services	3										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse removal		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VAT on Services		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total small household bill:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase/-decrease			–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–

ii.Waste Removal and Impact of Tariff Increases

The municipality has implemented a solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner over the medium to long-term. The main contributors to solid waste are maintenance on vehicles, increases in general expenditure such as petrol and diesel and the cost of remuneration. Currently solid waste removal is operating at a surplus.

iii. Other Tariff of Charges

Other tariff of charges such licenses and permits, town planning, fines and other revenue have been increased by 3.9 per cent in line with circular 108 and tariff of charges is attached as annexure.

The Municipality's expenditure framework for the 2022/23 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:



- Budget constraint (operating expenditure should not exceed operating revenue) unless there are existing uncommitted cash-backed reserves to fund any deficit;
- Funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA;
- Operational gains and efficiencies will be directed to funding the capital budget and other core services,AND
- Budget Circular 108

3.7.7.2 Consumer Care, Credit Control And Debt Collection Policy

The aim of the policy is to provide a framework within which the municipality can exercise its executive legislative authority with regards to credit control and debt collection,(See Debt collection policy attachment). In terms of write off bad debt, there is a provision that may be made in relation to service charges and other incidental charges, Collection of rates is done to fullfill certain responsibilities for rate payers to access municipal services. A detailed report is submitted to the portfolio Committee on a monthly basis giving analysis of the bebt book, collections as well as incentives and impact of such processes. Over the past years the municipality experienced poor debt recovery, but has since had corrective measures in place. ***(See attachment 21: Debt Collection Policy, page 27).***

3.7.7.3 Debtors' Age Analysis

Below is a table detailing RNM's Debtors Age Analysis:

Table 132: Debtors Age Analysis

RAY NKONYENI MUNICIPALITY-CONSUMER AGEING PER SERVICE TYPE AS AT 31 MAY 2022

TYPE_OF_SERVICE	202205 (Current)	202204 (30 Days)	202203 (60 Days)	202202 (90 Days)	202201 (120 Days)	202112 (150 Days)	202111 (180 Days)	202110-202106 (210 Days to 1 Year)	202105+ (Over 1 Year)	Total
V.A.T.	1,730,018.81	923,460.26	473,479.07	350,047.33	288,073.57	265,035.39	236,495.21	1,261,468.66	5,453,849.90	10,981,928.20
DEPOSIT ELEC	(9,356.25)	8,460.82	24,054.33	4,119.00	-	(10,933.49)	(370.00)	(8,372.59)	(202,792.03)	(195,190.21)
INTEREST	2,814,289.50	2,766,742.31	2,690,801.80	2,623,695.34	2,550,441.13	2,492,228.26	2,434,508.83	10,821,079.51	71,048,683.91	100,242,470.59
ADJUSTMENTS	(12,766.88)	28,646.88	4,597.91	32,941.53	3,254.67	1,966.90	-	18,274.39	(209,690.48)	(132,775.08)
ELEC. CONSUMPTI	10,861,090.93	3,692,118.59	1,407,647.60	835,257.94	673,765.07	629,084.53	486,957.52	2,739,007.34	4,600,065.06	25,924,994.58
ELEC. BASIC	577,118.98	330,187.42	106,802.98	160,026.83	54,060.67	48,236.01	43,121.98	178,850.55	630,627.74	2,129,033.16
WATER CONSUMP	36,573.99	31,506.85	32,619.92	30,597.83	25,822.60	36,766.88	18,322.65	26,537.46	221,967.91	460,716.09
REFUSE	6,941.43	2,267,743.96	1,650,969.12	1,398,752.58	1,256,096.91	1,154,603.69	1,073,536.85	5,842,024.91	29,281,635.49	43,932,304.94
RATES GENERAL	53,632.71	15,572,168.59	11,003,128.00	9,203,883.75	8,247,844.47	7,564,389.57	7,065,829.98	36,452,319.48	178,182,373.54	273,345,570.09
U.I.P.S/BROOM	-	54,282.15	37,085.13	28,316.36	24,454.37	20,952.79	19,264.23	77,557.29	333,516.53	595,428.85
ROAD & DRAIN MA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,059.64)	(1,059.64)
RENTALS	43,556.67	20,772.02	18,606.89	18,170.08	17,690.59	17,127.43	16,985.34	62,703.59	1,119,009.09	1,334,621.70
BASIC REFUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,070.84	80,070.84
PENALTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,210.85)	(1,210.85)
COLL. FEES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(811.29)	(811.29)
LEGAL FEES	52,327.37	51,777.75	52,048.10	87,165.66	49,268.01	56,633.92	-	308,332.59	3,617,085.25	4,274,638.65
SUNDRY CHARGE	40,274.71	16,850.93	81,122.23	24,684.94	12,945.61	28,220.04	30,781.37	456,642.59	2,200,313.54	2,891,835.96
INTERIM/B. CL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,655.51	12,655.51
PAYMENT	(6,801,193.65)	(2,712,884.27)	(2,778,101.36)	(1,986,603.45)	(1,684,549.11)	(1,180,045.87)	(633,089.18)	(2,028,290.73)	(4,716,272.32)	(24,521,029.94)
AIRPORT	50,397.61	27,118.24	21,537.51	19,272.68	19,272.68	18,835.68	17,379.35	79,012.49	485,818.83	738,645.07
UIP RAMSGATE	-	72,535.94	52,713.82	43,699.45	38,200.00	35,141.50	33,113.26	136,247.71	481,728.23	893,379.91
DEPOSIT-VALUATION QUERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400.00	1,400.00
UIP MARINA BEACH	-	20,032.82	12,336.39	10,337.60	9,231.22	7,808.77	6,406.40	24,752.00	126,585.29	217,490.49
TOTAL	**9,442,905.93**	**23,171,521.26**	**14,891,449.44**	**12,884,365.45**	**11,585,872.46**	**11,186,052.00**	**10,849,243.79**	**56,448,147.24**	**292,745,550.05**	**443,205,107.62**



3.7.8 Financial Management

3.7.8.1 Supply Chain Management

The Supply Chain Management Policy was adopted in 2022 to be reviewed in 2023. Projects appearing in the SDBIP are aligned to the procurement plan of the municipality. In terms of tender delays, the SCM does not experience that simply because there is a joint sitting which consists of BSC,BEC and the BAC with the aim of ironing out any possible issues that may hinder progress. It must be noted that the municipality has not faced any deviations in the last current financial year.

The procurement plan is informed by an adopted budget, and its processes will be approved on 31 August. SCM does make provision for the disabled to qualify for tenders ***(See attachment 22: SCM Policy).*** Within the Budget and Treasury Department, there is an indication of skills shortages, however, this has been addressed by outsourcing interns

Consultants' costs are paid according to the tariffs per contract of the awarded tender, hourly tender. MOAs are signed between financial consultants and the municipality with needs analysis which indicate shortage of capacity.

To assess primary objectives of service delivery, these are discussed both at BSC level and at top management level

3.7.9 Assets and infrastructure

The municipality has a clear record of assets as well as a policy for implementation and maintenance, acquisitions, disposals and depreciation.



Table 133: Table A9 - Asset Management

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										
Total New Assets	1	148.885	123.500	120.301	102.532	142.089	142.089	114.856	88.791	98.089
Roads Infrastructure		23.606	51.270	33.292	46.530	76.438	76.438	44.417	34.236	35.708
Storm water Infrastructure		9.114	15.882	3.470	4.783	4.791	4.791	2.609	2.723	2.846
Electrical Infrastructure		8.300	10.893	(9.322)	11.566	13.301	13.301	12.435	1.487	6.950
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	1.300	1.300	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		24.390	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***65.409***	***78.045***	***27.441***	***62.879***	***96.339***	***96.339***	***59.461***	***38.446***	***45.505***
Community Facilities		133.649	59.222	8.491	8.330	10.485	10.485	13.913	9.388	9.792
Sport and Recreation Facilities		4.048	4.314	3.580	2.409	2.761	2.761	3.913	3.521	3.672
Community Assets		***137.696***	***63.536***	***12.071***	***10.739***	***13.246***	***13.246***	***17.826***	***12.909***	***13.464***
Heritage Assets		**74**	–	**150**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		1.646	2.325	17.087	19.222	17.168	17.168	8.261	8.624	9.012
Housing		0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		***1.646***	***2.325***	***17.087***	***19.222***	***17.168***	***17.168***	***8.261***	***8.624***	***9.012***
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Intangible Assets		***(183)***	–	–	***1.240***	***840***	***840***	***2.190***	***2.286***	***2.389***
Computer Equipment		**(43.039)**	**(40.048)**	**6.570**	**4.234**	**5.884**	**5.884**	**5.298**	**4.488**	**4.690**
Furniture and Office Equipment		**(4.404)**	**(2.889)**	**1.644**	**1.657**	**2.009**	**2.009**	**1.749**	**1.502**	**1.570**
Machinery and Equipment		**(7.622)**	**(13.613)**	**1.098**	**2.560**	**6.603**	**6.603**	**2.120**	**1.796**	**1.876**
Transport Assets		**(693)**	**36.144**	**51.841**	–	–	–	**17.950**	**18.740**	**19.583**
Land		–	–	**2.400**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	2	14.504	20.901	12.255	10.596	9.856	9.856	27.547	14.161	14.770
Roads Infrastructure		23.587	29.679	6.748	6.957	2.153	2.153	15.043	13.535	14.117
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	305	635	2.000	2.250	2.250	2.913	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		(9.083)	(9.083)	–	–	2.609	2.609	8.696	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	(0)	(165)	900	900	900	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***14.504***	***20.901***	***7.219***	***9.857***	***7.912***	***7.912***	***26.652***	***13.535***	***14.117***
Community Facilities		–	–	5.036	435	1.216	1.216	896	626	653
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	304	728	728	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	***5.036***	***739***	***1.944***	***1.944***	***896***	***626***	***653***
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets	6	11.707	19.088	30.149	48.217	44.275	44.275	41.380	36.551	36.629
Roads Infrastructure		2.472	3.049	–	8.696	18.306	18.306	24.702	22.319	22.336
Storm water Infrastructure		–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		130	1.054	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***2.603***	***4.104***	***0***	***8.696***	***18.306***	***18.306***	***24.702***	***22.319***	***22.336***
Community Facilities		2.279	5.806	14.475	39.087	25.439	25.439	16.156	13.762	13.803
Sport and Recreation Facilities		6.825	9.085	15.552	435	530	530	522	469	490
Community Assets		***9.104***	***14.891***	***30.027***	***39.522***	***25.969***	***25.969***	***16.678***	***14.232***	***14.293***
Heritage Assets		–	**94**	**37**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	85	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	–	*85*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure	4	175.096	163.490	162.705	161.345	196.220	196.220	183.783	139.502	149.488
Roads Infrastructure		49.665	83.999	40.041	62.182	96.897	96.897	84.163	70.090	72.161
Storm water Infrastructure		9.114	15.882	3.470	4.783	4.791	4.791	2.609	2.723	2.846
Electrical Infrastructure		8.300	11.198	(8.687)	13.566	15.551	15.551	15.348	1.487	6.950
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	1.300	1.300	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		15.307	(9.083)	–	–	2.609	2.609	8.696	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		130	1.054	(165)	900	900	900	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Infrastructure		*82.516*	*103.050*	*34.659*	*81.431*	*122.557*	*122.557*	*110.815*	*74.300*	*81.957*
Community Facilities		135.928	65.028	28.003	47.852	37.140	37.140	30.965	23.776	24.248
Sport and Recreation Facilities		10.873	13.399	19.132	3.148	4.019	4.019	4.435	3.990	4.162
Community Assets		*146.801*	*78.427*	*47.135*	*51.000*	*41.160*	*41.160*	*35.400*	*27.766*	*28.409*
Heritage Assets		74	94	186	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		1.646	2.325	17.172	19.222	17.168	17.168	8.261	8.624	9.012
Housing		0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		*1.646*	*2.325*	*17.172*	*19.222*	*17.168*	*17.168*	*8.261*	*8.624*	*9.012*
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Intangible Assets		*(183)*	–	–	*1.240*	*840*	*840*	*2.190*	*2.286*	*2.389*
Computer Equipment		(43.039)	(40.048)	6.570	4.234	5.884	5.884	5.298	4.488	4.690
Furniture and Office Equipment		(4.404)	(2.889)	1.644	1.657	2.009	2.009	1.749	1.502	1.570
Machinery and Equipment		(7.622)	(13.613)	1.098	2.560	6.603	6.603	2.120	1.796	1.876
Transport Assets		(693)	36.144	51.841	–	–	–	17.950	18.740	19.583
Land		–	–	2.400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class		175.096	163.490	162.705	161.345	196.220	196.220	183.783	139.502	149.488
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	1.746.243	1.776.808	1.799.588	1.843.645	1.881.027	1.881.027	1.881.751	1.893.356	1.961.580
Roads Infrastructure		723.115	700.037	678.797	745.811	725.429	725.429	718.265	733.623	768.446
Storm water Infrastructure		41.950	49.074	55.566	54.292	60.791	60.791	58.175	60.898	63.744
Electrical Infrastructure		83.587	86.485	88.366	100.051	104.184	104.184	103.714	96.005	107.892
Water Supply Infrastructure		346	346	346	346	1.646	1.646	346	346	346
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		15.408	15.408	15.408	15.408	18.016	18.016	24.103	15.408	15.408
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		130	1.054	1.054	1.954	1.954	1.954	1.854	1.054	1.054
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Infrastructure		*864.536*	*852.404*	*839.538*	*917.862*	*912.530*	*912.530*	*906.457*	*907.334*	*956.890*
Community Assets		588.952	598.736	597.235	589.617	586.092	586.092	595.917	591.213	592.805
Heritage Assets		1.726	1.820	2.071	1.841	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071
Investment properties		197.751	200.147	205.741	200.147	205.741	205.741	205.741	205.741	205.741
Other Assets		0	1.077	18.019	15.396	33.213	33.213	19.588	21.226	22.937
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		580	370	246	1.672	1.086	1.086	2.436	4.722	7.111
Computer Equipment		4.780	4.499	4.490	6.393	8.719	8.719	6.883	8.974	11.367
Furniture and Office Equipment		4.500	4.497	4.984	3.587	5.537	5.537	5.128	4.644	4.463
Machinery and Equipment		4.694	2.337	2.599	4.321	6.875	6.875	3.719	4.070	4.856
Transport Assets		8.939	38.736	52.481	30.623	46.977	46.977	61.627	71.176	81.154
Land		69.785	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	1.746.243	1.776.808	1.799.588	1.843.645	1.881.027	1.881.027	1.881.751	1.893.356	1.961.580
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		87.648	138.980	139.591	137.493	139.909	139.909	153.615	160.366	168.182
Depreciation	7	87.648	92.517	96.214	89.797	89.797	89.797	99.500	103.878	108.553
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	3	–	46.463	43.377	47.697	50.112	50.112	54.115	56.488	59.629
Roads Infrastructure		–	30.130	25.258	25.497	27.017	27.017	23.817	24.865	25.984
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	2.644	1.927	2.848	3.388	3.388	3.357	3.496	4.253
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		–	*32.774*	*27.185*	*28.346*	*30.406*	*30.406*	*27.174*	*28.361*	*30.237*
Community Facilities		–	211	485	1.100	1.015	1.015	985	1.028	1.074
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	*211*	*485*	*1.100*	*1.015*	*1.015*	*985*	*1.028*	*1.074*
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	2.176	4.856	5.379	5.279	5.279	10.140	10.586	11.063
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	*2.176*	*4.856*	*5.379*	*5.279*	*5.279*	*10.140*	*10.586*	*11.063*
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	2	166	200	150	150	300	313	327
Machinery and Equipment		–	1.397	1.625	3.150	1.150	1.150	2.548	2.660	2.779
Transport Assets		–	9.903	9.059	9.522	12.112	12.112	12.969	13.540	14.149
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		87.648	138.980	139.591	137.493	139.909	139.909	153.615	160.366	168.182
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex		*15.0%*	*24.5%*	*26.1%*	*36.5%*	*27.6%*	*27.6%*	*37.5%*	*36.4%*	*34.4%*
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn		*29.9%*	*43.2%*	*44.1%*	*65.5%*	*60.3%*	*60.3%*	*69.3%*	*46.8%*	*47.3%*
R&M as a % of PPE		*0.0%*	*3.0%*	*2.7%*	*2.9%*	*3.0%*	*0.9%*	*3.2%*	*3.4%*	*3.4%*
Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE		*2.0%*	*5.0%*	*5.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*	*7.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*

Explanatory notes to Table A9 - Asset Management

1 Table A9 provides an overview of municipal capital allocations to building new assets and the renewal of existing assets, as well as spending on repairs and maintenance by asset class.

2 National Treasury has recommended that municipalities should allocate at least 40 per cent of the capital budget to the renewal of existing assets, and allocations to repairs and maintenance should be 8 per cent of PPE. However, since there is a lack of infrastructure in the municipality. Major part of funds is injected to new capital projects, it does not meet this recommendation and funds are directed to new and existing capital asset and while 3.4% to repairs and maintenance.

3.7.10 Repairs and Maintenance

During the compilation of the 2022/23 MTREF operational repairs and maintenance was identified as a strategic imperative owing to the aging of the municipality's infrastructure and historic deferred maintenance especially roads. The municipality has an infrastructure maintenance plan to ensure that assets are in good condition.

Repairs and maintenance comprise of amongst others the purchase of fuel, diesel, materials for maintenance, potholes, cleaning materials and chemicals. This group of expenditure has been prioritized to ensure sustainability of the municipality's infrastructure especially potholes. Budgeted Repairs budgeted amount for 2022 amounts to R56.6 million which translates to



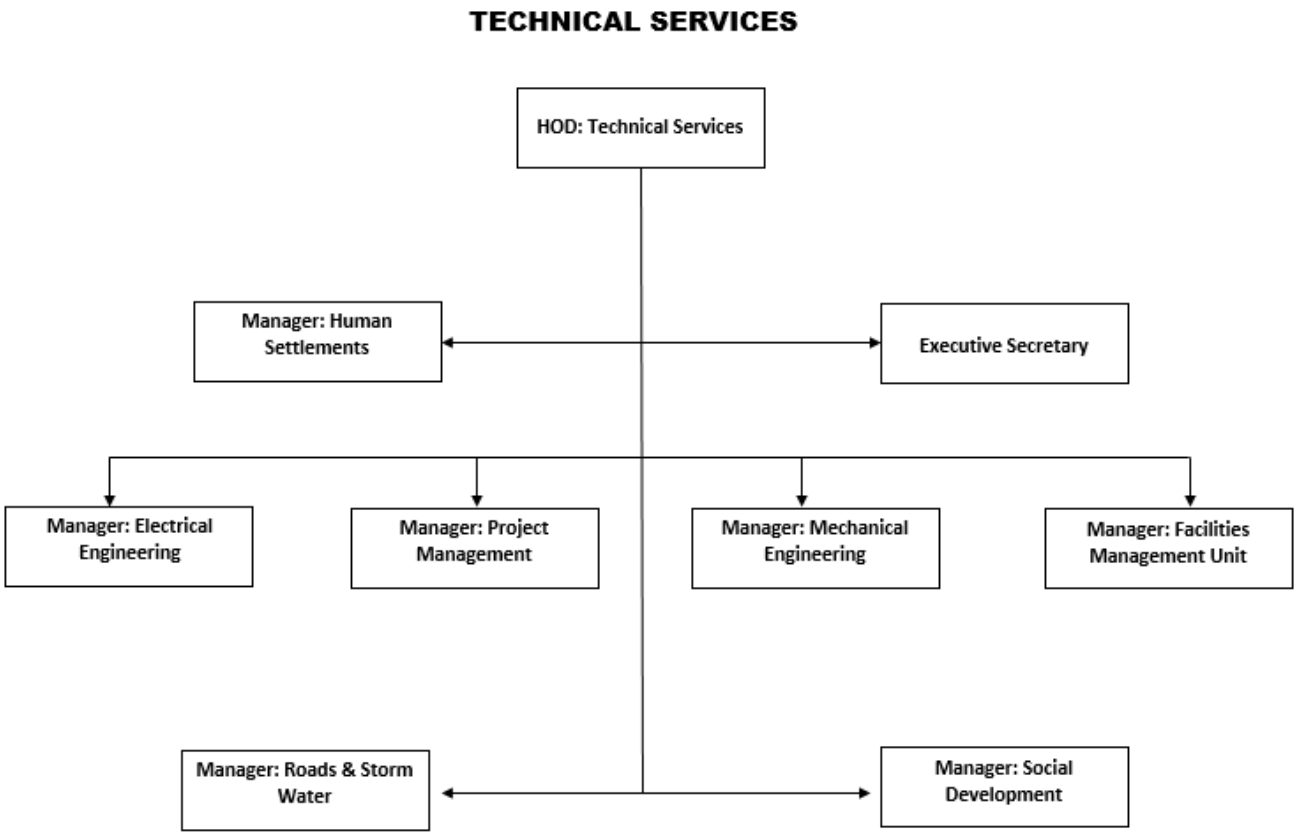
4.7% of the operating budget.
The 2 year comparison of actual spend/budget and % value of PPE vs norm of 8% is:

2021	2020
3%	2%

Repairs and maintance is based on the carrying amount which is R1.6Billion. The municipality has improved the budget to 4.7% as compared to the previous years.

3.7.11 Technical Management Organogram

Illustration 25: Technical Management Organogram





3.7.12 Financial Viability/Sustainability

Table 134: Financial Ratios

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Borrowing Management											
Credit Rating											
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	0.3%	1.8%	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing /Own Revenue	0.5%	2.8%	3.6%	1.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	20.2%	20.2%	0.0%	14.0%	52.2%	0.0%
Safety of Capital											
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	4.5%	26.5%	37.7%	28.0%	32.2%	32.2%	37.5%	23.9%	21.3%	-13.2%
Liquidity											
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Revenue Management											
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing		41.6%	89.8%	94.3%	89.9%	89.8%	89.8%	0.0%	92.9%	92.9%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)		41.6%	89.8%	94.3%	89.9%	89.8%	89.8%	0.0%	92.9%	92.9%	92.9%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	24.2%	26.1%	32.0%	30.8%	39.8%	39.8%	62.9%	37.0%	45.8%	53.1%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old										
Creditors Management											
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within`MFMA' s 65(e))										
Creditors to Cash and Investments		12.2%	8.5%	7.9%	22.3%	161.1%	-267.7%	0.0%	104.8%	58.7%	41.6%
Other Indicators											
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kW) Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000) % Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
Water Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kℓ) Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000) % Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	46.0%	44.3%	40.1%	36.9%	37.6%	37.6%	38.0%	38.1%	37.3%	37.3%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	49.1%	47.5%	42.8%	39.7%	40.0%	40.0%		40.8%	40.0%	40.0%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	0.0%	0.3%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%		4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	13.8%	10.4%	10.6%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	8.5%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
IDP regulation financial viability indicators											
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year)	49.5	39.9	52.3	35.4	35.4	35.4	16.7	29.6	29.3	30.4
ii.O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	36.5%	39.7%	52.8%	48.5%	62.5%	62.5%	96.9%	57.6%	70.9%	82.2%
iii. Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	16.0	21.1	23.9	8.9	1.2	(0.7)	–	4.9	8.3	11.3



3.7.13 Loans and Borrowings and Grant Dependency

The municipality currently has a loan with DBSA, the purpose of DBSA loan is to fund electricity infrastructure projects (A budget of R41.4 million has been loaned for a period of four years) – to replace, upgrade and to refurbish existing electricity network infrastructure and equipment.

The electricity infrastructure projects include:

1. Replacement of electricity meters, cables, mini-substations, and inter-switches within the electricity distribution network
2. Replacement of switchgear equipment at the Memorial and Reynolds switching stations
3. Refurbishment of Memorial and Reynolds switching stations
4. Re-instatement of 11kV interconnector between Marburg switching station and Port Shepstone substation.

Table 135: Programme/Projects Description

ANNEXURE B: PROGRAMME/PROJECTS DESCRIPTION

PROJECTS TO BE INCLUDED IN RNLM BUDGET

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Totals		Year 4	Total
Electricity Meters Replacement	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000			
Network infrastructure studies	500,000						
Electrical Cables Replacement	-	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000			
Mini-substations Replacement	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000			
Inter-switches (RMU) Replacement	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000			
11kV Interconnector - Marburg to Port Shepstone Substation	-	-	-	-		14,500,000.00	
Memorial & Reynolds Sw/Sta Refurbishment & Replace Switchgear	-	3,476,000	3,476,000	6,952,000		6,952,000.00	
						-	
Totals	R 3,500,000.00	R 8,476,000.00	R 7,976,000.00	R 19,952,000.00		21,452,000.00	41,404,000.00

3.7.13.1 Borrowing Management

The municipality can afford to pay its loans as the liquidity ratios, such as the acid-test ratio, commonly known as the quick ratio, uses an organization's balance sheet data as an indicator of whether it has sufficient short-term assets to cover its short-term liabilities. The acid-test ratio disregards current assets that are difficult to quickly liquidate such as inventory. The acid-test ratio may not give a reliable picture of an organization's financial condition if the municipality has accounts receivable that take longer than usual to collect or current liabilities that are due but have no immediate payment needed. A good ratio is R1 for every R1 owed. The budgeted acid test ratio is R1.71: R1 which shows that the municipality would be able to pay it short term liabilities with its easily liquidated short term assets.



3.7.13.2 Grant Dependency Calculation

Table 136: Grant Dependancy Calculation

1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information), Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		36%	*2022/23 Projected 3*
					Internally generated funds	58 421 187	
					Borrowings	7 166 010	
					Total Capital Expenditure	180 639 367	
2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information) Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		32%	*2022/23 Projected 3*
					Internally generated funds	58 421 187	
					Total Capital Expenditure	180 639 367	
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	Own Source Revenue (Total revenue - Government grants and Subsidies - Public Contributions and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (including agency services) x 100	Statement Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		87%	*2022/23 Projected 3*
					Total Revenue	1 306 988 327	
					Government grant and subsidies	285 102 000	
					Public contributions and Donations		
					Capital Grants	132 360 000	



Table 137: Loans and Borrowings

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA17 Borrowing

Borrowing - Categorised by type	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Parent municipality										
Annuity and Bullet Loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		4.791	112	3.109	15.679	10.808	10.808	9.726	29.759	15.151
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipality sub-total	1	**4.791**	**29.543**	**42.102**	**15.679**	**10.808**	**10.808**	**9.726**	**29.759**	**15.151**
Entities										
Annuity and Bullet Loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		4.791	112	3.109	15.679	10.808	10.808	9.726	29.759	15.151
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entities sub-total	1	**4.791**	**29.543**	**42.102**	**15.679**	**10.808**	**10.808**	**9.726**	**29.759**	**15.151**
Total Borrowing	1	**9.581**	**59.086**	**84.204**	**31.358**	**21.615**	**21.615**	**19.452**	**59.517**	**30.301**



3.7.14 Auditor General's Opinion

- For AG opinion, refer to *Audit Report* ***(See attachment 23: Audit Report)***
- For AG Corrective Action Plan ***(See attachment 24: AG Corrective Action Plan)***

The municipality made available an action plan to ensure a clean audit, as means to avert obtaining an unqualified audit.

For effective service delivery,the municipality further puts up an additional plan called operation bounce back for reconciliation to monitor performance per department on monthly basis. The plan has a timeframe which includes details of the issue which needs to be addressed, the person responsible for that corrective action and progress status. It must be noted that this plan is not for G findings, but set up to ensure departments are on track with major issues that need immediate attention.

3.7.15 Part 2 Main Budget Tables

Total operating revenue is R 1,174 billion and increase by R 49 million over the 2022/23 MTREF.

Total operating expenditure excluding capital expenditure for the 2022/23 budget will be R 1,172 billion and overall budgeted performance is showing a surplus of R 3.043 million. The budget performance also includes non-cash item for depreciation and asset impairment to the value of R 101.6 million.

Capital expenditure for the year as per the budget amounts to R 184 million. This budget is funded through transfer's recognized capital, internal funds, and borrowings.

3.7.15.1 Annual Budget Tables

The following are the main budget tables as required in terms of section 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.



Table 138: Table A1 - Budgeted Summary

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Financial Performance										
Property rates	**405.472**	428.308	447.331	475.785	475.785	475.785	382.339	498.623	520.563	543.988
Service charges	174.211	187.077	195.945	238.253	238.186	238.186	108.149	253.618	266.802	278.808
Investment revenue	4.129	4.670	3.513	4.500	5.150	5.150	2.631	5.397	5.635	5.888
Transfers recognised - operational	222.144	267.372	289.550	257.885	259.456	259.456	193.816	285.102	304.105	326.923
Other own revenue	71.438	56.072	131.231	148.215	147.464	147.464	71.880	131.888	125.960	123.142
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**877.393**	**943.500**	**1.067.571**	**1.124.639**	**1.126.042**	**1.126.042**	**758.814**	**1.174.628**	**1.223.064**	**1.278.749**
Employee costs	403.412	418.354	428.524	415.480	423.092	423.092	288.135	447.279	456.489	477.281
Remuneration of councillors	27.360	29.909	28.366	31.434	27.222	27.222	17.480	31.434	32.817	34.294
Depreciation & asset impairment	118.290	92.725	102.187	91.916	91.916	91.916	64.060	101.619	106.090	110.864
Finance charges	3.033	5.606	11.088	5.673	5.673	5.673	182	12.922	13.491	14.098
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	102.589	113.592	118.677	137.906	139.367	139.367	74.203	149.809	155.672	162.677
Transfers and grants	4.578	8.486	6.635	7.349	7.982	7.982	2.994	13.178	12.492	13.157
Other expenditure	369.604	395.205	347.870	426.954	430.497	430.497	220.558	415.344	422.844	433.375
Total Expenditure	**1.028.866**	**1.063.877**	**1.043.347**	**1.116.711**	**1.125.748**	**1.125.748**	**667.613**	**1.171.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(151.473)**	**(120.378)**	**24.224**	**7.928**	**293**	**293**	**91.201**	**3.043**	**23.170**	**33.004**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	107.639	81.858	77.193	133.599	149.510	149.510	66.496	132.360	113.200	122.348
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions) &										
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)	94.596	15.628	12.008	11.668	11.668	11.668	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	**50.762**	**(22.892)**		**153.195**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**157.696**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**50.762**	**(22.892)**	**–**	**153.195**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**157.696**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	**78.687**	103.519	122.036	161.345	178.136	178.136	95.904	172.044	139.502	149.488
Transfers recognised - capital	**59.747**	65.530	81.319	127.134	136.126	136.126	84.328	115.052	98.435	106.572
Borrowing	**–**	–	–	8.476	10.316	10.316	3.398	7.166	–	–
Internally generated funds	**23.808**	5.232	15.377	25.735	31.433	31.433	8.178	49.826	41.067	42.915
Total sources of capital funds	**83.555**	70.762	96.697	161.345	177.876	177.876	95.904	172.044	139.502	149.488
Financial position										
Total current assets	**278.210**	350.576	487.753	407.822	537.501	537.501	636.286	553.761	909.040	900.561
Total non current assets	**1.746.243**	1.776.808	1.799.588	1.843.645	1.888.416	1.888.416	1.867.723	1.878.708	1.893.356	1.961.580
Total current liabilities	**209.538**	255.999	296.740	255.305	280.001	280.001	307.838	321.834	550.628	462.653
Total non current liabilities	**126.391**	141.716	166.210	121.596	160.054	160.054	181.329	150.842	147.923	109.330
Community wealth/Equity	**1.632.270**	1.722.090	1.824.390	1.874.799	1.985.862	1.985.862	2.177.005	1.959.793	2.103.768	2.276.349
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	**873.966**	1.023.922	1.149.873	161.281	117.825	117.825	–	170.679	433.344	466.120
Net cash from (used) investing	**(131.840)**	(82.744)	(106.497)	(151.251)	(160.258)	(160.258)	–	(179.130)	(154.547)	(165.555)
Net cash from (used) financing	**(2.804)**	(14.469)	(18.280)	(2.367)	(11.313)	(11.313)	–	(19.098)	(2.981)	(25.534)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	**1.078.575**	**1.512.472**	**1.662.457**	**666.905**	**89.326**	**(53.746)**	**–**	**115.523**	**391.340**	**666.370**
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	**61.053**	101.204	143.072	58.746	88.518	88.518	156.124	115.523	344.917	217.768
Application of cash and investments	**4.652**	2.766	(33.776)	(18.890)	(104.380)	(104.380)	257.649	(79.776)	111.896	(90.402)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	**56.401**	**98.438**	**176.848**	**77.635**	**192.898**	**192.898**	**(101.524)**	**195.300**	**233.021**	**308.170**
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	**1.746.243**	1.776.808	1.799.588	1.843.645	1.888.416	1.888.416	1.888.416	1.878.708	1.893.356	1.961.580
Depreciation	**87.648**	92.517	96.214	89.797	89.797	89.797	89.797	99.500	103.878	108.553
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	**21.330**	12.761	19.865	58.813	57.927	57.927	57.927	60.232	50.712	51.398
Repairs and Maintenance	**–**	2.830	49.139	48.297	48.297	48.297	48.297	54.115	56.488	59.029
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	4.381	4.381	4.673	4.980
Revenue cost of free services provided	**60.687**	76.158	67.365	158.068	158.068	158.068	156.552	156.552	163.441	170.795
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
Refuse:	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	23	23

- Table A1 is a budget summary and provides a concise overview of the municipality's budget from all the major financial perspectives (financial performance, capital expenditure and funding sources, financial position, cash flow, MFMA funding compliance and asset management).



- The table provides an overview of the amounts approved by Council for operating performance, resources deployed to capital expenditure, financial position, cash, and funding compliance, as well as the municipality's commitment to eliminating basic service delivery backlogs.

Table 139: Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue - Functional										
Governance and administration		**636.640**	**685.361**	**758.880**	**737.029**	**739.655**	**739.655**	**791.303**	**834.554**	**881.531**
Executive and council		186.054	205.945	267.278	233.214	233.214	233.214	260.646	280.634	302.772
Finance and administration		450.585	479.416	491.601	503.815	506.441	506.441	530.657	553.920	578.759
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**164.022**	**48.373**	**72.145**	**94.146**	**96.633**	**96.633**	**72.795**	**69.679**	**64.040**
Community and social services		107.961	13.855	14.724	16.085	15.181	15.181	15.739	15.780	16.475
Sport and recreation		63	44	42	46	46	46	48	50	52
Public safety		748	481	418	–	168	168	176	184	192
Housing		55.250	33.993	56.961	78.015	81.238	81.238	56.832	53.665	47.322
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**91.426**	**102.428**	**111.006**	**177.432**	**190.351**	**190.351**	**168.251**	**154.846**	**159.868**
Planning and development		7.866	7.627	81.693	139.504	155.879	155.879	132.124	117.129	120.454
Road transport		83.508	94.454	28.878	37.579	34.098	34.098	35.735	37.307	38.986
Environmental protection		51	347	435	349	374	374	392	409	428
Trading services		**184.763**	**200.544**	**206.813**	**254.318**	**253.668**	**253.668**	**270.411**	**272.771**	**291.046**
Energy sources		130.595	143.403	142.122	175.039	175.422	175.422	189.193	194.323	209.067
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		54.168	57.141	64.691	79.279	78.246	78.246	81.218	78.448	81.978
Other	4	**2.777**	**4.279**	**7.928**	**6.980**	**6.912**	**6.912**	**4.228**	**4.414**	**4.613**
Total Revenue - Functional	2	**1.079.628**	**1.040.986**	**1.156.771**	**1.269.906**	**1.287.220**	**1.287.220**	**1.306.988**	**1.336.264**	**1.401.097**
Expenditure - Functional										
Governance and administration		**404.842**	**570.193**	**414.342**	**405.065**	**401.920**	**401.920**	**456.093**	**460.037**	**480.651**
Executive and council		142.438	146.481	122.182	55.516	44.116	44.116	44.701	46.668	48.768
Finance and administration		231.352	392.220	267.878	320.170	327.584	327.584	375.353	375.745	392.565
Internal audit		31.052	31.492	24.282	29.379	30.219	30.219	36.039	37.625	39.318
Community and public safety		**138.610**	**132.771**	**136.996**	**175.692**	**177.414**	**177.414**	**160.167**	**155.750**	**154.546**
Community and social services		25.967	28.424	30.674	33.027	33.615	33.615	38.966	40.680	42.511
Sport and recreation		4.652	5.243	4.715	5.016	4.926	4.926	5.424	5.663	5.917
Public safety		42.256	48.237	35.193	47.418	46.008	46.008	49.505	51.684	54.009
Housing		65.734	50.866	66.415	90.232	92.866	92.866	66.272	57.723	52.108
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**190.683**	**27.732**	**189.127**	**203.067**	**209.134**	**209.134**	**210.333**	**223.855**	**234.032**
Planning and development		28.253	32.878	36.003	45.381	44.644	44.644	50.101	51.352	53.766
Road transport		143.512	(22.205)	136.666	133.496	138.366	138.366	132.540	143.591	150.053
Environmental protection		18.918	17.059	16.458	24.190	26.124	26.124	27.693	28.912	30.213
Trading services		**284.315**	**299.783**	**301.868**	**326.684**	**332.457**	**332.457**	**338.477**	**353.450**	**369.410**
Energy sources		117.732	128.314	131.308	151.016	152.150	152.150	164.112	171.032	178.783
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		166.583	171.469	170.560	175.668	180.307	180.307	174.365	182.418	190.627
Other	4	**4.925**	**2.929**	**2.447**	**6.303**	**4.824**	**4.824**	**6.515**	**6.802**	**7.108**
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	**1.023.375**	**1.033.408**	**1.044.780**	**1.116.811**	**1.125.748**	**1.125.748**	**1.171.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**56.254**	**7.578**	**111.991**	**153.095**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

- Table A2 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to revenue and expenditure per standard classification. The modified GFS standard classification divides the municipal services into 15 functional areas. Municipal revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure are then classified in terms if each of these functional areas which enables the National Treasury to compile 'whole of government' reports.



- Note that as a general principle the revenues for the Trading Services should exceed their expenditures. The table highlights that both Electricity function and Waste management function can finance its services. As both service charges are reflecting a surplus.

- Other functions that show a deficit between revenue and expenditure are being financed from rates revenues, other revenue sources and transfers recognized operational from both National and provincial departments.

Table 140: Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure by Vote)

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Executive and Council		186.054	205.945	267.278	233.214	233.214	233.214	260.646	280.634	302.772
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		450.585	479.416	491.601	503.815	506.441	506.441	530.657	553.920	578.759
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		107.961	13.855	14.724	16.085	15.181	15.181	15.739	15.780	16.475
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		63	44	42	46	46	46	48	50	52
Vote 6 - Public Safety		748	481	418	–	168	168	176	184	192
Vote 7 - Housing		55.250	33.993	56.961	78.015	81.238	81.238	56.832	53.665	47.322
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		7.866	7.627	81.693	139.504	155.879	155.879	132.124	117.129	120.454
Vote 10 - Road Transport		83.508	94.454	28.878	37.579	34.098	34.098	35.735	37.307	38.986
Vote 11 - Environmental Protection		51	347	435	349	374	374	392	409	428
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		130.595	143.403	142.122	175.039	175.422	175.422	189.193	194.323	209.067
Vote 13 - Other		2.777	4.279	7.928	6.980	6.912	6.912	4.228	4.414	4.613
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		54.168	57.141	64.691	79.279	78.246	78.246	81.218	78.448	81.978
Total Revenue by Vote	2	**1.079.628**	**1.040.986**	**1.156.771**	**1.269.906**	**1.287.220**	**1.287.220**	**1.306.988**	**1.336.264**	**1.401.097**
Expenditure by Vote *to be appropriated*	1									
Vote 1 - Executive and Council		142.438	146.481	122.182	55.516	44.116	44.116	44.701	46.668	48.768
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		208.753	361.106	233.142	287.808	289.922	289.922	334.780	333.386	348.301
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		53.651	62.606	59.018	61.741	67.881	67.881	76.612	79.983	83.582
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		25.967	28.424	30.674	33.027	33.615	33.615	38.966	40.680	42.511
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		4.652	5.243	4.715	5.016	4.926	4.926	5.424	5.663	5.917
Vote 6 - Public Safety		42.256	48.237	35.193	47.418	46.008	46.008	49.505	51.684	54.009
Vote 7 - Housing		65.734	50.866	66.415	90.232	92.866	92.866	66.272	57.723	52.108
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		28.253	32.878	36.003	45.381	44.644	44.644	50.101	51.352	53.766
Vote 10 - Road Transport		143.512	(22.205)	136.666	133.496	138.366	138.366	132.540	143.591	150.053
Vote 11 - Environmental Protection		18.918	17.059	16.458	24.190	26.124	26.124	27.693	28.912	30.213
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		117.732	128.314	131.308	151.016	152.150	152.150	164.112	171.032	178.783
Vote 13 - Other		4.925	2.929	2.447	6.303	4.824	4.824	6.515	6.802	7.108
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		166.583	171.469	170.560	175.668	180.307	180.307	174.365	182.418	190.627
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	**1.023.375**	**1.033.408**	**1.044.780**	**1.116.811**	**1.125.748**	**1.125.748**	**1.171.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	**56.254**	**7.578**	**111.991**	**153.095**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**

Table A3 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to the revenue and expenditure per municipal vote. This table facilitates the view of the budgeted operating performance in relation to the organizational structure of the Municipality. This means it is possible to present the operating surplus or deficit of a vote.



Table 141: Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	405.472	428.308	447.331	475.785	475.785	475.785	382.339	498.623	520.563	543.988
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	123.072	134.602	141.263	169.514	170.147	170.147	108.149	182.857	192.928	201.610
Service charges - water revenue	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	51.139	52.475	54.682	68.739	68.039	68.039	–	70.761	73.874	77.199
Rental of facilities and equipment		3.034	5.542	3.785	466	2.443	2.443	1.836	2.610	2.725	2.848
Interest earned - external investments		4.129	4.670	3.513	4.500	5.150	5.150	2.631	5.397	5.635	5.888
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		20.914	22.979	28.226	24.092	23.272	23.272	20.205	24.389	25.462	26.608
Dividends received		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits		17.374	8.973	16.546	20.764	21.064	21.064	15.663	22.158	23.133	24.174
Licences and permits		7.370	6.148	5.567	11.698	7.424	7.424	5.329	7.824	8.168	8.536
Agency services		3.645	3.101	5.400	4.000	4.670	4.670	3.324	4.894	5.110	5.339
Transfers and subsidies		222.144	267.372	289.550	257.885	259.456	259.456	193.816	285.102	304.105	326.923
Other revenue	2	7.393	6.804	66.113	87.194	88.590	88.590	25.523	70.013	61.362	55.637
Gains		11.708	2.526	5.594	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**877.393**	**943.500**	**1.067.571**	**1.124.639**	**1.126.042**	**1.126.042**	**758.814**	**1.174.628**	**1.223.064**	**1.278.749**
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	403.412	418.354	428.524	415.480	423.092	423.092	288.135	447.279	456.489	477.281
Remuneration of councillors		27.360	29.909	28.366	31.434	27.222	27.222	17.480	31.434	32.817	34.294
Debt impairment	3	22.552	70.256	24.530	9.600	9.600	9.600	2.485	9.984	10.423	10.892
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	118.290	92.725	102.187	91.916	91.916	91.916	64.060	101.619	106.090	110.864
Finance charges		3.033	5.606	11.088	5.673	5.673	5.673	182	12.922	13.491	14.098
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	92.103	101.930	108.129	125.067	125.067	125.067	74.203	137.074	142.321	148.726
Inventory consumed	8	10.487	11.662	10.547	12.839	14.300	14.300	–	12.735	13.351	13.951
Contracted services		194.165	182.898	190.476	250.244	257.445	257.445	134.444	244.881	245.035	247.594
Transfers and subsidies		4.578	8.486	8.710	7.349	7.982	7.982	2.994	13.178	12.492	13.157
Other expenditure	4, 5	152.886	141.770	130.200	167.210	163.452	163.452	83.629	160.480	167.386	174.889
Losses		–	281	2.663	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		**1.028.866**	**1.063.877**	**1.045.421**	**1.116.811**	**1.125.748**	**1.125.748**	**667.613**	**1.171.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(151.473)**	**(120.378)**	**22.149**	**7.828**	**293**	**293**	**91.201**	**3.043**	**23.170**	**33.004**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		107.639	81.858	77.193	133.599	149.510	149.510	66.496	132.360	113.200	122.348
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)	6	–	–	9.669	11.668	11.668	11.668	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)		94.596	15.628	2.339	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		50.762	**(22.892)**	**111.350**	**153.095**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**157.696**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions											
Taxation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		**50.762**	**(22.892)**	**111.350**	**153.095**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**157.696**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Attributable to minorities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		**50.762**	**(22.892)**	**111.350**	**153.095**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**157.696**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**50.762**	**(22.892)**	**111.350**	**153.095**	**161.471**	**161.471**	**157.696**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**

Explanatory notes to Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

1. Total operating revenue is R1,174 billion and total capital revenue is R 132.3 million in 2022/23
2. Total revenue for 2022/23 financial year is R1.306 billion.
3. Revenue to be generated from property rates is R498.6 million in the 2022/23 financial year therefore remains a main funding source for the municipality.
4. Transfers recognized – operating includes the local government equitable share and other operating grants from national and provincial government amounts to R285.1 million. It needs to be noted that in real terms the grants receipts from national government are growing rapidly over the MTREF. The municipality is not grant dependent since major part of revenue is own funding however we still must ensure that we collect every single cent that is due to us.



Table 142: Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by Vote, Standard Classification and Funding Source

Vote Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	2										
Vote 1 - Executive and Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Road Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - Environmental Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	2										
Vote 1 - Executive and Council		126	40	494	225	225	225	–	20	21	22
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		580	31.932	21.297	3.164	4.165	4.165	–	3.075	2.155	2.252
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		206	189	46	100	154	154	–	185	193	202
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		20.819	18.818	8.091	5.087	2.617	2.617	–	200	–	–
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	47	960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	222	3.940	6.940	6.940	–	5.340	5.575	5.826
Vote 7 - Housing		7.203	–	50	–	140	140	–	273	284	297
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		20.570	9.950	36.704	86.781	93.283	93.283	–	90.693	81.966	84.015
Vote 10 - Road Transport		18.980	36.536	45.213	40.382	45.111	45.111	–	55.106	46.459	48.500
Vote 11 - Environmental Protection		–	165	0	900	900	900	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		3.787	2.465	1.902	13.566	15.576	15.576	–	15.348	1.487	6.950
Vote 13 - Other		–	2.593	4.405	3.173	4.983	4.983	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		17.170	784	2.652	4.026	4.042	4.042	–	1.804	1.362	1.423
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		**89.441**	**103.519**	**122.036**	**161.345**	**178.136**	**178.136**	**–**	**172.044**	**139.502**	**149.488**
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		**89.441**	**103.519**	**122.036**	**161.345**	**178.136**	**178.136**	**–**	**172.044**	**139.502**	**149.488**
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		**913**	**32.162**	**21.837**	**3.489**	**4.544**	**4.544**	**747**	**3.280**	**2.369**	**2.476**
Executive and council		126	40	494	225	225	225	182	20	21	22
Finance and administration		786	32.122	21.297	3.164	4.222	4.222	472	3.075	2.155	2.252
Internal audit		–	–	46	100	98	98	93	185	193	202
Community and public safety		**28.021**	**18.865**	**9.323**	**9.027**	**9.697**	**9.697**	**3.613**	**5.813**	**5.859**	**6.123**
Community and social services		20.819	18.818	8.091	5.087	2.617	2.617	1.434	200	–	–
Sport and recreation		–	47	960	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public safety		–	–	222	3.940	6.940	6.940	2.179	5.340	5.575	5.826
Housing		7.203	–	50	–	140	140	–	273	284	297
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**29.218**	**46.651**	**81.917**	**128.064**	**139.294**	**139.294**	**82.779**	**145.800**	**128.425**	**132.515**
Planning and development		10.237	9.950	36.704	86.781	93.283	93.283	45.567	90.693	81.966	84.015
Road transport		18.980	36.536	45.213	40.382	45.111	45.111	36.776	55.106	46.459	48.500
Environmental protection		–	165	0	900	900	900	437	–	–	–
Trading services		**20.535**	**3.249**	**4.554**	**17.593**	**19.618**	**19.618**	**6.126**	**17.152**	**2.848**	**8.373**
Energy sources		3.787	2.465	1.902	13.566	15.576	15.576	5.622	15.348	1.487	6.950
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		16.748	784	2.652	4.026	4.042	4.042	503	1.804	1.362	1.423
Other		**–**	**2.593**	**4.405**	**3.173**	**4.983**	**4.983**	**2.640**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	**78.687**	**103.519**	**122.036**	**161.345**	**178.136**	**178.136**	**95.904**	**172.044**	**139.502**	**149.488**
Funded by:											
National Government		50.265	62.497	62.223	113.638	115.300	115.300	70.899	115.052	98.435	106.572
Provincial Government		9.482	3.032	10.689	3.350	10.680	10.680	3.504	–	–	–
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)		–	–	8.407	10.146	10.146	10.146	9.925	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	4	**59.747**	**65.530**	**81.319**	**127.134**	**136.126**	**136.126**	**84.328**	**115.052**	**98.435**	**106.572**
Borrowing	6	–	–	–	8.476	10.316	10.316	3.398	7.166	–	–
Internally generated funds		23.808	5.232	15.377	25.735	31.433	31.433	8.178	49.826	41.067	42.915
Total Capital Funding	7	**83.555**	**70.762**	**96.697**	**161.345**	**177.876**	**177.876**	**95.904**	**172.044**	**139.502**	**149.488**

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification, and funding source

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification, and funding source



- Table A5 is a breakdown of the capital programme in relation to capital expenditure by municipal vote (multi-year and single-year appropriations); capital expenditure by standard classification; and the funding sources necessary to fund the capital budget, including information on capital transfers from national and provincial departments.
- The MFMA provides that a municipality may approve multi-year or single-year capital budget appropriations.
- Single-year capital expenditure has been appropriated at R 183.783 million (Excl. VAT) forthe 2022/23 financial year.
- Unlike multi-year capital appropriations, single-year appropriations relate to expenditure that will be incurred in the specific budget year such as the procurement of vehicles and specialized tools and equipment. The budget appropriations for the two outer years are indicative allocations based on the departmental business plans as informed by the IDP and will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess the relevance of the expenditure in relation to the strategic objectives and service deliveryimperatives of the municipality. For the purpose of funding assessment of the MTREF,these appropriations have been included but no commitments will be incurred againstsingle-year appropriations for the two outer-years.
- The capital programme is funded from capital and provincial grants and transfers andinternally generated funds.
- Capital Projects expenditure and funding in Table A5 have been budgeted for excluding VAT.



Table 143: Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash		(13.168)	13.953	21.021	(28.505)	(33.533)	(33.533)	(50.460)	(6.528)	222.866	95.717
Call investment deposits	1	74.221	87.251	122.051	87.251	122.051	122.051	206.585	122.051	122.051	122.051
Consumer debtors	1	146.976	190.326	224.056	274.809	308.409	308.409	325.741	294.403	368.243	445.202
Other debtors		65.478	55.904	117.573	71.671	139.295	139.295	151.370	140.390	192.081	233.421
Current portion of long-term receivables		–	–	143	–	143	143	143	143	143	143
Inventory	2	4.703	3.142	2.908	2.596	1.135	1.135	2.908	3.301	3.656	4.027
Total current assets		**278.210**	**350.576**	**487.753**	**407.822**	**537.501**	**537.501**	**636.286**	**553.761**	**909.040**	**900.561**
Non current assets											
Long-term receivables		–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment property		197.751	200.147	205.741	200.147	205.741	205.741	220.154	205.741	205.741	205.741
Investment in Associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	3	1.546.186	1.574.471	1.591.530	1.639.984	1.679.519	1.679.519	1.645.187	1.668.460	1.680.822	1.746.657
Biological		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible		580	370	246	1.672	1.086	1.086	246	2.436	4.722	7.111
Other non-current assets		1.726	1.820	2.071	1.841	2.071	2.071	2.136	2.071	2.071	2.071
Total non current assets		**1.746.243**	**1.776.808**	**1.799.588**	**1.843.645**	**1.888.416**	**1.888.416**	**1.867.723**	**1.878.708**	**1.893.356**	**1.961.580**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2.024.453**	**2.127.383**	**2.287.341**	**2.251.467**	**2.425.917**	**2.425.917**	**2.504.009**	**2.432.469**	**2.802.396**	**2.862.141**
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	4	8.550	8.938	5.161	8.519	475	475	(19.892)	1.378	6.520	6.520
Consumer deposits		29.517	30.691	32.039	31.162	32.510	32.510	32.501	33.452	33.514	33.580
Trade and other payables	4	166.686	178.962	220.515	199.302	207.991	207.991	254.133	247.979	471.569	383.528
Provisions		4.786	37.407	39.025	16.321	39.025	39.025	41.095	39.025	39.025	39.025
Total current liabilities		**209.538**	**255.999**	**296.740**	**255.305**	**280.001**	**280.001**	**307.838**	**321.834**	**550.628**	**462.653**
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		4.791	29.543	42.102	31.255	35.947	35.947	41.872	26.734	23.815	(14.778)
Provisions		121.600	112.174	124.108	90.341	124.108	124.108	139.457	124.108	124.108	124.108
Total non current liabilities		**126.391**	**141.716**	**166.210**	**121.596**	**160.054**	**160.054**	**181.329**	**150.842**	**147.923**	**109.330**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**335.929**	**397.715**	**462.950**	**376.901**	**440.055**	**440.055**	**489.167**	**472.676**	**698.551**	**571.983**
NET ASSETS	5	**1.688.523**	**1.729.668**	**1.824.390**	**1.874.566**	**1.985.862**	**1.985.862**	**2.014.842**	**1.959.793**	**2.103.846**	**2.290.158**
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		1.526.360	1.610.446	1.712.746	1.763.155	1.874.217	1.874.217	2.065.360	1.848.149	1.992.123	2.164.704
Reserves	4	105.910	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	**1.632.270**	**1.722.090**	**1.824.390**	**1.874.799**	**1.985.862**	**1.985.862**	**2.177.005**	**1.959.793**	**2.103.768**	**2.276.349**

Explanatory notes to Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

- Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice and improves understand ability for councillors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).
- This format of presenting the statement of financial position is aligned to GRAP1, which is generally aligned to the international version which presents Assets less Liabilities as "accounting" Community Wealth. The order of items within each group illustrates items in order of liquidity; i.e. assets readily converted to cash, or liabilities immediately required to be met from cash, appear first.
- Call investments deposits;
- Consumer debtors;
- Property, plant and equipment;
- Trade and other payables;
- Provisions non-current;
- Changes in net assets; and
- Reserves

The statement of financial position shows that the municipality is financially health as assets exceeds liabilities.



Table 144: Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		117.883	371.333	406.074	427.547	426.737	426.737	–	468.731	489.355	511.376
Service charges		123.142	181.072	200.532	214.430	214.428	214.428	–	230.315	242.271	253.174
Other revenue		255.013	59.364	63.997	41.190	37.534	37.534	–	45.318	31.652	33.077
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	246.760	283.702	386.761	334.018	347.133	347.133	–	341.677	351.438	367.900
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	131.168	128.451	92.509	139.731	135.057	135.057	–	132.360	113.200	122.348
Interest		–	–	–	4.500	5.150	5.150	–	5.397	5.635	5.888
Dividends		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		–	–	–	(1.001.811)	(1.035.193)	(1.035.193)	–	(1.027.019)	(762.210)	(787.935)
Finance charges		–	–	–	(5.673)	(5.673)	(5.673)	–	(12.922)	(26.019)	(27.190)
Transfers and Grants	1	–	–	–	7.349	(7.349)	(7.349)	–	(13.178)	(11.979)	(12.518)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**873.966**	**1.023.922**	**1.149.873**	**161.281**	**117.825**	**117.825**	**–**	**170.679**	**433.344**	**466.120**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		–	–	–	11.668	11.668	11.668	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments											
Capital assets		(131.840)	(82.744)	(106.497)	(162.919)	(171.926)	(171.926)	–	(179.130)	(154.547)	(165.555)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(131.840)**	**(82.744)**	**(106.497)**	**(151.251)**	**(160.258)**	**(160.258)**	**–**	**(179.130)**	**(154.547)**	**(165.555)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing		–	–	–	8.476	8.476	8.476	–	7.976	21.452	–
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		(2.804)	(1.223)	(1.348)	(471)	(471)	(471)	–	1.412	(62)	(66)
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		–	(13.246)	(16.932)	(10.372)	(19.318)	(19.318)	–	(28.486)	(24.371)	(25.468)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(2.804)**	**(14.469)**	**(18.280)**	**(2.367)**	**(11.313)**	**(11.313)**	**–**	**(19.098)**	**(2.981)**	**(25.534)**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		**739.322**	**926.709**	**1.025.096**	**7.663**	**(53.746)**	**(53.746)**	**–**	**(27.548)**	**275.816**	**275.030**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	**339.253**	**585.763**	**637.361**	**659.242**	**143.072**	**–**	**–**	**143.072**	**115.523**	**391.340**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	**1.078.575**	**1.512.472**	**1.662.457**	**666.905**	**89.326**	**(53.746)**	**–**	**115.523**	**391.340**	**666.370**

Explanatory notes to Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

1. The budgeted cash flow statement is the first measurement in determining if the budget is funded.
2. It shows the expected level of cash in-flow versus cash out-flow that is likely toresult from the implementation of the budget.
3. The cash levels of the Municipality are not stabilized overthe MTREF and prior years.
4. In 2022/23 the cash flow starts to turn around and improvesagain.
5. The 2022/23 MTREF has been informed by the planning principle of ensuringadequate cash reserves over the medium-term.
6. Cash flow reflect a positive balance after defraying all the expenditure for thefinancial year.



Table 145: Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	1.078.575	1.512.472	1.662.457	666.905	89.326	(53.746)	–	115.523	391.340	666.370
Other current investments > 90 days		(1.017.522)	(1.411.268)	(1.519.385)	(608.159)	(808)	142.264	156.124	(0)	(46.423)	(448.602)
Non current assets - Investments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash and investments available:		**61.053**	**101.204**	**143.072**	**58.746**	**88.518**	**88.518**	**156.124**	**115.523**	**344.917**	**217.768**
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers		28.201	39.579	48.336	33.249	30.283	30.283	98.566	48.336	48.336	(54.580)
Unspent borrowing		9.581	59.086	84.204	31.358	21.615	21.615		19.452	59.517	30.301
Statutory requirements	2	–	–	–	18.103	19.659	19.659	26.546	19.765	49.993	68.904
Other working capital requirements	3	(33.130)	(95.899)	(166.316)	(118.529)	(215.570)	(215.570)	90.834	(206.962)	(85.583)	(174.661)
Other provisions		–	–	–	16.321	39.025	39.025	41.095	39.025	39.025	39.025
Long term investments committed	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	–	–	–	608	608	608	608	608	608	608
Total Application of cash and investments:		**4.652**	**2.766**	**(33.776)**	**(18.890)**	**(104.380)**	**(104.380)**	**257.649**	**(79.776)**	**111.896**	**(90.402)**
Surplus(shortfall)		**56.401**	**98.438**	**176.848**	**77.635**	**192.898**	**192.898**	**(101.524)**	**195.300**	**233.021**	**308.170**

Explanatory notes to Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

a. The cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation is aligned to the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 – Funding a Municipal Budget.
b. In essence the table evaluates the funding levels of the budget by firstly forecasting the cash and investments at year end and secondly reconciling the available funding to the liabilities/commitments that exist.
c. The outcome of this exercise would either be a surplus or deficit. A deficit would indicate that the applications exceed the cash and investments available and would be indicative of non-compliance with the MFMA requirements that the municipality's budget must be "funded".
d. Non-compliance with section 18 of the MFMA is assumed because a shortfall would indirectly indicate that the annual budget is not appropriately funded.
e. From the table for the municipality is operating at a surplus.
f. Considering the requirements of section 18 of the MFMA, it can be concluded that the adopted 2021/22 MTREF was funded as it reflects a positive balance in funding measurement.
g. This reflects that the budget will be able to pay it expenditure for the current year and be able to pay it obligations. It is assumed that all grants will be spend 100% and if not, it is cash backed since our budget reflect a positive after all the current years expenditure paid and its liabilities.

As part of the budgeting and planning guidelines that informed the compilation of the 2021/22 MTREF the end objective of the medium-term framework was to ensure the budget is funded aligned to section 18 of the MFM



Table 146: Table A9 - Asset Management

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										
Total New Assets	1	148.885	123.500	120.301	102.532	142.089	142.089	114.856	88.791	98.089
Roads Infrastructure		23.606	51.270	33.292	46.530	76.438	76.438	44.417	34.236	35.708
Storm water Infrastructure		9.114	15.882	3.470	4.783	4.791	4.791	2.609	2.723	2.846
Electrical Infrastructure		8.300	10.893	(9.322)	11.566	13.301	13.301	12.435	1.487	6.950
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	1.300	1.300	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		24.390	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***65.409***	***78.045***	***27.441***	***62.879***	***96.339***	***96.339***	***59.461***	***38.446***	***45.505***
Community Facilities		133.649	59.222	8.491	8.330	10.485	10.485	13.913	9.388	9.792
Sport and Recreation Facilities		4.048	4.314	3.580	2.409	2.761	2.761	3.913	3.521	3.672
Community Assets		***137.696***	***63.536***	***12.071***	***10.739***	***13.246***	***13.246***	***17.826***	***12.909***	***13.464***
Heritage Assets		**74**	–	**150**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		1.646	2.325	17.087	19.222	17.168	17.168	8.261	8.624	9.012
Housing		0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		***1.646***	***2.325***	***17.087***	***19.222***	***17.168***	***17.168***	***8.261***	***8.624***	***9.012***
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Intangible Assets		***(183)***	–	–	***1.240***	***840***	***840***	***2.190***	***2.286***	***2.389***
Computer Equipment		**(43.039)**	**(40.048)**	**6.570**	**4.234**	**5.884**	**5.884**	**5.298**	**4.488**	**4.690**
Furniture and Office Equipment		**(4.404)**	**(2.889)**	**1.644**	**1.657**	**2.009**	**2.009**	**1.749**	**1.502**	**1.570**
Machinery and Equipment		**(7.622)**	**(13.613)**	**1.098**	**2.560**	**6.603**	**6.603**	**2.120**	**1.796**	**1.876**
Transport Assets		**(693)**	**36.144**	**51.841**	–	–	–	**17.950**	**18.740**	**19.583**
Land		–	–	**2.400**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	2	14.504	20.901	12.255	10.596	9.856	9.856	27.547	14.161	14.770
Roads Infrastructure		23.587	29.679	6.748	6.957	2.153	2.153	15.043	13.535	14.117
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	305	635	2.000	2.250	2.250	2.913	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		(9.083)	(9.083)	–	–	2.609	2.609	8.696	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	(0)	(165)	900	900	900	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***14.504***	***20.901***	***7.219***	***9.857***	***7.912***	***7.912***	***26.652***	***13.535***	***14.117***
Community Facilities		–	–	5.036	435	1.216	1.216	896	626	653
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	304	728	728	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	***5.036***	***739***	***1.944***	***1.944***	***896***	***626***	***653***
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets	6	11.707	19.088	30.149	48.217	44.275	44.275	41.380	36.551	36.629
Roads Infrastructure		2.472	3.049	–	8.696	18.306	18.306	24.702	22.319	22.336
Storm water Infrastructure		–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		130	1.054	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***2.603***	***4.104***	***0***	***8.696***	***18.306***	***18.306***	***24.702***	***22.319***	***22.336***
Community Facilities		2.279	5.806	14.475	39.087	25.439	25.439	16.156	13.762	13.803
Sport and Recreation Facilities		6.825	9.085	15.552	435	530	530	522	469	490
Community Assets		***9.104***	***14.891***	***30.027***	***39.522***	***25.969***	***25.969***	***16.678***	***14.232***	***14.293***
Heritage Assets		–	**94**	**37**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	85	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	–	*85*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure	4	175.096	163.490	162.705	161.345	196.220	196.220	183.783	139.502	149.488
Roads Infrastructure		49.665	83.999	40.041	62.182	96.897	96.897	84.163	70.090	72.161
Storm water Infrastructure		9.114	15.882	3.470	4.783	4.791	4.791	2.609	2.723	2.846
Electrical Infrastructure		8.300	11.198	(8.687)	13.566	15.551	15.551	15.348	1.487	6.950
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	1.300	1.300	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		15.307	(9.083)	–	–	2.609	2.609	8.696	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		130	1.054	(165)	900	900	900	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Infrastructure		*82.516*	*103.050*	*34.659*	*81.431*	*122.557*	*122.557*	*110.815*	*74.300*	*81.957*
Community Facilities		135.928	65.028	28.003	47.852	37.140	37.140	30.965	23.776	24.248
Sport and Recreation Facilities		10.873	13.399	19.132	3.148	4.019	4.019	4.435	3.990	4.162
Community Assets		*146.801*	*78.427*	*47.135*	*51.000*	*41.160*	*41.160*	*35.400*	*27.766*	*28.409*
Heritage Assets		74	94	186	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		1.646	2.325	17.172	19.222	17.168	17.168	8.261	8.624	9.012
Housing		0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		*1.646*	*2.325*	*17.172*	*19.222*	*17.168*	*17.168*	*8.261*	*8.624*	*9.012*
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Intangible Assets		*(183)*	–	–	*1.240*	*840*	*840*	*2.190*	*2.286*	*2.389*
Computer Equipment		(43.039)	(40.048)	6.570	4.234	5.884	5.884	5.298	4.488	4.690
Furniture and Office Equipment		(4.404)	(2.889)	1.644	1.657	2.009	2.009	1.749	1.502	1.570
Machinery and Equipment		(7.622)	(13.613)	1.098	2.560	6.603	6.603	2.120	1.796	1.876
Transport Assets		(693)	36.144	51.841	–	–	–	17.950	18.740	19.583
Land		–	–	2.400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class		175.096	163.490	162.705	161.345	196.220	196.220	183.783	139.502	149.488
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	1.746.243	1.776.808	1.799.588	1.843.645	1.881.027	1.881.027	1.881.751	1.893.356	1.961.580
Roads Infrastructure		723.115	700.037	678.797	745.811	725.429	725.429	718.265	733.623	768.446
Storm water Infrastructure		41.950	49.074	55.566	54.292	60.791	60.791	58.175	60.898	63.744
Electrical Infrastructure		83.587	86.485	88.366	100.051	104.184	104.184	103.714	96.005	107.892
Water Supply Infrastructure		346	346	346	346	1.646	1.646	346	346	346
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		15.408	15.408	15.408	15.408	18.016	18.016	24.103	15.408	15.408
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		130	1.054	1.054	1.954	1.954	1.954	1.854	1.054	1.054
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Infrastructure		*864.536*	*852.404*	*839.538*	*917.862*	*912.530*	*912.530*	*906.457*	*907.334*	*956.890*
Community Assets		588.952	598.736	597.235	589.617	586.092	586.092	595.917	591.213	592.805
Heritage Assets		1.726	1.820	2.071	1.841	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071
Investment properties		197.751	200.147	205.741	200.147	205.741	205.741	205.741	205.741	205.741
Other Assets		0	1.077	18.019	15.396	33.213	33.213	19.588	21.226	22.937
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		580	370	246	1.672	1.086	1.086	2.436	4.722	7.111
Computer Equipment		4.780	4.499	4.490	6.393	8.719	8.719	6.883	8.974	11.367
Furniture and Office Equipment		4.500	4.497	4.984	3.587	5.537	5.537	5.128	4.644	4.463
Machinery and Equipment		4.694	2.337	2.599	4.321	6.875	6.875	3.719	4.070	4.856
Transport Assets		8.939	38.736	52.481	30.623	46.977	46.977	61.627	71.176	81.154
Land		69.785	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185	72.185
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	1.746.243	1.776.808	1.799.588	1.843.645	1.881.027	1.881.027	1.881.751	1.893.356	1.961.580
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		87.648	138.980	139.591	137.493	139.909	139.909	153.615	160.366	168.182
Depreciation	7	87.648	92.517	96.214	89.797	89.797	89.797	99.500	103.878	108.553
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	3	–	46.463	43.377	47.697	50.112	50.112	54.115	56.488	59.629
Roads Infrastructure		–	30.130	25.258	25.497	27.017	27.017	23.817	24.865	25.984
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	2.644	1.927	2.848	3.388	3.388	3.357	3.496	4.253
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		–	*32.774*	*27.185*	*28.346*	*30.406*	*30.406*	*27.174*	*28.361*	*30.237*
Community Facilities		–	211	485	1.100	1.015	1.015	985	1.028	1.074
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	*211*	*485*	*1.100*	*1.015*	*1.015*	*985*	*1.028*	*1.074*
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	2.176	4.856	5.379	5.279	5.279	10.140	10.586	11.063
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	*2.176*	*4.856*	*5.379*	*5.279*	*5.279*	*10.140*	*10.586*	*11.063*
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	2	166	200	150	150	300	313	327
Machinery and Equipment		–	1.397	1.625	3.150	1.150	1.150	2.548	2.660	2.779
Transport Assets		–	9.903	9.059	9.522	12.112	12.112	12.969	13.540	14.149
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		87.648	138.980	139.591	137.493	139.909	139.909	153.615	160.366	168.182
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex		*15.0%*	*24.5%*	*26.1%*	*36.5%*	*27.6%*	*27.6%*	*37.5%*	*36.4%*	*34.4%*
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn		*29.9%*	*43.2%*	*44.1%*	*65.5%*	*60.3%*	*60.3%*	*69.3%*	*48.8%*	*47.3%*
R&M as a % of PPE		*0.0%*	*3.0%*	*2.7%*	*2.9%*	*3.0%*	*0.9%*	*3.2%*	*3.4%*	*3.4%*
Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE		*2.0%*	*5.0%*	*5.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*	*7.0%*	*6.0%*	*6.0%*

Explanatory notes to Table A9 - Asset Management

3 Table A9 provides an overview of municipal capital allocations to building new assets and the renewal of existing assets, as well as spending on repairs and maintenance by asset class.

4 National Treasury has recommended that municipalities should allocate at least 40 per cent of the capital budget to the renewal of existing assets, and allocations to repairs and maintenance should be 8 per cent of PPE. However, since there is a lack of infrastructure in the municipality. Major part of funds is injected to new capital projects, it does not meet this recommendation and funds are directed to new and existing capital asset and while 3.4% to repairs and maintenance.



Table 147: Table A10 - Basic Service Delivery Measurement

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Table A10 Basic service delivery measurement

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Household service targets	1									
Water:										
Piped water inside dwelling		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using public tap (< min.service level)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other water supply (< min.service level)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No water supply		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:										
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flush toilet (with septic tank)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical toilet		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pit toilet (ventilated)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bucket toilet		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No toilet provisions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy:										
Electricity (at least min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	78.746	78.746	78.746
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	78.746	78.746	78.746
Electricity (< min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	2.079	2.079	2.079
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	2.079	2.079	2.079
Total number of households	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	**80.825**	**80.825**	**80.825**
Refuse:										
Removed at least once a week		–	–	–	–	–	–	20.082	20.082	20.082
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	20.082	20.082	20.082
Removed less frequently than once a week		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using communal refuse dump		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using own refuse dump		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rubbish disposal		–	–	–	–	–	–	3.155	3.155	3.155
No rubbish disposal		–	–	–	–	–	–	19.539	19.539	19.539
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	22.694	22.694	22.694
Total number of households	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	**42.776**	**42.776**	**42.776**
Households receiving Free Basic Service	7									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation (free minimum level service)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse (removed at least once a week)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Formal Settlements (R'000)	8									
Water (6 kilolitres per **indigent** household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation (free sanitation service to **indigent households**)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per **indigent** household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse (removed once a week **for indigent households**)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Informal Formal Settlements (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	4.381	4.673	4.980
Total cost of FBS provided		–	–	–	–	–	–	**4.381**	**4.673**	**4.980**
Highest level of free service provided per household										
Property rates (R value threshold)		–	–	–	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Water (kilolitres per household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity (kwh per household per month)		–	–	–	50	50	50	50	50	50
Refuse (average litres per week)		–	–	–	35.370	35.370	35.370	35.820	36.290	36.790
Revenue cost of subsidised services provided (R'000)	9									
Property rates **(tariff adjustment)** (**impermissable values per section 17 of MPRA**)		–	–	–	75.760	75.760	75.760	71.048	74.174	77.512
excess of section 17 of MPRA)		60.687	76.158	67.365	81.588	81.588	81.588	85.504	89.266	93.283
Water **(in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation **(in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity/other energy **(in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse **(in excess of one removal a week for indigent households)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Housing - rental rebates		–	–	–	720	720	720	–	–	–
Housing - top structure subsidies	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue cost of subsidised services provided		**60.687**	**76.158**	**67.365**	**158.068**	**158.068**	**158.068**	**156.552**	**163.441**	**170.795**



Basic Service Delivery Measurement

1 The municipality does not provide services such as water, sanitation, energy and refuse removal.
2 Water and sanitation is provided by UGu District municipality, energy is supplied both by municipality and Eskom.
3 Refuse removal is done in urban area and the rural part of the municipality uses its own dump site.
4 Service delivery Non- financial information is available in the IDP document.

Assumptions used in preparation of the budget over the MTREF

Table 148: Collection and Expenditure Rates

Property rates	90%
Penalties and Collection Charges	80%
Electricity	90%
Refuse Removal	90%
Rental of facilities	72%
Interest earned in investment	100%
Interest earned on outstanding debts	80%
Fines	7.2%
Licenses and Permits	90%
Agency Fees	100%
Transfers and Grants – operational	100%
Transfers and Grants – Capital	100%
Other revenue	40%
Expenditure	
Employee related cost	100%
Remuneration of councilors	100%
Debt impairment	100%
Bulk Purchases	100%
Finance Charges	100%
Contracted services	100%
Transfers and Grants	100%
Other Expenditure	100%
Oher Material	98%



3.7.16 Part 3: Supporting Documentation

3.7.16.1 Overview Of The Annual Budget Process

Section 53 of the MFMA requires the Mayor of the municipality to provide general political guidance in the budget process and the setting of priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition, Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations states that the Mayor of the municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Municipal Manager and senior officials of the municipality meeting under the chairpersonship of the MMC for Finance.

The primary aim of the Budget Steering Committee is to ensure:

1 that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices;
2 that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the Municipality's IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality;
3 That the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritized in the allocation of resources.

3.7.16.2 Budget Process Overview

In terms of section 21 of the MFMA the Mayor is required to table in Council ten months before the start of the new financial year (i.e. in August 2011) a time schedule that sets out the process to revise the IDP and prepare the budget.

The Mayor tabled in Council the required IDP and budget time schedule on 29 August 2021. Key dates applicable to the process were:

July 2021– Prepare joint process plan for IDP, PMS and Budget and advertise draft IDP review;
August 2021–Submit process plan to IDP forum, portfolio committees and council. Liaise with national and provincial governments for planning and budgeting process;
September 2021– Assessment of objectives, strategies and projects against cross cutting issues. Assessment of alignment of IDP strategies & projects for medium term in relation to NSDP and PGDF. Determine funding availability & requirements per sector plan and where relevant prepare business plan/ terms of reference and roll out accordingly;
October 2021 – Review and confirm objectives, strategies and projects at IDPRF workshop. Review capital, institutional, operational, maintenance projects. Estimate available resources and provide guidance for way forward for budgeting;
November 2021–Submit revised projects to Treasury. Submit first Draft IDP to IDP steering committee and council for in principle approval



December 2021 – Submit budget instructions and 2021/22 budget framework to all relevant persons. Submit draft IDP to COGTA for assessment. Preparation of summary of available funds (internal and external);
January 2022 - Council considers the 2021/2022 Mid-year Review and Adjustments Budget;
February 2022 – Assess financial feasibility of proposed new projects based on existing and potential funds. Consideration of draft budget;
March 2022 - Tabling in Council of the draft 2022/23 IDP and 2022/23 Draft MTREF for public consultation;
April 2022 – Public consultation;
May2022 –Finalization of the 2022/23 IDP and 2022/23 MTREF, taking into consideration comments received from the public, comments from National Treasury, and updated information from the most recent Division of Revenue Bill and financial framework; and tabling of the 2022/23 MTREF before Council for consideration and approval.

There were no deviations from the key dates set out in the Budget Time Schedule tabled in Council. These are the IDP and Budget process schedule for individual municipalities and both municipalities did not deviate from processes.

3.7.16.3 IDP and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The Municipality's IDP is its principal strategic planning instrument, which directly guides and informs its planning, budget, management and development actions. This framework is rolled out into objectives, key performance indicators and targets for implementation which directly inform the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. The Process Plan applicable to the fifth revision cycle included the following key IDP processes and deliverables:

- Registration of community needs;
- Compilation of departmental business plans including key performance indicators and targets;
- Financial planning and budgeting process;
- Public participation process;
- Compilation of the SDBIP, and
- The review of the performance management and monitoring processes.

The IDP has been taken into a business and financial planning process leading up to the 2022/23 budget, based on the approved 2021/22 Budget, Mid-year Review and adjustments budget. The business planning process has subsequently been refined in the light of current economic circumstances and the resulting revenue projections.

With the compilation of the 2022/23 budget, each department/function had to review the business planning process, including the setting of priorities and targets after reviewing the mid-year and third quarter performance against the 2022/23 Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. Business planning links back to priority needs and master planning, and essentially informed the detail operating budget appropriations and three-year capital programme.



3.7.16.4 Financial Modelling and Key Planning Drivers

As part of the compilation of the 2022/23 budget, extensive financial modelling was undertaken to ensure affordability and long-term financial sustainability. The following key factors and planning strategies have informed the compilation of the 2022/23 budget:

Municipality growth
Policy priorities and strategic objectives
Asset maintenance
Economic climate and trends (i.e. inflation)
Performance trends
The approved 2021/22 adjustments budget and performance against the SDBIP
Cash Flow Management Strategy
Debtor payment levels
Investment possibilities
The need for tariff increases versus the ability of the community to pay for services;
Improved and sustainable service delivery

In addition to the above, the strategic guidance given in National Treasury's MFMA Circulars 89 and 91 has been taken into consideration in the planning and prioritisation process.

3.7.16.5 Community Consultation

The draft budget was published after the adoption by council on 29 March 2022.

All documents in the appropriate format (electronic and printed) will be provided to National Treasury, and other national and provincial departments in accordance with section 23 of the MFMA, to provide an opportunity for them to make inputs.

Submissions received during the community consultation process and additional information regarding revenue and expenditure and individual capital projects have been addressed, as part of the 2022/23 original budget.

3.7.16.6 Overview of alignment of annual budget with IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realized through a credible integrated developmental planning process.

Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five-year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery.



Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality.

It is important that the IDP developed by municipalities correlate with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area. Applied to the Municipality, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that the Municipality's strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities.

The aim of this revision cycle was to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance. One of the key objectives is therefore to ensure that there exists alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies and the Municipality's response to these requirements.

The national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies of importance include amongst others:

- Green Paper on National Strategic Planning of 2009;
- Government Programme of Action;
- Development Facilitation Act of 1995;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (GGDS);
- National and Provincial spatial development perspectives;
- Relevant sector plans such as transportation, legislation and policy;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIs);
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA);
- National Development Plan (NDP)
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and
- The National Priority Outcomes.

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. The following table highlights the IDP's six strategic objectives for the 2022/23 Budget and further planning refinements that have directly informed the compilation of the budget:



3.7.16.7 IDP Strategic Objectives

2022/23 Financial Year	
1.	Financial Viability
2.	Basic Service delivery and infrastructure
3.	Good governance and public participation
4.	Local economic Development
5.	Municipal transformation and institutional development
6.	Spatial analysis and environmental management

In order to ensure integrated and focused service delivery between all spheres of government it was important for the Municipality to align its budget priorities with that of national and provincial government. All spheres of government place a high priority on infrastructure development, economic development and job creation, efficient service delivery, poverty alleviation and building sound institutional arrangements.

In line with the MSA, the IDP constitutes a single, inclusive strategic plan for the Municipality. The five-year programme responds to the development challenges and opportunities faced by the Municipality by identifying the key performance areas to achieve the five the strategic objectives mentioned above.

In addition to the five-year IDP, the municipality undertakes an extensive planning and developmental strategy which primarily focuses on a longer-term horizon; 15 to 20 years. This process is aimed at influencing the development path by proposing a substantial programme of public-led investment to restructure current patterns of settlement, activity and access to resources in the Municipality so as to promote greater equity and enhanced opportunity. It provides direction to the Municipality's IDP, associated sectoral plans and strategies, and the allocation of resources of the Municipality and other service delivery partners.

The 2022/23 Budget has therefore been directly informed by the IDP revision process and the following tables provide a reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and operating revenue, operating expenditure, and capital expenditure.



Table 149: Table SA1 - Budgeted Financial Performance

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA1 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Performance'

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
REVENUE ITEMS:											
Property rates	6										
Total Property Rates		466.158	504.466	514.697	557.373	557.373	557.373	441.813	584.127	609.829	637.271
Less Revenue Foregone ***(exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissable values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)***		60.687	76.158	67.365	81.588	81.588	81.588	59.473	85.504	89.266	93.283
Net Property Rates		**405.472**	**428.308**	**447.331**	**475.785**	**475.785**	**475.785**	**382.339**	**498.623**	**520.563**	**543.988**
Service charges - electricity revenue	6										
Total Service charges - electricity revenue		123.072	134.602	141.263	169.514	170.147	170.147	108.149	182.857	192.928	201.610
Less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)***											
Less Cost of Free Basis Services (50 kwh per indigent household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Net Service charges - electricity revenue		**123.072**	**134.602**	**141.263**	**169.514**	**170.147**	**170.147**	**108.149**	**182.857**	**192.928**	**201.610**
Service charges - water revenue	6										
Total Service charges - water revenue											
Less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)***											
Less Cost of Free Basis Services (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Net Service charges - water revenue		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Service charges - sanitation revenue											
Total Service charges - sanitation revenue											
Less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)***											
Less Cost of Free Basis Services (free sanitation service to indigent households)		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Net Service charges - sanitation revenue		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Service charges - refuse revenue	6										
Total refuse removal revenue		51.139	52.475	54.682	68.739	68.039	68.039	47.559	70.761	73.874	77.199
Total landfill revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of one removal a week to indigent households)***		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less Cost of Free Basis Services (removed once a week to indigent households)		–	–	–	–	–	–	47.559	–	–	–
Net Service charges - refuse revenue		**51.139**	**52.475**	**54.682**	**68.739**	**68.039**	**68.039**	**–**	**70.761**	**73.874**	**77.199**
Other Revenue by source											
Fuel Levy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Revenue		7.393	6.804	66.113	87.194	88.590	88.590	25.523	70.013	61.362	55.637
Total 'Other' Revenue	1	**7.393**	**6.804**	**66.113**	**87.194**	**88.590**	**88.590**	**25.523**	**70.013**	**61.362**	**55.637**
EXPENDITURE ITEMS:											
Employee related costs											
Basic Salaries and Wages	2	246.644	261.336	271.631	273.225	280.872	280.872	190.832	281.370	299.608	313.340
Pension and UIF Contributions		44.577	46.843	48.180	47.180	47.180	47.180	32.871	51.742	54.018	56.449
Medical Aid Contributions		16.922	18.151	18.779	18.849	18.849	18.849	12.475	20.891	21.810	22.791
Overtime		406	1.143	1.491	1.218	1.226	1.226	972	14.695	15.342	16.032
Performance Bonus		24.465	21.435	21.709	20.884	20.705	20.705	15.128	24.863	25.957	27.125
Motor Vehicle Allowance		13.656	15.833	16.999	17.235	17.235	17.235	11.943	19.795	20.666	21.596
Cellphone Allowance		731	780	1.217	1.094	1.094	1.094	735	1.161	1.212	1.267
Housing Allowances		3.180	3.837	3.964	5.747	5.747	5.747	2.793	7.434	7.761	8.110
Other benefits and allowances		22.304	20.900	21.378	16.253	16.389	16.389	15.153	3.007	3.139	3.280
Payments in lieu of leave		12.805	12.754	4.453	8.338	8.338	8.338	2.203	4.200	–	–
Long service awards		4.023	3.080	6.412	1.841	1.841	1.841	226	2.270	2.370	2.477
Post-retirement benefit obligations	4	13.700	12.262	12.312	3.616	3.616	3.616	2.803	15.852	4.605	4.812
sub-total	5	**403.412**	**418.354**	**428.524**	**415.480**	**423.092**	**423.092**	**288.135**	**447.279**	**456.489**	**477.281**
Less: Employees costs capitalised to PPE		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Employee related costs	1	**403.412**	**418.354**	**428.524**	**415.480**	**423.092**	**423.092**	**288.135**	**447.279**	**456.489**	**477.281**
Depreciation & asset impairment											
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment		87.533	92.307	96.090	89.797	89.797	89.797	64.060	99.500	103.878	108.553
Lease amortisation		115	210	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital asset impairment		30.642	208	5.973	2.119	2.119	2.119	–	2.119	2.212	2.312
Total Depreciation & asset impairment	1	**118.290**	**92.725**	**102.187**	**91.916**	**91.916**	**91.916**	**64.060**	**101.619**	**106.090**	**110.864**
Bulk purchases - electricity											
Electricity bulk purchases		92.103	101.930	108.129	125.067	125.067	125.067	74.203	137.074	142.321	148.726
Total bulk purchases	1	**92.103**	**101.930**	**108.129**	**125.067**	**125.067**	**125.067**	**74.203**	**137.074**	**142.321**	**148.726**
Transfers and grants											
Cash transfers and grants		1.770	3.008	2.987	3.299	3.221	3.221	–	5.378	4.662	4.974
Non-cash transfers and grants		2.808	5.478	3.648	4.050	4.760	4.760	2.994	7.800	7.830	8.182
Total transfers and grants	1	**4.578**	**8.486**	**6.635**	**7.349**	**7.982**	**7.982**	**2.994**	**13.178**	**12.492**	**13.157**
Contracted services											
Outsourced Services		71.877	77.536	76.091	97.450	96.865	96.865	56.380	105.100	103.368	107.475
Consultants and Professional Services		11.812	6.626	9.275	16.718	17.868	17.868	9.241	15.870	17.087	17.819
Contractors		110.476	98.736	105.110	136.076	142.713	142.713	68.823	123.910	124.580	122.300
Total contracted services		**194.165**	**182.898**	**190.476**	**250.244**	**257.445**	**257.445**	**134.444**	**244.881**	**245.035**	**247.594**
Other Expenditure By Type											
Collection costs		1.474	–	1.023	–	1.300	1.300	1.034	1.500	1.566	1.636
Contributions to 'other' provisions		–	–	763	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Audit fees		4.616	4.268	4.322	–	4.000	4.000	3.285	4.000	4.176	4.364
Other Expenditure		146.797	137.501	124.092	167.210	158.152	158.152	79.310	154.980	161.644	168.888
Total 'Other' Expenditure	1	**152.886**	**141.770**	**130.200**	**167.210**	**163.452**	**163.452**	**83.629**	**160.480**	**167.386**	**174.889**
by Expenditure Item	8										
Employee related costs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory Consumed (Project Maintenance)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contracted Services		–	46.463	43.377	47.697	50.112	50.112	29.779	54.115	56.488	59.629
Other Expenditure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	9	**–**	**46.463**	**43.377**	**47.697**	**50.112**	**50.112**	**29.779**	**54.115**	**56.488**	**59.629**
Inventory Consumed											
Inventory Consumed - Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory Consumed - Other		10.487	11.662	10.547	12.839	14.300	14.300	–	12.735	13.351	13.951
Total Inventory Consumed & Other Material		**10.487**	**11.662**	**10.547**	**12.839**	**14.300**	**14.300**	**–**	**12.735**	**13.351**	**13.951**



Explanatory notes to Table SA1 – Supporting detail to Budgeted financial performance

This is thee supporting table that support the amounts of revenue by source and expenditure by source in table A4.

Table 150: Table SA2 - Matrix Financial Performance Budget

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA2 Matrix Financial Performance Budget (revenue source/expenditure type and dept.)

Description	Ref	Vote 1 - Executive and Council	Vote 2 - Finance and Administration	Vote 3 - Internal Audit	Vote 4 - Community and Social Services	Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation	Vote 6 - Public Safety	Vote 7 - Housing	Vote 8 - Health	Vote 9 - Planning and Development	Vote 10 - Road Transport	Vote 11 - Environmental Protection	Vote 12 - Energy Sources	Vote 13 - Other	Vote 14 - Waste Water Management	Vote 15 - Waste Management	Total
R thousand	1																
Revenue By Source																	
Property rates		–	498.623	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**498.623**
Service charges - electricity revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182.857	–	–	–	**182.857**
Service charges - water revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Service charges - sanitation revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Service charges - refuse revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.761	**70.761**
Rental of facilities and equipment		–	1.341	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	–	734	**2.610**
Interest earned - external investments		–	5.397	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**5.397**
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		–	20.513	–	–	–	–	257	–	–	–	–	1.068	56	–	2.495	**24.389**
Dividends received		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Fines, penalties and forfeits		–	155	–	19	–	–	–	–	232	21.484	–	268	–	–	–	**22.158**
Licences and permits		–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	106	7.706	–	–	–	–	–	**7.824**
Agency services		–	702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.192	–	–	–	–	–	**4.894**
Other revenue		–	1.975	–	158	48	163	56.575	–	3.426	2.353	392	–	3.769	–	1.153	**70.013**
Transfers and subsidies		260.646	1.950	–	15.430	–	–	–	–	1.000	–	–	–	–	–	6.076	**285.102**
Gains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**260.646**	**530.657**	**–**	**15.739**	**48**	**176**	**56.832**	**–**	**4.764**	**35.735**	**392**	**184.193**	**4.228**	**–**	**81.218**	**1.174.628**
Expenditure By Type																	
Employee related costs		2.726	105.411	21.600	32.748	3.932	39.294	14.858	–	27.499	83.618	–	11.920	2.362	–	101.312	**447.279**
Remuneration of councillors		31.434	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**31.434**
Debt impairment		–	9.984	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9.984**
Depreciation & asset impairment		–	101.619	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**101.619**
Finance charges		–	12.030	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	892	–	–	–	**12.922**
Bulk purchases - electricity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	137.074	–	–	–	**137.074**
Inventory consumed		5	852	5	1.029	369	1.091	70	–	320	1.218	15	58	61	–	7.642	**12.735**
Contracted services		20	64.205	5.182	2.106	1.070	3.578	50.596	–	3.855	30.781	27.416	6.718	916	–	48.438	**244.881**
Transfers and subsidies		–	50	–	200	–	–	–	–	12.628	–	–	–	–	–	300	**13.178**
Other expenditure		10.516	81.202	9.252	2.883	54	5.543	748	–	5.799	16.923	263	7.450	3.175	–	16.673	**160.480**
Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total Expenditure		**44.701**	**375.353**	**36.039**	**38.966**	**5.424**	**49.505**	**66.272**	**–**	**50.101**	**132.540**	**27.693**	**164.112**	**6.515**	**–**	**174.365**	**1.171.585**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**215.945**	**155.304**	**(36.039)**	**(23.226)**	**(5.376)**	**(49.329)**	**(9.440)**	**–**	**(45.337)**	**(96.805)**	**(27.301)**	**20.081**	**(2.287)**	**–**	**(93.147)**	**3.043**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**127.360**	–	–	**5.000**	–	–	–	**132.360**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		**215.945**	**155.304**	**(36.039)**	**(23.226)**	**(5.376)**	**(49.329)**	**(9.440)**	**–**	**82.023**	**(96.805)**	**(27.301)**	**25.081**	**(2.287)**	**–**	**(93.147)**	**135.403**



Table 151: Table SA3 - Detail Financial Position

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA3 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Position'

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
ASSETS											
Consumer debtors											
Consumer debtors		272.778	348.402	404.063	439.855	497.929	497.929	515.161	481.452	559.963	641.810
Less: Provision for debt impairment		(125.802)	(158.076)	(180.007)	(165.045)	(189.520)	(189.520)	(177.968)	(187.048)	(191.721)	(196.608)
Total Consumer debtors	2	146.976	190.326	224.056	274.809	308.409	308.409	337.193	294.403	368.243	445.202
Debt impairment provision											
Balance at the beginning of the year		(31.024)	(35.847)	(157.672)	(155.445)	(177.770)	(177.770)	(177.770)	(177.770)	(182.034)	(186.485)
Contributions to the provision		(94.192)	(121.825)	(20.098)	(4.100)	(4.100)	(4.100)	–	(4.264)	(4.452)	(4.652)
Bad debts written off		(586)	(404)	(2.237)	(5.500)	(7.650)	(7.650)	(198)	(5.015)	(5.235)	(5.471)
Balance at end of year		(125.802)	(158.076)	(180.007)	(165.045)	(189.520)	(189.520)	(177.968)	(187.048)	(191.721)	(196.608)
Inventory											
Water											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
System Input Volume		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Purchases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Authorised Consumption	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Billed Authorised Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Billed Metered Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Free Basic Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidised Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Billed Unmetered Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Free Basic Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidised Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UnBilled Authorised Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unbilled Metered Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unbilled Unmetered Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unauthorised Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Customer Meter Inaccuracies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Real losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leakage and Overflows at Storage Tanks/Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leakage on Service Connections up to the point of Customer Meter		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Transfer and Management Errors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unavoidable Annual Real Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Agricultural		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumables											
Standard Rated											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	3.130	43.491	43.491	43.491	43.491	43.806	30.430
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	14.551	13.128	13.706	14.322
Issues	7	–	–	–	(12.839)	(14.300)	(14.300)	–	(12.735)	(13.351)	(13.951)
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Consumables Standard Rated		–	–	–	(9.708)	29.192	29.192	58.043	43.884	44.161	30.801
Zero Rated											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	(40.548)	(40.548)	(40.548)	(40.548)	(40.548)	(40.548)
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10.718)	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Consumables Zero Rated		–	–	–	–	(40.548)	(40.548)	(51.266)	(40.548)	(40.548)	(40.548)



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA3 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Position'

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Finished Goods											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	(46)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(46)
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Finished Goods		–	–	–	–	(46)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(46)	(46)
Materials and Supplies											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Acquisitions		–	–	–	12.527	12.527	12.527	457	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	(480)	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Materials and Supplies		–	–	–	12.538	12.538	12.538	(11)	11	11	11
Work-in-progress											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Materials		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Work-in-progress		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Stock											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Housing Stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land											
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Correction of Prior period errors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Inventory & Consumables		–	–	–	2.830	1.135	1.135	6.720	3.301	3.578	(9.782)
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)											
PPE at cost/valuation (excl. finance leases)		3.146.408	3.230.975	3.315.020	3.388.239	3.485.416	3.485.416	3.450.763	3.485.144	3.588.579	3.752.765
Leases recognised as PPE	3	–	31.468	51.283	31.468	51.283	51.283	51.283	60.633	70.394	80.595
Less: Accumulated depreciation		1.600.222	1.687.972	1.774.773	1.779.723	1.864.570	(1.864.570)	1.854.848	1.874.273	1.978.151	2.086.703
Total Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	2	1.546.186	1.574.471	1.591.530	1.639.984	1.672.129	5.401.268	1.647.198	1.671.504	1.680.822	1.746.657
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities - Borrowing											
Short term loans (other than bank overdraft)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current portion of long-term liabilities		8.550	8.938	5.161	8.519	475	(475)	(25.407)	1.378	6.520	6.520
Total Current liabilities - Borrowing		8.550	8.938	5.161	8.519	475	(475)	(25.407)	1.378	6.520	6.520
Trade and other payables											
Trade Payables	5	131.686	129.290	131.634	148.640	159.353	(159.353)	128.143	402.520	385.543	387.221
Other creditors		–	–	–	7.349	(6.609)	6.609	–	(2.724)	(2.655)	10.341
Unspent conditional transfers		28.201	39.579	48.336	33.249	30.283	(30.283)	93.462	48.336	48.336	(54.580)
VAT		6.799	10.093	40.545	10.065	40.545	(40.545)	70.384	40.545	40.545	40.545
Total Trade and other payables	2	166.686	178.962	220.515	199.302	223.572	(223.572)	291.988	488.677	471.569	383.527
Non current liabilities - Borrowing											
Borrowing	4	4.791	112	3.109	31.255	35.947	(35.947)	41.810	26.734	23.815	(14.778)
Finance leases (including PPP asset element)		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non current liabilities - Borrowing		4.791	29.543	42.102	31.255	35.947	(35.947)	41.810	26.734	23.815	(14.778)
Provisions - non-current											
Retirement benefits		98.949	82.721	90.994	71.309	90.994	(90.994)	90.994	90.994	90.994	90.994
Refuse landfill site rehabilitation		11.202	11.919	12.682	11.919	12.682	(12.682)	12.682	12.682	12.682	12.682
Other		11.449	17.534	20.431	7.113	20.431	(20.431)	19.276	20.431	20.431	20.431
Total Provisions - non-current		121.600	112.174	124.108	90.341	124.108	(124.108)	122.953	124.108	124.108	124.108
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) - opening balance		1.490.645	1.584.581	1.618.211	1.610.060	1.712.746	(1.712.746)	1.712.746	1.712.746	1.855.753	2.009.353
GRAP adjustments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restated balance		1.490.645	1.584.581	1.618.211	1.610.060	1.712.746	(1.712.746)	1.712.746	1.712.746	1.855.753	2.009.353
Surplus/(Deficit)		56.254	7.578	111.991	153.095	155.431	155.431	266.605	135.403	136.370	155.352



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA3 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Position'

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Transfers to/from Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation offsets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other adjustments		(35.715)	(25.865)	17.456	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	1	1.511.184	1.566.295	1.747.658	1.763.155	1.868.177	(1.557.315)	1.979.351	1.848.149	1.992.123	2.164.704
Reserves											
Housing Development Fund		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital replacement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Self-insurance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other reserves		608	608	608	608	608	(608)	608	608	608	608
Revaluation		105.302	111.036	111.036	111.036	111.036	(111.036)	111.036	111.036	111.036	111.036
Total Reserves	2	105.910	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644	(111.644)	111.644	111.644	111.644	111.644
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	2	1.617.094	1.677.939	1.859.302	1.874.799	1.979.821	(1.668.959)	2.090.995	1.959.793	2.103.768	2.276.349

Explanatory notes to Table SA3

This table is a supporting table to table A6 and it has detailed information that is summarized in table A6.

Table 152: Table SA4 - Reconciliation of IDP Strategic Objectives and Budget

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
No Strategic Objective on IDP				89.794	8.762	10.249	–	–	–	–	–	–
To provide access to basic				567.042	487.210	950.702	(81.588)	(82.496)	(82.496)	(85.504)	(89.266)	(93.283)
To promote skills development				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To create an enabling				–	65.206	590	–	–	–	–	–	–
To ensure existing infrastructure is				450	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
To ensure existing infrastructure is				422.343	479.808	200.960	1.351.494	1.369.715	1.369.715	1.392.492	1.425.531	1.494.381
To facilitate the provision of				–	–	(5.763)	–	–	–	–	–	–
To extend the provision of basic				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To improve delivery of capital				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allocations to other priorities			2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			1	1.079.628	1.040.986	1.156.771	1.269.906	1.287.220	1.287.220	1.306.988	1.336.264	1.401.097



Table 153: Table SA5: Reconciliation of IDP Strategic Objectives and Budget

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
No Strategic Objective on IDP				21.254	28.613	20.551	18.919	12.890	12.890	–	–	–
To provide access to basic				956.722	938.858	943.640	985.992	989.994	989.994	1.066.068	1.094.581	1.143.579
To promote skills development				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To create an enabling				662	23.004	26.663	29.461	31.046	31.046	28.363	29.611	30.944
To ensure existing infrastructure is				–	–	–	570	570	570	–	553	1.178
To ensure existing infrastructure is				–	14.791	19.093	18.595	19.626	19.626	26.643	27.816	29.067
To facilitate the provision of				44.736	28.141	34.833	63.274	71.622	71.622	50.511	47.333	40.977
To extend the provision of basic				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To improve delivery of capital				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allocations to other priorities				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure			1	1.023.375	1.033.408	1.044.780	1.116.811	1.125.748	1.125.748	1.171.585	1.199.894	1.245.746

Table 154: Table SA6 - Reconciliation of IDP Strategic Objectives

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA6 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
No Strategic Objective on IDP		A		1.165	–	–	27.396	32.895	32.895	–	–	–
To provide access to basic		B		17.917	25.577	55.950	117.948	127.505	127.505	157.423	137.003	141.479
To promote skills development		C		–	–	–	3.000	4.840	4.840	3.100	104	109
To create an enabling		D		14.253	1.333	3.295	6.525	7.120	7.120	9.551	2.394	7.899
To ensure existing infrastructure is		E		–	–	–	3.476	2.776	2.776	1.466	–	–
To ensure existing infrastructure is		F		19.219	68.334	57.868	–	–	–	–	–	–
To facilitate the provision of		G		667	8.276	–	3.000	3.000	3.000	504	–	–
To extend the provision of basic		H		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To improve delivery of capital		I		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0		J		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0		K		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0		L		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		M		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		N		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		O		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		P		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allocations to other priorities			3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure			1	53.221	103.519	117.113	161.345	178.136	178.136	172.044	139.502	149.488



Table 155: Table SA7 - Measured Performance Objectives

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA7 Measureable performance objectives

Description	Unit of measurement	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Vote 1 - vote name										
Function 1 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description	Number of Kilometers				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Number of Kilometers				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sub-function 2 - (name)	Number of storm water				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description	Number of street lights				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Function 2 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Vote 2 - vote name										
Function 1 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)	**Removal of waste once a**				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Insert measure/s description	Rehabilitation of landfill site							100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	number of compactors							100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Function 2 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Vote 3 - vote name										
Function 1 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description	Date completed							45.0%	45.0%	45.0%
	Date completed							40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description	Date completed							100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Date completed									
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Function 2 - (name)										
Sub-function 1 - (name)								100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 2 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
Sub-function 3 - (name)										
Insert measure/s description										
And so on for the rest of the Votes										



Table 156: Table SA8 - Performance Indicators

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Borrowing Management											
Credit Rating											
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	0.3%	1.8%	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing /Own Revenue	0.5%	2.8%	3.6%	1.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	20.2%	20.2%	0.0%	14.0%	52.2%	0.0%
Safety of Capital											
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	4.5%	26.5%	37.7%	28.0%	32.2%	32.2%	37.5%	23.9%	21.3%	-13.2%
Liquidity											
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Revenue Management											
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing		41.6%	89.8%	94.3%	89.9%	89.8%	89.8%	0.0%	92.9%	92.9%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)		41.6%	89.8%	94.3%	89.9%	89.8%	89.8%	0.0%	92.9%	92.9%	92.9%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	24.2%	26.1%	32.0%	30.8%	39.8%	39.8%	62.9%	37.0%	45.8%	53.1%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old										
Creditors Management											
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within`MFMA' s 65(e))										
Creditors to Cash and Investments		12.2%	8.5%	7.9%	22.3%	161.1%	-267.7%	0.0%	104.8%	58.7%	41.6%
Other Indicators											
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kW)										
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)										
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
Water Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kℓ)										
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)										
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	46.0%	44.3%	40.1%	36.9%	37.6%	37.6%	38.0%	38.1%	37.3%	37.3%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	49.1%	47.5%	42.8%	39.7%	40.0%	40.0%		40.8%	40.0%	40.0%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	0.0%	0.3%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%		4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	13.8%	10.4%	10.6%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	8.5%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
IDP regulation financial viability indicators											
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year)	49.5	39.9	52.3	35.4	35.4	35.4	16.7	29.6	29.3	30.4
ii.O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	36.5%	39.7%	52.8%	48.5%	62.5%	62.5%	96.9%	57.6%	70.9%	82.2%
iii. Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	16.0	21.1	23.9	8.9	1.2	(0.7)	–	4.9	8.3	11.3



Table 157: Table SA10 - Funding Measurements

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni Supporting Table SA10 Funding measurement

Description	MFMA section	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
% Increase in Property Rates & Services Charges				6.2%	4.5%	11.0%	(0.0%)	0.0%	(8.3%)	5.4%	4.7%	4.5%
Expenditure												
% Increase in Total Operating Expenditure				1.0%	1.1%	6.9%	2.9%	0.0%	(25.6%)	4.6%	(0.1%)	3.8%
% Increase in Employee Costs				(2.4%)	8.8%	(3.0%)	1.8%	0.0%	(14.4%)	5.7%	2.1%	4.6%
% Increase in Electricity Bulk Purchases				10.7%	6.1%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	(25.1%)	9.6%	3.8%	4.5%
Average Cost Per Budgeted Employee Position (Remuneration)					53565522.18	383992.5823				413381.7865		
Average Cost Per Councillor (Remuneration)					393970.3094	436587				436587		
R&M % of PPE			0.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	0.9%		3.2%	3.4%	3.4%
Asset Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE			2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%		7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Debt Impairment % of Total Billable Revenue			3.9%	11.4%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Capital Revenue												
Internally Funded & Other (R'000)			(23.808)	(18.576)	14.517	25.735	34.042	34.042	12.210	58.521	41.067	42.915
Borrowing (R'000)			–	–	–	8.476	10.316	10.316	4.940	7.166	–	–
Grant Funding and Other (R'000)			210.584	158.739	84.543	127.134	151.601	151.601	118.594	118.096	98.435	106.572
Internally Generated funds % of Non Grant Funding			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.2%	76.7%	76.7%	71.2%	89.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Borrowing % of Non Grant Funding			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	23.3%	23.3%	28.8%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant Funding % of Total Funding			112.7%	113.3%	85.3%	78.8%	77.4%	77.4%	87.4%	64.3%	70.6%	71.3%
Capital Expenditure												
Total Capital Programme (R'000)			175.096	163.490	162.705	161.345	196.220	196.220	135.683	183.783	139.502	149.488
Asset Renewal			26.211	39.990	42.404	58.813	54.131	54.131	54.131	68.927	50.712	51.398
Asset Renewal % of Total Capital Expenditure			14.0%	28.5%	42.8%	36.5%	27.6%	27.6%	39.9%	37.5%	36.4%	34.4%
Cash												
Cash Receipts % of Rate Payer & Other			77.6%	91.5%	87.2%	79.2%	78.8%	78.8%	101.2%	84.2%	83.6%	84.3%
Cash Coverage Ratio			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowing												
Credit Rating (2009/10)										0		
Capital Charges to Operating			0.3%	0.5%	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Borrowing Receipts % of Capital Expenditure			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	19.0%	19.0%	0.0%	12.1%	52.2%	0.0%
Reserves												
Surplus/(Deficit)			65.982	157.524	261.052	142.852	295.129	661.183	531.955	291.194	371.804	417.738
Free Services												
Free Basic Services as a % of Equitable Share			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Free Services as a % of Operating Revenue (excl operational transfers)			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
High Level Outcome of Funding Compliance												
Total Operating Revenue			877.393	943.500	1.067.571	1.124.639	1.126.042	1.126.042	1.014.027	1.204.628	1.223.064	1.278.749
Total Operating Expenditure			1.023.375	1.033.408	1.044.780	1.116.811	1.148.719	1.148.719	854.426	1.201.585	1.199.894	1.245.746
Surplus/(Deficit) Budgeted Operating Statement			(145.982)	(89.908)	22.791	7.828	(22.678)	(22.678)	159.601	3.043	23.170	33.004
Surplus/(Deficit) Considering Reserves and Cash Backing			65.982	157.524	261.052	142.852	295.129	661.183	531.955	291.194	371.804	417.738
MTREF Funded (1) / Unfunded (0)		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MTREF Funded ✓ / Unfunded ×		15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Table 158: Table SA11 - Property Rates Summary

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA11 Property rates summary

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Valuation:	1									
Date of valuation:			01/07/2016	01/07/2016	01/07/2016	1/7/2016	1/7/2016	1/7/2016	1/7/2022	1/72022
Financial year valuation used			**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**				
Municipal by-laws s6 in place? (Y/N)	2		YES	YES	YES	**Y**	**Y**	YES		
Municipal/assistant valuer appointed? (Y/N)			Yes	Yes	YES	Y	Y	YES		
Municipal partnership s38 used? (Y/N)			N	N	N	Y	Y	N		
No. of assistant valuers (FTE)	3		**14**	**14**	14	**14**	**14**	14	**14**	**14**
No. of data collectors (FTE)	3		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
No. of internal valuers (FTE)	3		–	–	–	-	-	–	-	-
No. of external valuers (FTE)	3		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
No. of additional valuers (FTE)	4		–	–	–	-	-	–	-	-
Valuation appeal board established? (Y/N)			YES	YES	YES	Y	Y	YES		
Implementation time of new valuation roll (mths)			60	60	60	45	45	60	44.933	44.933
No. of properties	5		41.339	41.339	42.213	46.401	46.401	42.213	42.213	42.213
No. of sectional title values	5					13.845	13.845			
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)						-	-			
No. of supplementary valuations			1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1
No. of valuation roll amendments			3	3	3			3	3	3
No. of objections by rate payers			13	13	13			13	13	13
No. of appeals by rate payers			1	1	1	81	81	1	1	1
No. of successful objections	8		4	4	12	1.363	1.363	12	12	12
No. of successful objections > 10%	8		4	4	1	442	442	1	1	1
Supplementary valuation					793.658.000			793.658.000	793.658.000	793.658.000
Public service infrastructure value (Rm)	5		2.229	2.229	2.229	3.236	3.236	2.229	2.229	2.229
Municipality owned property value (Rm)			445	445	445	471	471	445	445	445
Valuation reductions:										
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)					974			974	974	974
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)					2			2	2	2
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)					–			–	–	–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)					471			471	471	471
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)					288			288	288	288
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)					5.824			5.824	5.824	5.824
Total valuation reductions:		–	–	–	**7.558**	–	–	**7.558**	**7.558**	**7.558**
Total value used for rating (Rm)	5									
Total land value (Rm)	5									
Total value of improvements (Rm)	5									
Total market value (Rm)	5									
Rating:										
Residential rate used to determine rate for other categories? (Y/N)			Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Yes	Y	Y
Differential rates used? (Y/N)	5		Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Yes	Y	Y
Limit on annual rate increase (s20)? (Y/N)			Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Special rating area used? (Y/N)			Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Yes	Y	Y
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)										
Rates policy accompanying budget? (Y/N)			Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Yes	Y	Y
Fixed amount minimum value (R'000)										
Non-residential prescribed ratio s19? (%)										
Rate revenue:										
Rate revenue budget (R '000)	6				413.312			413.312	413.312	413.312
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)	6				392.646			392.646	392.646	392.646
Expected cash collection rate (%)					95.0%			95.0%	95.0%	95.0%
Special rating areas (R'000)	7				3.200			3.200	3.200	3.200
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)					18.975			18.975	18.975	18.975
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)					647.759			647.759	647.759	647.759
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)					1.218.724			1.218.724	1.218.724	1.218.724
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)					3.747.779			3.747.779	3.747.779	3.747.779
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)					–			–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)		–	–	–	**5.633.237**	–	–	**5.633.237**	**5.633.237**	**5.633.237**



Table 159: Table SA12a - Property Rates by Category

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA12a Property rates by category (current year)

Description	Ref	Resi.	Indust.	Bus. & Comm.	Farm props.	State-owned	Muni props.	Public service infra.	Private owned towns	Formal & Informal Settle.	Comm. Land	State trust land	Section 8(2)(n) (note 1)	Protect. Areas	National Monum/ts	Public benefit organs.	Mining Props.
Current Year 2021/22																	
Valuation:																	
No. of properties		33.801	395	1.327	1.646	172	969	1.673		5.826	17	409		9		152	5
No. of sectional title property values		13.845															
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		–															
No. of supplementary valuations		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		6		6	6
Supplementary valuation (Rm)		28.788.947	728.248	4.486.960	2.206.988	968.765	470.973	3.235.564		1.599.349	74.722	110.494		4.925		377.472	7.500
No. of valuation roll amendments		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
No. of objections by rate-payers		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
No. of appeals by rate-payers		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
No. of successful objections	5																
No. of successful objections > 10%	5																
Estimated no. of properties not valued																	
Years since last valuation **(select)**		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency of valuation **(select)**		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Method of valuation used **(select)**		Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market
Base of valuation **(select)**		land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)		No	No	No	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flat rate used? (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?		Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform			Uniform			Uniform		Uniform	Uniform
Valuation reductions:																	
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	974	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)		471	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288	–
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	2	3.757	–	36	1.219	264	548	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total valuation reductions:																	
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6	30.312	725	4.544	2.201	964	548	3.213	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	383	8
Total land value (Rm)	6	650	34	100	14	6	27	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	7	0
Total value of improvements (Rm)	6	1.144	17	196	9	10	13	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–
Total market value (Rm)	6	**30.312**	**725**	**4.544**	**2.201**	**964**	**548**	**3.235**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**383**	**8**
Rating:																	
Average rate	3	0.011434	0.019438	0.019438	0.002858	0.019438	–	0.002858	–	–	0.001143	–	–	–	–	0.002858	0.022868
Rate revenue budget (R '000)		299.650	14.100	78.091	2.827	19.256	–	12.968			75					1.104	191
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)		284.668	14.100	74.187	2.686	19.256	–	12.968	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	1.049	172
Expected cash collection rate (%)	4	95.0%	100.0%	95.0%	95.0%	100.0%		100.0%			95.0%					95.0%	100.0%
Special rating areas (R'000)		3.200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)		5.908	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)		–	–	–	3.412	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		60.193	–	6.754	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)																	



Table 160: Table SA12b - Property Rates by Category

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA12b Property rates by category (budget year)

Description	Ref	Resi.	Indust.	Bus. & Comm.	Farm props.	State-owned	Muni props.	Public service infra.	Private owned towns	Formal & Informal Settle.	Comm. Land	State trust land	Section 8(2)(n) (note 1)	Protect. Areas	National Monum/ts	Public benefit organs.	Mining Props.
Budget Year 2022/23																	
Valuation:																	
No. of properties		33.801	395	1.327	1.646	172	969	1.673	–	5.826	17	409	–	9	–	152	5
No. of sectional title property values		13.845	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	-	-	-	–	-	–	-	-
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. of supplementary valuations		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	-	–	-	-
Supplementary valuation (Rm)		28.788.947	728.248	4.486.960	2.206.988	968.765	470.973	3.235.564	–	1.599.349	74.722	110.494	–	4.925	–	377.472	7.500
No. of valuation roll amendments		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	-	–	-	-
No. of objections by rate-payers		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	-	–	-	-
No. of appeals by rate-payers		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	-	–	-	-
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	-	–	-	-
No. of successful objections	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. of successful objections > 10%	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estimated no. of properties not valued		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Years since last valuation **(select)**		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency of valuation **(select)**		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Method of valuation used **(select)**		Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market
Base of valuation **(select)**		land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr	land &impr
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flat rate used? (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?		Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform	Uniform
Valuation reductions:																	
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	3.235	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)		600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288	–
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	2	4.132	–	39	1.219	264	548	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total valuation reductions:		**4.732**	**–**	**39**	**1.219**	**264**	**548**	**3.235**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**288**	**–**
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6	30.312	725	4.544	2.201	964	548	3.235	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	383	8
Total land value (Rm)	6	650	34	100	14	6	27	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	7	0
Total value of improvements (Rm)	6	1.144	17	196	9	10	13	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–
Total market value (Rm)	**6**	**30.312**	**725**	**4.544**	**2.201**	**964**	**548**	**3.235**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**383**	**8**
Rating:																	
Average rate	3	0.011949	0.020313	0.020313	0.002987	0.020313	–	0.002987	–	–	0.001194	–	–	–	–	–	0.023898
Rate revenue budget (R '000)		313.135	14.735	81.605	2.954	20.122	–	456	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	1.154	199
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)		297.478	14.735	77.525	2.807	20.122	–	456	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	1.096	199
Expected cash collection rate (%)	4	95.0%	100.0%	95.0%	95.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Special rating areas (R'000)		3.344	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)		6.174	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)		–	–	–	3.565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		62.901	–	7.058	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)		69.076	–	7.058	3.565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



Table 161: Table SA13a - Service Tariffs by Category

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Property rates *(rate in the Rand)*	1								
Residential properties			0.0108	0.0114	0.0119	0.0124	0.0125	0.0132	-
Residential properties - vacant land			0.0216	0.0229	0.0239	0.0248	0.0251	0.0265	-
Formal/informal settlements			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small holdings			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm properties - used			0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0031	0.0033	-
Farm properties - not used			-	-	-	-	0.0031	0.0033	-
Industrial properties			0.0183	0.0194	0.0203	0.0211	0.0213	0.0225	-
Business and commercial properties			0.0183	0.0194	0.0203	0.0211	0.0213	0.0225	-
Communal land - residential			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - small holdings			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - farm property			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - business and commercial			-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-
Communal land - other			0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	-
State-owned properties			0.0183	0.0194	0.0203	0.0211	0.0213	0.0225	-
Municipal properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public service infrastructure			0.0027	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0031	0.0033	-
Privately owned towns serviced by the owner			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State trust land			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restitution and redistribution properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protected areas			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National monuments properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*									
Residential properties									
R15 000 threshhold rebate			15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000
General residential rebate			85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	85.000.0000	-
Indigent rebate or exemption			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption			-	-	300.000.0000	300.000.0000	300.000.0000	300.000.0000	-
Temporary relief rebate or exemption			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rebates or exemptions	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Water usage - life line tariff		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 1 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 2 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 3 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water usage - Block 4 (c/kl)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water - flat rate tariff *(c/kl)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 1 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 2 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 3 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric charge - Block 4 (c/kl)		(fill in structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			-	-	260.6800	276.9400	299.3700	323.6200	-
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FBE		(how is this targeted?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life-line tariff - meter		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life-line tariff - prepaid		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat rate tariff - meter *(c/kwh)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat rate tariff - prepaid*(c/kwh)*			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	11.889.0000	12.631.0000	13.654.0000	1.476.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	15.235.0000	16.186.0000	17.497.0000	189.139.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	20.415.0000	21.689.0000	23.446.0000	253.451.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	24.375.0000	25.896.0000	27.994.0000	302.615.0000	-
Meter - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Waste management tariffs									
Domestic									
Street cleaning charge			-	-	58.9000	61.5000	64.5800	68.1300	-
Basic charge/fixed fee			-	-	147.1300	153.7500	161.4400	170.3200	-
80l bin - once a week			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250l bin - once a week			-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 162: Table SA14 - Household Bills

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA14 Household bills

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
Rand/cent		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23 % incr.	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'	1										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse removal		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VAT on Services		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total large household bill:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase/-decrease			–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'	2										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		–	–	–	993.20	993.20	993.20	4.8%	1.040.87	1.086.67	1.135.57
Electricity: Basic levy		–	–	–	280.79	280.79	280.79	7.7%	301.77	315.05	329.23
Electricity: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse removal		–	–	–	138.87	138.87	138.87	4.8%	145.54	151.94	158.78
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
sub-total		–	–	–	1.412.86	1.412.86	1.412.86	5.3%	1.488.18	1.553.66	1.623.58
VAT on Services		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total small household bill:		–	–	–	1.412.86	1.412.86	1.412.86	5.3%	1.488.18	1.553.66	1.623.58
% increase/-decrease			–	–	–	–	–		5.3%	4.4%	4.5%
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent' Household receiving free basic services	3										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Electricity: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Basic levy		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Water: Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse removal		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VAT on Services		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Total small household bill:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase/-decrease			–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–

Table 163: Table SA16 - Investments

Investments by Maturity	Ref	Period of Investment	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Interest Rate *	Commission Paid (Rands)	Commission Recipient	Expiry date of investment	Opening balance	Interest to be realised	Partial / Premature Withdrawal (4)	Investment Top Up	Closing Balance
Name of institution & investment ID	1	Yrs/Months												
Parent municipality														
Standard Bank - 1: 89140/356988 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	31.382	238	–	–	31.620
Standard Bank - 2: 89139/356986 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	234	2	–	–	236
Standard Bank - 3: 89141/356989 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	11.106	84	–	–	11.190
Standard Bank - 4: 90439/364823 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	503	4	–	–	507
Other - 5: 74873852518 Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	15.668	133	–	–	15.802
Standard Bank - 6: 89111/356985 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	47	0	–	–	48
Standard Bank - 7: 89111/357732 Ray Nkonyeni Local Muni		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	10	0	–	–	11
FNB - 8: 62726614151 Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	112.689	954	(108.550)	127.500	132.592
FNB - 9: 74873852518 Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality		3	3	Y	1	3.6	0	0	20211231	3.281	29	–	–	3.310
														–
														–
Municipality sub-total										174.921	1.444	(108.550)	127.500	195.315



Table 164: Table SA17 - Borrowings

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA17 Borrowing

Borrowing - Categorised by type	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Parent municipality										
Annuity and Bullet Loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		4.791	112	3.109	15.679	10.808	10.808	9.726	29.759	15.151
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipality sub-total	1	**4.791**	**29.543**	**42.102**	**15.679**	**10.808**	**10.808**	**9.726**	**29.759**	**15.151**
Entities										
Annuity and Bullet Loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		4.791	112	3.109	15.679	10.808	10.808	9.726	29.759	15.151
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entities sub-total	1	**4.791**	**29.543**	**42.102**	**15.679**	**10.808**	**10.808**	**9.726**	**29.759**	**15.151**
Total Borrowing	1	**9.581**	**59.086**	**84.204**	**31.358**	**21.615**	**21.615**	**19.452**	**59.517**	**30.301**
Unspent Borrowing - Categorised by type										
Parent municipality										
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		4.791	112	3.109	15.679	10.808	10.808	9.726	29.759	15.151
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipality sub-total	1	**4.791**	**29.543**	**42.102**	**15.679**	**10.808**	**10.808**	**9.726**	**29.759**	**15.151**
Entities										
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	29.430	38.993	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		4.791	112	3.109	15.679	10.808	10.808	9.726	29.759	15.151
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entities sub-total	1	**4.791**	**29.543**	**42.102**	**15.679**	**10.808**	**10.808**	**9.726**	**29.759**	**15.151**
Total Unspent Borrowing	1	**9.581**	**59.086**	**84.204**	**31.358**	**21.615**	**21.615**	**19.452**	**59.517**	**30.301**



Table 165: Table SA18 - Transfers and Grants Reciepts

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and grant receipts

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
Operating Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		198.985	212.513	273.024	240.722	240.722	240.722	268.972	282.584	304.722
Local Government Equitable Share		185.324	205.608	267.075	233.214	233.214	233.214	260.646	280.634	302.772
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Gr		4.061	4.405	3.949	5.558	5.558	5.558	6.376	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant		3.600	2.500	2.000	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated National Electrification Programme		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management G		6.000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		–	13.259	15.774	17.163	25.444	25.444	17.430	21.521	22.201
KZN EDTEA		–	–	–	–	1.527	1.527	–	–	–
Provincialisation of Libraries		–	11.439	11.759	12.017	12.017	12.017	–	–	–
Community Library Services grant		–	1.434	1.644	2.440	2.440	2.440	–	–	–
Museum Subsidies		–	386	407	429	429	429	–	–	–
Human Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Costs - Accredited Municipality		–	–	1.327	2.277	3.031	3.031	–	–	–
COGTA Electrification		–	–	–	–	6.000	6.000	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	637	–	–	–	17.430	21.521	22.201
Intermodal Facility Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	198.985	225.772	288.798	257.885	266.166	266.166	286.402	304.105	326.923
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		74.278	93.236	88.509	139.731	127.057	127.057	139.386	120.200	132.797
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		60.317	70.795	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		–	–	64.509	76.131	76.131	76.131	81.360	73.200	76.348
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant		13.961	9.000	4.000	9.600	9.600	9.600	7.026	7.000	10.449
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant		–	–	20.000	50.000	37.326	37.326	46.000	40.000	40.000
Urban Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant		–	5.441	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	8.000	–	4.000	4.000	4.000	5.000	–	6.000
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert desc]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		–	3.000	4.000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smalltown Grant_Market Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Margate Airport		–	3.000	4.000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Muesuem		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Employment Initiative		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
European Union		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	74.278	96.236	92.509	139.731	127.057	127.057	139.386	120.200	132.797
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		273.263	322.008	381.307	397.616	393.223	393.223	425.788	424.305	459.720



Explanatory notes to Table SA18 Grants and subsidies Receipts

1. This table reflects all expected grants receipts from national, provincial and other organization.

2. National treasury and provincial treasury grants are gazette in DORA and provincial gazette.



Table 166: Table SA19 - Grants and Subsidies Expenditure

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA19 Expenditure on transfers and grant programme

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
EXPENDITURE:	1									
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		9.787	10.826	9.018	5.302	13.519	13.519	8.076	1.950	1.950
Local Government Equitable Share		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant		4.462	5.509	5.344	3.712	11.529	11.529	6.076	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant		3.464	3.415	1.801	1.550	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	1.027	1.873	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		1.860	870	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated National Electrification Programme		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	4	–	40	40	40	50	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		–	51.000	52.521	79.156	82.907	82.907	66.941	62.790	57.114
KZN EDTEA		–	–	114	118	828	828	–	–	–
Provincialisation of Libraries		–	13.272	8	415	415	415	–	–	–
Community Library Services grant		–	–	2	2.456	2.456	2.456	–	–	–
Museum Subsidies		–	–	–	429	429	429	–	–	–
Human Settlement Development Grant		–	37.728	52.324	75.738	77.962	77.962	–	–	–
Operational Costs - Accredited Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COGTA Electrification		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	73	–	817	817	66.941	62.790	57.114
Intermodal Facility Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants:		9.787	61.826	61.539	84.458	96.426	96.426	75.017	64.740	59.064
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		55.482	69.328	64.897	113.638	115.300	115.300	115.052	98.435	107.172
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		50.265	62.497	1.869	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		–	–	55.645	66.200	66.200	66.200	70.748	63.652	66.390
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant		5.217	6.831	2.674	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant		–	–	4.709	43.478	45.140	45.140	40.000	34.783	34.783
Urban Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	–	–	3.960	3.960	3.960	4.304	–	6.000
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert desc]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		–	2.635	4.420	3.350	3.723	3.723	–	–	–
Smalltown Grant_Market Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Margate Airport		–	2.593	4.405	3.000	3.000	3.000	–	–	–
Muesuem		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Employment Initiative		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	42	15	350	723	723	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:		–	–	8.407	10.146	10.146	10.146	–	–	–
European Union		–	–	8.407	10.146	10.146	10.146	–	–	–
[insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other capital transfers/grants [insert description]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants		55.482	71.963	77.724	127.134	129.170	129.170	115.052	98.435	107.172
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		65.269	133.788	139.263	211.592	225.596	225.596	190.069	163.175	166.236



Table 167: Table SA20 - Reconciliation of Transfers, Grants Reciepts and Unspent Funds

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA20 Reconciliation of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Operating transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	311	5.324	5.324	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		14.716	8.013	5.949	7.508	7.508	7.508	8.026	1.950	1.950
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**14.716**	**8.324**	**11.273**	**12.832**	**7.508**	**7.508**	**8.026**	**1.950**	**1.950**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	33	237	237	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		3.250	13.259	70.432	17.163	24.734	24.734	16.430	21.521	22.201
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**3.250**	**13.292**	**70.668**	**17.400**	**24.734**	**24.734**	**16.430**	**21.521**	**22.201**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		450	1.050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**450**	**1.050**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating transfers and grants revenue		**18.416**	**22.666**	**81.941**	**30.231**	**32.242**	**32.242**	**24.456**	**23.471**	**24.151**
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	2	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Capital transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	12.845	12.845	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		74.317	93.236	88.509	139.731	127.057	127.057	139.386	120.200	132.797
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**74.317**	**93.236**	**101.354**	**152.576**	**127.057**	**127.057**	**139.386**	**120.200**	**132.797**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	27.346	10.677	7.677	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		896	9.787	6.204	–	8.000	8.000	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**896**	**37.133**	**16.880**	**7.677**	**8.000**	**8.000**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	2.630	11.668	11.668	11.668	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		**–**	**–**	**2.630**	**11.668**	**11.668**	**11.668**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital transfers and grants revenue		**75.213**	**130.369**	**120.863**	**171.920**	**146.725**	**146.725**	**139.386**	**120.200**	**132.797**
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	2	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE		**93.629**	**153.034**	**202.804**	**202.152**	**178.967**	**178.967**	**163.842**	**143.671**	**156.948**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**



Table 168: Table SA21 - Grants and Subsidy made by the Municipality

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA21 Transfers and grants made by the municipality

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Cash Transfers to other municipalities											
Municipal Entities1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms											
Municipal Entities	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash Transfers to other Organs of State											
Specify (Add grant description)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash Transfers to Organisations											
Municipal Entities		1.019	622	–	2.140	2.140	2.140	–	1.000	–	–
Private Enterprises		752	2.386	913	1.159	1.081	1.081	–	1.250	1.294	1.341
Total Cash Transfers To Organisations		**1.770**	**3.008**	**913**	**3.299**	**3.221**	**3.221**	**–**	**2.250**	**1.294**	**1.341**
Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals											
Municipal Entities		–	–	2.074	–	–	–	–	3.128	3.368	3.633
Specify (Add grant description)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:		–	–	2.074	–	–	–	–	3.128	3.368	3.633
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	**1.770**	**3.008**	**2.987**	**3.299**	**3.221**	**3.221**	**–**	**5.378**	**4.662**	**4.974**
Non-Cash Transfers to other municipalities											
Unspecified	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms											
Municipal Entities	2	101	25	8	50	50	50	–	50	52	55
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		**101**	**25**	**8**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**–**	**50**	**52**	**55**
Non-Cash Transfers to other Organs of State											
Municipal Entities	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Cash Grants to Organisations											
Municipal Entities	4	2.707	5.453	3.640	4.000	4.710	4.710	2.994	7.750	7.778	8.128
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Organisations		**2.707**	**5.453**	**3.640**	**4.000**	**4.710**	**4.710**	**2.994**	**7.750**	**7.778**	**8.128**
Groups of Individuals											
Municipal Entities	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Groups Of Individuals:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		**2.808**	**5.478**	**3.648**	**4.050**	**4.760**	**4.760**	**2.994**	**7.800**	**7.830**	**8.182**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	**4.578**	**8.486**	**6.635**	**7.349**	**7.982**	**7.982**	**2.994**	**13.178**	**12.492**	**13.157**



Table 169: Table SA22 - Councilors and Staff Benefits

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA22 Summary councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
	1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)										
Basic Salaries and Wages		24.300	26.858	25.476	28.393	24.325	24.325	28.393	29.642	30.976
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance		3.060	3.051	2.890	3.042	2.897	2.897	3.042	3.175	3.318
Housing Allowances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Councillors		**27.360**	**29.909**	**28.366**	**31.434**	**27.222**	**27.222**	**31.434**	**32.817**	**34.294**
% increase	4		**9.3%**	**(5.2%)**	**10.8%**	**(13.4%)**	**–**	**15.5%**	**4.4%**	**4.5%**
Senior Managers of the Municipality	2									
Basic Salaries and Wages		10.418	8.977	8.124	4.393	4.393	4.393	4.393	4.586	4.793
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	(0)	189	189	189	189	197	206
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	1.251	1.251	1.251	78	1.306	1.365
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		–	957	760	957	778	778	1.059	1.105	1.155
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	–	–	–	1.158	1.158	1.158	1.158	1.209	1.263
Cellphone Allowance	3	84	110	102	115	115	115	115	121	126
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	3.488	3.488	3.488	3.488	3.642	3.806
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	1	1
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		**10.502**	**10.043**	**8.985**	**11.552**	**11.373**	**11.373**	**10.481**	**12.166**	**12.714**
% increase	4		**(4.4%)**	**(10.5%)**	**28.6%**	**(1.6%)**	**–**	**(7.8%)**	**16.1%**	**4.5%**
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		236.226	252.359	263.507	268.832	276.479	276.479	276.977	295.022	308.548
Pension and UIF Contributions		44.577	46.843	48.181	46.991	46.991	46.991	51.553	53.821	56.243
Medical Aid Contributions		16.922	18.151	18.779	17.599	17.599	17.599	20.813	20.504	21.427
Overtime		17.533	13.412	18.011	13.663	13.965	13.965	14.695	15.342	16.032
Performance Bonus		24.465	20.478	20.949	19.927	19.927	19.927	23.805	24.852	25.970
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	13.656	15.833	16.999	16.077	16.077	16.077	18.637	19.457	20.333
Cellphone Allowance	3	647	671	1.115	978	978	978	1.046	1.092	1.141
Housing Allowances	3	3.180	3.837	3.964	2.259	2.259	2.259	3.946	4.119	4.305
Other benefits and allowances	3	5.177	8.631	4.858	3.807	3.650	3.650	3.006	3.139	3.280
Payments in lieu of leave		12.805	12.754	4.453	8.338	8.338	8.338	4.200	–	–
Long service awards		4.023	3.080	6.412	1.841	1.841	1.841	2.270	2.370	2.477
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	13.700	(12.262)	12.312	3.616	3.616	3.616	15.852	4.605	4.812
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		**392.910**	**383.787**	**419.539**	**403.928**	**411.719**	**411.719**	**436.798**	**444.322**	**464.567**
% increase	4		**(2.3%)**	**9.3%**	**(3.7%)**	**1.9%**	**–**	**6.1%**	**1.7%**	**4.6%**
Total Parent Municipality		**430.772**	**423.739**	**456.890**	**446.914**	**450.313**	**450.313**	**478.713**	**489.306**	**511.575**

Explanatory notes to Table SA22 Councilors and Staff Benefits

1. The remuneration of councilors and staff are as per the councilor's upper limit approved by the MEC and staff as per SALGA respectively.



Table 170: Table SA24 - Summary of Personnel

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA24 Summary of personnel numbers

Summary of Personnel Numbers	Ref	2020/21			Current Year 2021/22			Budget Year 2022/23		
Number	1,2	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Municipal Council and Boards of Municipal Entities										
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other Councillors)		72	–	72	72	–	72	72	–	72
Board Members of municipal entities	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal employees	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Manager and Senior Managers	3	8	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	8
Other Managers	7	40	–	–	40	–	–	40	–	–
Professionals		*11*	–	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	–	–
Finance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spatial/town planning		5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
Information Technology		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity		1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
Technicians		*43*	–	–	*43*	–	–	*43*	–	–
Finance		1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Spatial/town planning		6	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–
Information Technology		6	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–
Roads		2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Electricity		9	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–
Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		19	–	–	19	–	–	19	–	–
Clerks (Clerical and administrative)		551	–	–	551	–	–	551	–	–
Service and sales workers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Craft and related trades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plant and Machine Operators		122	–	–	122	–	–	122	–	–
Elementary Occupations		307	–	–	307	–	–	307	–	–
TOTAL PERSONNEL NUMBERS	9	1.154	–	80	1.154	–	80	1.154	–	80
% increase					–	–	–	–	–	–
Total municipal employees headcount	6, 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance personnel headcount	8, 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Human Resources personnel headcount	8, 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



Table 171: Table SA25 - Monthly Revenue and Expenditure

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA25 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue By Source																
Property rates		44.983	89.967	44.983	44.983	48.790	44.983	44.983	44.983	44.983	44.983	–	–	498.623	520.563	543.988
Service charges - electricity revenue		15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	15.238	182.857	192.928	201.610
Service charges - water revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - sanitation revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - refuse revenue		6.433	12.866	6.433	6.433	6.433	6.433	6.433	6.433	6.433	6.433	–	–	70.761	73.874	77.199
Rental of facilities and equipment		223	223	223	223	242	223	223	223	223	223	183	183	2.610	2.725	2.848
Interest earned - external investments		446	446	446	446	488	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	5.397	5.635	5.888
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		2.018	2.018	2.018	2.018	2.204	2.018	2.018	2.018	2.018	2.018	2.012	2.012	24.389	25.462	26.608
Dividends received		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits		1.836	1.836	1.836	1.836	2.005	1.836	1.836	1.836	1.836	1.836	1.813	1.813	22.158	23.133	24.174
Licences and permits		649	649	649	649	709	649	649	649	649	649	638	638	7.824	8.168	8.536
Agency services		405	405	405	405	442	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	4.894	5.110	5.339
Transfers and subsidies		2.583	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	30.994	2.583	315.102	304.105	326.923
Other revenue		5.907	5.907	5.907	5.907	6.467	5.907	5.907	5.907	5.907	5.907	5.193	5.193	70.013	61.362	55.637
Gains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions		**80.721**	**160.547**	**109.131**	**109.131**	**114.011**	**109.131**	**109.131**	**109.131**	**109.131**	**109.131**	**56.922**	**28.512**	**1.204.628**	**1.223.064**	**1.278.749**
Expenditure By Type																
Employee related costs		37.454	37.575	37.575	37.575	37.575	37.575	37.575	37.575	37.575	37.575	35.902	35.744	447.279	456.489	477.281
Remuneration of councillors		2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	2.620	31.434	32.817	34.294
Debt impairment		–	–	2.496	–	–	2.496	–	–	2.496	–	–	2.496	9.984	10.423	10.892
Depreciation & asset impairment		9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	9.950	–	2.119	101.619	106.090	110.864
Finance charges		3	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	12.003	12.922	13.491	14.096
Bulk purchases - electricity		938	13.445	13.445	13.445	13.445	14.195	13.445	13.445	13.445	13.445	13.445	938	137.074	142.321	148.726
Inventory consumed		1.212	1.227	1.229	1.227	1.229	1.227	1.227	1.227	1.227	1.232	255	219	12.735	13.351	13.951
Contracted services		18.864	25.255	25.344	25.255	25.255	25.344	25.255	25.605	25.594	25.255	18.512	9.342	274.881	245.035	247.594
Transfers and subsidies		963	963	4.340	963	963	963	963	963	963	963	88	88	13.178	12.492	13.157
Other expenditure		13.944	14.810	15.110	14.831	15.172	14.834	14.830	14.857	14.992	14.825	7.076	5.200	160.480	167.386	174.889
Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		**85.946**	**105.936**	**112.200**	**105.957**	**106.300**	**109.294**	**105.956**	**106.333**	**108.952**	**105.956**	**77.989**	**70.768**	**1.201.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(5.225)**	**54.611**	**(3.069)**	**3.174**	**7.711**	**(163)**	**3.175**	**2.798**	**179**	**3.175**	**(21.067)**	**(42.257)**	**3.043**	**23.170**	**33.004**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		–	12.736	14.236	12.736	12.736	14.736	12.736	12.736	12.736	14.236	12.736	–	132.360	113.200	122.348
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		**(5.225)**	**67.347**	**11.167**	**15.910**	**20.447**	**14.573**	**15.911**	**15.534**	**12.915**	**17.411**	**(8.331)**	**(42.257)**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Taxation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attributable to minorities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	**(5.225)**	**67.347**	**11.167**	**15.910**	**20.447**	**14.573**	**15.911**	**15.534**	**12.915**	**17.411**	**(8.331)**	**(42.257)**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**



Table 172: Table SA26 - Budgeted Monthly Revenue and Expenditure

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA26 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue by Vote																
Vote 1 - Mayor and Council		–	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	–	260.646	280.634	302.772
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		47.471	92.650	47.666	47.666	51.702	47.666	47.666	47.666	47.666	47.666	2.683	2.488	530.657	553.920	578.759
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		26	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.571	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.569	26	15.739	15.780	16.475
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	50	52
Vote 6 - Public Safety		2.065	2.065	2.065	2.065	2.256	2.065	2.065	2.065	2.065	2.065	2.065	2.065	24.971	26.069	27.242
Vote 7 - Housing		4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	5.157	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	56.832	53.665	47.322
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		2.957	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.722	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.319	2.583	162.124	117.129	120.454
Vote 10 - Road Transport		905	905	905	905	988	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	10.941	11.422	11.936
Vote 11 - Environment Protection		32	32	32	32	35	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	392	409	428
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		15.349	15.349	16.849	15.349	15.359	17.349	15.349	15.349	15.349	16.849	15.349	15.349	189.193	194.323	209.067
Vote 13 - Other		420	420	420	420	452	420	420	420	420	420	–	–	4.228	4.414	4.613
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		6.795	13.836	7.403	7.403	7.436	7.403	7.403	7.403	7.403	7.403	970	362	81.218	78.448	81.978
Total Revenue by Vote		**80.721**	**173.283**	**123.367**	**121.867**	**126.747**	**123.867**	**121.867**	**121.867**	**121.867**	**123.367**	**69.658**	**28.512**	**1.336.988**	**1.336.264**	**1.401.097**
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - Mayor and Council		3.547	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.577	3.538	42.854	44.739	46.753
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		27.659	28.647	31.418	28.647	28.997	31.143	28.647	28.647	31.218	28.647	12.744	28.368	334.780	333.386	348.301
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		6.342	6.346	6.445	6.377	6.355	6.443	6.346	6.402	6.516	6.373	6.337	6.331	76.612	79.983	83.582
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	3.426	2.807	2.807	39.877	41.631	43.505
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	328	328	5.424	5.663	5.917
Vote 6 - Public Safety		7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	7.759	6.848	6.848	91.290	100.526	105.050
Vote 7 - Housing		1.245	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	1.245	66.272	57.723	52.108
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		7.039	6.754	10.147	6.744	6.759	6.769	6.754	7.095	7.029	6.746	5.056	5.057	81.948	53.281	55.781
Vote 10 - Road Transport		7.789	7.789	7.789	7.789	7.788	7.789	7.789	7.789	7.789	7.789	7.749	4.202	89.844	93.798	98.018
Vote 11 - Environment Protection		2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	–	–	27.693	28.912	30.213
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		1.846	15.965	15.965	15.965	15.965	16.715	15.965	15.965	15.965	15.965	15.965	1.846	164.112	171.032	178.783
Vote 13 - Other		612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	198	198	6.515	6.802	7.108
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	10.002	10.002	174.365	182.418	190.627
Total Expenditure by Vote		**85.946**	**105.936**	**112.200**	**105.957**	**106.300**	**109.294**	**105.956**	**106.333**	**108.952**	**105.956**	**77.989**	**70.768**	**1.201.585**	**1.199.894**	**1.245.746**
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		**(5.225)**	**67.347**	**11.167**	**15.910**	**20.447**	**14.573**	**15.911**	**15.534**	**12.915**	**17.411**	**(8.331)**	**(42.257)**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**
Taxation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attributable to minorities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	**(5.225)**	**67.347**	**11.167**	**15.910**	**20.447**	**14.573**	**15.911**	**15.534**	**12.915**	**17.411**	**(8.331)**	**(42.257)**	**135.403**	**136.370**	**155.352**



Table 173: Table SA27 - Budgeted Monthly Revenue and Expenditure

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA27 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue - Functional																
Governance and administration		47.471	118.714	73.731	73.731	77.767	73.731	73.731	73.731	73.731	73.731	28.747	2.488	791.303	834.554	881.531
Executive and council		–	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	26.065	–	260.646	280.634	302.772
Finance and administration		47.471	92.650	47.666	47.666	51.702	47.666	47.666	47.666	47.666	47.666	2.683	2.488	530.657	553.920	578.759
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		4.742	6.285	6.285	6.285	6.748	6.285	6.285	6.285	6.285	6.285	6.285	4.742	72.795	69.679	64.040
Community and social services		26	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.571	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.569	1.569	26	15.739	15.780	16.475
Sport and recreation		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	50	52
Public safety		15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	176	184	192
Housing		4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	5.157	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	4.698	56.832	53.665	47.322
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		5.944	18.680	18.680	18.680	18.985	18.680	18.680	18.680	18.680	18.680	18.307	5.571	198.251	154.846	159.868
Planning and development		2.957	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.722	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.693	15.319	2.583	162.124	117.129	120.454
Road transport		2.955	2.955	2.955	2.955	3.228	2.955	2.955	2.955	2.955	2.955	2.955	2.955	35.735	37.307	38.986
Environmental protection		32	32	32	32	35	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	392	409	428
Trading services		22.144	29.184	24.251	22.751	22.795	24.751	22.751	22.751	22.751	24.251	16.318	15.711	270.411	272.771	291.046
Energy sources		15.349	15.349	16.849	15.349	15.359	17.349	15.349	15.349	15.349	16.849	15.349	15.349	189.193	194.323	209.067
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		6.795	13.836	7.403	7.403	7.436	7.403	7.403	7.403	7.403	7.403	970	362	81.218	78.448	81.978
Other		420	420	420	420	452	420	420	420	420	420	–	–	4.228	4.414	4.613
Total Revenue - Functional		80.721	173.283	123.367	121.867	126.747	123.867	121.867	121.867	121.867	123.367	69.658	28.512	1.336.988	1.336.264	1.401.097
Expenditure - Functional																
Governance and administration		37.683	38.720	41.606	38.741	39.084	41.328	38.720	38.767	41.486	38.740	22.820	38.399	456.093	460.037	480.651
Executive and council		3.682	3.727	3.743	3.717	3.733	3.742	3.727	3.719	3.752	3.720	3.739	3.701	44.701	46.668	48.768
Finance and administration		31.048	32.036	34.807	32.036	32.386	34.532	32.036	32.036	34.607	32.036	16.085	31.709	375.353	375.745	392.565
Internal audit		2.953	2.957	3.056	2.988	2.966	3.054	2.957	3.013	3.127	2.984	2.996	2.989	36.039	37.625	39.318
Community and public safety		9.245	14.378	14.378	14.378	14.378	14.378	14.378	14.378	14.378	14.378	13.325	8.191	160.167	155.750	154.546
Community and social services		3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.350	2.731	2.731	38.966	40.680	42.511
Sport and recreation		477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	328	328	5.424	5.663	5.917
Public safety		4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	4.173	3.888	3.888	49.505	51.684	54.009
Housing		1.245	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	1.245	66.272	57.723	52.108
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		21.124	20.824	24.202	20.824	20.824	20.824	20.824	21.174	21.074	20.824	15.680	12.132	240.333	223.855	234.032
Planning and development		6.903	6.603	9.981	6.603	6.603	6.603	6.603	6.953	6.853	6.603	4.894	4.894	80.101	51.352	53.766
Road transport		11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	11.452	10.786	7.238	132.540	143.591	150.053
Environmental protection		2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	2.769	–	–	27.693	28.912	30.213
Trading services		17.282	31.401	31.401	31.401	31.401	32.152	31.421	31.401	31.401	31.401	25.967	11.847	338.477	353.450	369.410
Energy sources		1.846	15.965	15.965	15.965	15.965	16.715	15.985	15.965	15.965	15.965	15.965	1.846	164.112	171.032	178.783
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	15.436	10.002	10.002	174.365	182.418	190.627
Other		612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	198	198	6.515	6.802	7.108
Total Expenditure - Functional		85.946	105.936	112.200	105.957	106.300	109.294	105.956	106.333	108.952	105.956	77.989	70.768	1.201.585	1.199.894	1.245.746
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		(5.225)	67.347	11.167	15.910	20.447	14.573	15.911	15.534	12.915	17.411	(8.331)	(42.257)	135.403	136.370	155.352
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	(5.225)	67.347	11.167	15.910	20.447	14.573	15.911	15.534	12.915	17.411	(8.331)	(42.257)	135.403	136.370	155.352

Table 174: Table SA28 - Budgeted Monthly Capital Expenditure (Municipal Vote)

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA28 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	1															
Vote 1 - Mayor and Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Road Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - Environment Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*																
Vote 1 - Mayor and Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		289	289	329	229	229	229	229	479	229	229	157	157	3.075	2.155	2.252
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	35	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	193	202
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	200	–	–
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - Public Safety		455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	445	445	5.440	5.575	5.826
Vote 7 - Housing		–	–	–	–	89	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	284	297
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		7.544	9.201	7.731	7.731	16.427	7.751	7.731	7.731	7.731	7.731	7.665	7.477	102.452	81.987	84.037
Vote 10 - Road Transport		2.506	3.206	3.206	3.206	3.206	16.806	7.556	3.206	3.206	3.206	3.196	2.496	55.006	46.459	48.500
Vote 11 - Environment Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		138	523	523	523	523	10.364	523	523	523	523	523	138	15.348	1.487	6.950
Vote 13 - Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - Waste Management		159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	109	109	1.804	1.362	1.423
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	2	11.107	13.850	12.420	12.355	21.255	35.965	16.670	12.570	12.320	12.320	12.111	10.838	183.783	139.502	149.488
Total Capital Expenditure	2	11.107	13.850	12.420	12.355	21.255	35.965	16.670	12.570	12.320	12.320	12.111	10.838	183.783	139.502	149.488



Table 175: Table SA29 - Budgeted Monthly Capital Expenditure

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA29 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Capital Expenditure - Functional	1															
Governance and administration		289	289	329	264	379	249	229	479	229	229	157	157	3.280	2.369	2.476
Executive and council		–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	21	22
Finance and administration		289	289	329	229	229	229	229	479	229	229	157	157	3.075	2.155	2.252
Internal audit		–	–	–	35	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	193	202
Community and public safety		462	462	462	462	551	645	462	462	462	462	462	462	5.813	5.859	6.123
Community and social services		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	200	–	–
Sport and recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public safety		445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	5.340	5.575	5.826
Housing		–	–	–	–	89	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	284	297
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		10.060	12.418	10.948	10.948	19.643	24.548	15.298	10.948	10.948	10.948	10.861	9.974	157.539	128.425	132.515
Planning and development		7.544	9.201	7.731	7.731	16.427	7.731	7.731	7.731	7.731	7.731	7.665	7.477	102.432	81.966	84.015
Road transport		2.516	3.216	3.216	3.216	3.216	16.816	7.566	3.216	3.216	3.216	3.196	2.496	55.106	46.459	48.500
Environmental protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		296	682	682	682	682	10.523	682	682	682	682	632	246	17.152	2.848	8.373
Energy sources		138	523	523	523	523	10.364	523	523	523	523	523	138	15.348	1.487	6.950
Water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	109	109	1.804	1.362	1.423
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	2	11.107	13.850	12.420	12.355	21.255	35.965	16.670	12.570	12.320	12.320	12.111	10.838	183.783	139.502	149.488
Funded by:																
National Government		9.150	9.535	9.535	9.535	9.535	10.935	9.535	9.535	9.535	9.535	9.535	9.150	115.052	98.435	106.572
Provincial Government		254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	3.043	–	–
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital		9.403	9.789	9.789	9.789	9.789	11.189	9.789	9.789	9.789	9.789	9.789	9.403	118.096	98.435	106.572
Borrowing		–	–	–	–	–	7.166	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.166	–	–
Internally generated funds		1.704	4.061	2.631	2.566	11.466	17.610	6.881	2.781	2.531	2.531	2.322	1.435	58.521	41.067	42.915
Total Capital Funding		11.107	13.850	12.420	12.355	21.255	35.965	16.670	12.570	12.320	12.320	12.111	10.838	183.783	139.502	149.488

Table 176: Table SA30 - Budgeted Monthly Cash Flow

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA30 Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2022/23												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Cash Receipts By Source	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	0			
Property rates	39.048	39.048	39.048	39.048	39.206	39.048	39.048	39.048	39.048	39.048	39.048	39.048	468.731	489.355	511.376
Service charges - electricity revenue	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	13.886	166.630	175.784	183.695
Service charges - water revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - sanitation revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges - refuse revenue	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	5.307	63.685	66.487	69.479
Rental of facilities and equipment	223	223	223	223	242	223	223	223	223	223	183	183	2.610	2.725	2.848
Interest earned - external investments	446	446	446	446	488	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	5.397	5.635	5.888
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends received	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	1.600	1.670	1.745
Licences and permits	649	649	649	649	709	649	649	649	649	649	638	638	7.824	8.168	8.536
Agency services	405	405	405	405	442	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	4.894	5.110	5.339
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	6.714	32.779	32.779	32.779	33.237	32.779	32.779	32.779	32.779	32.779	32.779	6.714	341.677	351.438	367.900
Other revenue	2.465	2.465	2.465	2.465	2.562	2.465	2.465	2.465	2.465	2.465	1.821	1.821	28.390	13.979	14.608
Cash Receipts by Source	69.276	95.341	95.341	95.341	96.211	95.341	95.341	95.341	95.341	95.341	94.646	68.581	1.091.438	1.120.352	1.171.415
Other Cash Flows by Source															
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	10.613	12.113	10.613	10.613	12.613	10.613	12.113	10.613	10.613	10.613	10.613	10.613	132.360	113.200	122.348
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short term loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing	–	–	–	7.976	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.976	21.452	–
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	1.412	(62)	(66)
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Receipts by Source	80.007	107.572	106.072	114.048	108.942	106.072	107.572	106.072	106.072	106.072	105.377	79.312	1.233.187	1.254.941	1.293.696
Cash Payments by Type															
Employee related costs	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.309	40.164	40.164	483.418	262.896	274.704
Remuneration of councillors												–		33.082	34.571
Finance charges	3	3	226	3	3	226	3	3	226	3	3	12.226	12.922	26.019	27.190
Bulk purchases - electricity	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	11.423	137.074	142.321	148.726
Acquisitions - water & other inventory	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	13.128	13.706	14.322
Contracted services	20.392	20.474	20.474	20.474	20.474	20.474	20.474	20.474	20.474	20.404	20.322	20.474	245.381	243.488	245.932
Transfers and grants - other municipalities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and grants - other	817	817	4.194	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	13.178	11.979	12.518
Other expenditure	17.888	11.829	12.089	11.847	12.179	11.839	11.854	11.949	11.854	11.824	11.040	11.829	148.019	66.717	69.681
Cash Payments by Type	91.924	85.947	89.808	85.966	86.297	86.180	85.972	86.068	86.195	85.873	84.862	98.025	1.053.119	800.207	827.643
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type															
Capital assets	6.508	15.137	13.707	13.642	13.846	34.576	17.957	13.857	13.607	13.607	13.104	9.584	179.130	154.547	165.555
Repayment of borrowing	2.296	2.296	2.504	2.296	2.296	2.669	2.296	2.296	2.682	2.296	2.296	2.265	28.486	24.371	25.468
Other Cash Flows/Payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Payments by Type	100.729	103.380	106.019	101.903	102.439	123.425	106.225	102.221	102.484	101.775	100.261	109.875	1.260.735	979.125	1.018.666
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	(20.722)	4.192	52	12.144	6.503	(17.354)	1.347	3.851	3.587	4.297	5.116	(30.562)	(27.548)	275.816	275.030
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	143.072	122.350	126.542	126.594	138.738	145.242	127.888	129.235	133.086	136.673	140.969	146.085	143.072	115.523	391.340
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	122.350	126.542	126.594	138.738	145.242	127.888	129.235	133.086	136.673	140.969	146.085	115.523	115.523	391.340	666.370



Table 177: Table SA34a - Capital Expenditure on New Assets by Asset Class

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34a Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Capital expenditure on new assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		65.409	78.045	27.441	62.879	96.339	96.339	59.461	38.446	45.505
Roads Infrastructure		23.606	51.270	33.292	46.530	76.438	76.438	44.417	34.236	35.708
Roads		13.701	31.447	23.006	17.310	34.838	34.838	25.113	16.868	17.593
Road Structures		9.904	19.781	10.287	29.221	41.600	41.600	19.304	17.368	18.115
Road Furniture		–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		9.114	15.882	3.470	4.783	4.791	4.791	2.609	2.723	2.846
Drainage Collection		9.114	15.882	3.470	4.783	4.791	4.791	2.609	2.723	2.846
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		8.300	10.893	(9.322)	11.566	13.301	13.301	12.435	1.487	6.950
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		(223)	(223)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		414	972	443	–	1.275	1.275	1.275	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	295	803	4.476	4.226	4.226	3.204	–	–
MV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		8.109	9.849	(10.568)	7.090	7.800	7.800	7.957	1.487	6.950
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	1.300	1.300	–	–	–
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	–	–	1.300	1.300	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		24.390	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Landfill Sites		24.390	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34a Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	510	510	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		**137.696**	**63.536**	**12.071**	**10.739**	**13.246**	**13.246**	**17.826**	**12.909**	**13.464**
Community Facilities		133.649	59.222	8.491	8.330	10.485	10.485	13.913	9.388	9.792
Halls		21.442	38.551	4.484	6.957	2.179	2.179	10.435	9.388	9.792
Centres		19.041	19.041	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		22.826	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		69.514	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria		–	–	–	200	350	350	–	–	–
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		–	–	–	–	–	–	435	–	–
Public Open Space		–	–	–	174	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Reserves		5.990	5.990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		–	–	–	1.000	7.957	7.957	3.043	–	–
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		(5.163)	(4.360)	4.007	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		4.048	4.314	3.580	2.409	2.761	2.761	3.913	3.521	3.672
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		4.048	4.314	3.580	2.409	2.761	2.761	3.913	3.521	3.672
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		74	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		74	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		**1.646**	**2.325**	**17.087**	**19.222**	**17.168**	**17.168**	**8.261**	**8.624**	**9.012**
Operational Buildings		1.646	2.325	17.087	19.222	17.168	17.168	8.261	8.624	9.012
Municipal Offices		1.132	1.532	7.080	7.322	4.963	4.963	6.957	7.263	7.589
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		201	201	8.407	10.146	10.886	10.886	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	450	450	450	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34a Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		312	592	1.600	1.304	870	870	1.304	1.362	1.423
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		(183)	–	–	1.240	840	840	2.190	2.286	2.389
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		(43.039)	(40.048)	6.570	4.234	5.884	5.884	5.298	4.488	4.690
Computer Equipment		(43.039)	(40.048)	6.570	4.234	5.884	5.884	5.298	4.488	4.690
Furniture and Office Equipment		(4.404)	(2.889)	1.644	1.657	2.009	2.009	1.749	1.502	1.570
Furniture and Office Equipment		(4.404)	(2.889)	1.644	1.657	2.009	2.009	1.749	1.502	1.570
Machinery and Equipment		(7.622)	(13.613)	1.098	2.560	6.603	6.603	2.120	1.796	1.876
Machinery and Equipment		(7.622)	(13.613)	1.098	2.560	6.603	6.603	2.120	1.796	1.876
Transport Assets		(693)	36.144	51.841	–	–	–	17.950	18.740	19.583
Transport Assets		(693)	36.144	51.841	–	–	–	17.950	18.740	19.583
Land		–	–	2.400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	2.400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	1	**148.885**	**123.500**	**120.301**	**102.532**	**142.089**	**142.089**	**114.856**	**88.791**	**98.089**



Table 178: Table SA34b - Capital Expenditure on Renewal of Existing Assets by Class

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34b Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		14.504	20.901	7.219	9.857	7.912	7.912	26.652	13.535	14.117
Roads Infrastructure		23.587	29.679	6.748	6.957	2.153	2.153	15.043	13.535	14.117
Roads		23.587	29.679	5.438	4.348	452	452	11.304	10.171	10.608
Road Structures		–	–	1.310	2.609	1.701	1.701	3.739	3.364	3.509
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	305	635	2.000	2.250	2.250	2.913	–	–
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	288	–	–
MV Substations		–	305	635	1.000	1.250	1.250	1.250	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks		–	–	–	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.375	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		(9.083)	(9.083)	–	–	2.609	2.609	8.696	–	–
Landfill Sites		(9.083)	(9.083)	–	–	2.609	2.609	8.696	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	(0)	(165)	900	900	900	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	(0)	(165)	900	900	900	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	5.036	739	1.944	1.944	896	626	653
Community Facilities		–	–	5.036	435	1.216	1.216	896	626	653



Table 179: Table SA34d - Depreciation by Asset Class

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34d Depreciation by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Depreciation by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		56.590	57.055	58.116	50.942	50.942	50.942	60.000	62.640	65.459
Roads Infrastructure		56.590	57.055	58.116	50.942	50.942	50.942	60.000	62.640	65.459
Roads		56.590	57.055	58.116	50.942	50.942	50.942	60.000	62.640	65.459
Road Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Landfill Sites		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34d Depreciation by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		23.139	26.997	26.938	29.300	29.300	29.300	27.500	28.710	30.002
Community Facilities		23.139	26.997	26.938	29.300	29.300	29.300	27.500	28.710	30.002
Halls		23.139	26.997	26.938	29.300	29.300	29.300	27.500	28.710	30.002
Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Open Space		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Offices		298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		115	210	125	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		115	210	125	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA34d Depreciation by asset class

Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22			2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		115	210	125	–	–	–	–	–	–
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		1.820	1.399	1.221	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.566	1.636
Computer Equipment		1.820	1.399	1.221	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.566	1.636
Furniture and Office Equipment		1.529	1.024	876	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.000	1.044	1.091
Furniture and Office Equipment		1.529	1.024	876	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.000	1.044	1.091
Machinery and Equipment		1.627	1.552	836	1.755	1.755	1.755	1.000	1.044	1.091
Machinery and Equipment		1.627	1.552	836	1.755	1.755	1.755	1.000	1.044	1.091
Transport Assets		2.530	4.280	8.104	5.200	5.200	5.200	8.500	8.874	9.273
Transport Assets		2.530	4.280	8.104	5.200	5.200	5.200	8.500	8.874	9.273
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Depreciation	1	87.648	92.517	96.214	89.797	89.797	89.797	99.500	103.878	108.553



Table 180: Table SA35 - Future Financial Implications

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA35 Future financial implications of the capital budget

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecasts			
R thousand		Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25	Forecast 2025/26	Forecast 2026/27	Forecast 2027/28	Present value
Capital expenditure	1							
Vote 1 - Mayor and Council		–	–	–				
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration		3.075	2.155	2.252				
Vote 3 - Internal Audit		185	193	202				
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services		200	–	–				
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation		–	–	–				
Vote 6 - Public Safety		5.440	5.575	5.826				
Vote 7 - Housing		273	284	297				
Vote 8 - Health		–	–	–				
Vote 9 - Planning and Development		102.452	81.987	84.037				
Vote 10 - Road Transport		55.006	46.459	48.500				
Vote 11 - Environment Protection		–	–	–				
Vote 12 - Energy Sources		15.348	1.487	6.950				
Vote 13 - Other		–	–	–				
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management		–	–	–				
Vote 15 - Waste Management		1.804	1.362	1.423				
List entity summary if applicable								
Total Capital Expenditure		183.783	139.502	149.488	–	–	–	–
Future operational costs by vote	2							
Vote 1 - Mayor and Council								
Vote 2 - Finance and Administration								
Vote 3 - Internal Audit								
Vote 4 - Community and Social Services								
Vote 5 - Sport and Recreation								
Vote 6 - Public Safety								
Vote 7 - Housing								
Vote 8 - Health								
Vote 9 - Planning and Development								
Vote 10 - Road Transport								
Vote 11 - Environment Protection								
Vote 12 - Energy Sources								
Vote 13 - Other								
Vote 14 - Waste Water Management								
Vote 15 - Waste Management								
List entity summary if applicable								
Total future operational costs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Future revenue by source	3							
Property rates								
Service charges - electricity revenue								
Service charges - water revenue								
Service charges - sanitation revenue								
Service charges - refuse revenue								
Rental of facilities and equipment								
List other revenues sources if applicable								
List entity summary if applicable								
Total future revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Financial Implications		183.783	139.502	149.488	–	–	–	–



Table 181: Table SA36 - List of Capital Projects

KZN216 Ray Nkonyeni - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand													2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
Function	Project Description	Project Number	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Latitude	Audited Outcome 2020/21	Current Year 2021/22 Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Parent municipality:																
List all capital projects grouped by Function																
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Airports	9b3342e-13a7-4ca4-8	Upgrading	8	1	To facilitate the provision of housin	Upgrading		Regional Regional Identifier:Local Gover	0	0	–	–	564	–	–
Other / Air Transport	Airports AIRPORT	7-4ba67c70e-e08b015	Upgrading	8	1	o facilitate the provision of housing	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	4.405	3.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ec	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Coa	50-4464-b5c2-7ff010a	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	900	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Elec	4-358b-ee4e-c7e63c	Renewal	5	3	lita development and training within	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	1.000	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Elec	4-5353-9cce-7f16fc3b	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	1.250	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Roa	e-4f4d-bc2f-af85af3a	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	1.107	1.047	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Roa	e-4b74-94fe-04dfb79	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	5.438	50	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Ec	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing Renewal:Sol	4-496-9736-6eca85b6	Renewal	12	2	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastr	e-4d59-9099-4fe684b	New	5	3	lita development and training within	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	3.840	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastr	0-40a-92a6-0930898	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Electrical Infrastructure		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	443	1.275	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastr	e-4594-ba2-c40b36	New	12	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	4.226	–	–	–
Other / Air Transport	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Information and C	5-4486-8207-bdb254f	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	formation and Communication Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	510	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Roads Infrastructi	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	7.365	3.926	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Roads Infrastructi	5-4ea9-a002-0fa8b05	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	19.770	8.008	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Storm water Infrac	1-4852-e75d-5de4b35	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Storm water Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	858	1.443	–	–	–
Other / Air Transport	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infr	1-4749-bc4d-60e45b	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Water Supply Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.300	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:Existing Renewal	4-453e-be31-cca4c1c	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	33	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital:Non-infrastructure:Existing Renewal	4-47e8-a304-35403c	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.183	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:Existing Renewal	5-4d2d-aea6-2e5a7ff	Renewal	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	728	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Community	4-4c8-a38b-17ac236	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	350	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Community	5-4e1c-8227-70a65ad	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	11.622	160	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Community	1-445d-8559-903ea1f	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Community	39-4092-99cb-6ff822	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Community	4-4d33-a1c5-84e8ad	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	3.178	2.004	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Computer Eq	8-4092-91e5-e89b76a	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Computer Equipment		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	10	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Furniture and	1-4954-90bc-9d91b9	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Furniture and Office Equipment		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	48	147	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Machinery an	5-4801e148-7e9f75a	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Machinery and Equipment		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.120	3.003	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets	35-42b9-fb7-6ab2588	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	6.682	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets	5-45d1-a52-3302248	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	8.407	10.146	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets	7-40de-949b-0d712f	New	09	04	No Strategic Objective on IDP File	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	450	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Centres	5-49b8-b319-49b4e0f	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	14.783	12.854	12.854
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Centres PORT SHEPSTONE CIVIC CENTR	4-49c8-b319-49b4e0f	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	23.005	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Computer Equipment	8-4092-91e5-e89b76a	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Computer Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	5.398	4.488	4.690
Municipal governance and administration /	Computer Equipment:Computer Equipment	8-40f2-91e5-e89b76a	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Computer Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	796	5.582	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Computer Equipment:Techno Hub Comput	8-40f2-91e5-e89b76a	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Computer Equipment		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	32	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Public safet	Computer Software and Applications	5-439b-bb44-fc3aa3a	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Intangible Assets		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	2.160	2.286	2.389
Community and public safety / Public safet	Computer Software and Applications Comp	5-439b-bb44-fc3aa3a	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Intangible Assets		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	840	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Depots	5-442c-b3ea-17b3eb	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	1.304	1.362	1.423
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Depots STAFF DEPOT ABLUTION FACILIT	5-442c-b3ea-17b3eb	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.571	870	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Drainage Collection	1-4852-e75d-5de4b35	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Storm water Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	2.659	2.723	2.846
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Drainage Collection STORMWATER - URB	1-4852-e75d-5de4b35	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Storm water Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	2.612	3.348	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Furniture and Office Equipment	1-4954-90bc-9d91b9	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Furniture and Office Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	1.349	980	1.024
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Furniture and Office Equipment:Furniture a	1-4954-90bc-9d91b9	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Furniture and Office Equipment		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.200	1.882	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Community	Halls	4-47e8-a304-35403c	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	11.330	10.014	10.445
Community and public safety / Community	Halls DUMEJULU COMMUNITY HALL Prec	4-4e1c-8227-70a65ad	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	117	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Halls Nkulu Community Hall Ward 20	4-4e1c-8227-70a65ad	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	754	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Halls Ward 36 Nkulu community hall	4-4e1c-8227-70a65ad	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	117	122	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	HV Transmission Conductors	5-4e3a-bcc5-9036040	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	288	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Landfill Sites	5-496-9736-6eca85b6	Renewal	12	2	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	LV Networks	e-4d59-9099-4fe684b	New	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	7.997	1.487	6.950
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	LV Networks:Energy Efficiency DSM	e-4d59-9099-4fe684b	New	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	3.960	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	LV Networks:INSTALLATION OF NEW STR	e-4d59-9099-4fe684b	New	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	LV Networks:MERLEWOOD STREETLIGH	e-4d59-9099-4fe684b	New	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety / Public safet	Machinery and Equipment:CAMERAS	5-4801e148-7e9f75a	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Machinery and Equipment		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	3.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Machinery and Equipment:Machinery and	5-4801e148-7e9f75a	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Machinery and Equipment		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	29	600	–	–	–
Municipal governance and administration /	Municipal Offices	35-42b9-fb7-6ab2588	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	6.957	7.263	7.589
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Municipal Offices MJB Offices	35-42b9-fb7-6ab2588	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	2.789	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Municipal Offices Municipal Vehicle Pound	35-42b9-fb7-6ab2588	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	398	435	–	–	–
Municipal governance and administration /	Municipal Offices:OFFICE WATER TANKS	35-42b9-fb7-6ab2588	New	9	2	To provide access to basic services	Other Assets		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	1.739	–	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	MV Networks	5-438b-ee4e-c7e63c	Renewal	5	3	lita development and training within	Renewal		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	1.375	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	MV Substations	0-40a-92a6-0930898	New	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Electrical Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	2.323	–	–
Trading services / Energy sources / Electr	MV Switching Stations	e-4696-ba2-c40b36	New	12	3	ating infrastructure is maintained a	Electrical Infrastructure		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	3.204	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Outdoor Facilities	4-4d33-a1c5-84e8ad	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	4.435	3.950	4.162
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Outdoor Facilities:OUTDOOR GYM FACILI	4-4920-9868-565c8b7	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.314	530	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Outdoor Facilities:SPORTSFIELD MBENI	4-4d33-a1c5-84e8ad	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	402	757	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Parks	1-4213-8b14-4181214	New	5	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	435	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Port Shepstone Civic Centre	1-4954-90bc-9d91b9	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Furniture and Office Equipment		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	–	–	500	522	545
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Public Open Space	3-47c1-96d2-cb4a5e5	Upgrading	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	870	908	949
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Public Open Space:RATIONALISATION OF	3-47c1-96d2-cb4a5e5	Upgrading	6	3	nvironment to growbusinesses co	Upgrading		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	1.044	435	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	23.478	21.123	22.032
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:BANANA BEACH PEDES	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	170	2.950	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:BAR TO NGWEMABALA	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	273	102	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:ESIDLEDLINI PEDESTRIA	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	808	3.458	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:KWASITHOLE PEDESTRI	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	211	5.047	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MADALA TO MDLUNGWA	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	758	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MAZUBANE PEDESTRIAN	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	99	84	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MAZUBANE/DIKWE PEDE	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MBHECUKA VEHICULAR	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	223	2.829	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MSILI PEDESTRIAN BRID	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	3.162	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MSIKABA VEHICULAR	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	693	3.421	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:MVUZANE ROAD AND VE	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	337	4.331	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:NKANGENI VEHICULAR B	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	435	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:Nqwere Pedestrian Bridg	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	2.169	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:NTSHOMELA PEDESTRIA	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	372	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE EX	5-473b-8c5-0758578	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	97	200	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Road Structures:WARD 12 PEDESTRIAN B	e-4d33-a1c5-84e8ad	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	1.795	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads	5-4ea9-a002-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	60.685	48.966	50.129
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads LONJANI TO KHUMBUZA ROAD	5-4ea9-a002-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	200	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads LOUISIANA RING ROAD (WARD 15	5-4ea9-a002-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	407	10.000	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads NGQUMBELA ROAD AND CAUSEN	5-4ea9-a002-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	428	102	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads REHABILITATION OF COLLEGE RO	e-4b74-94fe-04dfb79	Renewal	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Renewal		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	402	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads ROADS RESEALS	5-4ea9-a002-0fa8b05	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Roads Infrastructure		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	2.323	4.795	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Roads UPGRADE OF MAIN HARDING RO	7-42da-98b6-e1c59c2	Upgrading	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Upgrading		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	22.570	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls	39-4092-99cb-6ff822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls Ezimpoleni Market Stalls	39-4092-99cb-6ff822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	870	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls Hibberdene Market Stalls	39-4092-99cb-6ff822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	3.478	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Stalls St. Micheal Market Stalls	39-4092-99cb-6ff822	New	12	3	To provide access to basic services	Community Assets		al Identifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC	0	0	–	2.609	–	–	–
Trading services / Waste management / Sc	Machinery and Equipment	5-4af85-b58e-0703bb	Infrastructu	13	3	ating infrastructure is maintained a	Corrective Maintenance		nment by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ugu:Municipalities	0	0	10.361	–	2.120	1.796	1.876
Economic and environmental services / Pl	Transport Assets	e-4193-a4f2-f84854c	Infrastructu	6	2	ating infrastructure is maintained a	Preventative Maintenance		ntifier:Local Government by Province:KwazuluNatal District Municipalities:DC21 Ug	0	0	–	–	17.950	18.740	19.583
No Function Linked			N/A	South Africa and contribute to a better Africa an	Governance	No Strategic Objective	No Class		No Region	No Coordinates	No Coordinates	10.361	–	–	–	–
No Function Linked			N/A	South Africa and contribute to a better Africa an	Governance	No Strategic Objective	No Class		No Region	No Coordinates	No Coordinates	–	–	–	–	–
No Function Linked			N/A	South Africa and contribute to a better Africa an	Governance	No Strategic Objective	No Class		No Region	No Coordinates	No Coordinates	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Capital expenditure												106.835	177.876	172.044	139.502	149.488



3.7.16.8 Legislation Compliance Status

Compliance with the MFMA implementation requirements have been substantially adhered to through the following activities:

- **In year reporting**

Reporting to National Treasury in electronic format was fully complied with monthly. Section 71 reporting to the Executive Mayor (within 10 working days).

- **Internship programme**

The Municipality is participating in the Municipal Financial Management Internship programme and has employed five interns undergoing training in various divisions of the Financial Services Department, of the five interns four have been appointed permanently. The remaining two are still under the training and municipality has an obligation to replace the vacant positions of the three interns.

- **Budget and Treasury Office**

The Budget and Treasury Office has been established in accordance with the MFMA.

- **Audit Committee**

An Audit Committee is shared with other municipalities within the district and is fully functional.

- **Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan**

The detailed 2022/23 Final SDBIP document is being compiled and shall be tabulated to Council at the end of June 2022.

- **Annual Report**

Annual report is compiled in terms of the MFMA and National Treasury requirements



3.7.17 Key Findings

Summary on spending on staff salaries and wages, July 2022-June 2023: Employee related costs are the largest proportion of operating expenditure, due to a number of vacant posts that need to be filled. The normal range for this indicator should be between 25% and 40% and it must be indicated that the municipality stands at 38%, which is moderate. This must be guarded as the costs should not grow as large as it will threaten the sustainability of operating budget, however, spending on Contractor Services, July 2022-June 2023 is 20% which is higher than operational expenditure. The municipality has cut down extensively on costs, meaning cost containment measures are implemented, some expenditures are lower as compared to the previous years.

Budget related policies are being implemented.
Debt management: The municipality over the past 5 years, implemented a policy dealing with debt collection etc. Repairs and maintenance % has been increased. There is a decrease of the indigent support.

3.7.18 Financial Viability SWOT Analysis

Table 182: Financial Viability SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
-83% of income generated internal and sources being rates, electricity and refuse income grant funding -Clean Audit in the last Financial year -Annual financial statements developed internal -Robust PMS System	-Collection is not always 100% -Ageing infrastructure resulting in disgruntled ratepayers who are threatening to withhold rates which is the Municipality's main source of income ---Amendments of the AFS which resulted in the none achievement of clean audit
Opportunities	**Threats**
-Being one of the most financial stable Municipalities in KZN and South Africa Introduction of the case ware reporting system which will assist in addressing the issue of quality of AFS	-Ratepayers threating to withhold rates -Irregularities within the procurement prices -Fixed asset register system have some weaknesses -Poor fleet management -Non planning for future replacement of capital items



SECTION D: MUNICIPAL VISION,GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Vision

"By 2036 Ray Nkonyeni Municipality will be a prime tourist-friendly; economically diversified and smart Municipality with equitable access to opportunities and services in a safe and healthy environment"

4.2 Mission

"The Municipality is committed to create an enabling environment for the establishment of agricultural; maritime; leading tourism and industrial hubs to create business and employment opportunities for sustainable development and improved quality of lives through shared vision; smart service delivery solutions and collaboration with stakeholders"

4.3 Strategic Objectives

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality held its Strategic Planning Session in February 2022 for the new generation. The RNM Council and officials deliberated on the formulation of the Municipality's new goals and strategic objectives.

Below are the municipality's adopted the strategies and objectives :

1. Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

i. To foster effective and efficient Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR);

ii. To ensure on-going human resource development;

iii. To attract and retain skilled employees;

iv. To be an innovative organisation with improved performance.

2. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

I. To ensure existing infrastructure is maintained and improved;

ii. To provide access to basic services;

iii. To extend the provision of basic services and infrastructure to rural areas;

iv. To improve delivery of capital projects through investment in infrastructure development;



v. To facilitate the provision of housing.

3. Local Economic Development

i. To grow the economy of the municipality through investment attraction and tourism development;

ii. To create an enabling environment to grow businesses, cooperatives and SMMEs;

iii. To drive job creation initiatives;

iv. To promote township and rural development through nodal developments especially for commerce and industries;

v.To promote sustainable livelihoods and enhance the fight against poverty;

vi.To facilitate participation of youth and previously disadvantaged individuals in the economy.

4. Good Governance and Public Participation

i.To promote a culture of participatory democracy;

ii.To develop and review organisational policies to be in line with current national and provincial agenda;

iii.To develop an ethical organisation which is fraud and corruption free;

iv.To promote and uphold principles of good governance and legal compliance;

v.To ensure a safe and crime free municipality;

vi. To promote human rights and social upliftment of vulnerable groups and address moral regeneration need;

vii. To promote and safeguard the municipal brand.

5. Municipal Financial Viability and Management

i. To ensure efficient and effective management of council assets and properties;

ii. To improve revenue, cost reduction and management of debt;

iii.To ensure expenditure on long-term capital infrastructure project plans.

6. Cross Cutting Issues

i.To create sustainable and resilient settlements;

ii.To promote and enhance planned development and land administration;

iii.To promote green economy.



4.4 Long Term Vision

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality adopted its long term vision, Vision 2036 in 2019, ***(See attachment 3: Vision 2036).*** The strategy is a product of indepth process through engagements with various stakeholders, a study that is evidence based, and assisted in developing strategic goals for the municipality. The strategy is aimed at 5 year terms, which currently it is its second term.

The municipality's 20 year growth strategic growth development strategy is based upon the current economic development trajectory of the municipality and the economic and social importance of the municipality and district. In the strategy,a high scenario growth path was presented which includes;

- Poverty gap
- Unemployment down below 10%
- Huge growth of middle class
- Sustainable human settlements
- South Coast tourism booming
- Crime low
- Youth are empowered to lead



SECTION E: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5.1. Capital Investment Framework

Ray Nkonyeni Municipality is classified as an Intermediate City Municipality (ICM) by Cogta. This therefore means, the municipality no longer uses MIG, which is a 5 year capital programme, as a source of funding, but uses the Integrated Urban Development Grant(IUDG) which uses a three-year capital programme that is aligned with a 10-year CEF. In this regard, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has prepared a three year capital programme in line with the IUDG. The purpose of the IUDG is to provide funding for investment in infrastructure for the poor and to promote increased access to municipal-owned sources of capital finance in order to increase funding for public investment economic infrastructure. It is also aimed at ensuring that public investments are spatially aligned to promote the sound management of the asset delivered.



Table 183: Capital Investment Framework

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES				PHASED ANNUAL INVESTMENT COSTS			FUNDING		RESPONSIBILITY	
NUMBER	PRIORITY		LOCATION	2022/23	2023/24	2024/2025	GOVERNMENT SOURCE OF FUNDING	EXTERNAL	INTERNAL	
									HOD	COM
1.1		**CLUSTER 1 (WARDS 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36)**								
1.1.1		NTSHOMELA PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (SGODANENI)	Ward 32	3 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.1.2		NKULU COMMUNITY HALL	Ward 36	4 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.1.3		SPORTSFIELD (MBENI)	Ward 31	4 000 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.1.4		ESIDLIDLINI PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (DLOVINA)	Ward 31	150 000	0	0	IUDG		X	
1.1.5		LONJANI TO KHUMBUZA ROAD WARD 30	Ward 30	2 560 000	5 000 000	2 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.1.6		NSTALLATION OF MARKET STALLS - IZINGOLWENI		1 000 000	0	-	COGTA		X	
1.1.7		ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS (CLUSTER 1)		3 000 000	0	-	COGTA		X	



1.1.8		BHAYIYA VEHICLE BRIDGE	Ward 33	500 000	3 000 000	-	IUDG			
1.1.9		MZENGE ROAD AND BRIDGE	Ward 34	500 000	3 000 000	-	IUDG			
1.1.10		BOMVINI SCHOOL ROAD	Ward 35	500 000	3 000 000	-	IUDG			
				19 210 000	**42 000 000**	**36 000 000**				
1.2		**CLUSTER 2 (WARDS 7, 8, 9, and 29)**								
1.2.1		NGQUMBELA ROAD AND CAUSEWAY	Ward 7	4 000 000	3 000 000	0	IUDG		X	
1.2.2		REPAIRS TO MBHELE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 29	1 000 000	0	-	IUDG		X	
1.2.3		DUMEZULU COMMUNITY HALL PHASE 2	Ward 8	4 000 000	2 500 000	0	IUDG		X	
1.2.4		MBHECUKA VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 29	200 000	0	500 000	IUDG		X	
1.2.5		NHLANGENI VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 9	500 000	3 000 000	-	IUDG			
1.2.6		BHAZABHAZA ELECTRIFICATION	Ward 8	1526 000	0	-	DOE			
				11226 000	**8 500 000**	**500 000**				
1.3		**CLUSTER 3 (WARDS 1, 2, 6, 10, 11 and 19)**								
1.3.1		PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE EXTENSION 3 WARD 6	Ward 6	1 000 000	2 500 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.3.2		REHABILITATION OF COLLEGE ROAD SOUTHBROOM WARD 2	Ward 2	4 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.3.3		NKANYEZINI ROAD	Ward 10	500 000	3 000 000	-	IUDG		X	



1.3.4		INSTALLATION OF MARKET STALLS - ST MICHAELS		1 000 000	0	-	COGTA		X	
1.3.5		NCUKENI ELECTRIFICATION WARD 1	Ward 1	345 0 000	0	-	DOE		X	
1.3.6		MANDLA MZELEMU ROAD - WARD 11	Ward	500 000	4 000 000	-	IUDG		X	
1.3.7		MARGATE AIRPORT UPGRADE	Ward 6	5 000 000	0	0	EDTEA			
1.3.8		RECONSTRUCTION OF MARGATE HALL	Ward 6	0	10 000	17 000 000				
1.3.9		OUTLANDS LANDFILL SITE (CELL 4C)		10 000 000	10 000 000	-	INTERNAL			
				25 45 00 00	**35 500 000**	**24 000 000**				
1.4		**CLUSTER 4 (Wards 3, 5, 25, 26, 27 and 28)**								
1.4.1		COMMUNITY PARK	Ward 5	500 000	-	-	IUDG		X	
1.4.2		ENKULU HALL	Ward 25	4 000 000	5 000 000	2 500 000	IUDG		X	
1.4.3		MSIKABA VEHICULAR	Ward 25	1 000 000	3 500 000	500 000	IUDG		X	
1.4.4		CORNER HOUSE RING ROAD	Ward 27	500 000	3 500 000	-	IUDG		X	
1.4.5		NKANGENI VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 25	1 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.4.6		ZG HALL ROOF REPAIRS	Ward 28	800 000	0	-	IUDG		X	
1.4.7		THANGINI VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION	Ward 26	2050 000	0	-	DOE		X	
1.4.8		WALKWAYS (SGEDLENI)	Ward 28	1 300 000	0	-	IUDG			
				10 650 000	**16 800 000**	**5 000 000**				
1.5		**CLUSTER 5 (Wards 21, 22, 23, and 24)**								
1.5.1		TATANE SPORTSFIELD	Ward 23	500 000	4 000 000	-	IUDG		X	



1.5.2		KWASITHOLE PEDESTRIAN/ VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 21	400 000	0	500 000	IUDG		X	
1.5.3		MAZUBANE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 21	2 000 000	1 500 000	500 000	IUDG		X	
1.5.4		BAR TO NGWEMABALA PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 24	2 500 000	3 000 000	300 000	IUDG		X	
1.5.5		MADALA TO MDLUNGWANA VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 24	1 500 000	3 500 000	300 000	IUDG		X	
1.5.6		MBILI PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 22	150 000	0	0			X	
				6 550 000	**15 000 000**	**1 600 000**				
1.6		**CLUSTER 6 (Wards 4, 17, 18 and 20)**								
1.6.1		NQWANE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (NGWABE)	Ward 20	100 000	0	0	IUDG		X	
1.6.2		MAZUBANE/DIKWE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 20	2 500 000	1 500 000	0	IUDG		X	
1.6.3		VALLEY ROAD VEHICULAR BRIDGE UPGRADE - WARD 18	Ward 18	500 000	3 500 000	-	IUDG		X	
1.6.4		MERLEWOOD STREETLIGHTS		400 000	0	0	IUDG		X	
1.6.5		NELSON MANDELA DRIVE		17 000 000	0	20 000 000	NATIONAL TREASURY		X	
1.6.6		MUNICIPAL VEHICLE POUND		5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	INTERNAL		X	
1.6.7		MLB OFFICES	Ward 17	2 000 000	10 000 000	15 000 000	INTERNAL		X	
1.6.8		PORT SHEPTSONE CIVIC CENTRE UPGRADE		1 000 000	0	-	INTERNAL		X	
1.6.9		MAIN HARDING ROAD		29 000 000	0	20 000 000	NATIONAL TREASURY		X	



				57 600 000	**6 000 000**	**60 000 000**				
1.7		**CLUSTER 7 (Wards 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16)**								
1.7.1		LOUISIANA RING ROAD	Ward 14	8 500 000	5 000 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.7.2		INSTALLATION OF MARKET STALLS - HIBBERDENE		1 500 000	0	-	COGTA		X	
1.7.3		BANANA BEACH PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 16	200 000	0	0	IUDG		X	
1.7.4		MVUZANE ROAD AND VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 15	4 000 000	500 000	1 500 000	IUDG		X	
1.7.5		PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (OVER SUGAR MILL ROAD)	Ward 12	3 000 000	2 000 000	500 000	IUDG		X	
				17 200 000	**5 500 000**	**3 000 000**			X	
1.8		**MUNICIPAL WIDE PROJECTS**								
1.8.1		ROADS RESEALS		4 000 000	5 000 000	6 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.8.2		STORMWATER - URBAN (INTERNAL)		3 000 000	3 500 000	4 000 000	INTERNAL		X	
1.8.3		STAFF DEPOT ABLUTION FACILITIES - PHASE 3		1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	INTERNAL		X	
1.8.4		RURAL ROAD AND STORMWATER REHABILITATION (IUDG)		9 000 000	10 000 000	11 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.8.5		OUTDOOR GYM FACILITIES		500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.8.6		INSTALLATION OF NEW STREET LIGHTS		1 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	IUDG		X	
1.8.7		INSTALLATION OF WATER TANKS WITHIN MUNICIPAL OFFICES		1 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	INTERNAL		X	
1.8.8		ENERGY EFFIECENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT		5 000 000	0	6 000 000	DOE ENERGY EFFICIENCY		X	



1.8.9		RATIONALISATION OF OFFICE SPACE (WELLNESS CENTRE)		1 000 000	0	-	INTERNAL			
				26 500 000	**36 800 000**	**46 000 000**				
		TOTAL CLUSTER CAPITAL		**174 386 000**	**166 100 000**	**176 100 000**				
		TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL								
		TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET		**174 386 000**	**166 100 000**	**176 100 000**				



5.2 Implementation Plan

Table 184: Implementation Plan

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	PLANNED ACTIVITY 2022/2023	PAYMENT SCHEDULE / DRAWDOWN REQUESTS (Rands)			FUNDER / POTENTIAL FUNDER	TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE 2022-2023 FINANCIAL YEAR (Rands)
			JULY 2022	OCTOBER 2022	MARCH 2023		
PROPOSED TRANCHE			**R30 000 000**	**R36 131 000**	**R15 229 000**		
COMMUNITY HALL	Ward 36	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
NTSHOMELA PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (SGODANENI)	Ward 32	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R3 000 000
SPORTSFIELD (MBENI)	Ward 31	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
ESIDLIDLINI PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (DLOVINA)	Ward 31	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R150 000
LONJANI TO KHUMBUZA ROAD	Ward 30	TENDER				IUDG	R2 560 000
BHAYIYA VEHICLE BRIDGE	Ward 33	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
MZENGE ROAD AND BRIDGE	Ward 34	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
BOMVINI SCHOOL ROAD	Ward 35	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
NGQUMBELA BRIDGE	Ward 7	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
REPAIRS TO MBHELE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 29	DESIGN, TENDER AND CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 000 000
DUMEZULU COMMUNITY HALL PHASE 2	Ward 8	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
MBHECUKA VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 29	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R200 000
NHLANGENI VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 9	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE EXTENSION 3	Ward 6	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 000 000
REHABILITATION OF COLLEGE ROAD SOUTHBROOM	Ward 2	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
NKANYEZINI ROAD	Ward 10	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
MANDLA MZELEMU ROAD	Ward 11	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
RECONSTRUCTION OF MARGATE HALL	Ward 6	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R200 000



COMMUNITY PARK	Ward 5	DESIGN, TENDER AND CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R500 000
ENKULU HALL IN	Ward 25	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
MSIKABA VEHICULAR	Wars 25	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 000 000
CORNER HOUSE RING ROAD -	Ward 27	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
NKANGENI VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 25	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 000 000
ZG HALL ROOF REPAIRS -	Ward 28	DESIGN, TENDER AND CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R800 000
WALKWAYS (SGEDLENI)	Ward 28	DESIGN, TENDER AND CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 300 000
TATANE SPORTSFIELD	Ward 23	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
KWASITHOLE PEDESTRIAN/ VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 21	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R400 000
MAZUBANE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	Ward 21	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R2 000 000
MADALA TO MDLUNGWANA VEHICULAR BRIDGE	Ward 24	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R2 500 000
BAR TO NGWEMABALA PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WARD 24	Ward 24	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 500 000
MBILI PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WARD 22	Ward 22	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R150 000
MAZUBANE/DIKWE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WARD 20	Wars 20	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R2 500 000
VALLEY ROAD VEHICULAR BRIDGE UPGRADE - WARD 18	Ward 18	DESIGN AND TENDER				IUDG	R500 000
MERLEWOOD STREETLIGHTS		CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R400 000
LOUISIANA RING ROAD (WARD 14)	Ward 14	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R8 000 000
BANANA BEACH PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WARD 16	Ward 16	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R700 000
MVUZANE ROAD AND VEHICULAR BRIDGE WARD 15	Ward 15	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
WARD 12 PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE (OVER SUGAR MILL ROAD)	Ward 12	CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R3 000 000
RURAL ROAD AND STORMWATER REHABILITATION (IUDG)		CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R9 000 000



ROADS RESEALS		CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R4 000 000
OUTDOOR GYM FACILITIES		DESIGN, TENDER AND CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R500 000
INSTALLATION OF NEW STREET LIGHTS		CONSTRUCTION				IUDG	R1 500 000
	TOTALS		**R30 000 000**	**R36 131 000**	**R15 229 000**		**R81 360 000**



5.3 SIPS

Table 185: SIPS

No.	PROJECT	LOCATION	KEY CHALLENGE	SPLUMA PRINCIPLE	PGDS GOALS	IDP STRTEGIC OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	PROPOSED SDF STRATEGY	NSSD STRATEGIC PRIORITY	PERFOMANCE INDICATOR
S2: CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT										
1.1	Port Shepstone Taxi Rank	Port Shepstone	Lack of Integrated Transport Hub in the Municipality.	Spatial Sustainability/ Spatial Effeciency	Goal 4	To promote and enhance development planning, spatial planning and land use management	SIP 2	Create a hierarchy of integrated public transport services related to the accessibility grid.	Strategic Priority 1	Completed and functional Integrated Taxi Rank
S3: NODAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CENTRES										
	N/A									
S4: CONTINUUM OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS										
2.1	Rural Housing Development	Hlomendlini/ Vukuzithathe/ KwaMthimude/ KwaXolo/ KwaMadlala/KwaNzimakwe	Backlog in Service Delivery	Spatial Sustainability	Goal 3	To improve access to adequate shelter in the form of sustainable human settlements	Breaking New Ground	Redress existing imbalances in the distribution of different types of residential development, and avoid creating new imbalances.	Strategic Priority 4	Number of housing units completed
2.2	Slum Clearance Projects	Lousiane / Mkholombe / Masinenge/						Transform townships and informal settlements into economically and socially integrated neighbourhoods		

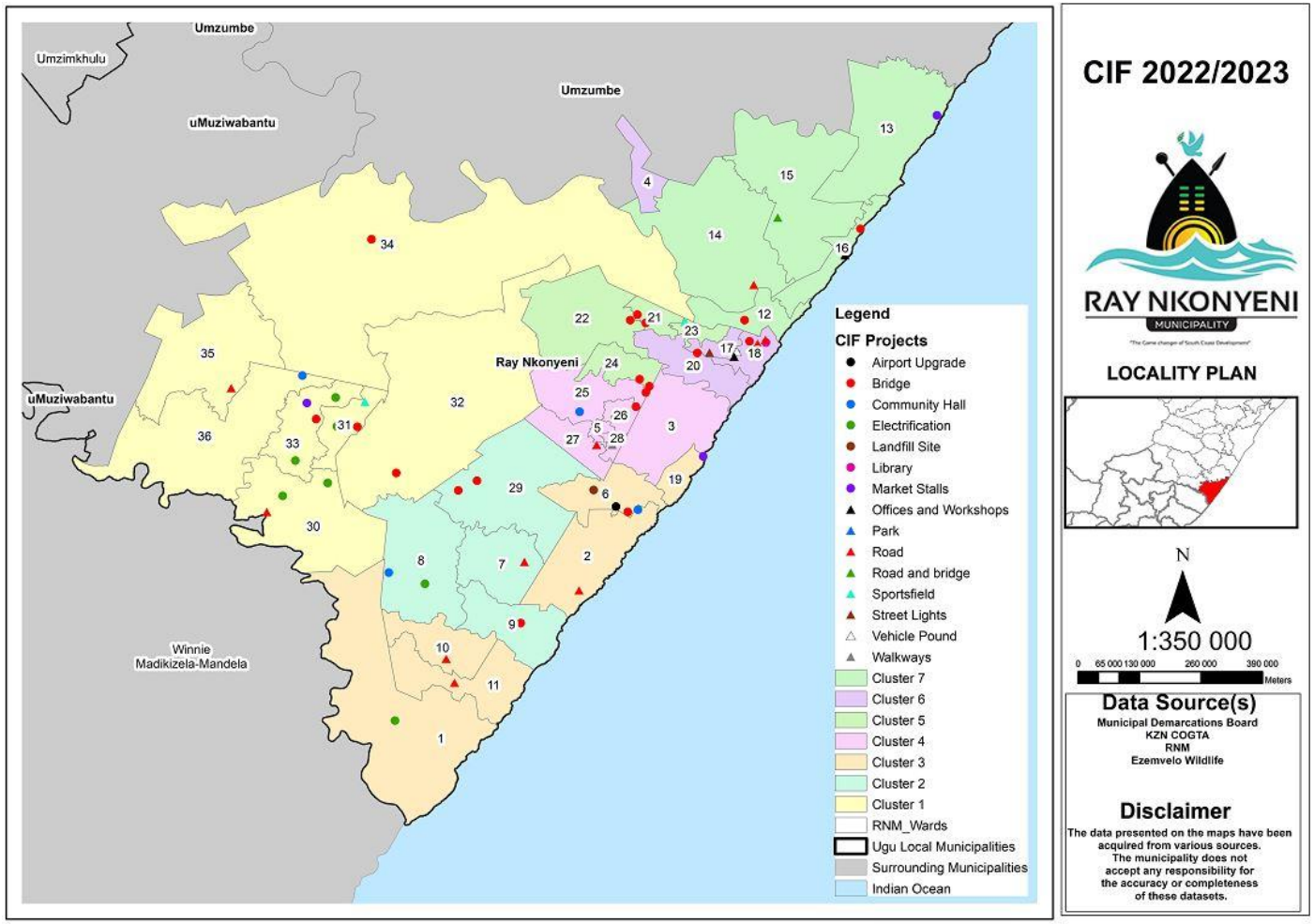


2.3	Urban Housing Projects	KwaNzimakwe/ Gamalakhe/ Bhobhoyi/ Merlewood						Encourage public/private partnerships to develop integrated human settlements and diversify housing delivery.		
S5:PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND										
3.1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S6: SERVICE AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE										
4.1.	Water and Stormwater Services and Management	Rural and urban	Backlog in Service Delivery	Spatial Sustainability/ Spatial Justice	Goal 4	To address infrastructure backlogs and extend access to basic services	SIP 6, 18	Ensure that new urban development is supported by appropriate basic infrastructure and services	Strategic Priority 4	Completed Water Supply and Stormwater Projects
4.2.	Electrification Projects	Ward 30,31,33,34,35,36					SIP 6, 8, 9 &10		Strategic Priority 3	Completed Electricity Projects and Infrastructure
4.3	Community Halls	Ward 8, 36								Constructed Community Halls
S7: UNLOCKING ECONOMIC POTENTIAL										
5.1	Port Shepstone Technology Hub	Shelly Beach	Unsustainable Economic Growth	Spatial Efficiency/ Spatial Justice/ Spatial Sustainability	Goal 1 & 7	To promote strategic and transformative release of land to foster inclusive economic development	SIP 2	Encourage area specialisation and the development of a diverse, mutually supportive system of economic areas	Strategic Priority 1	Fully developed Technology hub.
5.2	Upgrade of Margate Airport and Runway	Margate								Upgraded Airport Runway
S8: SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM										

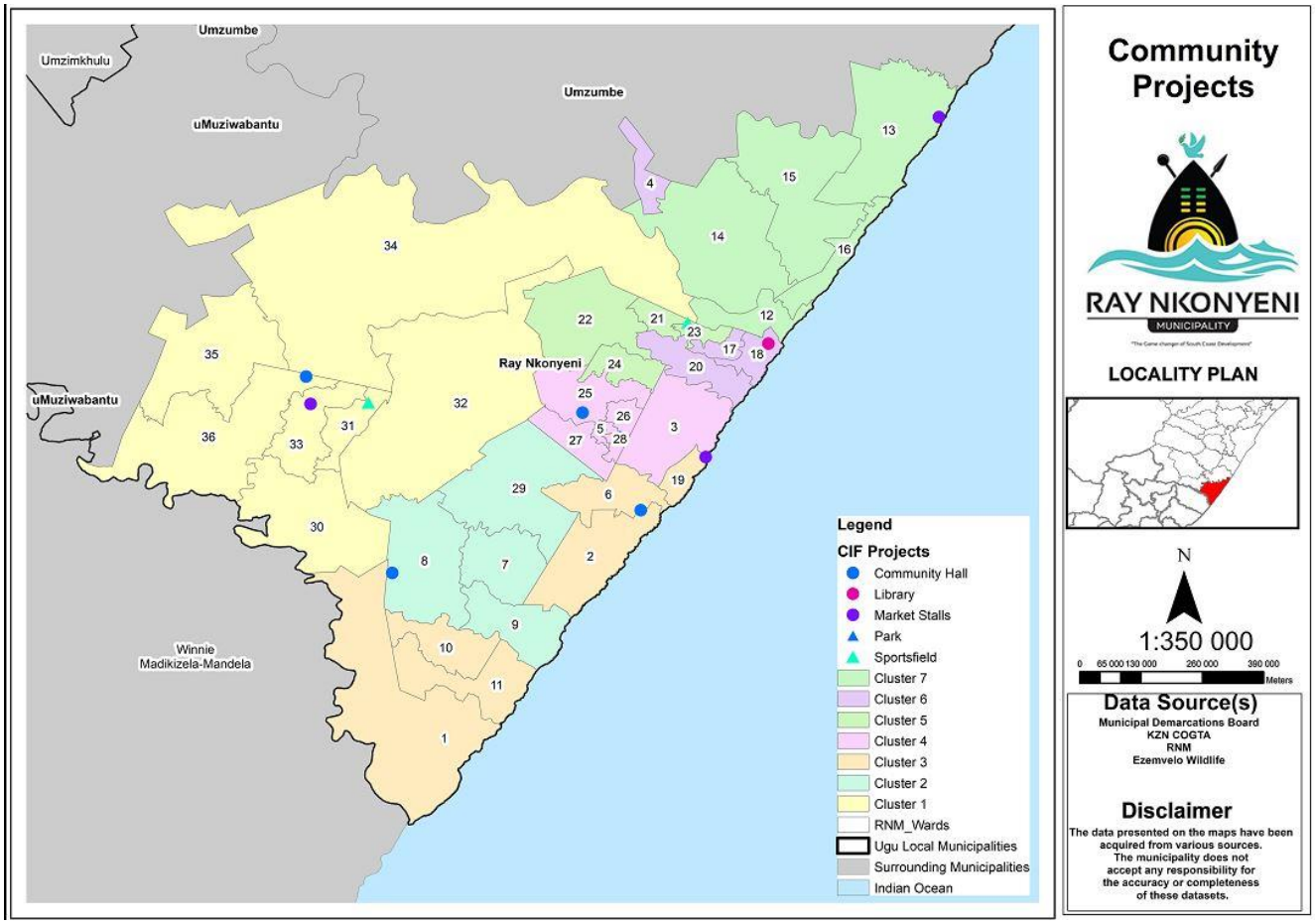


6.1	SPLUMA Implementation appointment and gazetting	Entire Municipality	Inadequate regulatory policies to direct development in the Municipality	Good Administration/ Spatial Equity	Goal 6 & 7	To promote and uphold principles of transparency, accountability, good governance and legal compliance	SIP 7	Facilitate urban development and direct the phasing of urban growth through deliberate and integrated use of planning, infrastructure provision, and the regulatory and fiscal authority of all spheres of government.	Strategic Priority 1	Completed regulatory plans which have been adopted by Council.
6.2	Creche database in Ray Nkonyeni Municipality									
6.3	Seapark/South port Corridor Plan									
6.4	SDF Reviewed									
6.5	Murchison Rural Node									

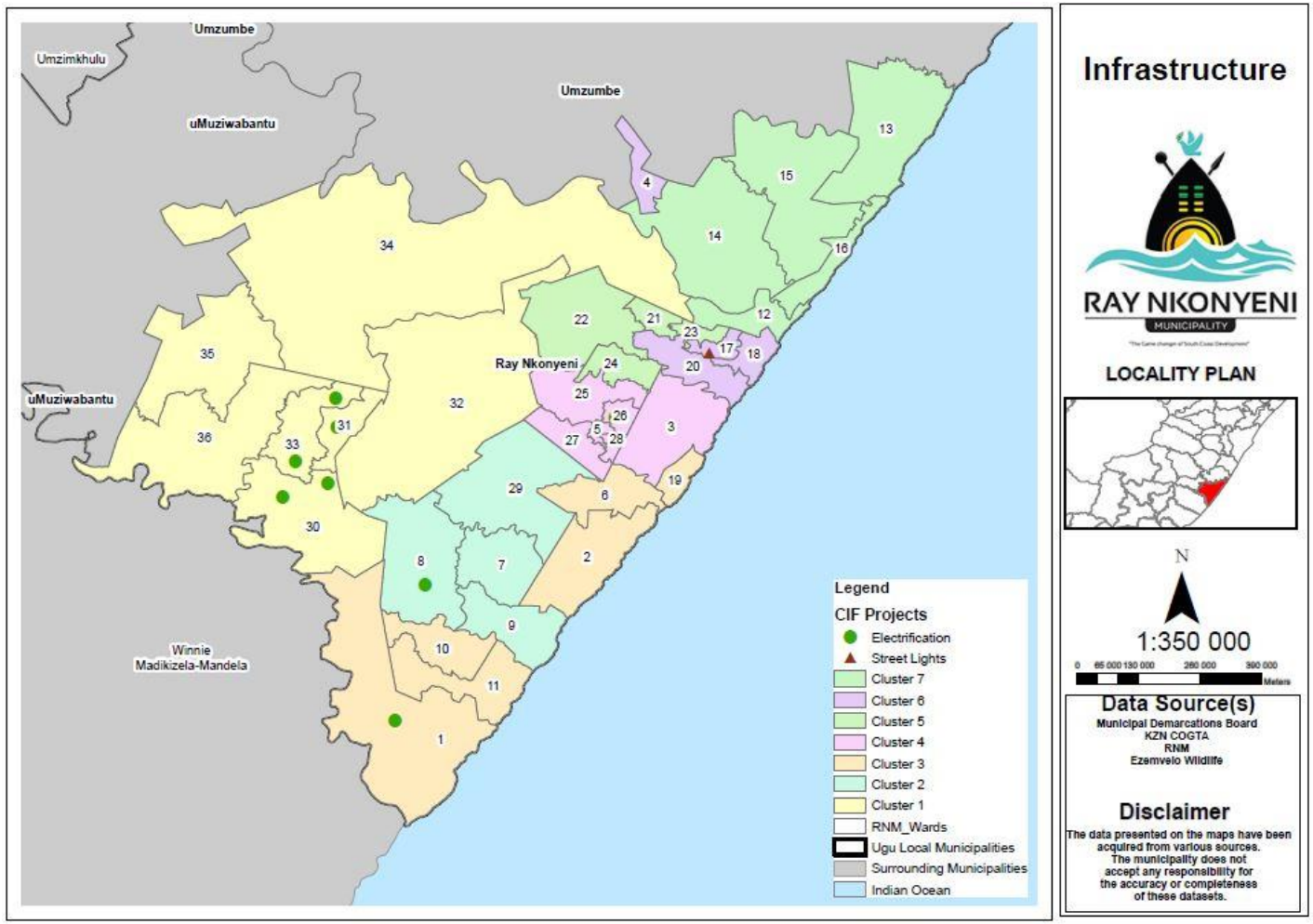
Map 60: CIF Map 1 – Consolidated CIF Projects



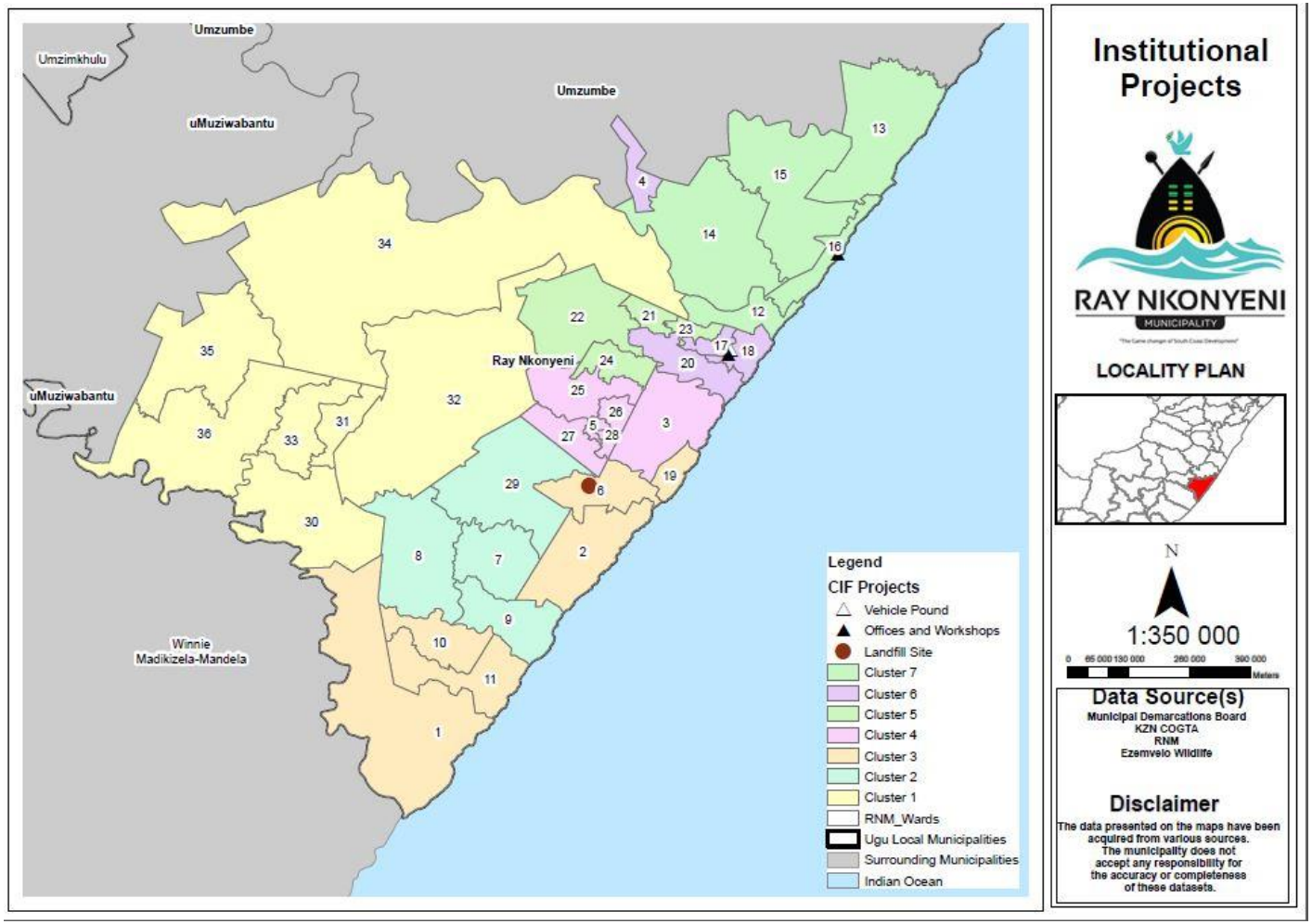
Map 61: CIF Map 2 – Community Projects



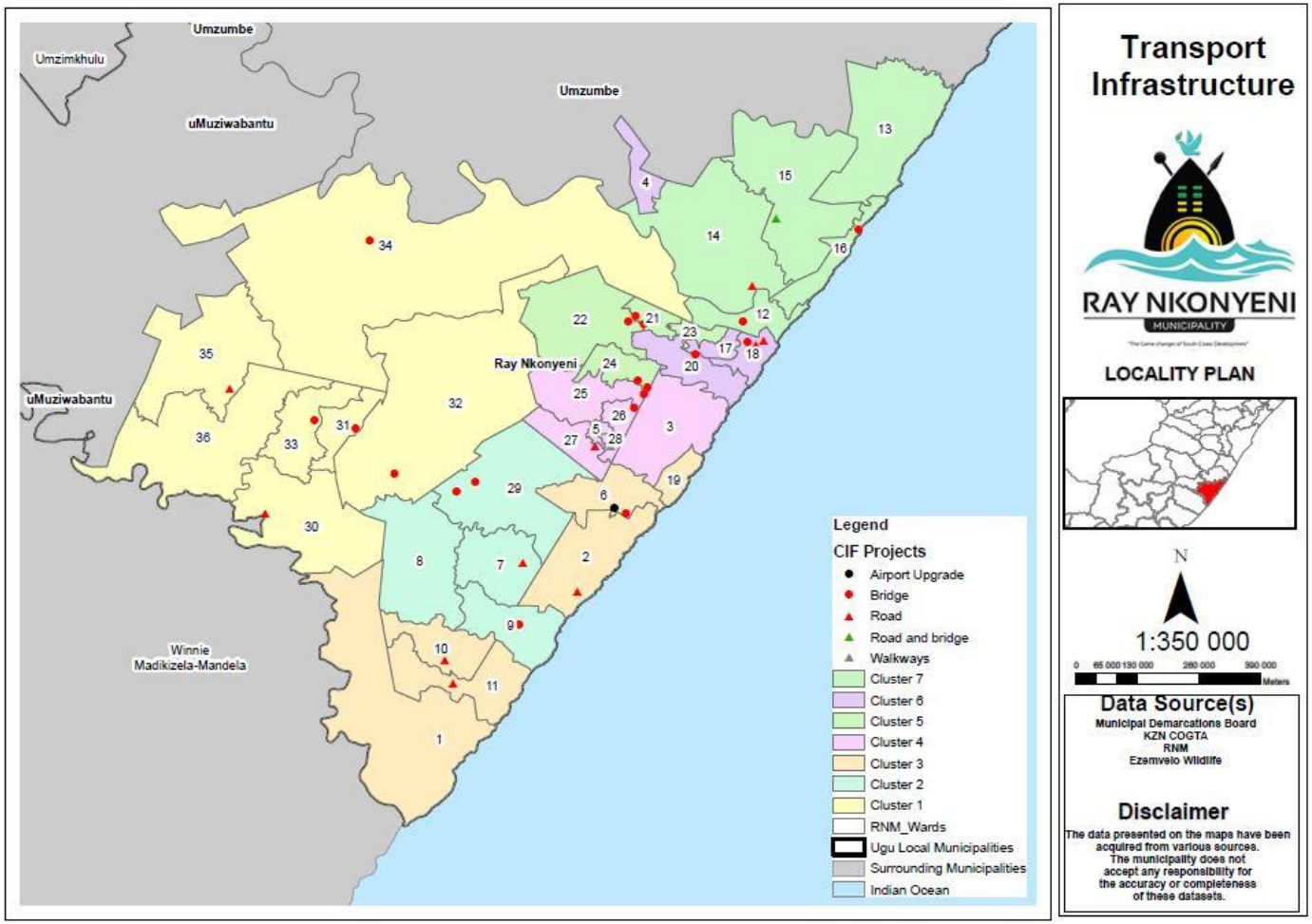
Map 62: CIF Map 3 - Infrastructure Projects



Map 63: CIF Map 4 – Institutional Projects



Map 64: CIF Map 5 - Transport Infrastructure





5.4 One Plan One Budget

Section 214(1) of the Constitution requires that every year a Division of Revenue Act determine the equitable division of nationally raised revenue between national government, the nine provinces and 257 municipalities. This process takes into account the powers and functions assigned to each sphere, fosters transparency and is at the heart of constitutional cooperative governance.

In order for a One Plan One Budget to be effective, Provincial Treasury has published transfers to municipalities in terms of Section 30(2) of the Division of Revenue Act, 2020. For this to be effective, Ray Nkonyeni Municipality has aligned with sector departments to close the gaps in terms of projects entailed in the National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.

Below is a list of budgeted projects for Ugu District:

Table 186: UGU Budgeted Programmes

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MTEF ALLOCATIONS: 2020/21 - 2022/23			
C DC21 Ugu	**2020/21 R thousands**	**2021/22 R thousands**	**2022/23 R thousands**
Direct transfers			
Equitable share and related	**501,357**	**544,241**	**586,156**
Fuel levy sharing			
Infrastructure	**292,021**	**316,484**	**330,714**
Municipal infrastructure grant	239,336	261,301	277,374
Rural roads assets management systems grant	2,685	2,833	2,997
Water services infrastructure grant	50,000	52,350	50,343
Municipal disaster recovery grant			
Integrated urban development grant			
Metro informal settlements partnership grant			
Capacity building and other current transfers	**6,268**	**1,800**	**2,000**
Local government financial management grant	1,800	1,800	2,000
Municipal systems improvements grant			



Expanded public works programme integrated grant for municipalities	4,468		
Infrastructure skills development grant			
Municpal emergency housing grant			
Energy efficiency and demand side management grant			
Municipal disaster grant			
Municipal human settlements capacity grant			
Municipal demarcation transition grant			
Sub total direct transfers	**799,646**	**862,525**	**918,870**
Indirect transfers			
Infrastructure transfers	**-**	**-**	**-**
Regional bulk infrastructure grant			
Integrated national electrification programme (Eskom) grant			
Neighbourhood development partnership grant (technical assistance)			
Rural households infrastructure grant			
Water services infrastructure grant			
Bucket eradication programme grant			
Capacity building and other current transfers	**-**	**-**	**-**
Municipal systems improvements grant			
Sub total indirect transfers	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**799,646**	**862,525**	**918,870**
Transfers from Provincial Departments			



Municipal Allocations from Provincial Departments	**6,587**	**-**	**-**
of which			
Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	**-**	**-**	**-**
KwaMajomela Light Manufacturing Centre			
Margate Airport			
Mkuze Airport			
Pietermaritzburg Airport			
Drakensberg Extravaganza			
Human Settlements	**-**	**-**	**-**
Operational Costs - Accredited Municipalities			
Title deeds restoration programme			
Planned expenditure from HSDG - level one or two Accredited Municipalities			
Department of Sport and Recreation	**5,587**	**-**	**-**
Infrastructure - Sport Facilities	5,587		
Maintenance Grants - Sport Facilities			
Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	**1,000**	**-**	**-**
Ward Based Plan			
Schemes Support Programme			
Spatial Development Framework Support	1,000		
Total: Transfers from Provincial Departments	**6,587**	**-**	**-**
C DC21 Ugu	**2020/21 R thousands**	**2021/22 R thousands**	**2022/23 R thousands**
Breakdown of Equitable Share for district municipalities authorised for services			
Water			
KZN211 : Vulamehlo			
KZN212 : Umdoni	44,193	48,654	53,378



KZN213 : Umzumbe	37,353	40,354	43,426
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	28,527	31,044	33,665
KZN215 : Ezinqoleni			
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	101,832	112,838	124,598
Sanitation			
KZN212 : Umdoni	32,611	35,027	37,206
KZN213 : Umzumbe	27,563	29,052	30,269
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	21,051	22,349	23,465
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	75,144	81,235	86,848
Refuse			
KZN211 : Vulamehlo			
KZN212 : Umdoni			
KZN213 : Umzumbe			
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu			
KZN215 : Ezinqoleni			
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni			
Breakdown of MIG allocations for district municipalities authorised for services			
KZN211 : Vulamehlo			
KZN212 : Umdoni	42,806	46,818	49,754
KZN213 : Umzumbe	76,252	83,399	88,629
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	34,133	37,332	39,673
KZN215 : Ezinqoleni			
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	81,146	88,752	94,318
Breakdown of WSIG allocations for district municipalities authorised for services			
KZN212 : Umdoni	9,000	11,000	9,000
KZN213 : Umzumbe	15,000	15,000	15,000
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	12,000	12,350	12,000
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	14,000	14,000	14,343



5.5 Transfer of funds to Ray Nkonyeni municipality by the Provincial Department

The following budgeted projects as published by Provincial Treasury for Ray Nkonyeni Municipality:

Table 187: RNM Budgeted Projects as published by Provincial Treasury

No.	Department	Name of project	Vote	Purpose	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
1	Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Margate Airport	4	For Infrastructure upgrade at Margate Airport terminal building	R4 000 000	-	-
2	Human Settlements	Operational Costs to Acrredited Municipalities	8	To provide compensation to accredited municipalities for operation costs under Vote 8,	R2 277 000 000	-	-
3	COGTA	Title deeds restoration Programme			R 2 381 000 000	-	-
4	Human Settlements	Planned Expenditure from HSDG-Level 1 or 2 Municipalities	8	To provide capital funding to accredited municipalities	R 95 309 000 000	R54 241 000 000	R56 613 000 000
5	Department of Sports and Recreation	Infrastructure Sport Facilities	10	New/renovated/upgraded/resourced community/school and recreation facility entire (DC21)	R5 587 000 000	-	-
6	Co-Operative Governance and Tradional Affairs	Infrastructure Sport Facilities	10	To support municipalities in preparing legally compliant Spatial Development Frameworks support, (DC21)	R1 000 000	-	-
7	Co-Operative Governance and Tradional Affairs	Infrastructure Sport Facilities	10	RNM	-	R 2.5 000 000	-



8	Arts and Culture	Museum Subsidies	15	To provide financial support to municipalities with focus on: • Development and maintenance of Care and preserve of culture	R407 000000	R429 000000	R449 000 000
		Provincialisation of libraries	15	To begin addressing the Constitution mandate wherby public libraries are an exclusive Provincial competenc and the funding will be for the provision of library services within municipalities	R11 759 000 000	12 017000 000	12 418 000 000
		Community Library Service Grant	15	To provide access to modern day technology and information resources, secure library collection,provide relevant collections of material in libraries which meet the needs of communities, and provide for staffing and operational cost of new library facilities	2 281000 000	2 440 000 000	2 563 000 000
9	COGTA	Spatial Development Framework Support	11	To support Municipalities in preparing legally compliant SDFs for Ugu District **ONLY**	R1 0000	-	-
10	COGTA	Spatial Development Framework Support	11	To support Municipalities in preparing legally compliant SDFs	-	R2 5 000 000	-



SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN

6.1 Financial Plan

Executive Summary

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality's Budget is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainability, economically and equitably to all communities. Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high-priority programs to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken of expenditures on noncore and 'nice to have' items. The municipality has embarked on implementing a range of revenue collection strategies to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers. Furthermore, the municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government.

National Treasury has also set out the requirements for funding the budget and producing a credible budget.

6.1.1 Funding the Budget

Section 18(1) of the MFMA states that an annual budget may only be funded from:

- Realistically anticipated revenues to be collected.
- Cash-backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses not Committed for other purposes; and
- Borrowed funds, but only for the capital budget referred to in section 17(2).
- Achievement of this requirement in totality effectively means that a Council has surplus in its budget by ensuring that a budgeted outflow does not exceed planned inflows.
- Under old budget, formats income generated approach was a key objective and this assisted in ensuring that outflows were matched by inflows, provided revenue collections were realistic. However, GRAP compliant budgets necessitate that budget 'balancing' be much more comprehensive. New budgeting and accounting formats demand that the budgeted Statement of Financial Performance, the Budgeted Statement of Financial Position, and the Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows must be considered simultaneously to ensure effective financial management and sustainability.



6.1.2 A Credible Budget

Amongst other things, a credible budget is a budget that:

- Funds only activities consistent with the revised IDP and vice versa ensuring the IDP is realistically achievable given the financial constraints of the municipality;
- Is achievable in terms of agreed service delivery and performance targets;
- Contains revenue and expenditure projections that are consistent with current and past performance and supported by documented evidence of future assumptions;
- Does not jeopardize the financial viability of the municipality (ensures that the financial position is maintained within generally accepted prudential limits and that obligations can be met in the short, medium and long term); and
- Provides managers with appropriate levels of delegation sufficient to meet their financial management responsibilities.

A budget sets out certain service delivery levels and associated financial implications. Therefore, the community should realistically expect to receive these promised service delivery levels and understand the associated financial implications. Major under spending due to under collection of revenue or poor planning is a clear example of a budget that is not credible and unrealistic.

Furthermore, budgets tabled for consultation at least 90 days prior to the start of the budget year should already be credible and fairly close to the final approved budget.



SECTION G: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN(SDBIP)

7.1 SDBIP

The municipality has developed its SDBIP to fulfil both the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance management Act. In this section the policy framework for performance management system is summarized and the final draft 2022-23 SDBIP and complete policy framework attached as an annexure,

The municipality has attached its Draft SDBIP ***(See attachment 5: SDBIP)***

SECTION H: ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides indicators under each focus area that an IDP must respond to. Importantly, this analysis to strategic programmes and project development, it also presents a discussion about the importance of linking planning, budgeting, and implementation, monitoring and reporting. It also outlines a process to be followed to ensure proper linkage of these processes to ensure effective implementation.

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations stipulate that a municipality's Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS) must entail a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of the different role-players. In line with the said legal requirement this framework should be seen as a policy document that will set out:

The requirements that the Ray Nkonyeni Municipality's OPMS will need to fulfil:

• The principles that must inform its development and subsequent implementation

• The preferred performance management model of the Municipality

• The process by which the system will work

• The delegation of responsibilities for different roles in the process and

• A plan for the implementation of the system



8.2 The Legislative Framework for Performance Management

The major OPMS policy instruments are the 1998 White Paper on Local Government supported by the Batho Pele principles encompassed in the White Paper on the Transformation of Public Service Delivery(1997).These policies were given legal stature through the adoption of the Municipal Systems Act in 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).

The Municipal System Act requires all municipalities to:

- Develop a performance management system
- Set targets and monitor and review the performance of the Municipality based on indicators linked to their Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Publish an annual performance report on performance of the Municipality forming part of its annual report as per the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).
- Incorporate and report on a set of general (sometimes also referred to as national) indicators prescribed by the Minister responsible for local government
- Conduct, on a continuous basis, an internal audit of all performance measures
- Have their annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance

The Minister responsible for local government published the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) in terms of the Municipal Systems Act setting out in detail the requirements for a municipal OPMS. The Regulations also contain the general indicators prescribed by the Minister responsible for local government. In 2006 the Minister published a further set of Regulations dealing with Performance Management for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers.

It is also important to note that the MFMA contains various important provisions related to municipal performance management. For instance, the MFMA requires municipalities to annually adopt a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) with service delivery targets and performance indicators;

Provision is also made for this at departmental level in a circular issued by the National Treasury. Whilst considering and approving the annual budget the Municipality must also set measurable performance targets for each revenue source and vote. Finally, the Municipality must compile an annual report, which must include a performance report compiled in terms of the Systems Act.

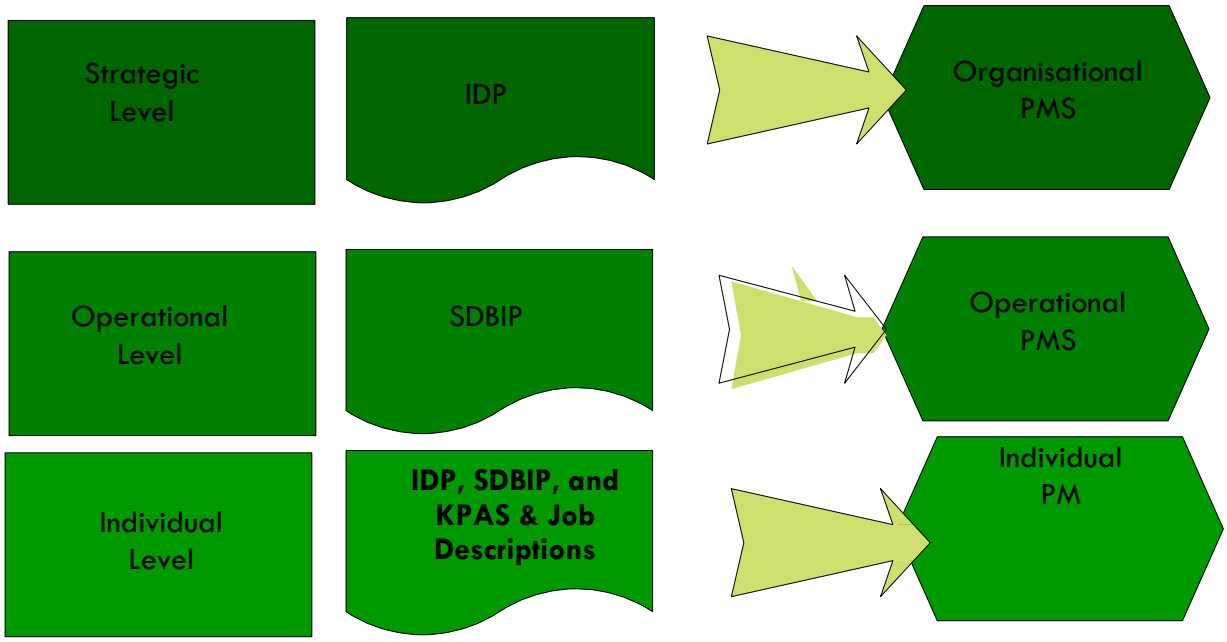
8.2.1 Managing And Measuring Performance At Various Levels

Performance management can be applied to various levels within any organisation. The legislative framework as set out above provides for performance management at various levels



in a municipality including organisational (sometimes also referred to as municipal, corporate or strategic) level, operational (also referred to as services, departmental or section/team level) and lastly, at individual level

Illustration 26: Strategic (Organisational) Performance linked to the integrated development plan (IDP) of a municipality



Objectives of the Municipality's Performance Management System as indicated in the previous section, the Municipality's OPMS is the primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of its IDP and to gauge the progress made in achieving the objectives set out in the IDP. The system should fulfil the following objectives:

i. Facilitate increased accountability

The performance management system should provide a mechanism for ensuring increased accountability between the local community, politicians, the Municipal Council and the municipal management team.

8.2.2 Support Municipal Oversight

The performance management system should support oversight by the Council and community over the performance of the Executive Committee and Municipal Administration.

Facilitate learning and improvement

The OPMS should facilitate learning in order to enable the Municipality to improve delivery.



Provide early warning signals

It is important that the system ensures decision-makers are timeously informed of performance related risks, so that they can facilitate intervention where necessary.

i. Facilitate decision making

The performance management system should provide appropriate management information that will allow efficient, effective and informed decision-making, particularly on the allocation of resources.

The objectives listed above are not exhaustive, but summarise the intended benefits of the system. These intended objectives should be used to evaluate and review the performance management system on a regular basis.

8.2.3 Performance Reporting and Review

The next two stages in the process of performance management, namely that of performance reporting and performance review, will be dealt with together. This section is further divided into three sub-sections dealing with the requirements for 'in-year reviews" annual reporting and reviews and lastly a summary of the various reporting requirements.

8.2.4 In-year Performance Reporting and Review

The submission of the scorecard to the Executive Committee for consideration and review of the performance of the Municipality as a whole is the next step in the process. The first such report is a major milestone in the implementation of any OPMS and it marks the beginning of what should become a regular event, namely using the performance report as a tool to assess and review the Municipality's performance and to make important political and management decisions on how the municipality can improve its performance.

As indicated earlier it is recommended that the organisational scorecard be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration and review on a quarterly basis. The reporting should therefore take place in October (for the period July to end of September) January (for the period October to the end of December), April (for the period January to end of March) and July (for the period April to the end of June).

The review in January will coincide with the mid-year performance assessment as per Section 72 of the MFMA. This Section determines that the must, by 25 January of each year, assess the performance of the municipality and report to the Executive Committee via the Mayor on, inter alia, its service delivery performance during the first half of the financial year and the service delivery targets and performance indicators as set out in its SDBIP.

Performance review is the process whereby the leadership of an organisation, after the performance of the organisation has been measured and reported to it, reviews the results and decides on appropriate action to be taken. The Executive Committee, when reviewing the



organisational score card submitted to it, will have to ensure that the targets committed to in the score card have been met, and where they have not, that satisfactory and sufficient reasons for this have been provided by senior management and that the sufficient and appropriate corrective action has been proposed to address the reasons for poor performance. If satisfied with the corrective action as proposed these must be adopted as formal resolutions of Council and must be minuted and actioned accordingly.

Section 44 (4) of the Municipal Structures Act 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) as amended requires that the Executive Committee must report to Council on all its decisions taken. The outcome of the quarterly performance reviews by the Executive Committee must, in line with this requirement, be reported to the full Council for it to perform its oversight function over the performance of the Municipal Executive and Administration. In doing so Council must review the decisions taken and resolve whether it is satisfied with the corrective action adopted by the Executive Committee. If they are not then the Executive Committee recommendation must be amended accordingly and the amendments minuted and actioned.

8.2.5 Annual Performance Reporting and Review

A comprehensive report on the performance of the Municipality also needs to be compiled on an annual basis. The requirements for the compilation, consideration and review of such an annual report are set out in chapter 12 of the MFMA. In summary the MFMA requires that: All municipalities for each financial year compile an annual report which report must include the municipal performance report

The annual report be tabled within seven months after the end of the financial year. The annual report be made public immediately after it has been tabled and that the local community be invited to submit representations thereon. The municipal Council considers the annual report within nine months of the end of the financial year and adopts an oversight report containing the Council's comments on the annual report. The oversight report as adopted be made public. The annual report as tabled and the Council's oversight report be forwarded to the Auditor-General, the Provincial Treasury and the Department responsible for local government in the Province. The annual report as tabled and the Council's oversight report be submitted to the Provincial legislature.

It is important to note that the municipal performance report of a municipality is only one element of the annual report. To ensure that the annual report compilation, tabling and review process is completed in time to inform the next cycle of performance planning in accordance with the IDP compilation/review process, it is recommended that the annual performance report be compiled and completed as soon after the end of each financial year as possible but ideally not later than two months after financial-year end.

The oversight report to be adopted provides the opportunity for the full Council to review the performance of the Municipality in line with its oversight role. The requirement that the annual report, once tabled, and the oversight report be made public also provides a mechanism for



the general public to review the performance of the Municipality in line with the community's oversight role.

In order to facilitate the oversight process it is recommended that a municipal oversight committee be established consisting of a selected number of Councillors not serving on the Executive Committee. Council should also consider in line with oversight best practice that the chairperson of the oversight committee be a member of an opposition party.

The oversight committee will be responsible for the detailed analysis and review of the annual report and the drafting of the oversight report. In doing so the committee must establish mechanisms to receive and review representations made by the public on the annual report and also seek inputs from other and Council portfolio committees. Such mechanisms could involve all or any combination of the following:

- Producing a user-friendly citizens' report in addition to the annual report for public consumption. The citizens' report should be a simple, easily readable and attractive document that translates the annual report for public consumption.
- Using of various forms of media including radio, newspapers and billboards to convey the annual report.
- Inviting the public to submit comments on the annual report via
- Telephone, fax and email.
- Holding public hearings in a variety of locations to obtain their input on the annual report.
- Making use of existing structures such as ward and/or development committees to disseminate the annual report and invite comments.
- Debating the annual report at a meeting of the IDP Representative Forum
- Hosting a number of public meetings or road-shows at which the annual report could be discussed and input invited.
- Producing a special issue of the municipal newsletter in which the annual report is highlighted and the public are invited to comment.
- Posting the annual report on the council website and inviting input
- Conducting Customer Satisfactory Surveys on annual basis as means of community consultation and involvement.

It is further proposed that the oversight committee functions as a MPAC. As such the committee must examine the performance of the municipality.

8.2.6 Reporting requirements

The following table, based on the legislative framework for performance management and this OPMS framework, provides a summary of the various performance reporting deadlines which apply to the Municipality:



Table 188: OPMS Framework

Report	Frequency	Submitted for consideration and/ or review to	Remarks	Responsibility
SDBIP's	Quarterly	Executive Committee	Refer to MFMA Circular 13 of National Treasury	**MM**
Monthly budget Statements	Monthly	Mayor (in consultation with Exco)	Refer to sections71 and 54 of the MFMA	**CFO**
Organisational Scorecard	Quarterly	Executive Committee and then in terms of an Exco report to full Council	OPMS framework (see section above)	**MM**
Implementation of the budget and financial state of affairs of the Municipality	Quarterly	Council	Refer to section52 of the MFMA	**CFO**
SDBIP mid-year budget and performance assessment	Annually during January of each year	Mayor (in consultation with Exco)	Refer to sections72 and 54 of the MFMA	**MM / CFO**
Performance report (including Customer Satisfactory Surveys)	Annually	Council	Refer to section46 of the Municipal Systems Act as amended. Said report to form part of the annual report	**MM**
Annual report	**Annually**	**Council**	**Refer to chapter 12 of the MFMA**	**MM**



SECTION H.3: BACK TO BASICS

The municipality has a dedicated official (Manager Performance Monitoring and Evaluation) who ensures that the monthly reports as well as the quarterly reports as per the requirement are compiled, analysed and sent to both Province and National timeously. These reports are further reported during the SDBIP sessions and if there are findings made, the responsible Head of Department ensures that corrective measures are designed to address those issues.

Our National Development Plan makes it clear that meeting our transformation agenda requires functional municipalities and a capable machinery at a local level that can create safe and healthy and economically sustainable areas where citizens and people can work, live and socialize. The Goal is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right, as per the NDP and through the B2B Programme. It is therefore important to understand where we are, where we could be and what needs to be done to improve performance. Back to Basics Programme recognizes that the core services that local government provides is about our Constitution and Bill of Rights. The country's vision of developmental local government was that it would be the building block on which the reconstruction and development of our country and society was built, a place in which the citizens of our country could engage in a meaningful and direct way with the institutions of the state.

The transformation of the local government sector remains a priority for the current administration. The goal of the Back to Basics Programme is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right. It aims to achieve the developmental state of local government and ensure that each sphere of government commits itself to address the challenges faced by local government.

The programme recognizes that we need to do things differently if we want different solutions. It argues that we must change our paradigm to focus on serving the people rather than the extractive elites. To be noted is that the programme draws from the National Development Plan.



5 pillars of the Back to Basics approach which are principles for action are depicted below:

Illustration 27: Back to Basics Pillars



RNM's response: The municipality aims at aligning with the Back to Basics program and pillars by:

- ***Training and awareness of Ward committee members, about the program***
- ***Holding of public feedback session with Councilors or Mayor , report back to the public***
- ***Training of staff and councilors***
- ***Continuing of sound financial management and strengthen it, within the municipality***
- ***Continuing with the efficient structure of War rooms and Operation Sukuma Sakhe***
- ***Continuing with the roll out of essential government services***

The municipality has a dedicated official (Manager Performance Monitoring and Evaluation) who ensures that the monthly reports as well as the quarterly reports as per the requirement are compiled, analysed and sent to both Province and National timeously. These reports are further reported during the SDBIP sessions and if there are findings made, the responsible Head of Department ensures that corrective measures are designed to address those issues.