

IDP REVIEW

2019-2020

CONTENTS

Administrative Structures	7
ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIONS AS WELL AS MDG GOALS	8
Introduction	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2 Population forecast	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3 Population by Population Group, Gender and Age	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.6 Number of Households by population group	58
3.10.1 IHS Global Insight composite crime index	72
4.1 Economically Active Population (EAP)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1.1 Labour force participation rate	Error! Bookmark not defined.
State of the environment	101
3.3.1 Libode	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.7.1 Organizational Structures	159
Political Structures	160
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Administrative Structures	160
4.7.2 HR Strategy, Systems, processes and personnel capacity	160
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TOWN PLANNING SERVICES DELIVERY STRATEGY AND MAIN ROLE-PLAYERS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<input type="checkbox"/> Synergy and alignment in the manner that the municipality executes its Constitutional obligations;	184
<input type="checkbox"/> Decision making that is not only consistent with statutory and policy requirements, but also upholds Constitutional principles and the values of the Nyandeni Local Municipality,	184
Political Parties and traditional leaders represented in Council	186
COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORTS 2017/18 as at 30 June 2018	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Vision	243
Mission	243
Council values	243
Strategic goals of the municipality	243
Medium term macro institutional strategy	245
7.1 National outcomes	248
7.2 Provincial priorities	248
i. Provincial strategic objectives	248
ii. Provincial targets (indicators)	248
Economic & Environment Cluster – Priority Programmes & Projects	348
Current capital projects (Funded by OR Tambo DM)	359
7 THE APPROVAL PROCESS	371

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

The Integrated Development Plan has conceptualized a vision that will continue to inform and guide our strategy, the ultimate state which we seek to realise. We do so knowing that our institution is a Local Municipality still imbued with suffering from most social ills confronting our society.

This IDP is guided by the vigorous consultative process where the people of Nyandeni have spoken. A point must be restated, that as a collective, (those who must pay and those who must collect) are not doing sufficiently in the area of revenue enhancement. Our planning is prefaced on the following challenges:



- Fundamental amongst these challenges is the scourge of unemployment characterised by dismal performance on the employment of both the skilled and semi-skilled in the area. The majority of our people, both skilled and unskilled migrate to other areas to seek employment opportunities.
- There is absolutely no investment on land and property development.
- There are serious financial leakages owing to the fact that the large scale of trade is conducted by people from outside Nyandeni.
- There is no congruence between infrastructural and economic development to enhance and cause major dent to poverty.
- The state of our bulk infrastructure is still below acceptable standards and far from the realisation of quality services over and above the massive efforts to provide access.
- We do not have facilities to house manufacturing, production and processing and thus seeing us having to import even the simplest of consumables.
- Our tourist destinations are not sufficiently marketed and developed, and further that there is not systematic tourist cosmos to complete the life of a tourist in the area.
- We still lack on enforcement of existing bye-laws.
- The capacity of the finance department on the collections section

It is in this context that our efforts for this term will target achieving the following amongst our priorities and key interventions:

- Intensify crusade of clean towns
- Reinforce our capacity with EPWP to give opportunity to our youth.
- Youth cooperatives must be supported so that we can create work for the youth.
- Renewable Energy.
- Enforcement of existing bye-laws.
- Intensify our interventions in the assistance of farmers to compliment the work of the Agrarian Reform Department.
- Provisioning of sufficient social amenities as an effort to provide access to services like Banking, post services, police stations, and community halls.
- Poor state of infrastructure, including roads and sewerage system. Vigour on the part of maintenance for better quality of services.
- Local Economic Development will be one of our key focal



CLLR MD NGQONDWANA
HON MAYOR

PREFACE BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The IDP is informed by Governing Party 2019 manifesto which identifies key priorities. These priorities have been translated into Medium Term Strategic Framework. The development landscape requires efficient and effective institutional arrangement Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act requires all municipalities to produce a “single, inclusive and strategic plan” or Integrated Development Plan

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



The IDP Strategic Planning has reaffirmed the centrality of IDP as a the Principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regards to planning, management and development in the municipality.

The IDP further reaffirms the centrality of the integrated planning for national, provincial and local governments. It is for the strategic reason this IDP contains development priorities and plans to pursue our development trajectory. Every efforts will be made to mobilise resources to support the priorities identified. We are on course to build a capable administration to delivery on the priorities expressed in this strategic document


MS N. NOMANDELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SECTION A : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Defining the Integrated Development Planning

The Municipal Systems Act defines IDP as

(a) "...the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality"

(b) "Binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority..."

The Nyandeni Local Municipality falls within the OR Tambo District Municipality, which is situated in the eastern part of the Transkei region of the Eastern Cape Province. Nyandeni consists of the two former magisterial districts of Libode and Ngqeleni.

The Municipality is bordered to the south-west by the King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality, to the north by the Mhlontlo Municipality, to the east by the Ntabankulu, Ingquza Hill and Port St Johns Municipalities. The Indian Ocean forms the southern boundary of the municipal area.

- According to Statistics South Africa, Nyandeni's total population has grown from 290 391 people in 2011 to 309 702 people in 2016 (See Table 2 and Figure 3). This population of 309 702 people represent 21% of the district's total population
- Between 2011 and 2016, Nyandeni local municipality grew at the same rate (6.6%) as that of the province as a whole
- In 2016, the municipality had more female (165 899) than male (143 803), however male population has grown faster at 7.1% than their female counterpart at 6.2%.
- Life expectancy is high for female than for male. Figure 2 shows that more female than male reach the age of 75

The Nyandeni Local Municipality is committed towards ensuring a brighter future for all inhabitants in the region and its investment strategies aim to enhance competitiveness and encourage sustainable growth that is inclusive. A stimulus should be created for the local economy to grow, compete and create more jobs. It is all about competitiveness, about enterprises thriving in competitive markets and locations with the aim to create sustainable employment at the local level. The main approach to do so is:

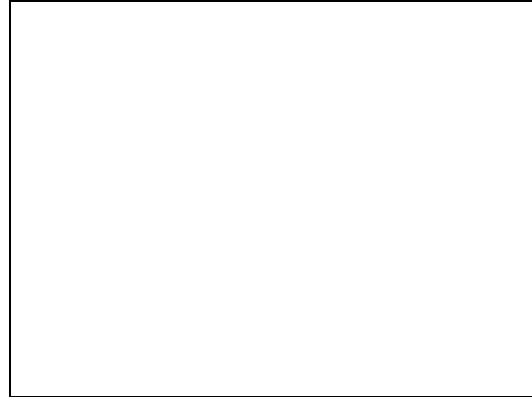
- To ensure that an environment and opportunities for more labour-absorbing economic activities is established;
- To ensure that the fruits of growth are shared in such a way that poverty is largely eliminated; and
- To ensure that severe inequalities that still plague South Africa are considerably reduced.

Organizational structure, systems, processes and personnel capacity

How are we structured?

Political & Council Structures	Administrative Structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mayor• Speaker• Executive Committee• 63 Councillors• 32 Wards & 320 Ward Committees Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office of Municipal Manager• Corporate Services• Budget and Treasury Office• Community Services• Infrastructure Department• Planning and Development

- 9 Standing Committees
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee
- Ethics and Members Interest Committee
- Public Participation and Petition Committee
- Office of the Chief-whip
- Women Caucus
- 13 Traditional Leadership
- Audit Committee



At the political level, the organization is based upon a strong programme management model and a politically orientated governance approach, combined with competencies in community based engagement, development and stakeholder mobilization. This is complimented by the leadership and executive management structures primarily at a political level. These structures are used to make decisions and inform high level planning for the achievement of desired objectives of Nyandeni Local Municipality.

The Municipal Manager reports to the Mayor and Council and is selected by this body. Since this body selects the Municipal Manager, he/she is obliged to support and execute the decisions of this body. In addition, the Municipal Manager is an integral link between the political and administrative structures.

Administrative Structures

Nyandeni Local Municipality structure is hierarchical based on functional silos represented by five departments which are supposed to be in aligned to the four core focus areas of the Municipality. The Nyandeni Local Municipality organizational structure is divided into five functional departments as follows:

- a) Office of the Municipal Manager
- b) Corporate Services;
- c) Budget and Treasury Office;
- d) Community Services;
- e) Infrastructure Department and
- f) Planning and Development

Each Department represents a functional area of work and is further divided into sub-functional components. The functions are arranged in accordance with National Five Key Performance Areas to ensure alignment and integration. This integration demands a value chain response from each department in terms of its deliverables.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, provides the primary overarching framework within the Local Government planning must be understood. The Constitution gives Local Government a mandate to;

- Provide democratic and accountable government for all communities
- Ensure provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- Promote social and economic development
- Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of Local Government

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AS WELL AS MDG GOALS

Government Outcomes Approach	MDG's	Role of the municipality	Provincial MTSF
Outcome 1: improved quality of basic education	Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Participate in needs assessment	Promoting quality education and skills development
Outcome 2: Improving health and life expectancy	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Goal 5: Reduce maternal mortality Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases	Improve community health services infrastructure by providing clean water, sanitation and waste removal services	A better health care for all
Outcome 3: all people in South Africa protected and feel safe	Goal 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	Facilitate the development of safer communities through better planning and enforcement of municipal by-laws	Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption
Outcome 4: decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Goal 8: Decent work and Economic Growth Goal 9: Industry, innovation & Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for investment by streamlining planning processes • Ensuring proper maintenance & rehabilitation of essential services infrastructure • Improve procurement systems to eliminate corruption & ensure value for money 	Priority 4 – Transforming the economy to create jobs and sustainable livelihoods
Outcome 5: a skilled capable workforce to support inclusive growth	Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and extend intern and work experience programmes in municipalities • Link municipal procurement to skills development initiatives 	Priority 1 – Promoting quality education and skills development
Outcome 6: an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Goal 9: Industry, innovation & Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure urban spatial plans provide for commuter rail corridors, as well as other modes of public transport • Improve maintenance of municipal roads networks 	Priority 4 – Transforming the economy to create jobs and sustainable livelihoods

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The IDP Development has taken into account *the National Development Plan* which defines South Africa's development trajectory by amongst other things investing in a strong network of economic and Social infrastructure designed to support the country's medium and long term economic and social objectives and improving the quality of education, skills development and innovation

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN TARGETS FOR 2030

National Development Plan
1. Employment: 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030
2. Raise income from R50 000 a person to R120 000
3. Increase quality education and all children have at two years of preschool education and all children in grade 6 can read, write and count
4. Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks
5. Reduce poverty and inequality by raising employment, bolstering productivity and incomes, and broadening the social wage
6. Ensure that professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's demographics
7. Broaden ownership to historically disadvantaged groups
8. Provide quality health care while promoting health and well-being
9. Establish effective and affordable public transport
10. Produce sufficient energy at competitive prices, ensuring access for the poor
11. Ensure that all people have access to clean running water in their homes

BACK TO BASICS LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

The Back to Basics Local Government Strategy was introduced to stakeholders on 18 September 2015 and have the following pillars;

NO	BACK TO BASICS PILLARS	LG KPA	Role of the municipality
1.	Put people first	Good Governance and Public Participation	<p>Implement community engagement plans targeting hotspots and potential hotspots areas</p> <p>Municipalities to implement responsive and accountable processes with communities</p> <p>Ward Committees must be functional and councillors must and report back to their communities at least quarterly</p> <p>Utilise Community Development Workers, Ward Committees, Ward Councillors to communicate projects earmarked for implementation</p> <p>Municipalities must communicate their plans to deal with backlogs</p> <p>Municipalities to monitor and act on complaints, petitions and other feedback</p>
2.	Delivering Basic Services	Service Delivery and Infrastructure Planning	<p>Municipalities must delivery basic services</p> <p>Municipalities must ensure that services such as cutting of grass patching of potholes, working robots, street lights and constant refuse removal are provided</p> <p>Council to ensure proper maintenance and immediate addressing of outages or maintenance issues to ensure continuity of service provision</p>
3.	Good Governance	Good Governance and Public Participation	<p>Municipalities will ensure transparency, accountability and regular engagements with communities</p> <p>All municipal council structures must functional and meet regularly</p> <p>Council meeting to seat at least quarterly</p> <p>All Council Committees must sit and process items for council decisions</p>

NO	BACK TO BASICS PILLARS	LG KPA	Role of the municipality
			<p>Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between key leadership structures</p> <p>Functional oversight committees must be in place</p>
4.	Sound Financial Management	Financial Viability and Management	<p>All municipalities must have functional financial management system which includes rigorous internal controls</p> <p>Cut wasteful expenditure and implement cost containment measures</p> <p>Supply chain management structures and controls must be in place according to regulations and with appropriate oversight</p> <p>All budget to be cash backed</p> <p>Ensure that post audit action plans are addressed</p> <p>Act decisively against fraud and corruption</p> <p>Conduct campaigns against illegal connections, cable theft, manhole covers</p> <p>Conduct campaign on culture of payment for services led by councillors</p>
5.	Building Capacity	Institutional Transformation and Development	<p>all municipalities enforce competency standards for managers and appoint persons with the requisite skills, expertise and qualifications</p> <p>All staff to sign performance agreements</p> <p>Implement and manager performance management system</p> <p>Municipal management to conduct regular engagement with labour</p>

EASTERN CAPE MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS

Priority 1 – Promoting quality education and skills development

Priority 2- Better health care for all

Priority 3 – Stimulating rural development, land reform and food security

Priority 4 – Transforming the economy to create jobs and sustainable livelihoods

Priority 5 – Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption

Priority 6 – Integrated human settlement and building cohesive communities

Priority 7 – Strengthening the developmental state and good governance

SPLUMA

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) was assented to by the President of the Republic of South Africa on 5 August 2013. SPLUMA is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making in this field. The other objects include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments

Municipal Finance Management Act

Section 21 of MFMA requires the mayor to coordinate the process for preparing the annual budget and developing the Integrated Development Plan. The IDP and budget must be one process

Section 21 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act states that the Mayor must table a schedule of key deadlines for various budget activities 10 months before the start of the new financial year. The accounting officer is tasked by section 68 of the MFMA with assisting the mayor in performing the budgetary functions.

OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS

Each municipality, within a prescribed period must develop and adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan in terms of section 29 of the Municipal Systems Act.

The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of section 17 of the municipal systems Act, consult the local community before adopting the process plan.

Status of the Integrated Development Plan

The Integrated Development Plan is a strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality. The IDP gives impetus to the implementation of the government programme of action

Matters considered during the Development Process

- Eastern Cape Government Medium Term Strategic Framework
- Municipal Standard Chartered of accounts (mSCOA)
- Matters emanating from council strategic planning
- Comments emanating from IDP and Budget Public Hearings
- Comments emanating from the Mayoral Outreaches
- National Treasury Division of Revenue Act Allocations for 2019-2020
- Sector Plans
- MEC Comments for 2018/2019 IDP Assessment
- Auditor General's 2017/2018 Report

ADOPTION OF THE IDP/PMS AND BUDGET PROCESS PLAN FOR 2019-2020

In accordance with section 21(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 the IDP, PMS for 2017-2018 and Annual Budget Process Plan for the financial year 2019/2020 was tabled and adopted by Council on August 2018

TABLING OF DRAFT IDP AND BUDGET FOR 2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Draft IDP and budget for 2019/20 were tabled to Council on 29 March 2019 and related budget policies and adopted as Council documents these documents were also published for comments, inspection and representations in the Regional and Local News Paper. Notice was also placed on the Municipal Website (www.nyandenilm.gov.za) as well as all municipal Libraries for easy access by communities

ADOPTION OF THE IDP AND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 2019-2020

The final IDP and Budget was adopted by Council on 30 May 2019

PUBLICATION AND SUBMISSION

The approved Annual Budget and IDP were published on municipal website and newspapers in accordance with legislation. Furthermore, documents were also submitted National Treasury and COGTA

ISSUES EMANATING FROM THE IDP STRATEGIC PLANNING

Basic Infrastructure and Planning

Ref No	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
1.	Convene Roads Forum to finalize three year Capital Plan. ORTAMBO DM to also attend to provide update on matters raised	Infrastructure Department	28 March 2019
2.	Nyandeni to conduct assessment and verification of the state of water in Nyandeni	Office of the Municipal Manager	April 2019
3.	Verification of electricity backlog (extensions and infills	Infrastructure Department and Ward Councillors	
4.	Illegal connections	Infrastructure and Ward Councillors	
5.	Municipality should resolve households which are not reflected in the mapping	NLM	April/May 2019
6.	Ward Councilors should submit Non-grid application for funding	Ward Councillors	April 2019
7.	New extensions and infills should be properly assessed and recorded to inform future planning	Infrastructure	
8.	Executive Committee to attend to identified RISK particularly with regard to T301 and stopped projects	Infrastructure	28 March 2019
9.	Issues at behind Spar and house 232 in Libode	Senior Manager Infrastructure &	April 2019

		Planning and Development	
10.	Launch of the Linda Dweba Library at Ward 21	Community Services Department & Mayor's Office	22 March 2019
11.	Resolve Land Claims which has affected some the funded projects	NLM	April 2019
12.	Upgrading of Roads from Libode via Nyandeni Great Place to N2	Department of Roads and Transport	2020-2021

Local Economic Development

Ref No	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
1.	Support to SMME and Cooperative	Planning and Development	2019-2020
2.	Increase support to small scale project	Planning and Development	2019-2020-2021-2022
3.	Identify opportunities in manufacturing with aim of creating and support Small business and job creation (Construction of Mzimvubu Dam)	Planning and Development	
4.	Identify value chain beneficiation in manufacturing, mining and tourism sectors	Planning and Development	2019-2020
5.	Improve interface with the institutions of high learning	Planning and Development	2019-2020
6.	Support the Small Scale Fisheries Program implemented the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Planning and Development	2019-2020

Good Governance and Public Participation

No	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
1.	Establishment of the Financial Misconduct Disciplinary Board and related framework	Council	April 2019

2.	Develop Business Process for rebranding of the municipal corporate logo	Office of the Municipal Manager	April 2019
3.	Convene IDP Representative Forum	Office of the Municipal Manager	10 April 2019
4.	Strengthen public participation strategies and heighten communication	Office of the Mayor and Speaker	Immediately
5.	Resolve outstanding complaints and petition	Office of the Speaker	Monthly
6.	Establish Contract Management Committee	Municipal Manager	April 2019
7.	Convene SOWA in all Wards as part of the IDP & Budget Consultations	Office of the Mayor and Speaker	April 2019
8.	Host Pre- IDP Strategic Planning in November 2019	Office of the Municipal Manager	November 2019
9.	Convene one day Initiation Summit	Office of the Mayor	May 2019
10.	Reconfigure IGR Forum in line with IGR Framework	Office of the Mayor	May-June 2019
11.	Alignment and Integration of NLM Indigent Register with the ORTAMBO DM and Housing Needs Register	Office of the Municipal Manager	2019-2020
12.	Conduct Indigent Register Verification and quality assurance to meet the requirements	Office of the Municipal Manager	May-June 2019
13.	Appoint Data capturers to assist in verification process	Office of the Municipal Manager	April 2019
14.	Present the Indigent Verification process to all Ward Councillors	Office of the Municipal Manager	28 March 2019
15.	Capacity Building for Councillors at a cost and scale based on affordability	Office of the Municipal Manager	2019-2020

Organisational Development and Institutional Transformation

Ref No	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
7.	Review Human Resource Plan	Corporate Service Department	April –May 2019
8.	Management to make provision for refurbishment of municipal offices and construction of New Council Chambers	Corporate Service Department/Office of the Municipal Manager	2019-2020-2021-2022
9.	Expedite construction of Nggqeleni Offices	Infrastructure Department	

Financial Viability and Management

Ref No	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
1.	Adoption of the integrated revenue enhance plan	BTO/Council	April –May 2019
2.	Compilation of the cash-backed and credible annual budget	BTO	March- May 2-19
3.	Quarterly monitoring of Grants expenditure trends	Council	2019-2020

COMMUNITY INPUTS

The following service delivery issues emerged during the IDP consultation process, when making a determination on priorities council will consider these community needs taking into account costs, available budget and other resources

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
Ward 1	<p>There are villages with historic backlog, which have not been addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Zandukwana village b. Themebeni Village c. Ngcolorha Village d. Mahoyana Village e. Khalandoda Village f. Mjobeni Village g. Matolweni Village 	<p>Mhlanganisweni Phase 2 Scheme located at Coza supplying the following villages the pipe has burst and need repairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mjobeni Village b. Matolweni Village c. Siqikini 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintenance of Zandukwana road which was left incomplete b) Upgrading of Thembi Access Bridge linking Ngcolora and Mahoyane Communities c) Maintenance of T173 Provincial Road 	<p>Ngcolora 1000 units is blocked</p>
	<p>Electrification of extensions in the following villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Zandukwana Village i. Themebeni Village j. Ngcolorha Village k. Mahoyana Village 	<p>Insufficient Jojo Tanks at Zandukwana Village only 2 has been supplied (a Request for Steel reservoir has been made)</p>	<p>Blading of access roads leading to the following VDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dumile VD b) Mjobeni VD 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l. Khalandoda Village m. Mjobeni Village n. Matolweni Village o. Siqikini Village 	<p>Follow up on a request for Replacement of diesel pump with electric pumps.</p>		
		<p>436 Households are without toilets The following villages are affected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Zandukwana Village b) Themebeni Village c) Ngcolorha Village d) Mahoyana Village 		

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
		e) Khandoda Village f) Mjobeni village g) Matolweni Village h) Siqikini Village		
Ward 2	Gqweza Village 14 households were left out during the electrification of the project was called Ncithwa project	a) Zibungu and Zele villages which are supplied by Mhlanga Dam last had drinking water in 2014 b) Mzimvubu Dam constructor is on site c) Four Water JoJo Tanks were delivered at Thungwini, Mahahane and Ludeke Village with no water d) Mseleni Village still without water.	The following roads need maintenance a) Mseleni access road b) Mahahane access roads c) Ngcoya access d) Bele access roads	In the entire ward no houses were built; a) Ncithwa Village b) Mahahane Village c) Ludeke village d) Gqweza village e) Bomvini village f) Ngconco village g) Thungwini village h) Tabase Village i) Ncoya village j) Zibungu village k) Zele village l) Mseleni village
	New extension at Zele and Bomvini Villages has been surveyed but electricity has not been electrified	The following Villages with no water a) Ncithwa Village b) Mahahane Village c) Ludeke Village d) Gqweza Village e) Bomvini Village f) Ngconco Village g) Thungwini Village h) Tabase Village i) Ncoya Village j) Zibungu Village k) Zele Village l) Mseleni Village		
			Follow up with ORTAMBO DM on the application for construction of a Borehole.	
Ward 3	New Extensions with no access to electricity a. Luthubeni New Extension	The areas have no access to water • Luthubeni Village (Lutheni village is	a. Construction of Mhlahlane to Dokodela access road	

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Gabuza new extension(under Coza A/A c. Msana New Extension d. Coza-phezukwamawa e. Mgqedeni new extension f. Mhlanganisweni 14 households not connected(Infil 	<p>close to Luthubeni Dam but do not have access to water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coza Mlomo (taps installed but no water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Construction of Nqwitheni access road c. Construction of T172 linking Ward 1 and Ward 3 (Zandukwana to Nqwitheni d. Upgrading of Coza Bridge connecting Mabalengwe Secondary and Coza JSS 	
Ward 4	<p>The new extensions in the following villages has no electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mkhotyana Village b) Mhlanga Village c) Zinkumbini Village d) Marhubeni Village e) Mdina Village f) Mcwili Village g) Mbhobheleni Village h) Dungu Village 	<p>The whole ward does not have water and the community put pressure to ward councillor demanding water. The following were the villages;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mkhotyana Village b) Mhlanga Village c) Zinkumbini Village d) Marhubeni Village e) Mdina Village f) Mcwili village g) Mbhobheleni Village h) Dungu Village 	<p>Construction of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mhlanga access road b) Mdina J.s.s. to cwili access road <p>Maintenance of the following roads;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mkhotyana Access road b) Mbhobheleni Access road c) Zaneblom access road d) Zinkumbini Access road e) Constructio of Mbhobheleni to Ndlov'aphathwa Bridge 	Makhotyana destitute housing project
Ward 5	<p>The contractor delivered the poles at Nxukhwebe Village but failed to connect the households and also there are villages which were never connected</p>	<p>There was a promise of borehole but now the report does not talk about that promise and the district was requested to consider that. It was registered as a concern for the OR Tambo for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Upgrading of Nxukhwebe to Mthombe Tsitsa access road c) Construction of phase 3 Ndayeni access road d) Construction of Bomvini to Mpindweni access road f) Maintenance of T179 and T175 roads 	<p>Destitute households in these villages has been provided with temporal structures. The department of human settlement should supply permanent houses.</p>

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<p>a) Mpindweni village</p> <p>b) Ndayeni village</p> <p>The following wExtensions</p> <p>c) Bomvini Village</p> <p>d) Mangcwangule ni Village</p> <p>e) Lwandlana Village</p> <p>f) Sompavillage</p> <p>g) Ngolo Village</p> <p>h) Mthombetsitsa Village</p> <p>i) Thafeni Village</p> <p>j) Mthombe-Nomaweni Village</p> <p>k) Nxukhwebe Village</p> <p>l) Gebane Village</p>	<p>covering only 3 wards in the sanitation programme although there are various wards that still needs sanitation</p> <p>Villages with no Water</p> <p>a) Ndayeni village</p> <p>b) Bomvini Village</p> <p>c) Mangcwanguleni</p> <p>d) Lwandlana</p> <p>e) Sompavillage</p> <p>f) Ngolo Village</p> <p>g) Mthombetsitsa Village</p> <p>h) Thafeni Village</p> <p>i) Mthombe-Nomaweni Village</p> <p>j) Nxukhwebe Village</p> <p>k) Mpindweni Village</p>		<p>a) Bomvini Village</p> <p>b) Mangcwangule ni village</p> <p>c) Sompavillage</p> <p>d) Ngolo Village</p> <p>e) Mthombe-tsitsa Village</p> <p>f) Thafeni Village</p> <p>g) Mthombe Village</p> <p>h) Nomaweni Village</p> <p>i) Nxukhwebe Village</p> <p>j) Gebane village</p>
Ward 6	<p>New extensions</p> <p>a) Ntsonyini 1 and 2</p> <p>b) Ngqongweni Village</p>	<p>Village with no Water</p> <p>a) Ntlambela village</p> <p>b) Ntsonyini eFarmer</p>	<p>Construction of the following roads</p> <p>a) Gutsi access road</p> <p>b) Ntlambela access road</p> <p>c) Maintanance of Ntsonyini access road</p>	<p>There are no houses to the entire ward and the following are the villages in the ward.</p>

WAR D	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<p>c) Nodushe Village</p> <p>d) Mgwenyane A/A (Ntlambela, Ludwesa)</p> <p>e) Ngojini A/A (Ntlangwini, Gawuza, Cwili, Gutsi, Mcothama and Mgungundlovu)</p> <p>f) Mngazi A/A (Makhuzeni, Masameni, Mputshane, nduna, Notikane)</p> <p>g) Cibeni A/A (Gorha, Newrest, Masimini, Mgarhume)</p> <p>A service provider is currently on site for electrification infills</p>	<p>c) Ngojini Village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water engine supplying Ntsonyini-Ngqongweni needs repairs . <p>The water pump was damaged but until now it has been fixed .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mngazi weir is not functioning. <p>The following extension have no toilets</p> <p>a) Ntsonyini 1 and 2</p> <p>b) Ngqongweni Village</p> <p>c) Nodushe Village</p> <p>d) Mgwenyane A/A (Ntlambela, Ludwesa)</p> <p>e) Ngojini A/A (Ntlangwini, Gawuza, Cwili, Gutsi, Mcothama and Mgungundlovu)</p>	<p>d) Ntsonyini to Nodushe access road</p> <p>e) Nodushe to Ngqongweni access road</p> <p>f) Bomsa to Ntlangwini access road</p> <p>T191 T-road 2briges need repairs.</p> <p><i>Construction of Bridges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ntsonyini access road has three bridges that need repairs Ntsonyini to Nodushe Bridge Nodushe access road with bridge 	<p>a) Ntsonyini 1 and 2</p> <p>b) Ngqongweni Village</p> <p>c) Nodushe Village</p> <p>d) Mgwenyane A/A (Ntlambela, Ludwesa)</p> <p>e) Ngojini A/A (Ntlangwini, Gawuza, Cwili, Gutsi, Mcothama and Mgungundlovu)</p> <p>f) Mngazi A/A (Makhuzeni, Masameni, Mputshane, nduna, Notikane)</p> <p>g) Cibeni A/A (Gorha, Newrest, Masimini, Mgarhume)</p>

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
Ward 7		Thabo Mbeki and extension 1 are with no water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Libode Transport Hub was supposed to be completed on 5 October 2018. Contract ceded due to poor performance b) Fix of Potholes in Libode Internal Streets. c) Upgrading of road leading to Thabo Mbheki Location. 	Construction of houses in informal settlements.
Ward 8	<p>Extension</p> <p>Mphangana Moyeni Tyarha Mamfengwini Magcakini Mdlankomo</p> <p>INFILLS AREAS Households are being electrified in the f</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mdlankomo electrification completed b) Mamfengwingini electrification completed c) Moyeni In progress d) Tyara village is outstanding e) Mphangana is outstanding f) Magcakeni is outstanding 	<p>Moyeni, Mamfengwini, Magcakini and Tyarha has an old reticulation system</p> <p>Tyarha water scheme is broken.</p> <p>There is no water at Magcakini Village.</p> <p>Mdlankomo Village the municipal system is not yet functioning</p> <p>SANITATION The following are the villages with old sanitation system and its not existing now including extension;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mphangana Village b) Moyeni Village <p>There are no toilets at all to the following extensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tyarha Village b) Mamfengwini Village c) Magcakini Village d) Mdlankomo Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction of Mphangana access road b) Moyeni access road contractor is on site c) Mamfengwini access road maintenance in progress d) Maintenance e) Tyarha access road f) Mdlankomo internal road g) Mphangana access road require a bridge on your way to Thabo Mbheki) h) At Mphangana Access Road require a bridge. 	<p>The following villages have temporal structures and need permanent structures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mdlankomo Village b) Mamfengwingini Village c) Moyeni village d) Tyara village e) Mphangana village f) Magcakeni village <p>(these households are reflected in the housing list) Magcaikini, Mdlankomo and Mamfengwini.</p> <p>The entire ward require RDP houses The following request ECDC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mdlankomo Village b) Mamfengwingini Village c) Moyeni village d) Tyara village e) Mphangana village

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
				f) Magcakeni village
Ward 9	<p>Extensions</p> <p>a) Misty-Mount Village b) Noorwoord Village c) Dininkosi village d) Gxulu Village e) Mhlabeni Village</p> <p>Infills Cambridge Kungxanga Noorword Dininkosi</p>	<p>There's no water at Vezamandla (Reticulation)</p> <p>Extensions with no sanitation infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diphini • Noorwoord <p>Old system and Their toilets are full</p>	<p>Maintenance Zithathele to Diphini Access Road Nojiya Homestead to Qangule Homestead Mzimkhulu access road Ngwangi Junior Sec Access Road Dininkosi Access Road Vezamandla to Misty Mount Access Road Misty Mount Access Road they need a slab for about 500mitres.</p> <p>Construction Dininkosi to Mhlabeni Access Road</p> <p>T172 Road Misty mount to Bafazi village to maintained</p>	<p>The entire Ward need houses</p> <p>a) Misty Mount b) Noowoord c) Dininkosi d) Gxulu e) Mhlabeni f) Vezamandla g) Mchubakazi h) Cambridge i) Kungxanga j) Diphini</p>
Ward 10	<p>Some households in the following Villages have not been connected (number of affected hh was not readily available)</p> <p>a) Ntilini Village b) Sofaya Village c) Maqanyeni Village d) New Rest Village e) Ndubungela Village f) Lurhasini Village</p>	<p>a) There is no water at Ndubungela and b) Maqanyeni</p>	<p>Construction of the following access roads</p> <p>Sofaya Access Road (was not appearing on the map fully) New Rest Mqanyeni-Kwamncane Zikhoveni Village Luthuli Village</p>	<p>The following villages have temporal structures and need permanent structures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ntilini • Maqanyeni
	<p>Extensions with no electricity</p> <p>a) Maqanyeni Externsion b) Lurhasini Village c) Ntilini Village d) Lutholi Village e) Sofaya Village</p>	<p>Extensions with no access to water</p> <p>a) Maqayeni Externsion b) Ntilini Ezikhovini c) Sofaya (certain households in this area have no access to water)</p>	<p>The following road require Maintenance</p> <p>a) Ndubungela Village b) Maqanyeni Village c) Zikhoveni Village</p>	<p>The following villages have never benefited in housing development</p> <p>a) Ntilini Village</p>

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
			<p>d) Construction of a Bridge connecting Zikhoveni Village to Phase</p> <p>e) Construction of a Bridget connecting Ntilini Village and Mpindweni Village Ward 10 (KSD)</p>	<p>b) Sofaya Village</p> <p>c) Maqanyeni Village</p> <p>d) Maqanyeni Extension</p> <p>e) Lurhasini Village</p> <p>f) Lutholi Village</p> <p>g) New Rest Village</p> <p>h) Zikhoveni Village</p> <p>i) Ndubungela Village</p>
	<p>Infills with no electricity</p> <p>a) Zikhoveni</p> <p>b) Ntilini</p> <p>c) Luthuli</p> <p>d) New Rest</p> <p>e) Maqanyeni (Kwamncane)</p> <p>f) Ndubungela</p> <p>g) Sofaya</p> <p>h) Lurhasini</p> <p>i) Maqanyeni Extension</p>	<p>Extensions with no toilets</p> <p>a) Maqanyeni Extension</p> <p>b) New Bright</p> <p>c) Ntilini Village</p> <p>d) Sofaya</p> <p>e) Maqanyeni</p> <p>f) New Rest</p>		
Ward 11	<p>a) the contractor has not completed installation of electricity at 23 Ngolo-Ziphunzana households</p> <p>b) few households Likhanyisweni Village have not been electrified</p> <p>c) two INFILL households Ncambendlana have been left out</p> <p>d) two infill households at Suncity Village not connected</p>	<p>The following Village have no toilets</p> <p>a) Likhanyisweni</p> <p>b) Ngqawi village</p> <p>c) Nkanyeni village</p> <p>d) Suncity Village</p> <p>e) Ziphunzana 100 Village</p> <p>f) Ziphunzana T-Sign</p> <p>g) Kuyasa Village</p> <p>h) Ngolo Village</p> <p>i) Ncabledlana</p> <p>j) Enqubela Village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of DR08645 road • Construction of a Bridge connecting SANTA and Ngolo Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 Units • Likhanyisweni and Moyeni villages needs housing

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<p>e) two infill households at Kuyasa Village not connected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for High Mast Street Lights 			
Ward 12	<p>The following extensions with no electricity Ngqubusini Extension Khayelitsha is currently on construction</p> <p>Infills Church Village Ngobozi Village</p>	<p>Villages with no water</p> <p>a) Ntaphane Village there is infrastructure but tap are dry</p> <p>b) Part of Galili village there are no taps at all</p> <p>c) Part of Khayelitsha and Zone 14 there are no Taps at all.</p> <p>No Toilets at the following</p> <p>a) Khayelitsha Village</p> <p>b) Zone 14.</p>	<p>Maintenance Mthebezezi village poor maintenance was done as a result the road is in trafficable.</p> <p>All the extensions there are no roads they require construction of roads</p>	<p>Destitues needs houses in the entire ward; the list is being prepared.</p>
Ward 13	<p>Extensions with no electricity</p> <p>a) Buntville b) Lujecweni c) Mandlovini d) Ncaka</p>	<p>The Villages with no water</p> <p>a) Buntinvile b) Mantanjani</p> <p>New extensions with toilets</p> <p>a) Buntinvile b) Ntsaka c) Mandlovini d) Lujecweni e) Mantanjani</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Mandlovini to Khubisi Bridge access road Upgrading Sundwane to Bidiza access road T263 Provincial Road needs upgrading Maintenance Buntville and Ntsaka to Mantanjani are implete(Project has stopped) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyandeni 669 Project has stopped , only slaps have been constructed Nyandeni 370-Project was abandoned incomplete Awaiting Gxulu 200 and Nyandeni 223

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
Ward 14	<p>a) At about 95 houses Mqwangqweni No3 has no electricity</p> <p>b) Mqwagqeni No.2 has 8 households with no electricity</p> <p>c) Mnqwangweni N1 At about 14 houses with no electricity.</p> <p>d) Mangwaneni Village) eGxeni) about 18 house holds</p> <p>e) Edumasi (Thurhwini) about 16 households</p> <p>f) Mangwaneni 4 households</p> <p>A contraction connection of infills in the above villages which close to electric line</p>	<p>a) Mqwangqweni No3</p> <p>b) Mqwagqeni No.2</p> <p>c) Mnqwangweni N1</p> <p>d) Mangwaneni Village) eGxeni)</p> <p>e) Edumasi (Thurhwini)</p> <p>f) Mangwaneni</p> <p>g) Emagozeni</p> <p>h) Esixhotyeni</p> <p>i) YC Village</p> <p>j) Fama Village</p> <p>k) Magozeni Village</p> <p>l) Mangwaneni Village</p> <p>396 households has no toilets</p> <p>a) Mqwangqweni No3</p> <p>b) Mqwagqeni No.2</p> <p>c) Mnqwangweni N1</p> <p>d) Mangwaneni Village) eGxeni)</p>	<p>Construction of new road on the following Dontsa to Mangwaneni access road.</p> <p>Nolitha to Mqonyeni via to Mphathiswa the constructor is on site for maintenance</p>	<p>Mangwaneni Village still waiting for housing development</p>
Ward 15	<p>The following extensions with no electricity but the contractor is on site.</p> <p>a) Khuleka</p> <p>b) Makhwetshubeni-Mxhosa</p> <p>c) Masameni</p> <p>d) Dokodela</p> <p>e) Ngxokweni</p> <p>f) Ngxokweni-Kwadlanjwa</p> <p>g) Mtyu</p> <p>h) Katilumla</p> <p>i) University</p> <p>j) Mthonjana</p>	<p>No water and sanitation to all the villages</p> <p>k) Khuleka</p> <p>l) Makhwetshubeni-Mxhosa</p> <p>m) Masameni</p> <p>n) Dokodela</p> <p>o) Ngxokweni</p> <p>p) Ngxokweni-Kwadlanjwa</p> <p>q) Mtyu</p> <p>r) Katilumla</p> <p>s) University</p> <p>t) Mthonjana</p>	<p>Contraction of new roads</p> <p>a) Ngxokweni access road</p> <p>b) Khuleka access road</p> <p>c) Mkhwetshubeni access road</p> <p>The following are the roads that need maintenance.</p> <p>a) Dokodela access road</p> <p>b) Katilumla access road</p> <p>c) Mtyu access road</p> <p>d) Masameni access road</p> <p>e) University access road</p> <p>f) Mthonjana access road</p> <p>g) Mxhosa access road</p> <p>Bridges that connects Mtyu and Ngxokweni</p>	<p>Villages that needs housing development</p> <p>a) Khuleka Village</p> <p>b) Makhwetshubeni-Mxhosa Village</p> <p>c) Masameni Village</p> <p>d) Dokodela Village</p> <p>e) Ngxokweni Village</p> <p>f) Ngxokweni-Kwadlanjwa Village</p> <p>g) Mtyu Village</p> <p>h) Katilumla Village</p> <p>i) University village</p> <p>j) Mthonjana Village</p>

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
			village is on planning stage Construction of Didi to Khuleka bridge	
Ward 16	The villages with no a) Siwela Village b) Maraba Village c) Njova Village Extension d) Hiltop Village e) Msintsini f) Mkhankatho Village g) Deep Level Village h) Jamani village i) Ntabantsimbi j) Didi Mafini Village k) Makhuzeni Village l) Nqwanini	Villages with no Water in new extension Msintsini Ntendele Deep Level Jamani Ntabantsimbi Nqwanini Dalaguba Hiltop Mkhankatho Mkhuzeni Siwela Njova Villages with no toilets in new extensions Msintsini Ntendele Deep Level Jamani Ntabantsimbi Nqwanini Dalaguba Hiltop Mkhankatho Mkhuzeni Siwela Njova	Construction of new roads a) Mafini JJS Access road b) Siwela Access road c) Dalaguba Access road d) Hiltop access road a) Maintenance b) Maqhingeni Access Road c) Mkhankatho access road d) Construction of DiDi to Ntendele Bridge Ntendele to Jamani Bridge Mafini JSS Bridge e) R61 old T- Road	a) Msintsini b) Ntendele c) Deep Level d) Jamani e) Ntabantsimbi f) Nqwanini g) Dalaguba h) Hiltop i) Mkhankatho j) Mkhuzeni k) Siwela l) Njova
Ward 17	Villages with historic backlog a. Phanda Villages b. Part of Mdumazulu Village	the following have tap but with no access to drinkable water (some of taps have been damaged a. Phanda village b. Mdumazulu Village c. Ludadaka Village d. Mhlahlane Village e. Mandileni Village f. Noxova Village g. Thonti Village h. Zidikideni Village	The following Access roads a. Katini access road (phase two b. Ngquba access road c. Magozeni access road	Old projects that have not been completed a) Mampondomis eni 150 project is blocked b) Mampondomis eni 150 is also blocked
	New extension with no access electricity a. Ludaka new extension b. Guqa new extension	The following Village have no water infrastructure and no access to drinkable water a. Old Bunting(Ngquba)	On maintenance; a. Mhlahlane access road(Contractor currently on site	The following villages have benefitted at all in RDP Housing a) Ngquba Village b) Katini Village

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Kantini new extension d. Mandileni new extension e. Noxova new extension f. Mhlahlane new extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Katini Village c. Magozeni Village d. Guqa Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Ngqongweni road linkage (just been completed but should be included in the maintenance plan) c. Ludaka access road d. Mdumazulu access road e. Mandileni access road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Guqa Village d) Magozeni Village e) Ludaka Village f) Mandileni Village g) Noxova Village h) Thonti Village i) Mhlahlane Village
	<p>Infills with no access to electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mdumazulu infills b. Guqa infills c. Mandileni infills d. Katini infills e. Noxova infills f. Mhlahlane infills 	<p>On Sanitation (New extensions with no access to sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ludaka new extension b. Guqa new extension d. Mandileni new extension e. Noxova new extension 	<p>On T-Roads (T27)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deyi to Noxova T-road has not yet been completed • Upgrading of Guqa Bridge-connecting ward 17 and Ward 19(Students who attending high school uses this bridge , it is in bad condition • Construction of Ngquba Bridge which provides access to cemetery <p>Upgrading of Ludaka Bridge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Phanda Villages b) Mdumazulu c) Ludaka
Ward 18	<p>New Extensions The contractor is currently on site for electrification of the following new extensions(248 hh)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bhakaleni New Extensions b) Zwelitsha New Extension c) Topia New Extensions d) Bhukwini New Extensions e) Manxeweni New Extensions f) Mlengane New Extensions 	<p>The following villages have no access to clean drinkable water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mlengane b) Manxiweni c) Mbiza d) Bhakaleni e) Njiveni f) Mhlatyana g) Nohokoza h) Maqanyeni i) Sikelwini j) Ngidini k) Bhukwini l) Mabhelani 	<p>Access to roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ngidini to Khangisa access road(contractor is currently on site b) Mabhelani to Pitoli access road c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mlengane b) Manxiweni c) Mbiza d) Bhakaleni e) Njiveni f) Mhlatyana g) Nohokoza h) Maqanyeni i) Sikelwini j) Ngidini k) Bhukwini l) Mabhelani
	<p>Infills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nohokoza village 	<p>Replacement of old sanitation infrastructure</p>	<p>The following access road needs Maintenance</p>	

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Mabheleni village c) Njiveni village d) Bhakaleni 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mhlatyana access road b) Ntlaza to Mbiza access road 	
Ward 19	<p>The following new extensions have not been connected. Most of this villages have been pegged with the exception which (Lusizini and Sazinge)</p> <p>Zinduneni village Dangeni Village Bandla village Cwele Village Lusizini Village Nomcaba Village Njimaza Village Mnyameni Village Njingeni Village Sazinge Village</p> <p>Villages with infills with no electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ziduneni and Njimaza Villages households have been connected(Ward Councillor to provide number of hh connected) b. Dangeni Village c. Bandla Village d. Cwele Village e. Lusizini Village f. Mhlongwana Village g. Nomcamba Village h. Mnyameni Village i. Njingeni Village j. Sazinge Village 	<p>Cwele-Bandla Water scheme is currently been repaired. Out of 7 Villages 4 have access to drinkable water and these are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Zinduneni b. Dangeni c. Njimaza and d. Mnyameni <p>The following have no access to clean drinkable water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bandla Village b. Cwele Village c. Lusizini Village <p>Four Village have no spring protection and these are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mhlongwana Village b. Nomcamba Village c. Njingeni Village d. Sazinge Village <p>On Sanitation</p> <p>Ward Councillor to provide information accurate information on new extension that needs sanitation</p>	<p>The following Villages request new roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Njimaza to Dangeni Access road (new) b. Mhlongwana to Nomcamba Access road (new) <p>The following access are due for Maintenance , they are in trafficable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ziduneni to Bandla access road b. Mvilo access road c. Lusizini access road <p>T-29 Provincial Road is in poor state and needs urgent attention</p> <p>Construction Dangeni Bridge (this bridge connect Dangeni, Tekwni and Maqebvu Villages. The Municipality indicated that this bridge requires Environmental Impact Study</p>	<p>The following Villages have not benefitted in the RDP Housing development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Zinduneni village b. Dangeni Village c. Bandla village d. Cwele Village e. Lusizini Village f. Nomcaba Village g. Njimaza Village h. Mnyameni Village i. Njingeni Village j. Sazinge Village <p>The following Villages are still for implementation of Disaster Housing Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nomcamba Village b. Zinduneni Village c. Lusizini Village d. Mnyameni village and e. Njingeni Village
Ward 20	<p>New extensions with access to electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wataleni New Extension b) Nothintsila New Extension 	<p>Out of 18 Villages only 1 Village has access to drinkable water, which is Ntsundwana Village</p>	<p>The following access roads needs construction ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of Noxojwana access road 	

WAR D	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Ntsundwana New Extension d) Xhuthidwele New Extension e) Butsula New Extension 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Construction of Ntsundwana to Zimbusana access road c. Construction of Lucingweni to Xhuthidwele access road d. Construction Ntsundwana to Mcwabe access road e. Construction of Nothintsila to Ngxotho access road f. Construction of Nkanunu to New Town access road g. Construction of Vinish to Mthakatye access road h. Construction of Mjanyana to Sonqalo access road i. Construction of Lucingweni to Phesheyakwets ele access road j. Construction of Nkalweni to Wataleni access road k. Construction of Mtsila to Ludakeni access road l. Construction of Nothintsila to Nkomanzi access road m. Construction of Nkanunu to Lukhusunca access road n. Construction of Gangeni to MKhiwaneni o. Construction of Upgrading of Mthakatye Bridge p. Construction of Mvilo Bridge 	

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
			connecting Ntsundwane, Ngonqeleni, Mdeni q. Construction of Mnenu Bridge linking Nyandeni and PSJ Municipality	
	The following infills has no access to electricity a. Mboleni Infills (Contractor on site) b. Ntsundwana infills (contractor is on site) c. Khephe Infills d. Ngonqelweni Infills e. Vinish Infills f. Jange Infills g. Lucingweni Infills h. Mjanyana infills i. Xuthidwele infills	Villages with no access water a. Nothintsila Village b. Darhana Village c. Ngxotho Village d. Goli Village e. Mboleni Village f. Mtswila Village g. Khephe Village h. Vinish Village i. Jange Village j. Xuthidwele Village k. Lucingweni Village l. Ngonqelweni village m. Mjanyane n. Butsula Village o. Mdziwina Village p. Gangeni	Access road that require maintenance a. Vinish access road b. Jange access road c. Bhutsula access road d. Mdwina access road e. Igoli access road f. Nothintsila to Mvilo access road	
	The following Villages are currently being connected a. Mvilo Village b. Egoli Village c. Mtswina Village	Access to Sanitation The following new extensions have no access to sanitation a) Wataleni New Extension b) Nothintsila New Extension c) Ntsundwana New Extension d) Xhuthidwele New Extension e) Butsula New Extension		
Ward 21	New Extensions with no access to electricity a. Mposane New Extension b. Bhantini A/A No.1 & 2 c. Maqanyane New Extension	Villages with no access to drinkable water a. Mposane Village b. Ndzwakazi c. Maqanyeni Village d. Bhantini Village e. Mngazana Village	Access roads that needs construction a. Construction of Ndwakazi internal roads b. Construction of Mngazana internal roads	The following Villages have not benefited on RDP Housing Development a. Mposane Village b. Ndzwakazi

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<p>d. Ndzwakazi New Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of High mast street lights at Ngqeleni extension five 	<p>f. Extension 5</p> <p><i>Note:</i> NQGELENI CORRIDOR Water Supply under MIG 1-6 is currently under construction , once completed it will supply water to the above villages</p> <p>Current Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngqeleni secondary Bulk Ngqeleni – Libode Regional Bulk Ngqeleni Sewer 	<p>c. Construction of Mposane internal Roads leading to Aphambange JSS</p> <p>d.</p>	<p>c. Maqanyeni Village</p> <p>d. Bhantini Village</p> <p>e. Mngazana Village</p>
		<p>All the above village have requested replacement of the existing sanitation infrastructure</p>	<p>Access roads to be included in the Maintenance</p> <p>a. Surfacing of Extension four (4)internal Roads</p> <p>b. Maintenance of Magcakini A/A internal Roads</p> <p>c. Maintenance of Poulini Internal roads</p>	
Ward 22	<p>Historical backlog</p> <p>a. Mgonondi Village</p> <p>b. Welese Village</p> <p>c. Mthokwane Village</p>	<p>Area with no access to water</p> <p>a. Mgonondi</p> <p>b. Mthokwane</p>	<p>Access road for construction</p> <p>a. Construction of Candzibe access road</p> <p>b.</p>	<p>The entire wards have not benefitted</p> <p>a. Candzibe</p> <p>b. Welese</p> <p>c. Nkantsini</p> <p>d. Mgonondi</p> <p>e. Mthokwana</p>
	<p>New Extensions</p> <p>a. Welese New Extensions</p> <p>b. Mgonondi new extension</p> <p>c. Nkantsini new extension</p> <p>d. Candzibe new extension</p>	<p>On access to Sanitation-</p> <p>The following areas needs sanitation infrastructure</p> <p>a. Welese New Extensions</p> <p>b. Mgonondi new extension</p> <p>c. Nkantsini new extension</p> <p>d. Candzibe new extension</p> <p>e. Mthokwane – replacement of</p>	<p>Access roads that needs maintenance</p> <p>a. Mthokwane access road</p> <p>b. Construction of Mthokwane Bridge</p> <p>c. Bomvana access road</p> <p>d. Candzibe to Nyuleni access road</p> <p>e. Welese to Kwazulu access road</p>	
	<p>Contractor is currently for electrifications of infills</p> <p>a. Candzibe</p> <p>b. Welese</p> <p>c. Mgonondi</p> <p>d. Mthokwane</p>			

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
		existing sanitation infrastructure		
Ward 23	New Extensions with no access to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nomadolo new extension b. Nqayiya new extension c. Mdepha new extension d. Phalo new extension 	The new extension have no access to drinkable water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nomadolo new extension b) Cwaka new extension 	Access that needs construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ngwenyeni access road b) Mosi to Bhayi access road c) Nomadolo access road 	Blocked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nyandeni 77 – project stopped
	Infill with access to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Manqabeni infills b) Cwaka Infill c) Bomvana infills d) Nkanti Infills e) Sizane infill 	On sanitation- the following new extensions require sanitation infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nomadolo new extension b. Nqayiya new extension c. Mdepha new extension d. Phalo new extension 	Access roads to be included in Maintenance Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hamsini access road b) Simanzi access road c) Mbhepha access road • Gqwarhu access Bridge linking Gqwarhu and Nomadolo Communities • Ntsazini access bridge linking Hamsini and Mayalweni Villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nomadolo Village b. Hamsini Village c. Cwaka Village d. Sizane Village e. Thekwini Village f. Nkanti Village g. Mdepha Village h. Manqabeni Village i. Bukhwezeni Village
Ward 24	New Extensions with no access electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mabhetshe(gxidi didi new extension) 	Areas with no access to drinkable water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Malungeni b) Mbange c) Godini d) Ncedana e) Buthongweni village f) Zaka Village g) Mhlakotshane village h) Mabhetshe village 	Access roads for construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction of Mbange access road b) Construction of Nkumandeni access road c) Construction of Mchaphathi to Ncedana access road 	The entire Ward have not benefited in RDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Malungeni j) Mbange k) Godini l) Ncedana m) Buthongweni village n) Zaka Village o) Mhlakotshane village p) Mabhetshe village
	Contractor is currently on site connecting infills	On access to Sanitation Request to replace old sanitation	Maintenance of access road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Buthongweni access road 	

WAR D	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
		infrastructure in the above villages	b) Godini access road	
	<p>Infills that are currently being connected (contractor on site)</p> <p>a) Malungeni</p> <p>b) Mbage</p> <p>c) Godini</p> <p>d) Ncedana</p> <p>e) Buthongweni village</p> <p>f) Zaka Village</p> <p>g) Mhlakotshane village</p> <p>h) Mabhetshe village</p>		Construction Buntini and Godi Bridge	
Ward 25	Mncibe Village is one of historic backlog still remaining	<p>The following areas have no access to drinkable water</p> <p>a) Mamolweni Village</p> <p>b) Mzonyana Village</p> <p>c) Mphimbo Village</p> <p>d) Taps at Lwandile have been installed but no water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Ludaka Bridge linking Ludaka and Mamolweni villages • Mncibe access road needs maintenance • Construction of Mthakatye Bridge linking ward 20 and 25 • T33 Provincial Road 	
		Maintenance of existing sanitation infrastructure		
Ward 26	Historic Backlog at Tshani Mankosi with 256 households has not electrified. The project implementation date is planned for 2020/2020 financial year	<p>The following areas have no access to clean drinkable water</p> <p>a) Emandleni Village</p> <p>b) Ntsimbini Village</p> <p>c) Mbhaba Village</p> <p>d) Njiveni Village</p> <p>e) Mtondela Village</p> <p>f) Manangeni Village</p> <p>g) Gosa Village</p> <p>h) Zixambuzi Village</p> <p>i) Mafusini Village</p> <p>j) Gunqwana Village</p>	<p>The following access road needs construction</p> <p>a) Mbuzweni access road</p> <p>b) Manangeni to Mtondela access road</p> <p>c) Zulu Access road</p> <p>d) Luqolweni to Mngcibe access road</p> <p>e) Luqolweni to Mngcibe Bridge linkin Mncgibe community Njilini High School</p> <p>f) Tholeni access road(project on advert</p>	

WAR D	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
		k) Zincunkuthwini Village		
	New Extensions with no access to electricity a) Zixambozi New Extension b) Gazini New Extension	On sanitation The following New Extensions have no access to sanitation a) New Rest in Mevana b) Zixambozi New Extension c) Gazini New Extension	On Maintenance a) Mwangwini to Mthonjeni access road b) Goso access to road- this road is connecting to Goss Senior Primary School c) Malizole JSS to Ntsimbini access road	
	Infills with no access to electricity d) Emandleni Village e) Mbhaba Village f) Njiveni Village g) Goso Village h) Sidabadabeni Village i) Bomvini Village j) Mwangwini Village k) Mbuzweni Village l) Ngcobo Village with 18 households not electrified	Replace the existing sanitation infrastructure that full to capacity	a) Construction of T-road from Kopshop to Mthatha-Mouth as well as the Provincial Road leading to Mdumbi Back Packers b) Upgrading of Bridge that link Mthatha-Mouth to Coffee Bay (this is a Provincial Road)	a) 2009 Disaster Houses have not been reconstructed b) Mankosi 1000 project is blocked
Ward 27	New extensions with access to electricity a) Nkanga b) Nkonkoni c) Ntshela d) Bhungu e) Dikela f) Lukhuni at Cumnge g) Kwelimdaka h) Gqwarhu i) Lukhuni ezantsi	The following villages have no access to water for past seven years a) Dikela b) Bhungu c) Ntshela d) Nkanga e) Nkonkoni f) Lukhuni Administrative Area	The following access road needs a) Manqilo access road b) Langakazi access road c) Humane access road	The Following Villages have requested construction of RDP Houses a) Nkanga b) Nkonkoni c) Ntshela d) Bhungu e) Dikela f) Lukhuni
		On Sanitation a) Kwelimdaka b)	Maintenance of the following access roads a) TR175 from Bhekuzulu to Lukhuni to Dikela b) Nkanga and Nkonkoni access road c) Ntshela access road d) Nkonkoni access road	

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
			e) Kwelimdaka access road	
Ward 28	New extensions a. Sidanda/Hluthani new Extension b. Ntibane/Thekwini New Extensions c. Mjolobeni New Extensions	The constructor is on sites Ntibane and Mdeni Regional Water Supply and Buthowe a. Ntibane/Thekwini area b. Qhokama Village c. Luthini Village d. Sidanda Village e. Mntsholobeni Village f. Zingonyameni Village g. Mayalweni Village	Construction of the following a) Mfundeni access road b) Mathangaleni access road c) Lutwatweni access road	a. Ntibane Village b. Thekwini Village c. Qokama Village d. Sidanda Village e. Lutsheni Village f. Ntsholobeniv Village g. Mayalweni Village h. Lutatweni Village i. Ngonyameni Sigubudu Village
	Villages with infills a. Lutshini Infills b. Sidanda c. Ngonyameni	New extension with access to Sanitation a. Sidanda/Hluthani new Extension b. Ntibane/Thekwini New Extensions c. Mtsholobeni New Extension	On maintenance a) Sidanda access road b) Ntibane access road c) Msuzwaneni access road d) Ngonyameni access road e) Ngqeleni-to Mthatha-Mouth (T30/1)	
		Replacement of existing sanitation on the following villages j. Qokama Village k. Sidanda Village l. Lutsheni Village m. Ntsholobeni n. Mayalweni o. Lutatweni Village p. Ngonyameni q. Sigubudu Village	a) Construction of Mtsholobeni to Cadzibe Bridge (This bridge provides access to Cadzibe Hospital) b) Construction of A Bridge connecting Ntibane to Ward 20	
Ward 29	New extensions with no access to electricity a) Langeni new extension b) Mpendle new extension c) Mjezweni new extension	Out of 11 Villages only two have access to drinking water these are a) Kawukazi village b) Langeni Village	Access road that needs construction a) Mngqane to Zixhotyeni access road	600 Housing Project –Contractor is on site. 72 Houses have been completed
	Infills – the Contractor is on site connecting households a) Kawukazi b) Qinisa c) Mpendle –	Village with no access to water but water pipes are being installed as part of Ngqeleni Corridor Project	Access road to be included in the Maintenance plan a. MJwezweni access road	

WAR D	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	d) Mjezweni – connection completed e) Zanoxolo Village – only 7 households remains unconnected f) Mcane Village (completed) g) Mdeni Village (completed)	a) Zanoxolo b) Mcane c) Mdeni d) Mjezweni	b. Qinisa to Makhosi access road c. Mpendle access road d. Chunu to Polini access road	
		Areas with no sanitation a) Bholotwa extension b) Chunu Extension c) Mngqane New Extension d) Mdeni Extension e) Zanoxolo Extension f) Mjezweni New Extension g) Qinisa New Extension h) Mpendle New Extension i) Kawukazi New Extension j) Langeni New Extension	Construction of Qinisa to Makhosi Access Bridge	
Ward 30	New Extensions with no access to Electricity a. Mngamnye No 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 b. Masameni New Extension c. Kwazulu New Extension d. Zolani new Extension e. Church of God New Extension f. Mchonco new Extension	15 Villages have no access to drinkable water a. Mngamnye No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 7,9,10,and 11 b. Masameni New Extension c. Kwazulu New Extension d. Zolani new Extension e. Church of God New Extension f. Mchonco new Extension	Access Roads a. Lutsheko access road at No. 6 & 7 b. Mfabantu to Zanokhanyo Secondary School access road c. T301 Provincial Road linking Libode and Ngqeleni d. Provincial Road Linking Ntlaza and Ngqeleni e. Upgrading of Dikela Spring Access Bridge	13 Disaster Houses have been approved. Currently slap have been constructed
	Infills , the Contractor is on site the following Villages a. Mngamnye No 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New extension have no sanitation infrastructure in all villages 	On maintenance a. Dikela Spring access road b. Maqanyeni to Ngxangula Tribal	The entire Ward has not been allocated RDP Projects

WARD	ELECTRICITY	WATER AND SANITATION	ROADS AND BRIDGES	HOUSING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Masameni New Extension c. Kwazulu New Extension d. Zolani new Extension e. Church of God New Extension f. Mchonco new Extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In old villages replacement of existing infrastructure 	Authority access road	
	Request for the High mast street lights to reduce crime			
Ward 31	<p>Historic Backlog has not been addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rainy Village b) Nyandeni Village c) Mthomde Village 	<p>The following area has no access to water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emagqabi at Rainy no access to water • Mthombde new extension • Nyandeni Village (chophetyeni area) • Nyandeni Great Place no water 	<p>Roads leading to voting stations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mthomde access road b. Khanyisa JSS access road c. Construction of Nyandeni internal roads d. Maintenance of T172 Provincial Road e. Construction of Mthomde access bridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rainy Village b) Mthomde Village c) Nyandeni Village d) Gunyeni Village
	<p>New Extension with no access to electricity and new infills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rainy New Extension b. Mthomde New Extension c. Nyandeni new extension Gunyeni new Extension 	<p>The entire ward has no access to sanitation infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rainy Village b. Mthomde Village c. Nyandeni Village d. Gunyeni Village 	<p>The following access roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nyandeni access road b. Gunyeni access road c. Mthomde access road contractor is on site 	
Ward 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpindweni New Extension • Mathayi New Extension • Lujizweni No. 5 • Mgojweni New Extension • Ndonga New Extension • Mabomvini New Extension 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of Mawotsheni access road b. Construction of Msintsini to Dikeni access road c. Construction of ManziMahle Bridge leading Gxaba Secondary School d. 	<p>The following Areas needs housing development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mgojweni Village b. Mathayo Village c. Ndonga Village d. Mpindweni Village

Local Economic Development	High	High	High	High	High	High
Good Governance and Public Participation	High	High	High	High	High	High
Institutional Arrangement	HIGH	High	High	High	High	High

Source (DLGTA)

CONSIDERATION OF INPUTS BY MEC ON 2018-2019

CONSIDERATION OF INPUTS BY MEC ON 2018-2019 AND ACTION PLAN

FUNCTIONAL AREA	GAPS IDENTIFIED	MEC Recommendations	ACTION PLAN	PROGRESS
Environmental management	No air quality management plan as contemplated in section 15(2) of the NEMA: air quality Act 39 of 2004	Need to consider developing such plan and include it in the IDP for future developments	The ORTAMBO DM has been requested to	The district municipality is in a process of developing Air Quality Management Plan
	No climate change response strategy	Consider formulating a climate change response strategy whilst making use of the DM strategy	The municipality as part of the new IDP development will development climate change response strategy	ORTAMBO District has develop Climate Change Adaptation Strategy which covers Nyandeni Municipality Chapter
	No indication of a functional environmental unit/official in place	Reflect the current status in the IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official responsible for Environmental and Waste Management was appointed in July 2013 Management has resolved to consider possibilities of appointing environmental practitioner to be responsible for EIA's related matters 	Some projects are currently being implemented to address the issues raised
Spatial Development Planning	No spatial planning vulnerability and risk assessment report	To be incorporated in the SDF revision and reflected in the IDP	Terms of reference for reviewing the SDF has incorporate the "vulnerability and risk assessment"	Currently being reviewed
Critical and Scarce Skills	Critical and Scarce skills that are a challenge to the municipality	The municipality needs to indicate critical and scarce skills	Critical and scarce skills have been reflected	Have been identified and HR PLAN does provided a plan to address risk areas

FUNCTIONAL AREA	GAPS IDENTIFIED	MEC Recommendations	ACTION PLAN	PROGRESS



HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
AUGUST 2018				
	Conclude performance agreements for the 2018-2019	Mayor & Municipal Manager	August 2018	MFMA Sec 53(1)c & MSA sec 56
	Make public the annual performance agreements and place copies to the municipal website	Office of the Municipal Manager	11 August 2018	MFMA 53(3)(a)
	Place the annual performance agreements on the municipal website	Office of the Municipal Manager	16 August 2018	MFMA 75 (1)(d)
	<p>Table IDP, PMS and Annual Budget Process Plan for 2019/20 to the Executive Committee including the following documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual Financial Statements for 2017/2018 FY ✓ Performance Information report (MSA-s46) 2017-2018 ✓ Draft Annual Report for 2017/2018 	Municipal Manager	22 August 2018	MFMA 21(1)(b) & 53 (1) (b)

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Audit Committee Meeting to consider the review the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual Financial Statements for 2017/20178 ✓ Performance Information report (MSA-s46) 2017-2018 Draft Annual Report for 2017/2018	Office of the MM	22 August 2018	MFMA s65 & 66
	Tabling of IDP & Annual Budget Process Plan, AFS & Performance information report to Council for adoption including the following documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual Financial Statements for 2017/2018 ✓ Performance Information report (MSA-s46) ✓ Annual Report for 2017/2018 	Mayor	29 August 2018	MFMA 21(1)(b) & 53 (1) (b)

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Printing of Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Assessment Information Report and Draft Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2018	MM	29-30 August 2018	MFMA 126 (1) (a)
	Submit Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Assessment Information Report and Draft Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2018 to Auditor General Office	Chief Financial Officer, MM	31 August 2018	MFMA 126 (1) (a)
SEPTEMBER 2018				
	Publish approved 2019/2020 IDP, PMS and Budget Process Plan and Framework on website and newspaper	SM: Operations	13 September 2018	MSA S16 & 21
	Submit approved 2019/20 IDP, PMS and Budget Process Plan and Framework to CoGTA, and Provincial Treasury, Auditor General (within 10 days of approval)	SM: Operations	13 September 2018	MFMA Sec 75 (2)

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Intergovernmental Engagements (IGR FORUM)	Mayor	19 September 2018	Constitution of RSA, s41 & MSA s24
OCTOBER 2018				
	Collate information relevant for inclusion in reviewed IDP, taking into account MEC comments	IDP Manager	October 2018	Chapter 3, Constitution of the RSA, 1996
	District Planning Forum sitting to share socio-economic data	ORTAMBO DM	11 October 2018	
	IDP & Budget Steering Committee	Municipal Manager	09 October 2018	IDP Guide
	Consultation and inclusion of Sector Department information to the IDP		October 2018	
	Table first quarter performance report including financial performance analysis report (s52(d) to Council	Mayor	31 October 2018	MFMA s52(d)
NOVEMBER 2018				

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Convene IDP Rep Forum to present Situational Analysis	MM	06 November 2018	
	Place quarterly performance report on the municipal website	Office of the Municipal Manager	05 November 2018	MFMA 75 (1)K & 52(d)
	Mayoral Imbizo's to give service delivery feedback and get community priority needs		19-23 November 2018	MSA s34 & s16
DECEMBER 2018				
	District Cluster Forums (to present situational analysis and project identification for 2019/20)		6-7 December 2018	
	Special Exco Meeting		07 December 2018	
	Special Council Meeting		14 December 2018	
JANUARY 2019				
	Convene Management Retreat to compile and finalize Mid-year report, adjustment budget and Revised SDBIP	Municipal Manager & Senior Managers	15-16 January 2019	MFMA s72 (1) & 11
	Risk Management Committee		17 January 2019	

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Special Exco Meeting to Table Mid-year Report, revised SDBIP and Adjustment Budget for approval and Annual Report		21 January 2019	
	Ordinary Audit, Risk & Performance Committee (Assessment of Mid-year performance)	Internal Audit Unit	22 January 2019	
	Table Mid-year Report, revised SDBIP and Annual Report to the Special Council Meeting	Mayor & MM	24 January 2019	MFMA s72 (1) & 11
FEBRUARY 2019				
	Special Council Meeting to consider Oversight Report		05 February 2019	MFMA s129
	Place the Annual Report for 2017-2018 on the municipal website	Office of the Municipal Manager	10 February 2019	MFMA 75 (1)©
	Place the quarterly performance report (s52(d) on the municipal website			

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Provincial Treasury Mid-year assessment		21 February 2019	
	Table 2018/19 Adjustment Budget to Council for approval. (Possibly Amend IDP and Top Layer SDBIP).	CFO & MM	27 February 2019	MFMA s72 (1) & 11
	Convene Strategic Planning Session to review municipal high level overarching strategies and short term development objectives	Council	04 – 08 March 2019	
MARCH 2019				
COUN CIL SITING	Presentation of Draft IDP, Annual Budget, Draft SDBIP, Tariffs and budget related policies to the Executive Committee	Municipal Manager & CFO	23 March 2018	
	Convene IDP Rep Forum to present Draft IDP 2019/20 Review and Draft budget 2019/20	MM	27 March 2019	
	Tabling of Draft IDP, Annual Budget, Draft SDBIP, Tariffs and budget related policies to Council	Mayor	29 March 2019	MFMA s16 (2)

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
APRIL 2019				
	Risk Committee		05 April 2019	
	IDP Representative Forum	Mayor	10 April 2019	
	Special Executive Committee Meeting		20 April 2019	
	MTREF Engagement and Benchmarking(Conducted by Provincial Treasury)	MM	22 April 2019	
	Table third quarter performance report including financial performance analysis report to Council	Mayor	26 April 2018	MFMA s52(d)
MAY 2019				
	IDP and Budget Public Hearings		7-10 May 2019	
	Council Policy Consultative Workshop		21 – 23 May 2019	
	Ordinary Exco Meeting		24 May 2019	
	Table Reviewed IDP, Annual Budget, Tariffs,	Mayor	30 May 2019	MFMA s24 (1)

HASE	ACTIVITIES	COORDINATING DEPARTMENT	TIMEFRAME	LEGISLTATIVE FRAMEWORK
	Organizational Structure and budget related policies for approval by Council			
JUNE 2019				
	Ordinary Audit, Risk & Performance Committee		07 June 2019	
	Submit approved annual budget and IDP to NT & PT		10 June 2019	MFMA 24 (3)
	Publish the IDP and Budget for 2019-2020		07 June 2019	
	Special Exco Meeting to consider End of the Year Road Map and Financial Related Reports		June 2019	
	Ordinary Council Meeting		27 June 2019	
END				

**SECTION B:
SITUATION ANALYSIS**

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

INTRODUCTION

2. Demography

“Demographics” is a shortened term for “population characteristics”. It includes population groups, age and location. Distributions of values within a demographic variable, and across households, as well as trends over time are of interest. In this section, an overview is provided of the demography of Nyandeni Local Municipality.

Population

Introduction

In order to form a clear picture of the socio-economic conditions of an area, it is crucial to analyse the size, spatial distribution, composition and growth patterns of the population with changes in its magnitudes and possible future patterns, trends and propensities.

The demography of an area provides vital information for policy-makers. The data used in this section is from the 2016 Community Survey published by Statistics South Africa. The analysis and results of this section could be used by Nyandeni local municipality for promoting optimal resource allocation in order to reduce poverty and vulnerability among marginalised people in municipality.

Demographic results from the 2016 Community Survey

The findings from the 2016 community survey are critical for decision- making not only in the public sector but also in the private sector. Population size and characteristics can influence the location of businesses and services to satisfy the needs of the target population.

The total population in Nyandeni local municipality has increased by 6.6% from 290 391 people in 2011 to 309 702 people in 2016

	2011 census			2016 Community Survey		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
O.R. Tambo	630 090	734 856	1 364 943	679 882	777 502	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	128 973	149 505	278 481	142 829	160 549	303 379
Port St Johns	71 481	84 654	156 135	77 077	89 701	166 779
Nyandeni	134 241	156 150	290 391	143 803	165 899	309 702
Mhlonlto	87 438	100 788	188 226	88 911	100 264	189 176
KSD	207 951	243 759	451 710	227 261	261 088	488 349
Eastern Cape	3 089 703	3 472 353	6 562 053	3 327 495	3 669 481	6 996 976

Source: Statistics South Africa (2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey)

Table 2

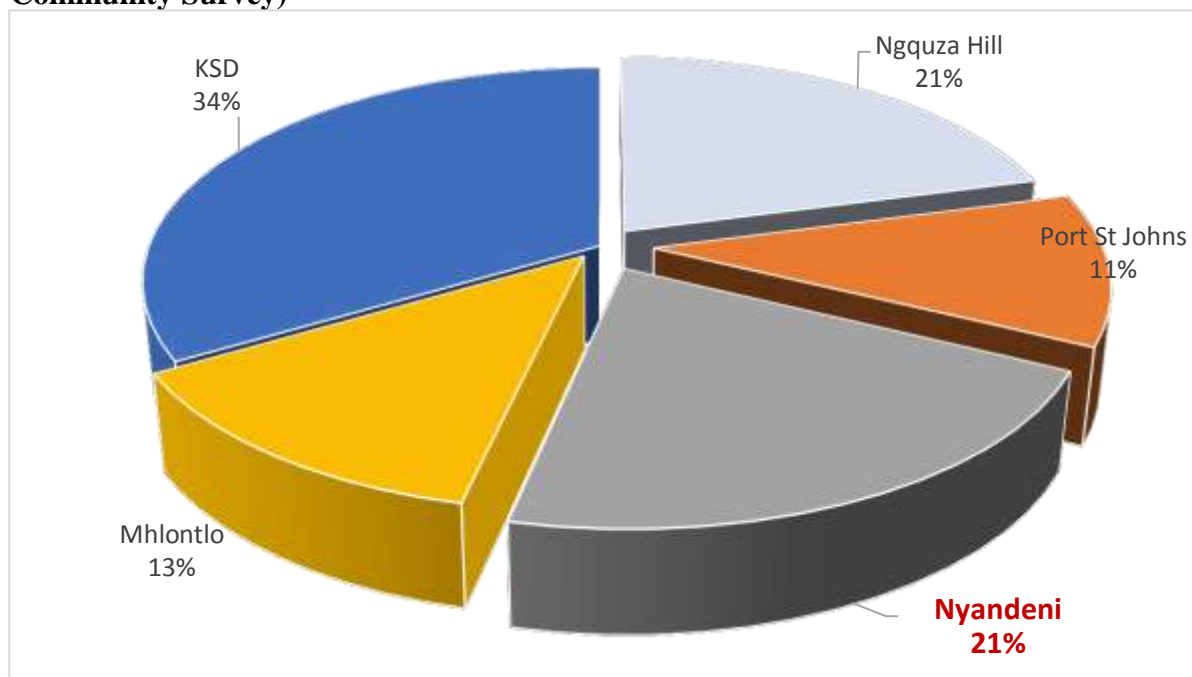
The following findings are derived from the demographics of Nyandeni local municipality:

- According to Statistics South Africa, Nyandeni's total population has grown from 290 391 people in 2011 to 309 702 people in 2016 (See Table 2 and Figure 3). This population of 309 702 people represent 21% of the district's total population (See Figure 1).
- Between 2011 and 2016, Nyandeni local municipality grew at the same rate (6.6%) as that of the province as a whole (See Table 3).
- In 2016, the municipality had more female (165 899) than male (143 803), however male population has grown faster at 7.1% than their female counterpart at 6.2%. This pattern is the same across

O.R. Tambo district (See Table 3).

- Life expectancy is high for female than for male. Figure 2 shows that more female than male reach the age of 75
- Between 2011 and 2016, the population growth was high in KSD at 8.1% and low Mhlontlo at 0.5%. In Mhlontlo, the female population declined by 0.5% (See Table 3).

How the population of O.R. Tambo is distributed among the local municipalities (2016 Community Survey)



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2016 Community Survey

Figure 1

Overall, demographic development outcomes have an impact on other population variables such as migration, settlement, fertility, mortality and morbidity rates. These variables give insight into the living standards of the population and an indication of what policy options to be undertaken according to the structure of the socio-economic context.

Male population has grown at a faster rate than their female counterpart

2011 and 2016	O.R.T ambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD	EC
Male	7.9%	10.7%	7.8%	7.1%	1.7%	9.3%	7.7%
Female	5.8%	7.4%	6.0%	6.2%	-0.5%	7.1%	5.7%
Total	6.8%	8.9%	6.8%	6.6%	0.5%	8.1%	6.6%

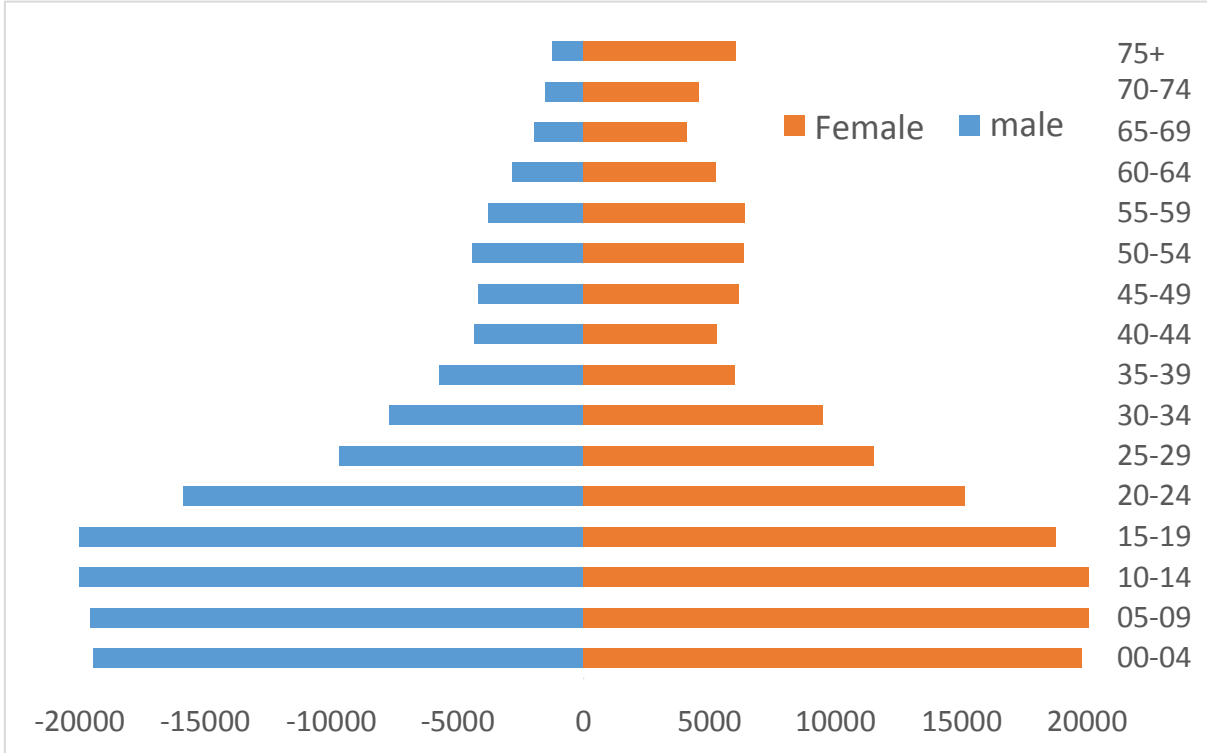
Source: Statistics South Africa (2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey) **Table 3**

Age pyramid of Nyandeni local municipality

The age pyramid of Nyandeni local municipality shows that more female than male reach the age of 75 years.

In general, a population with a larger percentage of young, reproductive age individuals will grow more rapidly than a population with more older, non-reproductive individuals. This is the case for Nyandeni, a municipality populated largely with very young people.

Age pyramid of Nyandeni local municipality: 2016



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2016 Community Survey **Figure 2**

Figure 2 displays the age pyramid of Nyandeni. It shows how large is the population between the age zero and nineteen. It is important for Nyandeni local municipality to monitor closely its population patterns and trends, as a rapidly growing population may need to be followed by faster investment in household, health and other essential infrastructure to ensure that a favourable socio-economic environment is maintained. In addition, investigating the dynamics

of a population is vital in attaining the precise viewpoint of those who are likely to be affected by any prospective policy, project or development.

81% of the Nyandeni population is young below the age of 35

	0 to 14 (Children)	15 to 34 (Youth)	35 to 64 (Adults)	65+ (Elderly)	Grand Total
Ngquza Hill	43%	39%	12%	6%	100%
Port St Johns	43%	39%	12%	7%	100%
Nyandeni	41%	40%	13%	7%	100%
Mhlontlo	39%	38%	15%	9%	100%
KSD	34%	44%	16%	6%	100%
O.R.Tambo	39%	41%	14%	6%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2016 Community Survey

Table 4

The demographic analysis of Nyandeni reveals in Table 4 that the population is young, with over 80% of the total population being below the age of 35. This implies that expenditure on social infrastructure such as schools, health care facilities and recreational centers are crucial. It was also shown in Table 3 that between 2011 and 2016, Nyandeni’s population grew by 6.6%. With 80% of people being below the age 35, there is a possibility of further population growth. Thus, the government of Nyandeni must prioritize youth and direct their resources toward addressing their needs in terms of infrastructure and job opportunities. Since some of these youth depend on poor people who solely dependent on government grants, the government of Nyandeni should develop a youth strategy that considers youth as an asset rather than a liability.

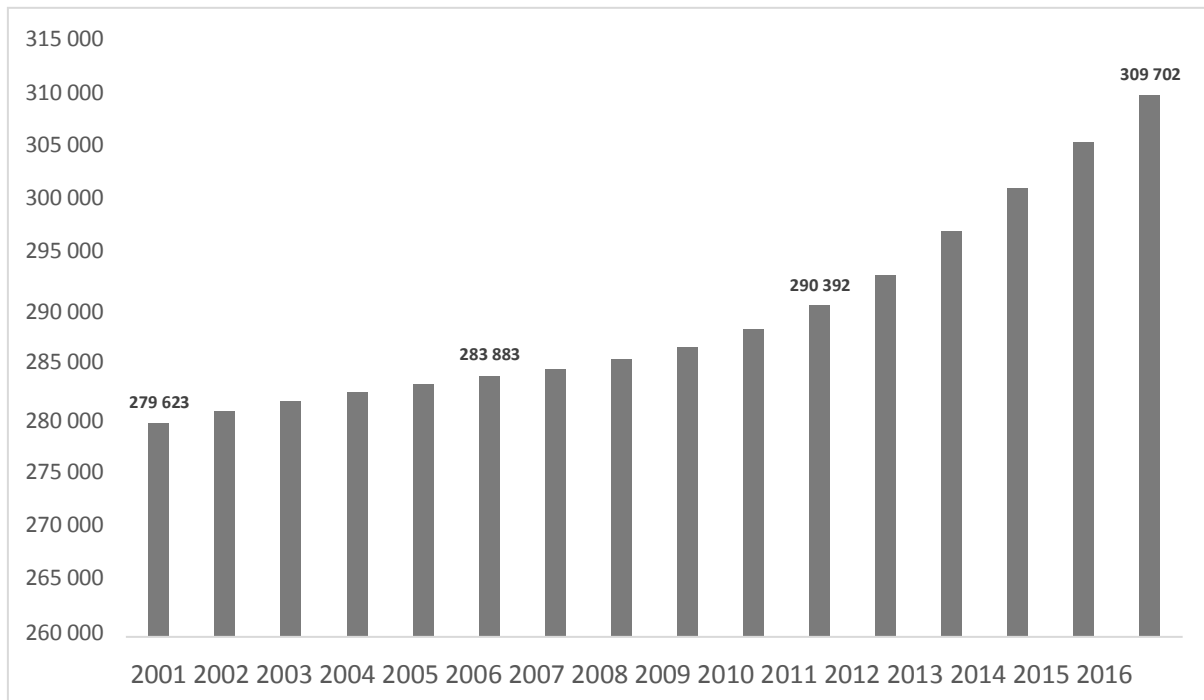
A young and growing population

Demographic changes that a society experiences may lead to a window of opportunity or higher economic growth, with a greater supply of labour and lower dependency ratios as the working age population rises in proportion to the number of young and elderly people.

The NDP aims to maximise the benefits of this 'demographic dividend'. More rapid improvements in health and education, spatial transformation, skills development and greater employment opportunities are all needed for a region, such as Nyandeni, to take advantage of his demographic opportunity.

Figure 3 provides demographic trends for Nyandeni local municipality. Between the last census in 2011 and the latest community survey in 2016, population growth in Nyandeni has been very impressive. This, in turn, has an impact on resource allocation, the consumption of goods and services and human capital development, which influences factors such as education, employment, income distribution and the physical well-being of a population.

A Growing Population in Nyandeni Local Municipality



Source: Statistics South Africa and Quantec, 2016

Figure 3

Most of household in Nyandeni are headed by female. For every 10 households in OR Tambo, 6 are headed by female (See Table 5).

Gender of the head of households

Head of household	Number		%		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Eastern Cape	2 838 166	4 158 810	41%	59%	6 996 976
O.R.Tambo	513 225	944 159	35%	65%	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	103 583	199 796	34%	66%	303 379
Port St Johns	51 288	115 491	31%	69%	166 779
Nyandeni	112 347	197 355	36%	64%	309 702
Mhlontlo	60 852	128 324	32%	68%	189 176
KSD	185 156	303 193	38%	62%	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2016 Community Survey

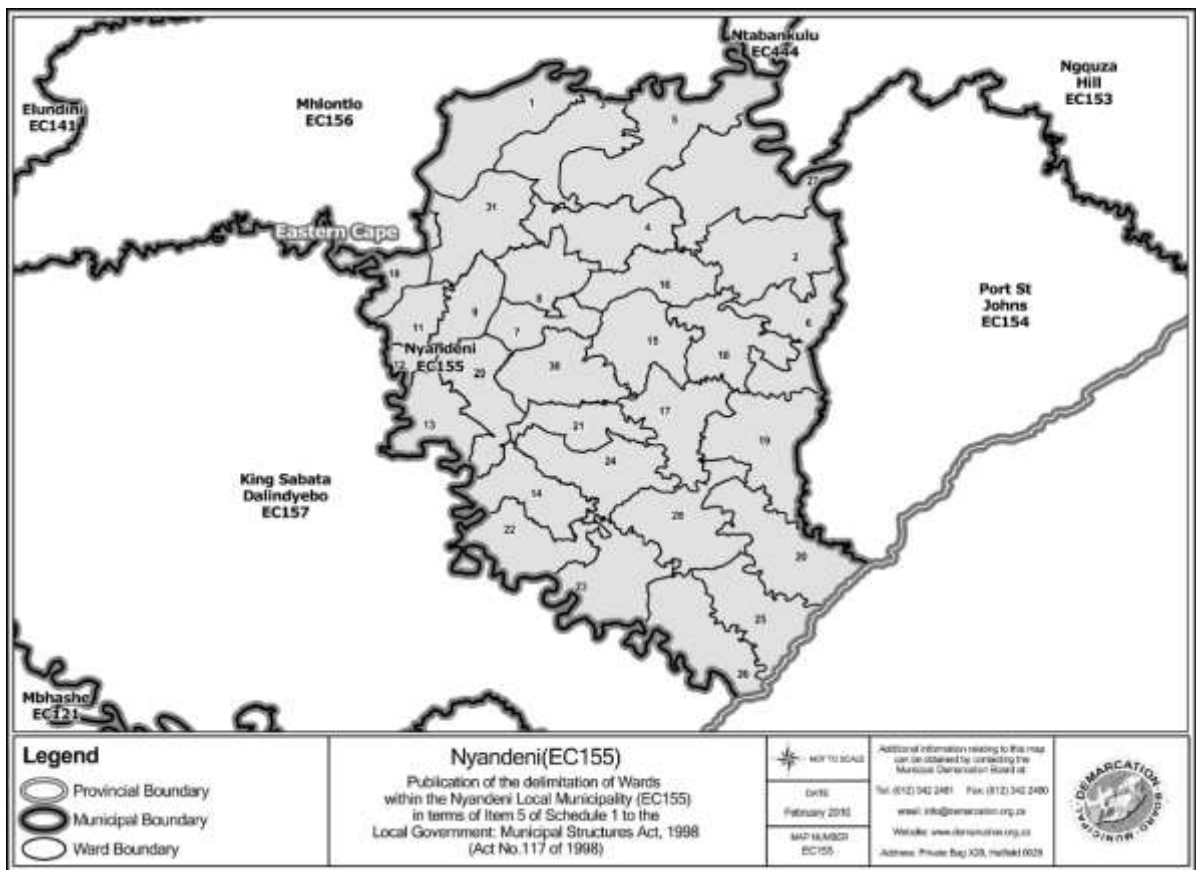
Table 5

Observation

This section highlighted two important facts about Nyandeni local municipality. Firstly, its high growing population could contribute to high demand for goods and services. Secondly, its strategic location in the coastal area could cause the municipality to play a significant role in the blue economy. The next section presents the economic developments and prospects of the municipality.

2.5 Population by ward level

There are 31 wards in the Nyandeni Local Municipality. The population distribution of the Nyandeni Local Municipality is relatively equally distributed across all wards. The following is a map from the demarcation board of the latest layout of all the wards in the Nyandeni Local Municipality.



Source: Demarcation Board

The ward with the highest population is ward 11 with a total number of 13 243 people, or 4.6% of the total population in Nyandeni Local Municipality. The ward with the lowest number of people is ward 27 with 6 598 people currently in that ward. The percentage share in population by the different wards range between 2.3% and 4.6% with the average share being 3.2%.

TABLE 1. POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUP AND GENDER – WARD LEVEL IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011 [NUMBER]

Ward	African		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	4 509	5 375	28	54	4 537	5 429
2	3 621	4 400	12	5	3 633	4 405
3	3 505	3 952	13	18	3 518	3 970
4	3 612	4 207	3	3	3 615	4 210
5	4 054	4 572	4	2	4 058	4 574
6	4 468	5 520	13	17	4 481	5 537
7	3 718	4 233	51	41	3 769	4 274
8	3 625	4 233	8	9	3 633	4 242
9	4 751	5 518	78	79	4 829	5 597
10	5 078	5 758	12	13	5 090	5 771
11	6 118	7 070	23	32	6 141	7 102
12	4 880	5 559	95	95	4 975	5 654
13	3 926	4 531	19	15	3 945	4 546
14	3 872	4 422	26	9	3 898	4 431
15	5 373	6 429	42	38	5 415	6 467
16	3 617	4 517	7	5	3 624	4 522
17	4 631	5 611	9	14	4 640	5 625
18	3 724	4 551	9	10	3 733	4 561
19	5 045	5 996	22	31	5 067	6 027
20	5 237	6 182	88	73	5 325	6 255
21	3 476	3 848	53	27	3 529	3 875
22	4 972	5 770	26	12	4 998	5 782
23	4 373	5 012	12	7	4 385	5 019
24	3 493	3 904	5	4	3 498	3 908
25	3 971	4 515	44	28	4 015	4 543
26	5 204	6 139	19	23	5 223	6 162
27	2 982	3 598	7	11	2 989	3 609
28	3 884	4 430	18	9	3 902	4 439
29	4 857	5 293	37	23	4 894	5 316
30	4 722	5 466	95	87	4 817	5 553
31	4 045	4 728	9	3	4 054	4 731
Total	133 343	155 341	898	808	134 241	156 149
% of Total	45.9%	53.5%	0.3%	0.3%	46.2%	53.8%

Source: Stats SA Population census 2011

[Please note: ward 32 information note included]

Ngolo	8 334	eMpangala	1 275	Ntendele	774	Bhantini A	513	Kw aMkw amde	348
Sibangw eni	6 258	Ntsonyini	1 263	Guqa	774	Polini	513	Lucingw eni	345
Libode	4 560	Nyandeni NU	1 242	Nkonkoni	768	Kw aZinja	510	Ncumbe	336
Gxulu	4 059	Dalaguba	1 242	Mncane	768	Ntsaka	498	Hluleka	330
Mdeni	3 765	Kw aDarana	1 233	Ndaya	768	Gqeza	495	Mnceleni	324
Zandukw ana	3 321	eMhlanga	1 209	Dokodela	756	Tonti	495	Upper Matanzima	324
Chophetyeni	3 186	Mchonco	1 203	Taw eni	756	Ngcongco	492	Jovu	318
Mhlanganisw eni	3 018	Buthongw eni	1 203	Mjobeni	753	Ntakw endlela	489	Maqingeni	315
Mampondomiseni	2 769	Lw andile	1 203	Kw aLukuni	753	Kw aDontsa	486	Ngongqeleni	309
Ngqeleni	2 631	Zitatele	1 182	Mposana	753	Ntenza	480	Manzimabi	306
Mdlankomo	2 526	Lujizw eni	1 182	Sidabadabeni	747	Kw aNgolo	477	Lw andlane	306
Mangw aneni	2 490	Kw aBungu	1 167	Nqentsu	735	Mthonjana	477	Ludeke	297
KuMandeni	2 439	Mpotini	1 164	Matanzima	720	Low er Godini	474	Lubanzi	294
Marubeni	2 400	Qinisa	1 143	Mandlovini	720	Komkulu	465	Zimanzi	291
Sundw ane	2 376	Tshani	1 137	Tafeni	714	Ngxanga	462	Eskw eleni	288
Kw aZulu	2 220	Qhankqu	1 134	Coranlay	714	Wicksdale	459	Ndayini	279
Rainy	2 202	Nomcamba	1 128	Bomvane	711	Kw aMathayi	459	Madoloni	273
Mpangeni	2 094	Ezinkozw eni	1 119	Mpimbo	711	Mankosi	456	Mahobeni	270
Zibungu	2 085	Kepe	1 119	Kw aMxhosa	705	Mphutshane	453	Manzimahle	267
Ngxokw eni	2 070	Esiqikini	1 104	Ludaka	687	Bhucula	453	Nduna	258
Mbangisw eni	2 046	Ndindimeni	1 092	Edangeni	681	Nqw akunqw aku	450	Gxeni	258
Maqanyeni	1 902	Langeni	1 074	Ncambediana	681	Mhlabeni	447	Dumasi	255
Mzonyane	1 863	Lutsheko	1 056	Tukela	675	Nzamo	447	Mntsholobeni	255
Lujecw eni	1 836	Didi	1 053	Kw achum	669	Ncukaba	447	Ntengu	255
Mamfengw ini	1 806	Ndungunyeni	1 047	Norw ood	666	Maqebvu	441	Mfabantu	249

Mtyu	1 803	Dikela	1 032	Mahoyana	663	Ngavu-Ngavu	438	Khukw ini	249
Nkanga	1 770	Tshisabantu	1 020	Ngqw ayi	657	Mazulu	438	Kw aBomvana	246
Marew eni	1 770	Thekw ini	1 017	Kw aNtshela	654	Mantanjeni	438	Hhakaneni	240
Mnqw angqw eni	1 746	New Rest	1 011	Masameni	654	Cw ele	438	Zixholosini	234
Mngcibe	1 737	Mabheleni	1 011	Ngcoya	651	Zinkumbeni	435	Vilo	231
Mandileni	1 719	Ntsundw ane	1 005	Mnyama	648	Mafusini	435	Sixambuzi	228
Jamani	1 698	Canzibe	1 005	Ngcolorha	648	Kw aJange	435	Sikalw eni	225
Misty Mount	1 692	Mbombenkukhu	993	eMboleni	648	Sidanda	429	Ncedane	225
Gonothi	1 692	Ngidini	993	Emnyameni	639	Limdaka	426	eGoli	225
Thembeni	1 680	Mdikane	984	Tshatshi	633	Mhlakotshane	426	Kw aPalo	222
Mtombe	1 650	Kw aXutidw ele	975	Ntsimbini	633	Sazinge	423	Bovini	216
Mtokw ane	1 623	Khonjw ayo	960	Nxukhw ebe	621	Mandulw ini	420	Goli	210
Makhw ethubeni	1 617	Nomadolo	957	Bholotw a	618	Mpumdw eni	420	Mapulazini	201
Kw akombe	1 611	eZinduneni	954	Malungeni	609	Nodushe	417	Gw ali	198
Mlomo	1 608	Magozeni	951	Lotana	603	Ngw enyeni	417	Nzondeni	198
Mbiza	1 572	Khuleka	936	Manxiw eni	603	Nltanjeni	417	Mseleni	192
Tungw eni	1 569	Makotyana	915	Godini	600	Nqutyana	411	Mvili	192
Mkankato	1 569	Nkanunu	915	Zincukutw ini	594	Meyana	411	Maqabeni	192
Ntibane	1 554	Mdoni	912	Ntlambela	579	Kw aMcapati	408	Ncithw a	180
Ngobozi	1 539	Vinitshi	897	Kw aMhlongw ana	579	Mtakatyi	405	Gqw arhu	174
Njiveni	1 530	Mamolw eni	888	Thusw ini	576	eChibini	402	Mqw anqw eni	168
Jizw eni 5	1 521	eNgojini	882	Dungu	570	Sinw andw eni	399	Gesi	162
Hamsini	1 503	Mandleni	873	eNtshingeni	570	Kw aMatati	399	Wayisi	162
Sigibudu	1 497	Mapapeli	846	Mayalw eni	564	Bhantini B	396	Mabetshe	147
Mdina	1 476	Dininkosi	843	Mthombetsisa	555	Mjalisw a	393	Nkumandeni	144
eMasameni	1 473	Ngcobo	840	Kw aSomp	555	Ceka	393	Nduli	144
Mdumazulu	1 473	Msitsini	831	Detyana	555	Kateni	390	Gongo	138
Cibeni	1 461	Magcakini	831	Cumngce	552	Dontsa	384	Mpindw eni	123
Nxotsheni	1 455	Ngunjini	825	Gunyeni	552	Njivene	384	Mahane	120
Mcubakazi	1 437	Upper Maqanyeni	822	Mdlakathw eni	552	Mapalo	381	Mthondela	120
Noxova	1 434	Mngamnye	822	eSithayelw eni	546	Ndasana	378	Nkhw ityini	117
Magcakeni	1 425	Ntabantsimbi	819	Mngazana	543	Kw aZeLe	378	Nothintila	114
Mbhojw eni	1 422	Bandla	813	Corana	540	Mageza	375	Ntsaha	99
Gazini	1 404	Mhlahlane	807	Kulambeni	537	Kw aMatumbu	375	Emakhuzeni	93
Lutubeni	1 401	Nquba	807	Xibeni	537	Dangw ana	372	Qhanqeni	84
Mambethu	1 380	Sizindeni	801	Nkaw ukazi	534	Ntotw eni	369	Langakazi	84
Mkhohlombeni	1 353	Qiti	798	Nkantini	531	Masameni B	366	Mboleni	81
Bomvini	1 347	Lurasini	795	Gangeni	528	Ndimakude	366	Qhunqw ana	75
Tyara	1 302	Mqunga	792	Njezeni	519	Chibini	363	Dikeni	72
ZeLe	1 281	Mazizini	789	Ekulambeni	519	Old Bunting	357	Mgazi	63
Lukhanyisw eni	1 278	Qhokama	786	eGoso	519	Mangcw anguleni	354	Ekukhw ezeni	42
Nontsw abu	1 275	Ntilini	780	Mpendle	513	Kw aMadw atyana	354	Makhuzeni	24

1.6 Number of Households by population group

If the number of households is growing at a faster rate than that of the population it means that the households sizes is also decreasing and vice versa.

Definition | A household is a group of people who live together, and who provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. An individual is considered part of a household if he spends at least four nights a week within the household. This measure categorises a household according to the population group to which the household head belongs.

There were 55 112 households in Nyandeni Local Municipality in 2001 and 61 647 in 2011. That equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.13% over time.

TABLE 2. Number Of Households by Nyandeni Local Municipality Relative To Other Regions, 2001 and 2011 [Numbers And Percentage Growth]

Region	2001	2011	AAGR 2001-2011
Ngquza Hill Local Municipality	51 160	56 212	0.95%
Port St Johns Local Municipality	29 560	31 715	0.71%
Nyandeni Local Municipality	55 112	61 647	1.13%
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	44 295	43 414	-0.20%
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	90 597	105 241	1.51%
O.R.Tambo District Municipality	270 724	298 229	0.97%
Eastern Cape Province	1 535 968	1 687 384	0.94%
South Africa	11 770 276	14 450 163	2.07%

Source: Stats SA Population census 2001 & 2011

The level of the average annual growth in population (and the age composition of the population) places different demands on the need for health, education and safety services.

The average household size in 2001 was approximately 4.8 individuals per household as compared to the 4.6 persons per household in 2011. With faster growth in the number of households, compared to the growth in population, in Nyandeni Local Municipality, marginal demand for housing and basic services compared to that of health, education and safety services may be relatively higher.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION GROUP IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2001 AND 2011 [NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE GROWTH]

Year	African	Other	Total
Number of households:			
2001	54 923	189	55 112
2011	61 228	419	61 647
Average annual growth rate:			
2001 - 2011	1.09%	8.29%	1.13%

Source: Stats SA Population census 2001 & 2011

The growth in the number of households for the African population is on average 1.09% per annum for the period 2001 – 2011, which translates to an increase of 6 305 households over the period. The average annual growth in the number of all the other population groups is 8.29% although it only amounts to 230 households according to the Census figures.

3. Development

Indicators of development are used to estimate the level of development of the Nyandeni Local Municipality relative to the rest of South Africa in terms of Human Development Index (HDI), Gini Coefficient (income inequality), poverty and education. Nyandeni Local Municipality should be a point of departure in the compilation of all policies that aspire towards a better life for all in the region.

3.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

Definition | The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite relative index used to compare human development across population groups or regions. HDI is the combination of three basic dimensions of human development

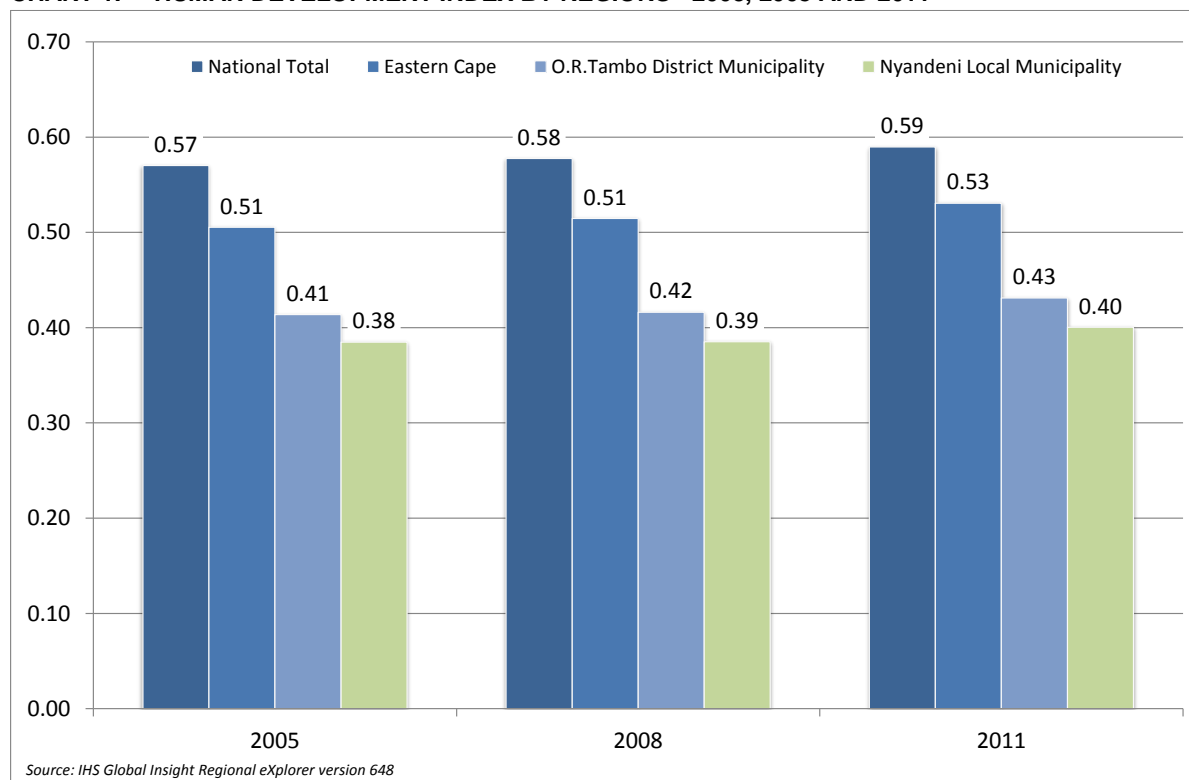
- A long and healthy life
- Knowledge
- A decent standard of living

A long and healthy life is typically measured using life expectancy at birth. Knowledge is typically measured using adult literacy and / or the combination of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary schools. A decent standard of living is typically measured using GDP per capita.

The HDI can assume a maximum value of 1, indicating a very high level of human development. It has a minimum value of 0, indicating no human development.

It is estimated that in 2011 Nyandeni Local Municipality had an HDI of 0.40. This is significantly lower than the Eastern Cape which has an HDI of 0.53 and South Africa with its 0.59.

CHART 1. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX BY REGIONS - 2005, 2008 AND 2011



The HDI has been increasing in South Africa, Eastern Cape, O.R. Tambo District Municipality and the Nyandeni Local Municipality since 2005. An explanation might be that education and health conditions have improved and a general increase in income is seen.

3.2 Gini Coefficient

Definition | The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 to 1. If the Gini Coefficient is equal to zero it means that income is distributed in a perfectly equal manner, indicating a low variance between high and low income earners in the population. If the Gini coefficient is equal to one, income is completely inequitable, with one individual in the population earning income, whilst everyone else earns nothing.

| In practice this coefficient is likely to lie in a range between 0.25 and 0.70.

In 2011, income inequality in Nyandeni Local Municipality at 0.53 was lower than that of the provincial and national level which was at 0.61 and 0.63 respectively.

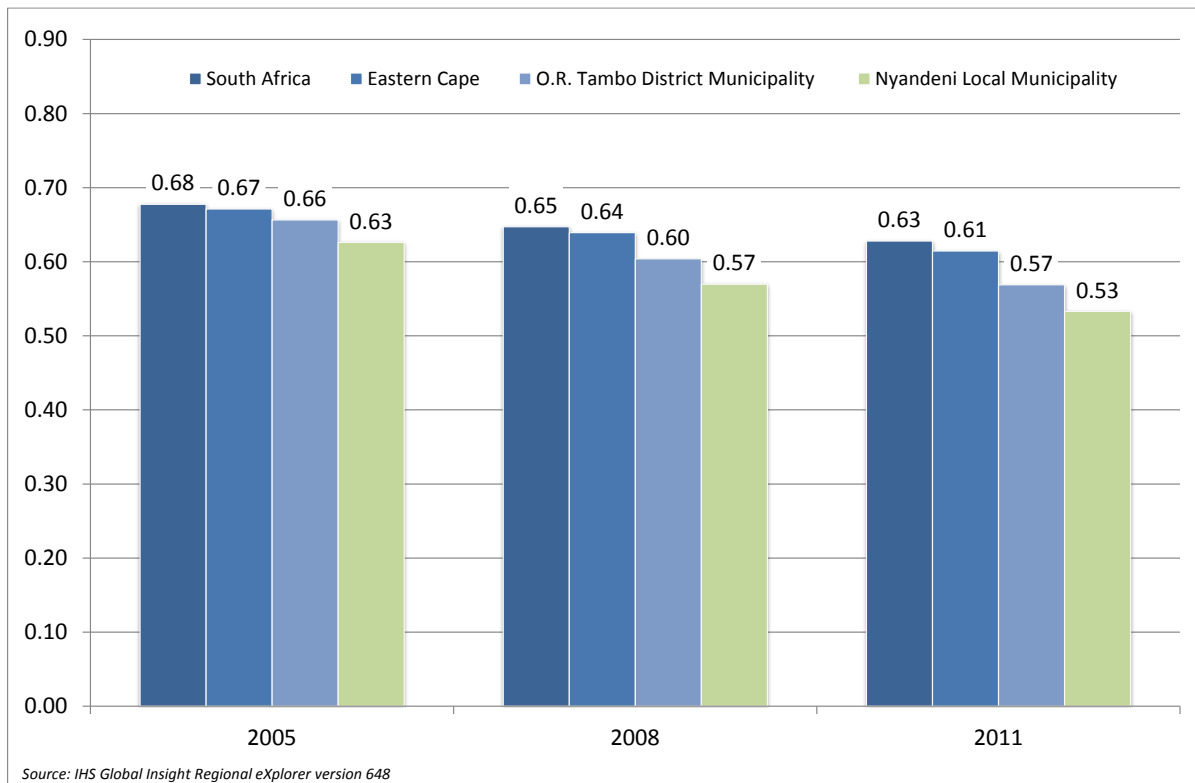
TABLE 4. GINI COEFFICIENT OF NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS, 2005 - 2011

Year	South Africa	Eastern Cape	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality
2005	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.63
2006	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.61
2007	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.59
2008	0.65	0.64	0.60	0.57
2009	0.64	0.63	0.59	0.55
2010	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.54
2011	0.63	0.61	0.57	0.53

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 648

Over time an improvement is noted on all regional levels were the Gini Coefficient declined reflecting a more equal distribution of income. This also might be due to social welfare and grants, community services employment and a more accessible economic environment conducive to economic growth and development.

CHART 2. GINI COEFFICIENT OF NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS, 2005, 2008 AND 2011

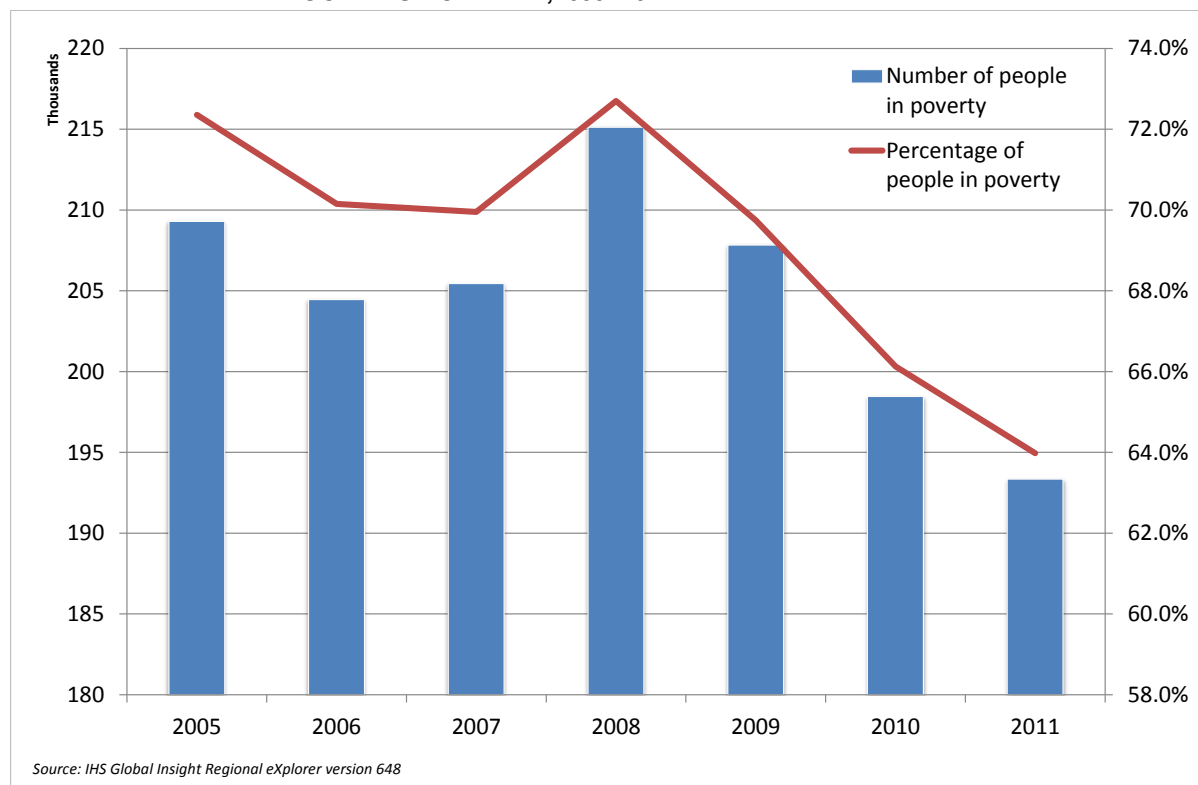


3.2 Poverty

Definition | A household is considered to be subject to poverty if the individuals therein earn a combined income less than the poverty income threshold. The poverty income level is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size, the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty. The poverty income used by IHS Global Insight - within the context of this assessment - is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level. Currently the poverty minimum amount of income for a household of 4 people is R2 544 per month.

In 2011, there were 193 355 people living in poverty across Nyandeni Local Municipality – down by 2.6% from 198 463 in 2010. In 2011, the number of Nyandeni Local Municipality's inhabitants that were living in poverty accounted for 64.0% of the total population of Nyandeni Local Municipality. The number of people living in poverty in the Nyandeni Local Municipality declined by an average annual rate of 1.3% from 2005 to 2011.

CHART 3. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY, NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2005–2011



On a national basis 37.7% of the total population was living in poverty, while more than half the population of the O.R. Tambo District Municipality is living in poverty

TABLE 5. PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS, 2005 - 2011 [PERCENTAGE]

Year	South Africa	Eastern Cape	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality
2005	45.7%	56.3%	68.2%	72.4%
2006	43.4%	54.2%	65.8%	70.2%
2007	42.0%	53.2%	65.2%	70.0%
2008	42.9%	54.3%	67.3%	72.7%
2009	41.3%	52.0%	64.8%	69.7%
2010	39.7%	49.5%	61.6%	66.1%
2011	37.7%	46.8%	58.9%	64.0%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 648

3.3 Poverty Gap

Definition | The Poverty Gap measures the difference between each poor household's income and the poverty line - measuring the depth of poverty of all poor households combined. In other words, the Poverty Gap indicates how much extra all of the poor households combined would have to earn each year to rise up to the poverty income.

The Poverty Gap deals with a major shortcoming of the poverty rate, which does not give any indication of the depth of poverty.

A shortcoming of the poverty rate as an indicator of poverty is that it does not give any indication of the depth of poverty i.e. how far the poor households are below the poverty income level. In contrast, the poverty gap proves useful in that it measures the difference between each poor household's income and the poverty line. It thus measures the depth of poverty of each poor household. The aggregate poverty gap is calculated by summing the poverty gaps of each poor household. It is thus equivalent to the total amount by which the incomes of poor households need to be raised each year to bring all households up to the poverty line and hence out of poverty.

It is estimated that the poverty gap in Nyandeni Local Municipality amounted to R535 million in 2011. Although the poverty gap has increased in nominal terms from R433 billion in 2005, in real terms this has come down when we include the effects of inflation.

TABLE 6. TOTAL POVERTY GAP – NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND OTHER LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2005-2011 [R MILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

Year	Ngquza Hill Local Municipality	Port St Johns Local Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	O.R. Tambo District Municipality
2005	413	230	433	285	524	1 884
2006	405	225	426	282	526	1 863
2007	419	234	436	290	557	1 936
2008	499	278	515	347	674	2 313
2009	513	284	523	357	686	2 364
2010	509	280	524	359	677	2 350
2011	516	284	535	369	689	2 393
Average annual growth rate:						
2005-2011	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.7%	4.1%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 648

In terms of the various local municipalities in O.R. Tambo District Municipality, the largest poverty gap exists in King SabataDalindyebo equaling R689 million. The smallest poverty gap exists in the Port St Johns Local Municipality with R284 Million. Take note that the population size should be taken into account when comparing the poverty gap in different local municipalities.

3.4 Education

Introduction

Education is an important indicator of development due to its correlation with human capabilities, productivity and, ultimately, income. The level of educational attainment is used as an indicator of the skill levels of the population, with the higher educational attainment levels being associated with greater opportunities for higher earnings, better social circumstances and the potential investment attraction.

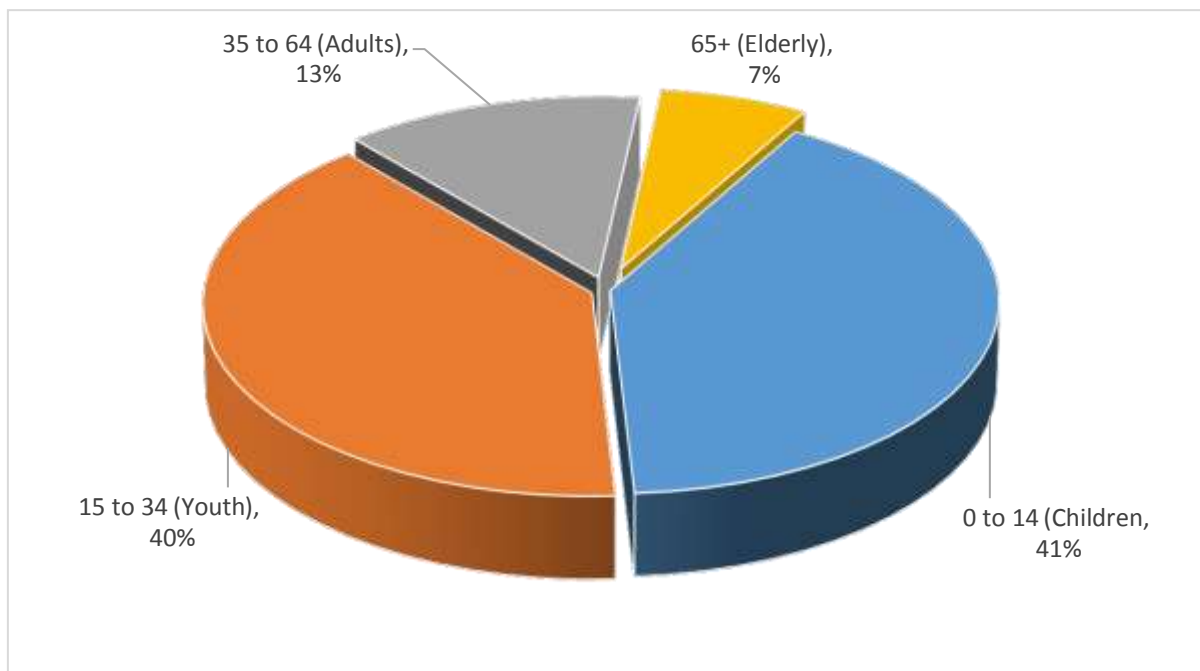
Young population aged 0–34 years constitutes 81% of Nyandeni’s total population

The Nyandeni population is made up of 41% children under the age of 14 years. The youth aged between 14 and 34 years also account for 40% of the total population (See Figure 4). In total, the young population aged 0–34 years constitutes 81% of Nyandeni’s total population.

The dynamics of this youth cohort will increasingly drive economic development of the municipality in terms of opportunities for education,

work and social services. Put differently, these are the people who drive the “demand side of education” in the municipality.

About 80% of Nyandeni population fall between 0-34 years of age



Source: Statistics South Africa, 2016 Community Survey

Figure 4

The local municipality need to have a strategy on how to build this young dynamic population. For every 10 people in Nyandeni, 8 are aged between 0-34 years. Education should therefore be listed among the top priorities in the municipality.

Nyandeni local municipality: Population Age structure, 2016

	0 to 14 (Children)	15 to 34 (Youth)	35 to 64 (Adults)	65+ (Elderly)	Grand Total
Ngquza Hill	129 862	118 291	37 182	18 044	303 379
Port St Johns	71 249	64 426	20 253	10 851	166 779
Nyandeni	126 156	122 456	40 810	20 280	309 702
Mhlontlo	73 414	71 307	28 290	16 165	189 176
KSD	166 917	216 037	76 402	28 993	488 349
O.R.Tambo	567 597	592 517	202 936	94 333	1 457 384

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 6

Higher institution and TVET

Table 7 shows the number of people in Nyandeni with higher education and TVET. According to the 2016 Stats SA community survey, only 4 240 people or 1.4% of the total population had higher education and 2 046 people or 0.7% with TVET (formerly FET colleges). Of the 2 046 people, 256 did management, 238 engineering, 196 electrical infrastructure construction and 116 information technology (See Table 8).

Higher institution and TVET in Nyandeni, 2016

	Higher education institution (University/University of technology)	Tvet (formerly FET)/Private Colleges)	Not applicable	Unspecified	Grand Total
Ngquza Hill	4 086	2 951	294 996	1 347	303 379
Port St Johns	1 569	912	163 912	386	166 779
Nyandeni	4 240	2 046	300 822	2 594	309 702
Mhlontlo	2 447	1 485	184 982	261	189 176
KSD	19 078	7 570	460 905	795	488 349
O.R.Tambo	31 420	14 964	1 405 618	5 382	1 457 384

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 7

Field of TVET and field of higher education

Table 7 revealed that Nyandeni had 4 240 people with higher education. Table 9 provides the field of higher educational institution. Of these 4 240 people, 428 were in the field of business, 290 in health, 268 in public management and the bulk of 1 647 in the field of education.

Education shapes how people experience the social, political and economic conditions in society. Consequently, education is central to how we respond to the quest for human development and flourishing. The basic purpose of education is to provide children, youth and adults with a socialising

experience that enables self-knowledge and develops personal and social attributes to engage with, change and contribute meaningfully to society.

Field of TVET	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Management	3 147	940	218	256	261	1 473
Marketing	769	76	76	83	40	494
Information technology and computer science	775	161	19	116	81	398
Finance	505	81	18	94	55	256
Office administration	740	193	64	64	119	300
Electrical infrastructure construction	879	137	56	196	43	447
Civil engineering and building construction	766	132	24	19	114	477
Engineering	1 752	337	83	238	94	999
Primary agriculture	241	46	31	48	19	98
Hospitality	334	40	18	43	32	201
Tourism	277	38	18	46	19	156
Safety in society	311	96	41	74	63	38
Mechatronics	62	35	-	-	-	27
Education and development	1 563	337	135	222	241	628
Other	2 659	301	110	496	274	1 479
Do not know	183	-	-	51	30	101
Not applicable	1 437 038	299 082	165 481	305 062	187 430	479 984
Unspecified	5 382	1 347	386	2 594	261	795
Grand Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 8

Field of higher educational institution

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Agriculture	532	53	21	102	52	304
Architecture and the built environment	301	32	-	33	20	216
Arts (Visual and performing arts)	227	-	-	13	18	195
Business	3 616	232	120	428	84	2 753
Communication	388	69	-	48	17	254
Computer and information sciences	873	117	29	170	48	509
Education	12 199	2 323	831	1 647	1 420	5 978
Engineering	1 683	164	78	102	119	1 220
Health professions and related clinical sciences	3 158	291	166	290	169	2 241
Family ecology and consumer sciences	177	-	-	20	27	130
Languages	66	10	-	8	13	34
Law	947	41	44	100	87	675
Life sciences	120	30	-	-	-	90
Physical sciences	141	12	-	20	-	109
Mathematics and statistics	112	13	7	45	12	35
Military sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philosophy	205	39	-	25	6	135
Psychology	268	11	10	11	15	220
Public management and services	1 423	108	94	268	100	854
Social sciences	1 073	80	91	96	37	770
Other	3 640	464	46	741	202	2 187
Do not know	274	-	33	72	-	168
Not applicable	1 420 582	297 946	164 824	302 868	186 468	468 476
Unspecified	5 382	1 347	386	2 594	261	795
Grand Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 9

Highest level of education

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
No schooling	273 093	55 958	34 153	56 523	32 501	93 957
Grade 0	76 954	16 589	8 663	17 775	10 593	23 334
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	56 094	12 182	7 510	12 147	7 548	16 707
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	42 999	11 043	5 876	8 952	5 279	11 850
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1	75 193	16 584	9 533	17 362	9 615	22 099
Grade 4/Standard 2	73 965	17 829	10 086	16 130	10 247	19 672
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	74 716	18 251	10 583	16 001	10 102	19 778
Grade 6/Standard 4	85 465	20 040	10 853	18 899	12 401	23 271
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	66 131	14 406	8 392	13 807	9 636	19 890
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	91 580	20 581	10 390	19 304	13 329	27 977
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4/Occupational certificate NQF Level 1	113 897	24 018	12 771	23 788	16 675	36 645
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/Occupational certificate NQF Level 2	112 697	23 463	11 054	24 126	16 064	37 989
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3/Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	127 179	23 934	11 553	28 823	16 443	46 426
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NCV Level 4/ Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	131 263	19 942	12 208	26 287	14 098	58 728
NTC I/N1	925	106	82	98	130	509
NTC II/N2	635	163	20	84	83	286
NTC III/N3	1 146	239	78	200	137	492
N4/NTC 4/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	2 387	653	205	303	173	1 054
N5/NTC 5/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	1 415	367	124	161	116	648
N6/NTC 6/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	2 571	521	158	483	120	1 289
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	361	21	-	33	93	213
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	1 211	138	45	260	249	520
Higher/National/Advanced Certificate with Grade 12/Occupational certificate NQF	4 112	636	221	1 242	353	1 660
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10/Occupational certificate NQF Level 6	10 309	1 540	571	1 355	766	6 076
Higher Diploma/Occupational certificate NQF Level 7	4 856	986	230	699	277	2 664
Post-Higher Diploma (Master's)	4 074	524	247	1 181	524	1 599
Bachelor's degree/Occupational certificate NQF Level 7	9 400	1 093	416	1 276	419	6 196
Honours degree/Post-graduate diploma/Occupational certificate NQF Level 8	4 086	705	275	612	219	2 275
Master's/Professional Master's at NQF Level 9 degree	860	133	26	53	72	576
PHD (Doctoral degree/Professional doctoral degree at NQF Level 10)	437	60	27	52	16	282
Other	1 551	259	84	317	229	662
Do not know	4 360	145	286	899	451	2 579
Unspecified	1 463	273	58	471	219	441
Grand Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 10

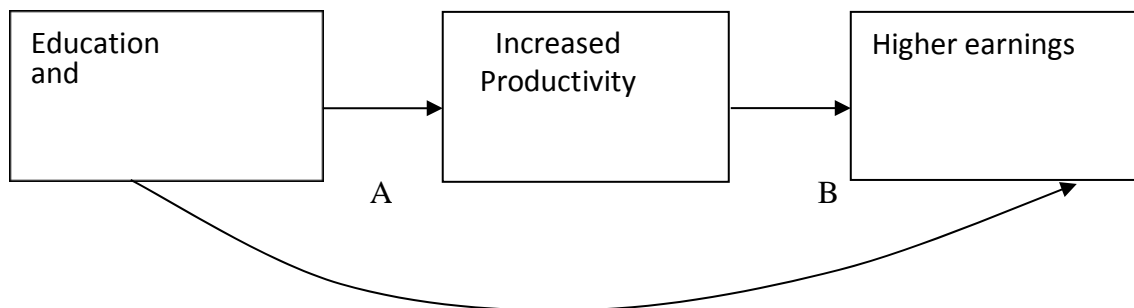
Table 10 shows the highest level of education attained by people in Nyandeni local municipality. The community survey released by Stats SA reveals that in 2016, O.R. Tambo had 273 093 people with no schooling of which 93 957 people were in KSD and 56 523 people in Nyandeni.

In line with the millennium development goals, the government of Nyandeni local municipality should take measures to eradicate education backlog,

especially for the people with no schooling. Education is the best investment that a parent can provide to his children, because it yields better and long term return.

Monetary return on education

Diagram 1: Monetary return on education and the human capital theory



Education and training should be regarded as an investment and not just a mere consumption services because education and training provide more than immediate benefits such as subjective satisfaction and status but a long term monetary rewards through higher earnings and better life style.

According to the human capital theory, the monetary return on education and training is the net return which is derived at by taking into accounts both the costs and the benefits of education and training.

The reason for this illustration here is that when workers are productive the economy grows and when the economy grows more jobs will be available, and when people find jobs more tax revenue goes to the government while its expenditure on social welfare declines. Thus less budget is spent on fighting poverty and creating jobs through government programs such as the Accelerated Shared Growth and Initiative South Africa (ASGI-SA); the

Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE); Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs) and Co-operations (Coops).

The promotion of these programs will then be on the individual to take active steps to be innovative and flexible to take up challenges. Government will therefore concentrate more effort in investing in both economic and social infrastructure.

Conclusion

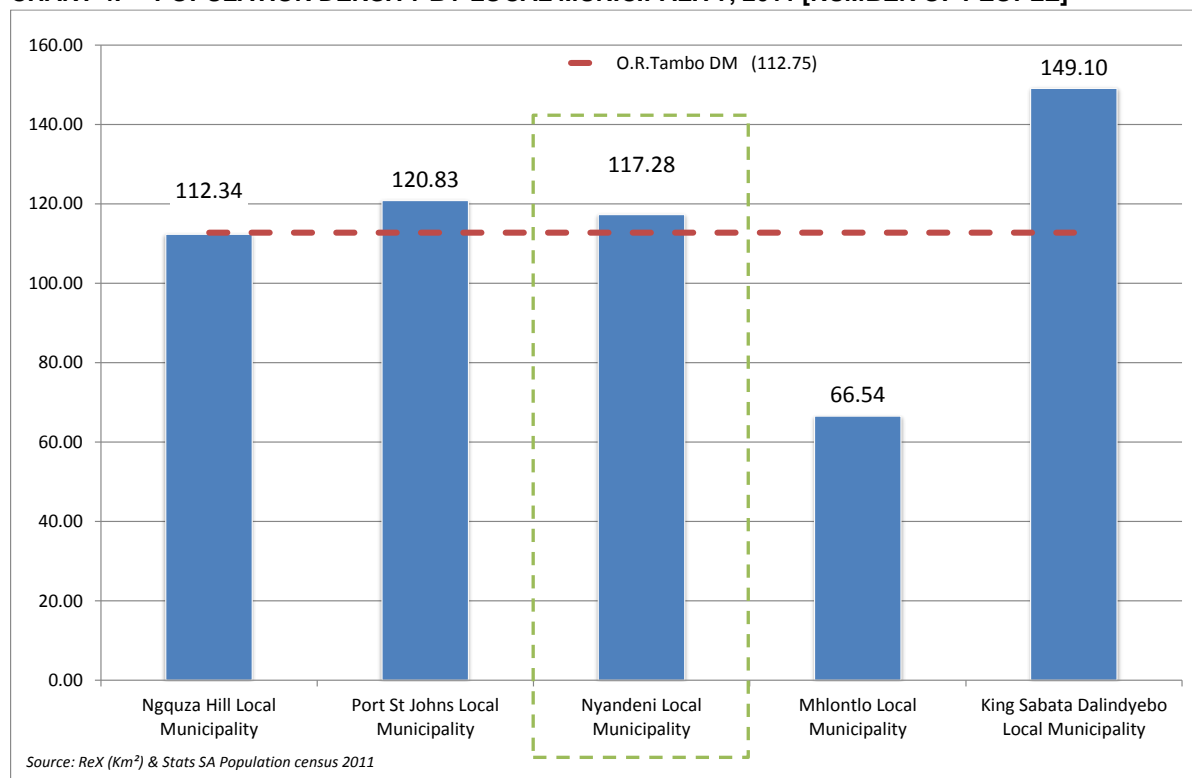
This section emphasises on the role of education as an important indicator of development. This is due to its correlation with human capabilities, productivity and, ultimately, income. Therefore, education is to be regarded as an investment and not just a mere consumption services. The large number of people with no education should be eradicated in the municipality.

3.9 Population Density

Definition | Population density measures the concentration of people in a region by dividing the population of the region by the area size of that region. The output of this is the number of people per kilometer squared and can be broken down according to population group.

In 2011, there were 117.28 persons per square kilometer living in the Nyandeni Local Municipality. Compared to the other local municipalities, it seems to be on similar level than Ngquza Hill and Port St Johns local municipalities, as well as to the O.R. Tambo District Municipality.

CHART 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011 [NUMBER OF PEOPLE]



3.10 Crime

The state of crime in South Africa has been the topic of many media articles and papers in the past years. Most people would acknowledge that the country has a crime problem, but very little research has been done on the relative level of crime. The media tends to publish sensational, exaggerated case studies and ignores the progress and positive side of combating crime.

3.10.1 IHS Global Insight composite crime index

The IHS Global Insight composite crime index is compiled using official data from the SAPS which is reported in 27 crime categories ranging from murder to crime injuries. These 27 categories are divided into two groups according to the nature of the crime—violent crimes and property crimes. Two methods are then used to derive weights for each category of crime:

- (a) Length-of-sentence approach and
- (b) Cost-of-crime approach.

Definition | The crime index is a composite weighted index of crime. This variable provides a comparative time series of the change in the level of crime. The higher the index number, the higher the level of crime in the selected year and region. However, a single figure by itself is meaningless unless compared with a figure from either another year or another region.

Although crime is on average very high in South Africa, O.R Tambo District Municipality has the second lowest crime rate in the Eastern Cape and the Nyandeni Local Municipality is very much on the same level. The IHS Global Insight Crime Index below represents the violent crime, Property crime and the overall crime index in the Nyandeni Local Municipality.

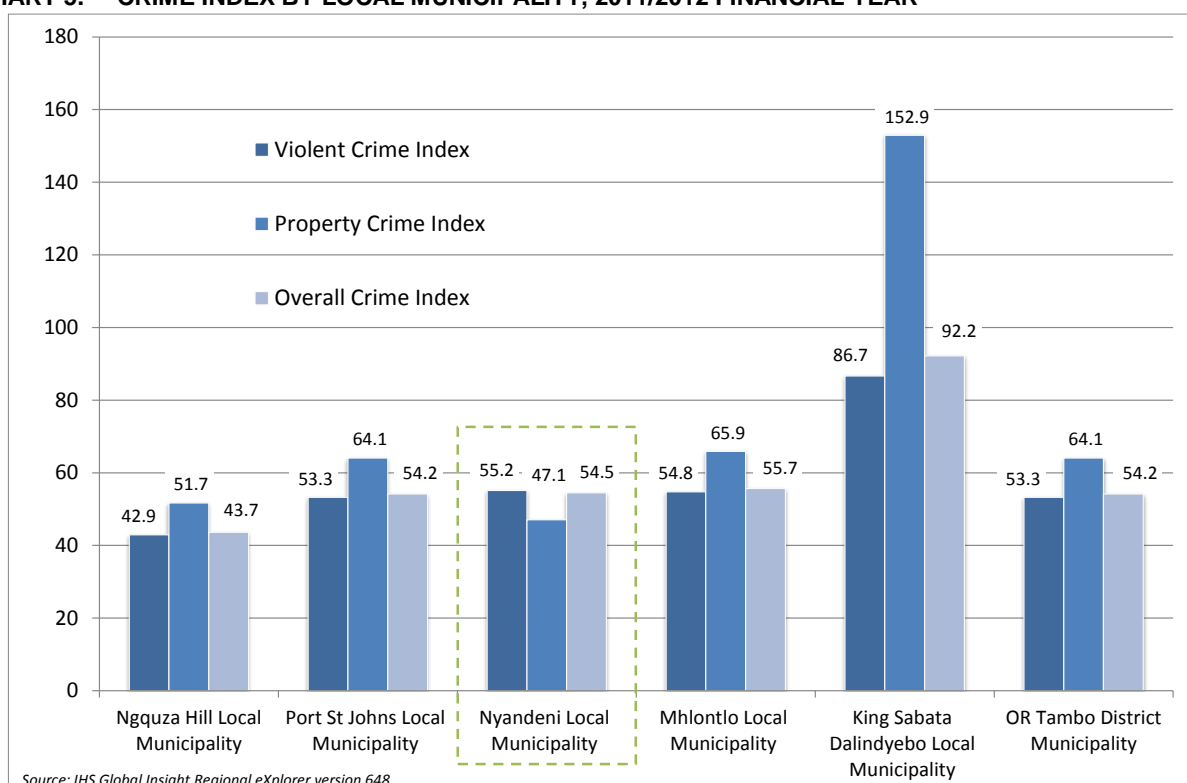
TABLE 7. CRIME INDICES OVER TIME IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2005/06 – 2011/12 FINANCIAL YEARS

Year	Violent Crime Index	Property Crime Index	Overall Crime Index
2005/2006	71.64	38.89	68.90
2006/2007	56.43	39.68	55.03
2007/2008	59.89	38.66	58.12
2008/2009	51.50	37.89	50.37
2009/2010	51.10	49.04	50.93
2010/2011	61.47	51.40	60.63
2011/2012	55.18	47.12	54.50

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 648

For the period 2005 – 2008 overall crime in Nyandeni Local Municipality decreased at an annual average rate of 9.9%. Violent crime follows the same pattern at an average annual decrease of 10.4%, while property crimes decreased at an average annual rate of 0.9% in the Nyandeni Local Municipality from 2005 to 2008.

CHART 5. CRIME INDEX BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011/2012 FINANCIAL YEAR



It is clear that the local municipality where the economy is more advanced is also more prone to crime. A proof of this is seen in the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality where the property crime is above average.

The change on an annual basis is very volatile due to the size of the population of the municipalities. A small increase in the actual number of crime incidents might reflect as large percentage increase. This trend is true for all the local municipalities.

4. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

4. Introduction

The labour market is a major source of interest to policy makers because levels of employment and unemployment have far-reaching social, economic and political implications. Sector employment can either be analysed in terms formal employment and informal employment or by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Productive employment remains the key mechanism through which individuals and households can sustainably escape poverty. Unfortunately, employment is relatively scarce in Nyandeni. In an effort to increase jobs, economic opportunity and growth, the municipality will be required to capitalise on its relative comparative advantages while simultaneously considering interventions which encourage an economic structure which is more labour intensive to fully utilise the growing unskilled/ semi-skilled labour. More broadly, greater incentives for the private sector to grow the economy are an option to explore.

4.1 Formal and informal employment

Table 16 shows that in 2015, there were in total 21 754 people employed in Nyandeni's economy. Of these, 14 919 people (69%) were employed in the formal sector and 6 835 people (31%) in the informal sector.

Looking at the skills of the 14 919 people employed in the formal sector, 27% were skilled, 41% semi-skilled and 32% low/unskilled. The Government of Nyandeni should pay much attention on unskilled labour and those in the informal sector.

The informal sector is characterized by short-term employment opportunities, little or no prospect of internal promotion, and wages are determined by market forces. In terms of jobs, it consists primarily of low or unskilled jobs, whether they are blue-collar (manual labour), white-collar (filing clerks), or service jobs (waiters). These jobs are also characterized by low skill levels, low earnings, easy entry, job impermanence, and low returns to education or experience.

Generally, the primary sector is dominated by unskilled labour, while the tertiary industry, particularly Finance, insurance, real estate and business services has a bigger share of highly skilled employees. The construction; transport, storage and communication; and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sectors have a significant share of informal labour.

Employment, 2015 (Total number of people employed)

	O.R.Tambo Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Total formal and informal	140 143	21 818	8 236	21 754	17 921 70 414
Formal: Total	93 545	14 333	5 733	14 919	12 360 46 200
<i>Formal: Skilled</i>	28 045	4 183	1 766	4 020	3 287 14 789
<i>Formal: Semi-skilled</i>	37 392	5 046	2 213	6 063	4 783 19 287
<i>Formal: Low skilled</i>	28 108	5 104	1 754	4 836	4 290 12 124
Informal	46 598	7 485	2 503	6 835	5 561 24 214

Source: Quantec, 2016

Table 16

The skills gap in Nyandeni municipality indicates the need for training and development centres, especially for the young people who account for over 40% of the population. As shown in the Table 16, in 2015, about three quarter of the employed people are either unskilled or semi-skilled. The Department of Education will play a major role in Nyandeni. Given limited resources, Government needs to re-allocate resource in the development of human capital so that the economy can have more skilled people to occupy strategic positions in the municipality. Developing human capital will ensure that the skills gap is bridged and more people are becoming efficient and effective in uplifting the economy.

The development of human capital has a chain reaction. When people are trained and developed, they will be employed in the formal sectors, and pay taxes that can be used to fund other activities. As more effort is invested in human capital in the short-term, the long run economy of the municipality will become promising for future development because people will use their acquired skills in the economy. “Knowledge economy” is leading regions driven by innovation; whereby unskilled people are less needed. Hence Government interventions are critical. Some of these interventions should include the following:

- Reduce unskilled labour and increase skilled or highly skilled labour through training and education of workers,
- Upgrade training facilities with the latest technology;
- Introduce domestic policies that discourage the outflow of highly skilled workers (brain drain),
- Ensure labour equity is reached; and previously disadvantaged workers (Africans, women and youth) are trained; and they are fully participating in the main stream labour market. This will help to bridge the skill gap.

Once these labour interventions are implemented, the positive impact will be felt in the long run, not only to the individual workers, but also to the economy as whole. Thus, highly skilled workforce will contribute to improved productivity, leading to economic growth.

Compensation of employee

What are the wages and salaries earned by employed people in Nyandeni? Table 17 shows the amount paid to workers in the form of compensation of employees. The real compensation of employee for the 21 754 people employed in Nyandeni's economy amounted to R1 512 million in 2015 of which, about 96% is paid in the formal sector and 4% in the informal sector. Nyandeni's compensation of employee in the formal sector was estimated at R1 460 in 2015 of which

- ☐ 53% was paid to skilled workers;
- ☐ 35% to the semi-skilled workers, and
- ☐ 12% to low/unskilled workers.

Compensation of employee (R million constant 2010 prices)

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Total formal and informal	10 777	1 512	620	1 512	1 218	5 914
Formal: Total	10 396	1 452	598	1 460	1 175	5 711
<i>Formal: Skilled</i>	5 979	859	365	767	676	3 312
<i>Formal: Semi-skilled</i>	3 326	408	163	516	342	1 897
<i>Formal: Low skilled</i>	1 091	185	70	177	157	502
Informal	381	61	22	52	43	203

Source: Quantec, 2016

Table 17

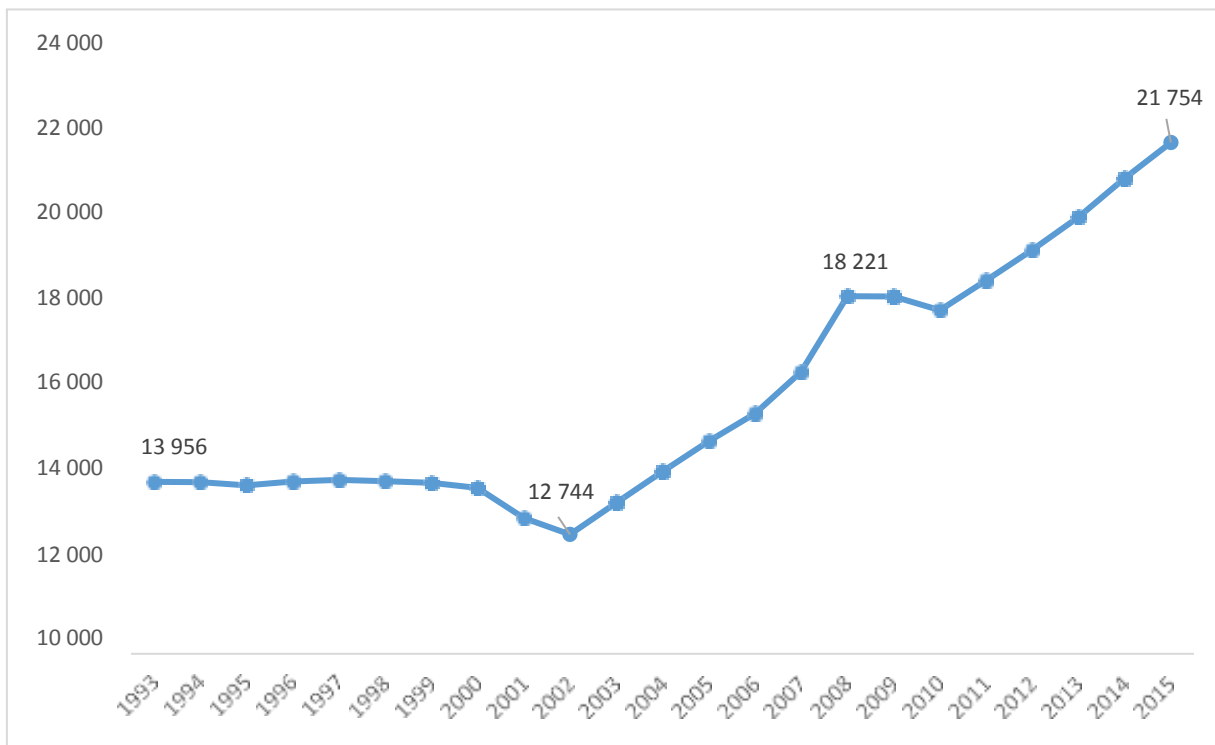
Employment trends in Nyandeni

The Eastern Cape vision 2030 developed by the EC Planning Commission highlights education and job creation as key building blocks for the long term development of South Africa. The report establishes the following set

of priorities as pivotal for the development of the Eastern Cape: (1) An improvement in education and provide skill needed by employer; (2) Job creation; (3) A more effective drive to transform and develop our rural regions to boost the economic performance of the province as a whole. Jobs must also be created in rural areas; and (4) A commitment to improving the functionality and efficiency of the public sector to ensure key priorities and desired outcomes are achieved.

Figure 13 shows how employment in Nyandeni stagnated between 1993 and 2000 and how jobs were created between 2003 to 2008. The speed in employment growth was disrupted by the 2008 and 2009 recession. But since 2013, employment in the municipality has again start increasing.

Total employment in Nyandeni Local municipality



Source: Quantec, 2016

Figure 13

Age Distribution, community survey 2016

	0 to 14 (Children)	15 to 34 (Youth)	35 to 64 (Adults)	65+ (Elderly)	Grand Total
Ngquza Hill	43%	39%	12%	6%	100%
Port St Johns	43%	39%	12%	7%	100%
Nyandeni	41%	40%	13%	7%	100%
Mhlontlo	39%	38%	15%	9%	100%
KSD	34%	44%	16%	6%	100%
O.R.Tambo	39%	41%	14%	6%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2016 Community Survey

Table 18

Looking at the age structure of the municipality, from Table 18, it is clear that 41% of Nyandeni population is below the age of 14; and 40% of total population is youth between 15 and 34 years of age. In total, more than 80% of the population in Nyandeni is below the age of 35. Therefore, employment in Nyandeni should focus on the young people.

In order to absorb the younger generation into the labour force, measures should be put in place to help them enter the labour market through creation of industries that attract young people, such as IT. The younger generation continue to face unemployment problem because the majority of them enter the labour market for the first time without any work experience or skills.

Sector employment in Nyandeni

Which sector employs people in Nyandeni? Figure 19 shows that government sector which includes community services sector employs about 48% of total employment in Nyandeni. This means that should Government sector be close in Nyandeni, almost half of workers in Nyandeni will be without work.

Sector employment, 2015 (Total number of people employed)

Industry	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Primary sector	6023	1589	469	627	1956	1382
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>5446</i>	<i>1456</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>1887</i>	<i>1261</i>
<i>Mining</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>121</i>
Secondary sector	15081	2491	993	2561	1927	7109
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>3768</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>737</i>	<i>1774</i>
<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>288</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>10819</i>	<i>1798</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>2034</i>	<i>1156</i>	<i>5047</i>
Tertiary sector	119039	17738	6774	18566	14038	61923
<i>Trade</i>	<i>36171</i>	<i>5647</i>	<i>1704</i>	<i>5367</i>	<i>4040</i>	<i>19413</i>
<i>Transport</i>	<i>4819</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>2586</i>
<i>Finance</i>	<i>14284</i>	<i>1820</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>2076</i>	<i>1316</i>	<i>8451</i>
<i>General government</i>	<i>32729</i>	<i>4964</i>	<i>2304</i>	<i>5146</i>	<i>4004</i>	<i>16311</i>
<i>Community services</i>	<i>31036</i>	<i>4749</i>	<i>1887</i>	<i>5139</i>	<i>4099</i>	<i>15162</i>
Total	140143	21818	8236	21754	17921	70414

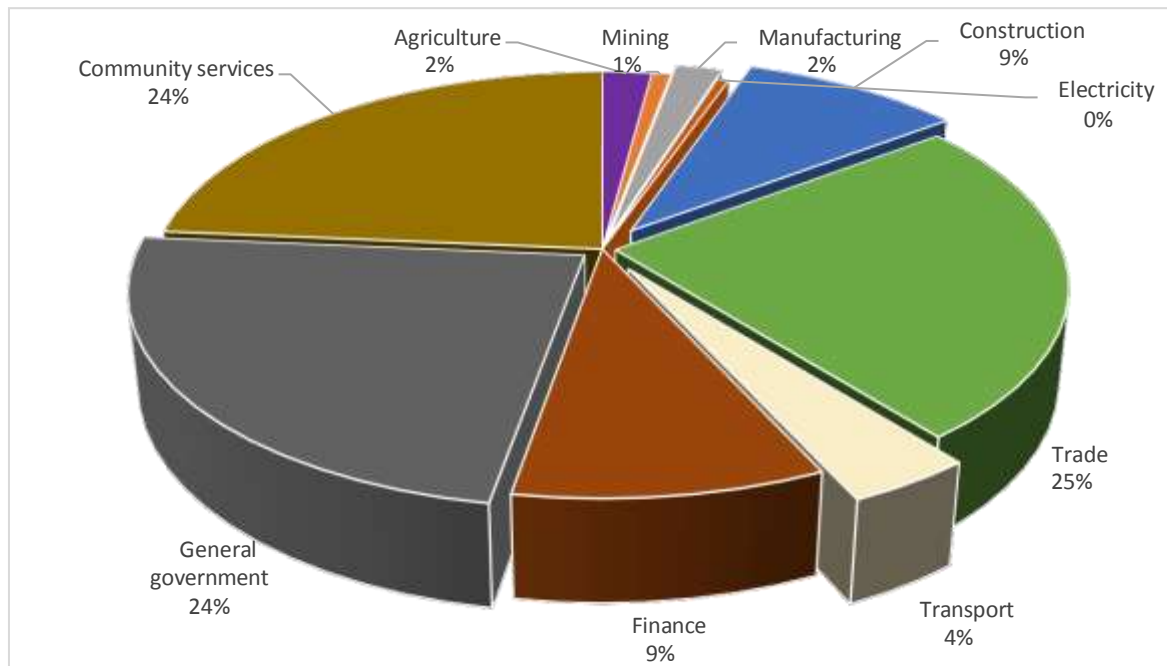
Source: Quantec, 2016

Table 19

Unfortunately, the valued added sectors (primary and secondary sectors where most jobs creation are expected from) only contributes 15% to total employment.

- The primary sector employs for 3%,
- The secondary sector employs 12%, and
- The tertiary sector employs 85%.

Government and trade are the largest employers in Nyandeni



Source: Quantec, 2016

Figure

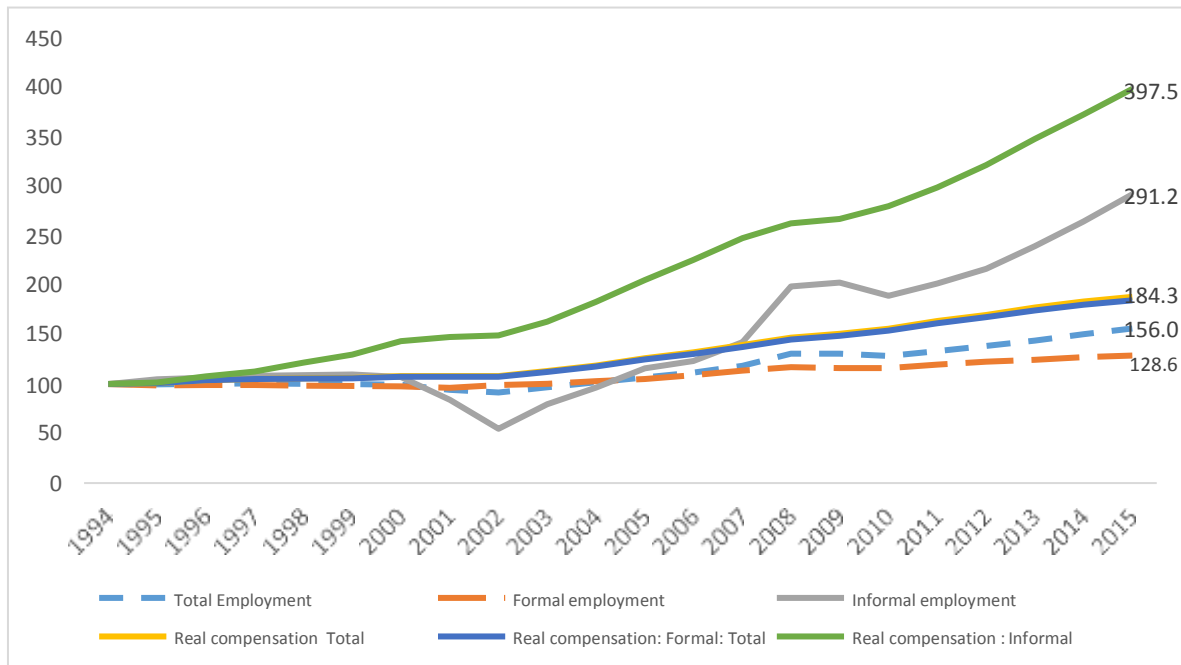
14

An additional consideration is to investigate the earnings potential of prioritised growth sectors, to ensure that increased employment also equal an increase in standards of living. One of the challenges for policymaking, as it relates to labour, is to improve the balance between supply and demand across the various labour markets. This requires growing the supply of skills, through a range of interventions related to improving education outcomes. Women remain relatively disadvantaged within the labour market, which should be carefully considered by policy makers, given the important role women play in stabilising a family unit, which could impact on broader social ills. High youth unemployment requires an improvement in the employability of youth, policy makers will need to strengthen current skills development initiatives.

Nyandeni employment index

Figure 15 presents employment and compensation of employee indices for Nyandeni municipality, using 1994 as the base year. It shows that the informal sector has outperformed the formal sector. Real compensation of employee in the informal sector grew by 297 index points, and its corresponding employment in the informal sector, by 192 index points. Formal employment grew the least by 28 index points compared to 297 index points in the informal sector.

Nyandeni employment and compensation of employee indices (1994 = 100)



Source: Quantec, 2016

Figure

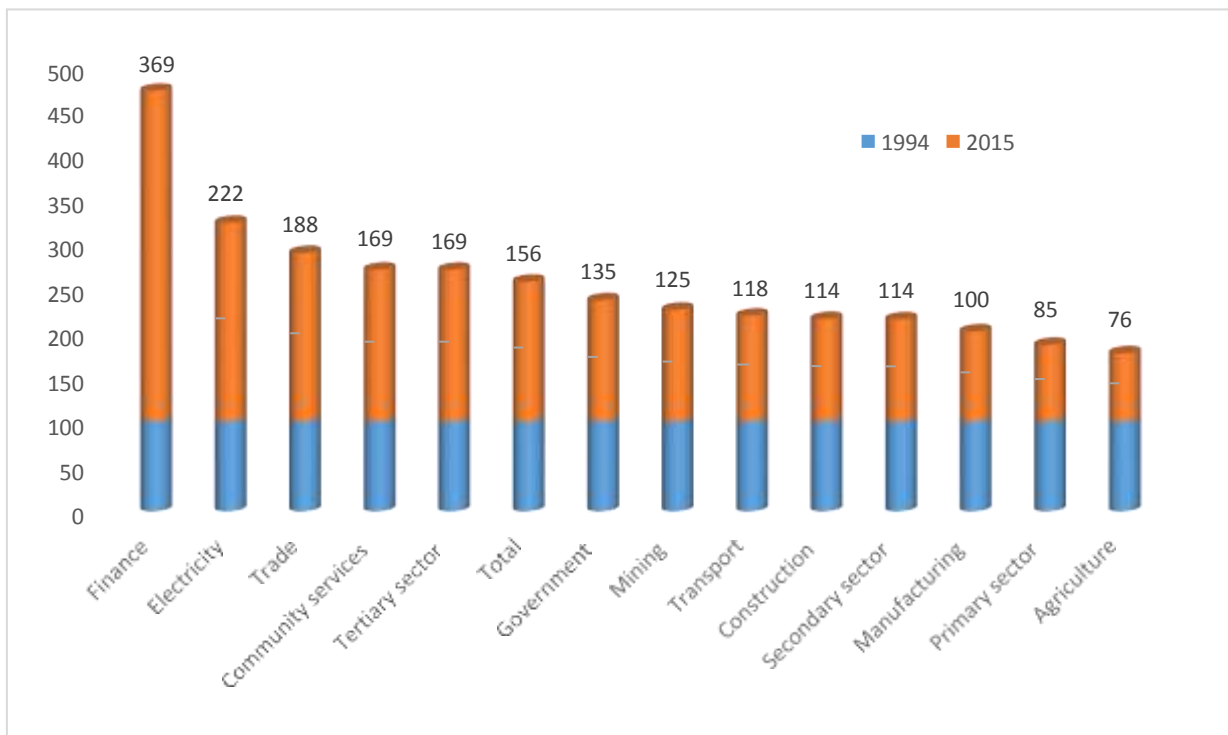
Looking at individual sector employment, Figure 16 shows that between 1994 and 2015, Finance sector grew the most by 269 index points followed by electricity sector which grew by 122 index points.

Finance sector employs highly skilled workers. High growth in this sector may lead to skill mismatch because the municipality is rural and overpopulated by unskilled labour.

Although Agriculture is regarded as a key sector in the municipality, the sector declined by 24 index point. In fact, the whole primary sector declined 15 index points. This means that Agriculture sector is shedding jobs in the municipality.

Manufacturing is a small sector with negligible contribution to total employment. Employment in the sector stagnated at zero index point while the overall growth for the secondary sector only grew by 14 index points. This implies that manufacturing sector in Nyandeni is not creating jobs.

Sector employment index: 1994 = 100



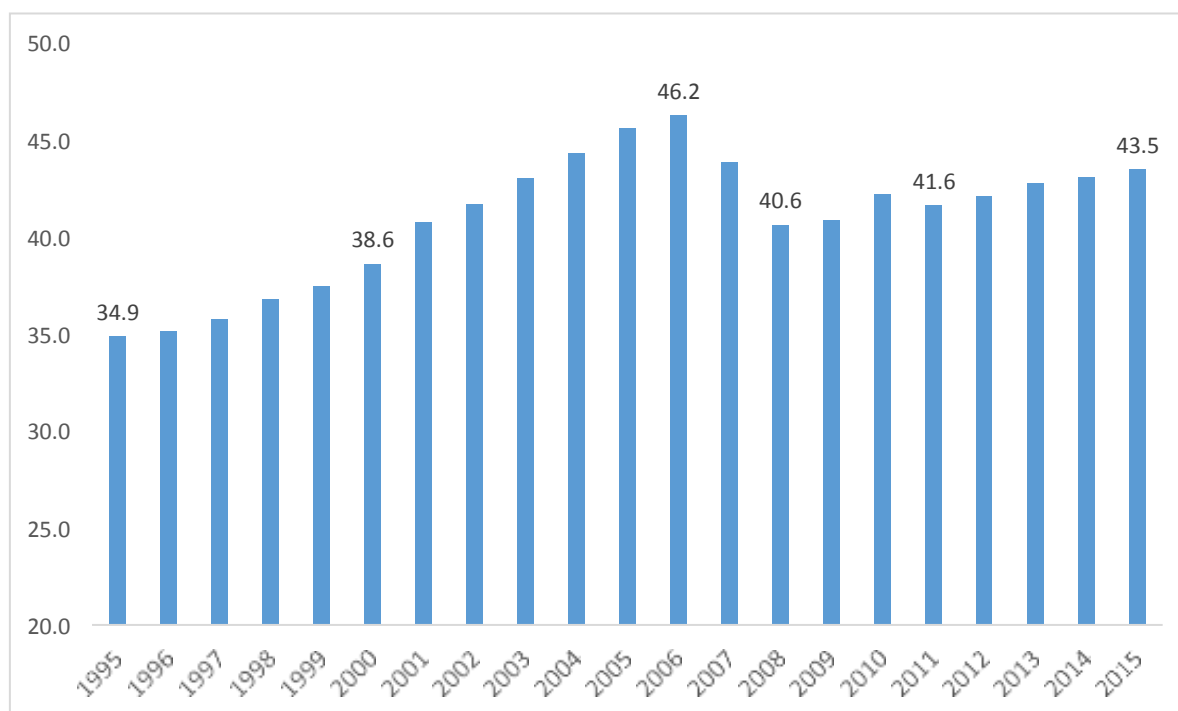
Source: Quantec, 2016

Figure 16

Unemployment trends in Nyandeni

Looking at the level of unemployment in Nyandeni, Figure 17 below shows how the official unemployment rate dropped dramatically from 46.2% in 2006 to 40.6% in 2008. But due to the great recession, many companies retrenched workers and since then, unemployment in Nyandeni climbed again to high level of 43.5% in 2015.

High unemployment rate in Nyandeni local municipality



Source: Quantec, 2016

Figure 17

5. Household Infrastructure

A figure representing household infrastructure is essential and very useful in economic planning and social development. Measuring household infrastructure involves the measurement of the following four indicators; access to running water, access to proper sanitation, access to refuse removal and access to electricity. A house is considered serviced if it has access to all four of these basic services. If not, the household is commonly known as forming part of the 'backlog'. However, what defines access to a given service (and how to accurately measure that specific definition over time) gives rise to some distinct problems. IHS Global Insight has therefore developed a unique model to capture the number of households and their level of access to the four basic services i.e. sanitation, water, electricity and refuse removal.

The following sections provide an overview of the household infrastructure that existed in Nyandeni Local Municipality between 2005 and 2011.

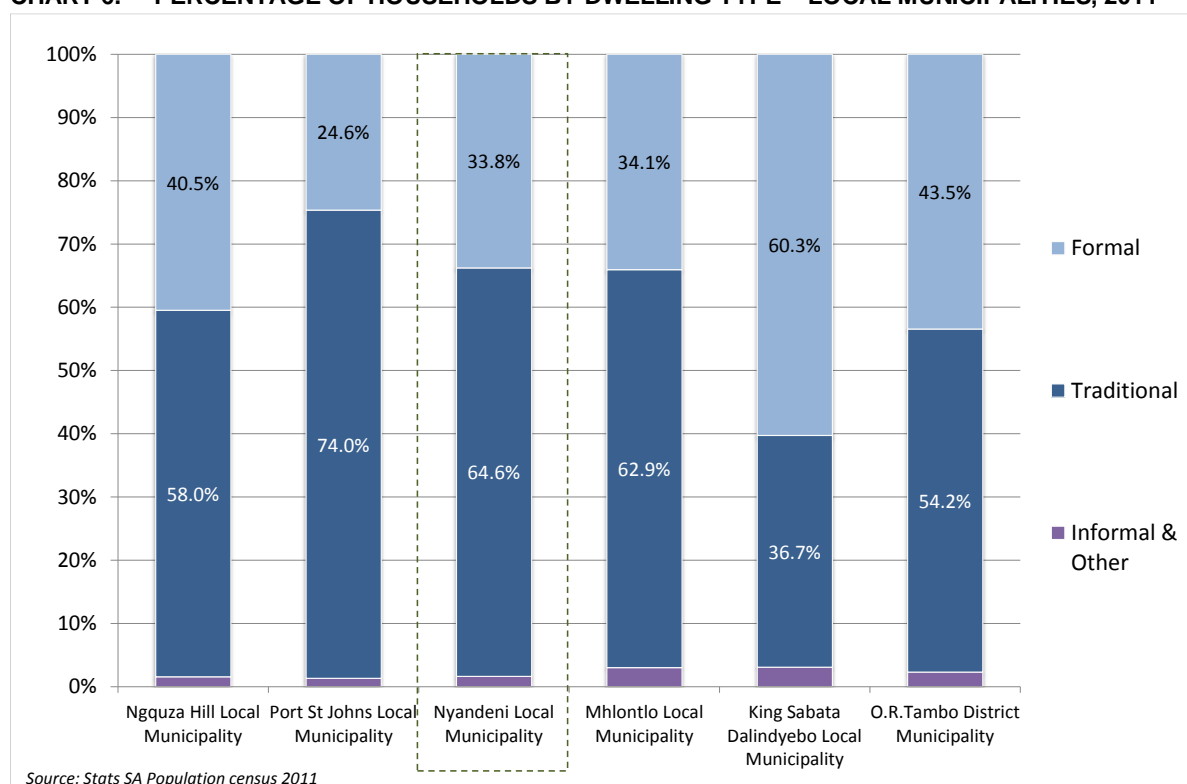
5.1 Households by Dwelling Type

Definition This time series categorises households according to the type of dwelling unit that they occupy, using the Stats SA definition of a household and a dwelling unit. A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone". A dwelling unit, which is a known as a housing unit, is a unit of accommodation for a household, which may consist of one structure, or more than one structure or, part of a structure.

Dwelling units are distributed into 3 categories:

1. **Formal Dwellings:** structures built according to approved plans, e.g. houses on a separate stand, flats or apartments, townhouses, rooms in backyards or flatlet elsewhere.
2. **Traditional dwellings:** Traditional dwellings made of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available material.
3. **Informal Dwellings:** shacks or shanties in informal settlements, serviced stands or proclaimed townships or shacks in the backyards of other dwelling types.
4. **Other Dwelling Units:** tents, ships, caravans etc.

CHART 6. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING TYPE – LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2011



In 2011, the Nyandeni Local Municipality had 33.8% or 20 820 formal dwelling units, and 39 815 traditional dwelling units which translates to 64.6% of the total dwelling units in Nyandeni Local Municipality. Nyandeni Local Municipality only has 397 informal dwellings units. When comparing the Nyandeni Local Municipality with the other local municipalities within the O.R. Tambo District Municipality, it is seen that the Nyandeni Local Municipality has the second highest number of dwelling units. The King SabataDalindyebo Local Municipality has the highest number of dwelling units with a total of 105 241 units.

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING TYPE – LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2011

Type	Ngquza Hill Local Municipality	Port St Johns Local Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	O.R.Tambo District Municipality
Formal	22 749	7 817	20 820	14 785	63 416	129 587
Informal	541	319	397	1 016	2 087	4 360
Traditional	32 581	23 477	39 815	27 322	38 580	161 775
Other dwelling type	341	102	618	290	1 158	2 509
Total	56 212	31 715	61 650	43 413	105 241	298 231

Source: Stats SA Population census 2011

5. ACCESS TO GOODS AND BASIC SERVICES

5. Introduction

Access to basic services is not a privilege but a right. Given persistent inequalities and social divisions in the province and in Nyandeni local municipality in particular, delays in obtaining services, lower levels of service and relatively high levels of disconnection in poor communities, perpetuate undignified living conditions.

Nyandeni local municipality is characterised by a population spread over large distances, high incidents of poverty, a relatively underdeveloped economic base, low levels of skills development and low levels of access to basic services and infrastructure. In other part of the country, such challenges have led to mass protests.

The high incidence of mass protests in South Africa in response to the inadequate service delivery in recent years can be explained by recourse to the social theory of relative deprivation. "Relative deprivation" refers to a situation where a demographic segment of the population is deprived of some goods or services to which they perceive they are entitled, while

another segment of the population enjoys such goods or services. The backdrop for the mass action is social deprivation and lack of basic services, which still negatively impact the majority of individuals and communities in South Africa and prevent their escaping from the poverty trap. Government is not the only institution to blame for basic service backlog. Household institution has also a major role to play in terms of maintaining infrastructure provided by government.

The community has a role to play. Communities and individuals must be active agents for their development, rather than perpetual passive agents, on the receiving end of governmental or institutional aid. This shift to a more proactive development approach should not only ameliorate the basic living conditions of the poor, but also empower them equally as active stakeholders and responsible individuals within engaged communities.

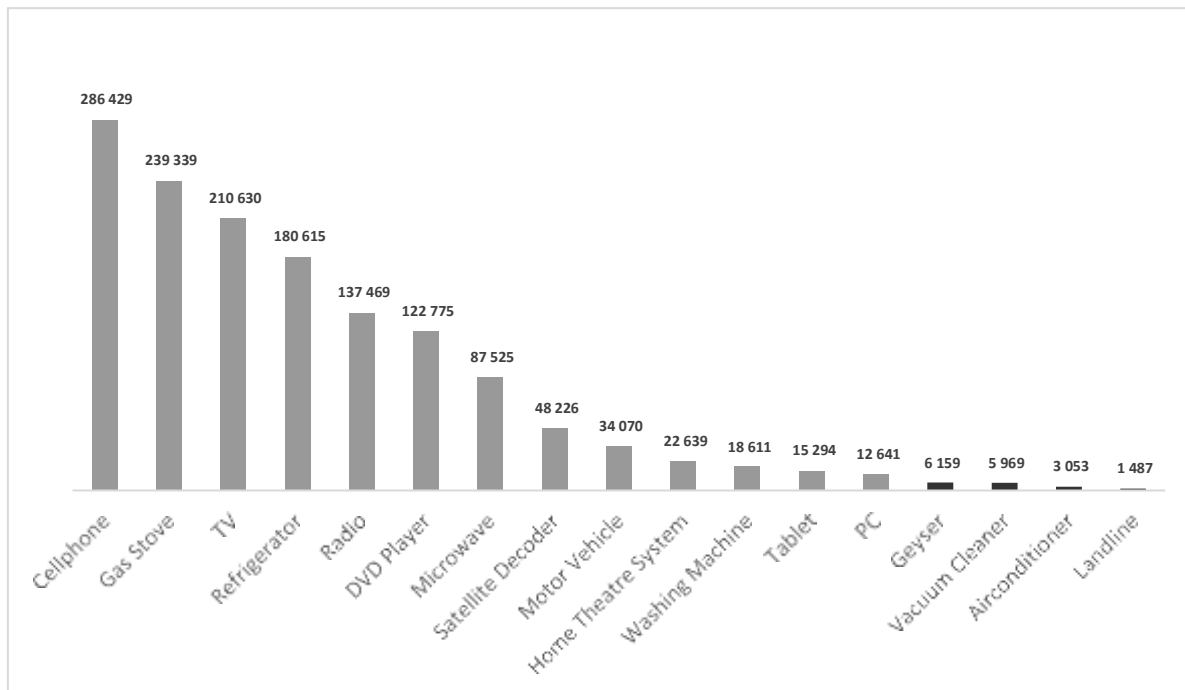
This section use the 2016 community survey to assess access to basic service in Nyandeni. The analysis covers topics such as access to water, sanitation, shelter, energy and access to refuse removal. It includes other topics such as access to goods.

5.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO GOODS

Ownership of household's goods is crucially important in measuring the standard of living for the household. The ownership of some household goods such as cell phone, electric stove, TV, fridge, washing machine, DSTV, motor vehicle as well as computer, have seen significant increases in 2016 as compared to in 2011.

The 2016 Community Survey reveals that few households have access to a landline. This good has been substituted by cell phone which is seen in Figure 18 as *the good* accessed by most households.

Access to Goods: Nyandeni, 2016



Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Figure 18

More than three quarter of households across the province have access to a cell phone. Access to communication and information technology plays an increasingly important role in living standards and access to opportunities.

5.3 ACCESS TO SHELTER

Housing entails more than bricks and mortar. The right to adequate housing is one of the most important of all basic human rights. Section 26(1) of the Constitution stipulates that everyone shall have the right of access to adequate housing. Accessibility means that the State must create conducive conditions for all its citizens, irrespective of their economic status, to access affordable housing. To ensure accessibility is achieved, the government has implemented several programmes within the National Housing Subsidy Scheme. Few examples includes: Rural Housing Subsidy; Disaster Intervention programme; Project -Linked Subsidy; Consolidation

Subsidy; Hostel Redevelopment Programme; Right-Sizing Subsidy; Institutional Subsidy; Individual Subsidy; Relocation Subsidy; Discount Benefit Scheme; Social Housing Programme; People's Housing Process; Rapid Land Release Programme, etc.

According to the 2016 Community Survey, about 65% of the population in Nyandeni live in traditional dwelling, huts or structures made of traditional material; and 34% of population stay in formal dwellings, which includes flats or apartment in a block of flats (See Table 24).

Access to shelter	Households	%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional mater	200 719	64.8
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a	93 419	30.2
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	6 677	2.2
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	6 203	2.0
Other	1 275	0.4
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	719	0.2
Cluster house in complex	215	0.1
Unspecified	138	0.0
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal	135	0.0
Semi-detached house	103	0.0
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quart	99	0.0
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	-	-
Caravan/tent	-	-
Grand Total	309 702	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 24

As shown in Table 25, more than half (53%) of households in Nyandeni possess a title deed (see Table below). This proportion is high in Ngquza Hill (73%) and low in Mhlontlo (43%).

Does household possess a title deed? Yes or No

	Yes (Number)	Yes (%)	No	Do not know	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R. Tambo	774 250	53%	563 909	53 272	63 572	2 381	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	222 091	73%	72 913	3 361	4 824	189	303 379
Port St Johns	80 655	48%	77 984	5 651	2 444	45	166 779
Nyandeni	164 662	53%	127 843	10 107	6 265	826	309 702
Mhlontlo	80 602	43%	95 903	9 124	3 398	149	189 176
KSD	226 240	46%	189 266	25 029	46 641	1 172	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 25

Since the majority of the population stay in traditional dwelling, the solution of RDP is a blessing for those who have accessed them. However, there is simply not enough money and resources available to quickly provide everyone who needs a house with a full RDP house.

From a shack to an ‘RDP’ house: In the absence of any alternative, households have not much choice but to occupy informal settlements. There is an urgent need for the South African government to expand the number of alternative ways for the poor to access basic shelters. Table 26 shows that 4% of the population in Nyandeni stays in a RDP house as a main dwelling. This is compared to 8% in the KSD.

Households with RDP or government subsidised dwelling as the main dwelling; 2016

	Number	% of total household
O.R.Tambo	85 025	6%
Ngquza Hill	15 625	5%
Port St Johns	11 518	7%
Nyandeni	12 703	4%
Mhlonlo	8 362	4%
KSD	36 817	8%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 26

The next sub-sections use definitions provided by the Department of Co- operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Cogta) to differentiate between;

- High level of service,
- Basic level of service,
- below basic also referred to as backlog, and
- Indigent households receiving Free Basic levels of services.

Access to service is provided under these four categories. As indicated earlier, the data used in this sub-section is from Statistics South Africa’s 2016 community survey.

5.5 ACCESS TO WATER

Water is the main important commodity for life. The provision of water services, particularly piped water, is a critical priority for national government, given how water provision impacts the quality of life and investment potential of a region.

Access to Water refers to the number of households receiving basic level of water supply. Results from the 2016 community surveys shown in Table 27 confirms the views of people in Nyandeni as access to safe and reliable water supply (in Table 20) was perceived by almost half of the population as the main challenge currently facing the district. Evidence from Table 27 give more light on the inadequacy of supplying potable water to Nyandeni community.

- ☐ Higher level of service includes piped water inside dwelling. This category is still a luxury in Nyandeni as only 1 146 people or less than 1% of the population fall into this category.
- ☐ Basic level of service includes piped water inside yard and piped water within 200m. In Nyandeni 3% of the population have piped water inside yard.
- ☐ Below basic level constitutes a backlogs and includes, piped water further than 200m, springs, rain water tanks, dam/pool/stagnant water and water vendors. The Table 27 demonstrates clearly that more than half of the population fall within this category.
- ☐ Number of indigent households receiving Free Basic Water refers to an amount of water determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 6kl per month per household.

Access to water

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	66 621	2 186	1 895	1 146	1 635	59 759
Piped (tap) water inside yard	145 492	6 909	6 971	10 175	15 987	105 449
Piped water on community stand	195 458	15 268	8 701	56 988	49 433	65 069
Borehole in the yard	1 498	780	355	205	60	97
Rain-water tank in yard	155 089	15 638	16 464	53 325	13 659	56 003
Neighbours tap	12 745	2 840	955	361	640	7 949
Public/communal tap	71 383	19 736	7 850	13 062	17 512	13 223
Water-carrier/tanker	17 614	2 045	1 858	3 882	1 773	8 057
Borehole outside the yard	8 617	2 100	1 902	1 763	659	2 192
Flowing water/stream/river	705 424	196 224	107 828	164 634	74 334	162 404
Well	8 339	3 282	130	1 212	1 036	2 679
Spring	66 701	36 338	11 779	2 038	11 856	4 690
Other	2 404	33	91	909	592	778
Grand Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	5%	1%	1%	0%	1%	12%
Piped (tap) water inside yard	10%	2%	4%	3%	8%	22%
Piped water on community stand	13%	5%	5%	18%	26%	13%
Borehole in the yard	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rain-water tank in yard	11%	5%	10%	17%	7%	11%
Neighbours tap	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Public/communal tap	5%	7%	5%	4%	9%	3%
Water-carrier/tanker	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Borehole outside the yard	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Flowing water/stream/river	48%	65%	65%	53%	39%	33%
Well	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Spring	5%	12%	7%	1%	6%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

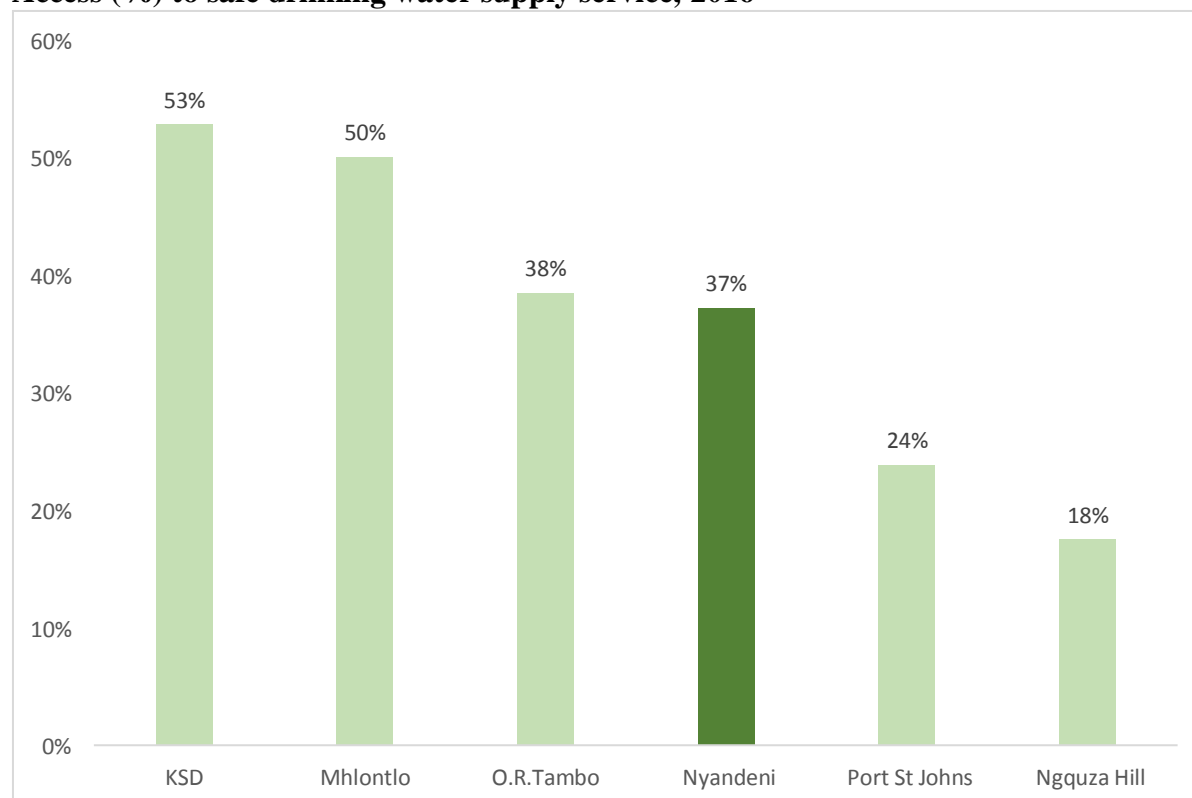
Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 27

Figure 19 shows the percentage of people with access to safe drinking water. The proportion was low in Ngquza Hill (18%), moderate in Nyandeni (37%) and high in KSD (53%).

The department of water affairs and the department of health should work hand in hand to ensure that communities have potable water.

Access (%) to safe drinking water supply service, 2016



Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Figure 19

Supplier of the main source of drinking water, 2016

	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own water source on a farm; etc)	Flowing water/stream/river/spring/rain water	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	398 830	82 950	25 236	40 370	901 959	7 814	225	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	37 093	10 936	5 838	3 810	245 532	69	101	303 379
Port St Johns	23 539	3 781	1 083	3 753	133 265	1 301	59	166 779
Nyandeni	61 615	20 433	2 010	10 728	214 132	775	9	309 702
Mhlontlo	66 935	22 571	2 661	2 663	93 631	715	-	189 176
KSD	209 649	25 229	13 644	19 417	215 400	4 954	56	488 349
	A municipality	Other water scheme (e.g. community water supply)	A water vendor	Own service (e.g. private borehole; own water source on a farm; etc)	Flowing water/stream/river/spring/rain water	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	27%	6%	2%	3%	62%	1%	0%	100%
Ngquza Hill	12%	4%	2%	1%	81%	0%	0%	100%
Port St Johns	14%	2%	1%	2%	80%	1%	0%	100%
Nyandeni	20%	7%	1%	3%	69%	0%	0%	100%
Mhlontlo	35%	12%	1%	1%	49%	0%	-	100%
KSD	43%	5%	3%	4%	44%	1%	0%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 28

Where do people in Nyandeni get their drinking water? Is the local municipality providing water to all its citizen? Table 28 shows that the majority of the people in the municipality are relying of natural flowing water. About 70% of the population in Nyandeni get their drinking water from flowing or stream water. For every 10 people in Nyandeni, only 2 get drinking water provided by the municipality.

The issues of water interruption and long distances to access water are among them. Table 29 shows that 17 549 people in Nyandeni had water interruption that lasted more than 14 days in total over a three month period.

How long the water interruption laste

	Less than 2 days in total over a three month period	2 to 7 days in total over a three month period	8 to 14 days in total over a three month period	More than a 14 days in total over a three month period	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	40 883	66 988	35 443	77 991	5 849	1 230 230	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	906	7 619	3 586	12 081	89	279 099	303 379
Port St Johns	1 834	5 670	442	1 841	431	156 561	166 779
Nyandeni	4 180	4 597	9 004	17 549	2 405	271 967	309 702
Mhlontlo	2 443	8 394	6 291	17 631	21	154 395	189 176
KSD	31 521	40 707	16 120	28 889	2 903	368 209	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 29

As indicated earlier, water is the main important commodity for life. Water interruption can cause health problems. To avoid such, people seeks alternative water sources during interruptions (See Table 30).

In Nyandeni, the following alternative water sources are used:

- River and stream: 16 165 people
- Rain water tank: 13 251 people
- Borehole: 2 957 people

Alternative water source during interruptions

	O.R. Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Borehole	11 817	149	729	2 957	646	7 336
Spring	5 827	49	304	334	3 946	1 195
Well	6 729	84	-	169	2 464	4 011
Rain water tank	57 513	1 512	4 884	13 251	5 109	32 756
Dam/pool/stagnant water	6 110	1 165	194	1 990	1 333	1 428
River/stream	68 983	19 270	3 520	16 165	14 331	15 697
Water vendor	5 379	51	159	498	600	4 070
Water tanker	19 627	1 089	339	999	5 457	11 742
Other	24 727	434	41	828	815	22 610
None	19 421	476	-	590	10	18 345
Do not know	1 770	-	47	43	87	1 593
Not applicable	1 229 482	279 099	156 561	271 880	154 378	367 565
Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 30

Not only water interruption is a challenge in Nyandeni, but also long distances to get to the main source of drinking water. In Table 31, we see that 8% of the population in Nyandeni are traveling more than 1km to get to the main source of drinking water. This can be time consuming to most households where children needs to sacrifice their time to study in order to get water. Households with elderly people will be affected if they very old to walk long distances.

Distance to get main source of Water for drinking

Number of households	Less than 200 metres	201-500 metres	501 metres- 1 kilometre	More than 1 kilometre	Do not know	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	337 627	418 061	195 093	128 506	8 747	368 700	650	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	61 835	127 516	59 534	28 912	57	25 514	11	303 379
Port St Johns	34 805	58 412	26 869	19 609	1 282	25 685	117	166 779
Nyandeni	86 043	93 667	38 501	24 333	2 216	64 852	91	309 702
Mhlontlo	65 004	55 300	25 494	10 602	1 109	31 341	326	189 176
KSD	89 940	83 167	44 696	45 050	4 082	221 308	105	488 349
%	Less than 200 metres	201-500 metres	501 metres- 1 kilometre	More than 1 kilometre	Do not know	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	23%	29%	13%	9%	1%	25%	0%	100%
Ngquza Hill	20%	42%	20%	10%	0%	8%	0%	100%
Port St Johns	21%	35%	16%	12%	1%	15%	0%	100%
Nyandeni	28%	30%	12%	8%	1%	21%	0%	100%
Mhlontlo	34%	29%	13%	6%	1%	17%	0%	100%
KSD	18%	17%	9%	9%	1%	45%	0%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 31

The role of the government of Nyandeni is to ensure that all citizens in the municipality have equitable access to effective, economical and sustainable water supply and sanitation services.

5.6 ACCESS TO SANITATION

Access to sanitation refers to the number of households having access to basic level of sanitation.

- Higher level of service includes, flush toilet connected to sewerage system.
- Basic level of service includes flush toilet with septic tank and PIT latrine with ventilation.
- Below basic level constitutes a backlog and includes chemical toilets, pit latrine without ventilation, bucket latrine and no sanitation facility.

One single characteristic of the sanitation in Nyandeni is that toilet facilities are not located inside the dwelling. Table 32 shows that 95% of the population in Nyandeni uses toilets located in the yard.

Location of the main toilet facility (in the dwelling/yard/outside the yard), 2016

	In the dwelling/house	In the yard	Outside the yard	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	75 181	1 262 737	19 009	19	100 438	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	4 649	284 433	3 200	-	11 097	303 379
Port St Johns	1 701	129 730	3 650	-	31 698	166 779
Nyandeni	4 405	292 663	1 204	19	11 412	309 702
Mhlonlo	1 292	174 401	2 771	-	10 712	189 176
KSD	63 134	381 510	8 184	-	35 520	488 349
%	In the dwelling/house	In the yard	Outside the yard	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	5.2	86.6	1.3	0.0	6.9	100.0
Ngquza Hill	1.5	93.8	1.1	-	3.7	100.0
Port St Johns	1.0	77.8	2.2	-	19.0	100.0
Nyandeni	1.4	94.5	0.4	0.0	3.7	100.0
Mhlonlo	0.7	92.2	1.5	-	5.7	100.0
KSD	12.9	78.1	1.7	-	7.3	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 32

The Medical field has acknowledged that access to efficient and hygienic sanitation services contributes towards a clean and healthy environment, reduces the spread of communicable diseases and provides dignity to communities. Access to sanitation services is measured by households' access to flush/chemical toilets versus pit or bucket systems of sanitation.

5.7 ACCESS TO ENERGY

Access to electricity refers to the number of households connected to grid network.

- Higher level of service includes connection to the grid.
- Basic level of service includes 10 Amp connection.
- Below Basic electrical supply constitutes a backlog and includes households using any of the following: Gas; Paraffin; Wood; and Coal.
- Total number of indigent households receiving FBE refers to the amount of electricity determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 50kW permonth per household.

How do households in Nyandeni access electricity? The Table below shows that 81% of the population in Nyandeni use "in-house prepaid meter". Very few uses generator, solar and battery as a source of energy.

Access to electricity

	O.R. Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY						
In-house conventional meter	73 768	15 786	2 608	13 538	7 553	34 283
In-house prepaid meter	1 155 875	238 995	133 914	251 151	160 391	371 424
Connected to other source which household pays for	12 217	7 048	142	2 494	61	2 472
Connected to other source which household is not paying for	27 796	5 398	4 386	6 411	-	11 602
Generator	626	177	83	264	8	95
Solar home system	1 273	680	44	114	4	432
Battery	1 108	168	109	22	-	809
Other	6 353	746	175	1 213	1 041	3 177
No access to electricity	178 368	34 382	25 319	34 494	20 118	64 055
Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

	O.R. Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY						
In-house conventional meter	5%	5%	2%	4%	4%	7%
In-house prepaid meter	79%	79%	80%	81%	85%	76%
Connected to other source which household pays for	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Connected to other source which household is not paying for	2%	2%	3%	2%	-	2%
Generator	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Solar home system	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Battery	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
No access to electricity	12%	11%	15%	11%	11%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 33

The type of energy source used by households and businesses has an impact on the costs of either the household or business, carbon emissions, safety, and the security of energy supply. To households, energy provides warmth for their shelter, fuel for cooking and lighting. Access to electricity impacts the potential for business development, the types of viable industries that can be undertaken in an area, and investment opportunities.

Who supply electricity to households in Nyandeni? The Table below shows that Eskom prepaid is the main supplier used by 84% of the population in the municipality.

Household electricity Supplier

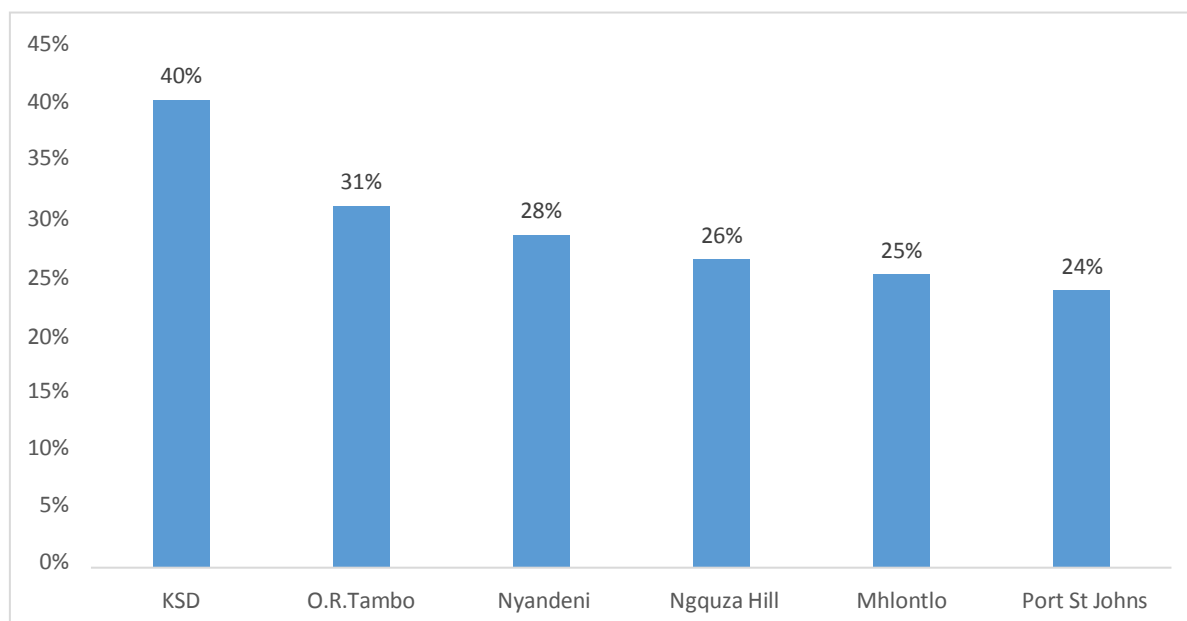
	Municipality-prepaid	Municipality-receive bill from municipality	Eskom-prepaid	Eskom-receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier (e.g. metering services such as impact meters)	Do not know	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	154 566	8 924	1 053 641	3 289	5 207	2 071	178 368	51 318	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	2 179	202	250 989	736	-	281	34 382	14 611	303 379
Port St Johns	5 863	86	129 255	485	62	716	25 319	4 994	166 779
Nyandeni	1 794	13	258 869	1 197	1 480	392	34 494	11 462	309 702
Mhlontlo	11 733	155	155 763	140	63	55	20 118	1 148	189 176
KSD	132 996	8 469	258 765	731	3 602	628	64 055	19 102	488 349

	Municipality-prepaid	Municipality-receive bill from municipality	Eskom-prepaid	Eskom-receive bill from Eskom	Other supplier (e.g. metering services such as impact meters)	Do not know	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	11%	1%	72%	0%	0%	0%	12%	4%	100%
Ngquza Hill	1%	0%	83%	0%	-	0%	11%	5%	100%
Port St Johns	4%	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	15%	3%	100%
Nyandeni	1%	0%	84%	0%	0%	0%	11%	4%	100%
Mhlontlo	6%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	11%	1%	100%
KSD	27%	2%	53%	0%	1%	0%	13%	4%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 34

Households (%) who had interruption in electricity in the past 3 months



Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Figure 20

Electricity interruption institutions in different ways. It can affect the production process of factories that have not planned for alternative sources of energy. This will reduce production output in that industry and if prolonged, it will affect economic growth.

Energy sector is one of the biggest constraints to economic growth in the country. It holds potential for boosting the economy with a number of spin-offs across sectors. The renewable energy sector is such a sector that has significant potential spin-offs in technology development, manufacturing, operation and maintenance. The value chain of the sector also makes linkages to many traditional key sectors such as manufacturing and construction.

5.8 ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

Access to refuse removal refers to the number of households receiving refuse removal service at least once a week.

- Higher level of service includes removal by local authorities/private company at least once a week.
- Basic level of service includes a communal skip.
- The backlog or below a basic service for refuse removal includes, removal by local authority/private company less often, communal refuse dump, own refuse dump, no rubbish disposal and other.
- Indigent households benefiting from refuse removal services is defined as the most appropriate level of waste removal service provided based on site specific circumstances. Such a basic level of service, be it in an urban or rural set-up, is attained when a municipality provides or facilitates waste removal through: On-site appropriate and regularly supervised disposal (applicable mainly to remote rural areas with low density settlements and farms supervised by the waste management officer); Community transfer to central collection point (medium density settlements); Organised transfer to central collection points and/or Kerbside collection (high density settlements).

From the Table 35 below, 80% of the population in Nyandeni use their own refuse dump and 10% of the population do not have rubbish disposal, hence they dump or leave their rubbish anywhere. This method is not hygienic and communities should not be encouraged to use it.

Refuse removal, 2016

	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	Total
O.R. Tambo	86 054	8 503	40 406	11 253	1 141 181	161 683	8 304	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	6 325	4 975	4 457	414	240 667	46 417	123	303 379
Port St Johns	497	79	3 313	48	129 872	29 006	3 965	166 779
Nyandeni	2 417	1 814	5 398	496	267 193	31 543	841	309 702
Mhlonlo	2 727	260	7 472	117	157 797	19 366	1 437	189 176
KSD	74 087	1 375	19 765	10 179	345 653	35 351	1 939	488 349
	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	Total
O.R. Tambo	6%	1%	3%	1%	78%	11%	1%	100%
Ngquza Hill	2%	2%	1%	0%	79%	15%	0%	100%
Port St Johns	0%	0%	2%	0%	78%	17%	2%	100%
Nyandeni	1%	1%	2%	0%	86%	10%	0%	100%
Mhlonlo	1%	0%	4%	0%	83%	10%	1%	100%
KSD	15%	0%	4%	2%	71%	7%	0%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 35

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY OF IWMP

ADOPTION OF THE IWMP

The Municipality has adopted its Integrated Waste Management Plan on 12 December 2012 with (CR No. 918-12/2012). The IWMP take stock of the situational analysis and identifies objectives, strategies and action plans to intervene decisively in managing Integrated Waste Management Plan.

The IWMP is developed in line with Government Policy as set out in the National Waste Management Strategy and the National Environment Management: Waste Act, 59 of 2008 (hereafter, Waste Act). The IWMP's should provide the Local Municipalities with an instrument with which to manage waste and prevent pollution, with particular emphasis on sorting, separation, reduction, recycling, re-use, as well as the cradle-to-grave approach, thereby achieving high levels of sustainability with waste management.

WASTE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

The Libode Landfill site has been granted a waste licence by the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT). The municipality has the obligation to respond to the licence conditions. In Ngqeleni area a transfer station feed into Libode Main Landfill site has been completed. Given the geographical area of the Nyandeni municipality, formal refuse collection is restricted to rural areas henceforth the gazetted municipal By-law (Gazetted No. 2351 of 19 May 2010) address issues of waste collection in urban areas

Capacity on machinery and personnel

COLLECTION OF WASTE FROM DEVELOPMENTAL ZONES AND PERI URBAN AREA

The Municipality has provided refuse collection of waste in the following developmental zones and Peri Urban Areas of Ntlaza, Corana, Kopshop Junction, Ziphunzana and Thabo Mbeki areas. Mfenetyisi,

community awareness programme are on-going to raise levels of awareness about keeping our town clean. Various programs are being implemented including enforcement of municipal By-Laws

The municipality is in a process of developing an Trade Effluent Policy to guide decision making

Challenges and Priority Programmes

Challenge	Intervention/Projects	Time Frames
Shortage of Compactor refuse removal truck	Purchase one additional compactor truck	2018/2019 Financial Year
Shortage of skip loader truck		
Enforcement of Municipal By-laws	Training of Peace Officers on Environmental Management inspectorate	ON-going
Illegal dumping	Conduct community awareness campaigns to all wards	The programme is on-going
Reporting to Waste Information System	A refuse collection register has been developed for collection of data on waste tonnages	
Mngazi		
Kopshop & Canzibe		
Mfenetyisi		

For purpose of compliance the municipality has appointed Rev Jongi Khaya Sikhuni as its designated Waste Management Officer

6 ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

State of the environment

Within the context of sustainable development the term environment encompasses the social, economic, biophysical and political spheres. Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA, 1996) legally mandates the government to ensure the people of South Africa is not harmed by the environment and the environment is protected against abuse. The Constitution also provides for co-operative government thus sharing both the responsibility and obligatory legislative provisions across the different spheres of government in terms of environmental management and conservation.

The White Paper on Environmental Management Policy (DEAT, 1997a) refers to the conditions and influences under which any individual or thing exists, lives or develops. Culture, economic considerations, social systems, politics and value systems determine the interaction between people and the environment, the use of natural resources, and the values and meanings that people attach to life forms, ecological systems, physical and cultural landscapes and places. People are part of the environment and are at the centre of concerns for its sustainability (DEAT, 1997a).

Environmental management and governance therefore comprise a system of tools which include principles, policies, legislation, regulation and practice. Each of these has a spatial element, i.e. occurs at global, regional, national, provincial, local, and/or neighbourhood scales. In turn, each of these elements have components for which government, non-government organisations or civil society would be responsible for-

- a) Ensuring environmental quality, protection and promotion of integrated environmental management;
- b) Ensuring biodiversity, conservation and coastal zone management; and
- c) Monitoring services rendered by the Wildlife Services (ECWS) and other parastatals

More specifically, like all municipalities, Nyandeni has a responsibility for environmental management and governance. Our IDP provides a platform through which this commitment can be clearly illustrated in a binding municipal development document. Critically therefore it addresses environmental issues through the Integrated Development Plan. The municipality thus understands that IDPs are the master plan for local development, and thus the manner in which the environment is addressed in such a plan is a measure of the role and responsibility the municipality accepts for environmental management. The Municipality further understands that crucial evaluative questions are used to measure the extent of commitment to environmental management.

- Does the IDP show an understanding of the policy and legislative framework surrounding the environment?
- Does the IDP show an understanding of the implications of the above policy and legislative framework for the municipality and their day-to-day operations?
- Does the IDP provide a structure and mechanisms for the responsibility and accountability of environmental issues?
- Does the IDP provide Localised Strategic Environmental Guidelines for the development of strategies?
- Is there an Integrated Environmental Program?
- Is there an Integrated Waste Management Plan?
- Have any projects related to the following been identified?
 - i. Sanitation and water
 - ii. Energy
 - iii. Integrated land and human settlement planning
 - iv. Environmental health
 - v. Integrated pollution and waste management
 - vi. Biodiversity and sensitive areas
 - vii. Parks and open spaces
 - viii. Community based natural resource management
- Throughout the IDP, has the environment considered in a holistic manner, or does it merely relate to conservation or 'green' issues?
-

6.1 Biodiversity UPDATE

Biological diversity, often shortened to 'biodiversity', is the variety of life on earth. It takes into account the differences in structure, function, and genetic make-up between living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur (Wilson, 1988). This variability occurs at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels (Gaston and Spicer, 1998). Biodiversity is important in assessing the state of the environment, because:

- a) It is closely linked to human well-being. For example, 10 of the world's 25 top-selling drugs are derived from biological resources (UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and WRI, 2000).
- b) Eighty percent of South Africa's population depends on wild plants and animals for medicines, and traditional medicinal plants in the Eastern Cape Province are valued at R27 million annually (Dold and Cocks, 2002).
- c) It provides environmental services such as maintaining river catchments and wetlands for sustainable water production, regulating and controlling floods, maintaining fertile soils, absorbing pollutants from the atmosphere and water bodies, and pollinating crops (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2003).
- d) It provides baseline breeding and seed stocks for crop, livestock and wildlife production and is therefore essential in ensuring that the world's population has secure access to food (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2003).
- e) Many species are threatened by extinction, and the status of our biodiversity is therefore an important reflection of a municipality's environmental track record.
- f) Biodiversity is linked to poverty and health, and this is especially true for a poor province such as Eastern Cape. Poor people depend heavily on biodiversity and have a stake in its conservation, but also have a potentially large impact on biodiversity because of their reliance on natural resources (Koziell and Saunders, 2001).

6.2 Climate

The climate varies according to the distance from the ocean. Coastal areas enjoy mild temperate conditions ranging between 14 and 23 degrees Celsius, while the inland areas experience slightly more extreme conditions with temperatures of 5 to 35 degrees Celsius. Inland mountain areas experience winter snows and summer rainfalls.

More specifically, Nyandeni Local Municipality experiences a large subtropical climate with the more elevated regions characterized by high temperatures and below the escarpment along the coast are the wettest areas within the municipality. t

Climate Change Strategy and Sustainable Development COP 17

The municipal area is considered generally a high average rainfall area estimated to be above 700mm per annum. Minimum temperatures range from 8.9 degrees Celsius in the high lying north – West to 15.3

degrees Celsius along the coast with the maximum estimated at 22.8 degrees Celsius along the coasts to 23.8 inland. The municipality has a generally steeped topography.

In recognition of the Constitutional obligation, Nyandeni Local Municipality support the environmental management function through the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998). Healthy, functioning ecosystems are globally recognized as critical in mitigation and as the first line of defense against climate change impacts. Development therefore has to enhance natural ecosystems, and protect biodiversity.

Based on this, the Municipality have implemented projects (Libode Eco-Park enhancing biodiversity of the area, Eradication of Alien Invasive plants (Lantana) against water scarcity. The municipality have taken note of the climate change response strategy objectives by prioritisation of mitigation interventions that have potential positive job creation, as some form of response to the challenge of environmental degradation whilst addressing environmental conservation and protection.

Projects That Address Environmental Challenges (Water Affairs)

Nyandeni Local Municipality have embarked in numerous projects (e.g Waste transfer Station that gives effect to National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and the establishment of its parks and beautification of open spaces which is guided by the climate change response principles entrenched in the South African Constitution.

6.3 Land (topography)

These moderate climatic conditions mentioned above provide favourable conditions for agricultural development which currently predominate the local livelihood. However, it must also be stated though that, the agricultural potential of the area can be hindered by the steep nature of the terrain. Almost half the total land area is covered by scenic steep slopes with approximately 54.74% gently gradient slopes and 45.26% steep gradient. This topography poses various challenges for development and provision of infrastructure and general building processes. For instance, in a housing project additional investment would have to be made to cushion geotechnical challenges and yet another additional funding to reinforce foundations and provide more building material compared to a flat surface. This also poses a number of other challenges in terms of land capability.

6.4 The land capability

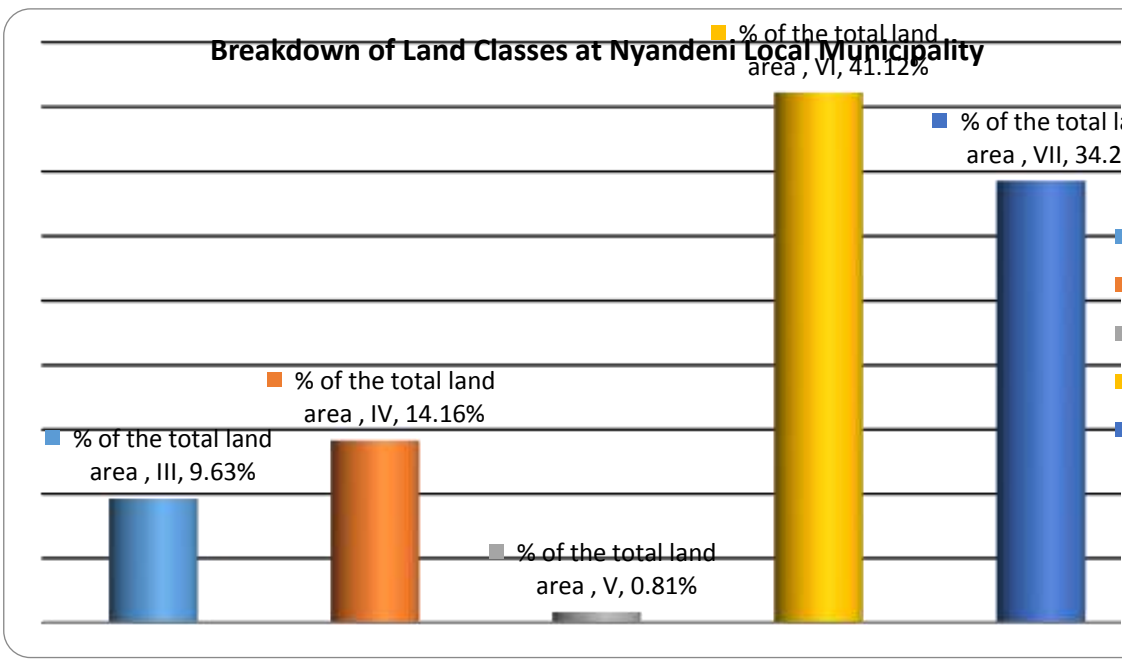
The land capability is determined by the collective effects of soil, terrain and climate features. It indicates the most intensive long term and sustainable use of land in rain – fed agriculture and sometimes highlights the permanent limitations associated with different land use classes. Land capability is therefore a more general term and conservation oriented than simply land suitability.

There is a strong correlation between the vegetation types and land capability. Land is classified into what is called land classes. Land class VI and VII have severe limitations that makes them unsuitable for cultivation and that restricts their use largely to grazing, woodland or wildlife. These limitations include mainly;

- Very steep slopes
- Erosion
- Shallow soil and
- (d) Slopes.

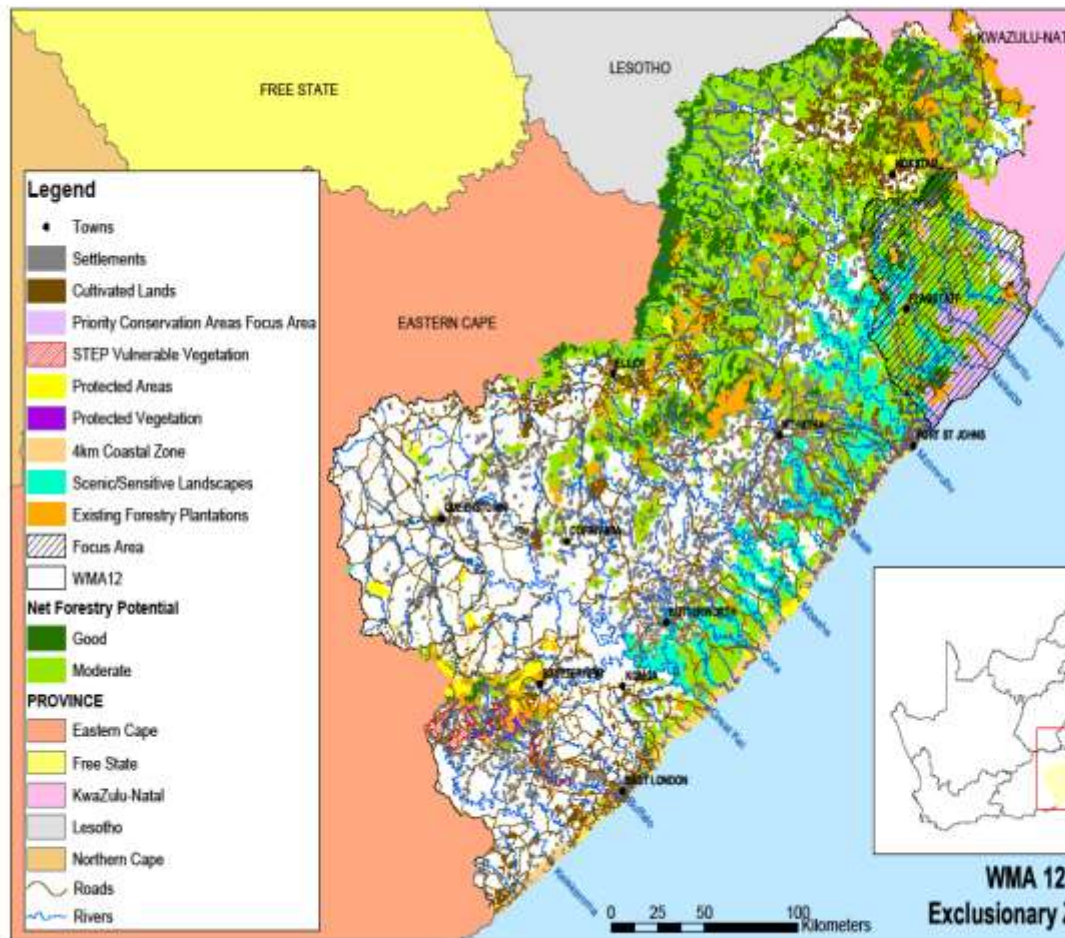
They therefore comprise mainly Thicket Vegetation, Eastern Thorn Bushveld and Moist Upland Grassland. These classes constitute a significantly proportion of the total land areas estimated at 75.4%, see Chart 19 below.

Chart 1: Breakdown of land classes at Nyandeni Local Municipality



Source: Nyandeni Spatial Development Framework (draft)(2010)

Nyandeni Local Municipality constitutes part of what is referred to as Waster Area Management Number 12 which is considered to be biophysically suitable for commercial forestry. In terms of the strategic environmental analysis conducted by the Department of Water Affairs (2006) the area from Keiskamma River to Umzimvubu River has the highest forestry potential with mostly likely, very low hydrological impact due to its relatively high rainfall and low levels of economic activity taking place. For forestry development, the area has a very low water requirement. It must be stated though that in terms of this SEA study, Nyandeni's area is considered of moderate potential compared to the far eastern side of the Pondoland from Port St Johns towards Msikaba at Nguza Hill Local Municipality. See the map below.



A closer analysis of the map will reveal that a significant land area within the municipality in terms of this study can be considered of environmental sensitive nature.

A

6.5 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

ORTAMBO District Municipality is responsible air quality management for the entire District area. Accordingly, the district municipality is in a process of developing a district wide air quality management plan. The municipality will integrate the strategies into its development plan

6.6 Vegetation and environmental sensitivity

Along the steep slopes of the periphery of Nyandeni Local Municipality, there is mainly Thicket (30.4%) with the exception of the coastal line where there is Coastal Bushveld and Grasslands (5.32%). The interior comprises mainly of the Eastern Thorn Bushveld (33.45%) with Moist Upland Grassland (28.12%) in the northern interior and approximately 30.40% being Valley Thicket.

Overview of the vegetation within Nyandeni Local Municipal area

Vegetation type	Area (Ha)	% of the total Area
Afromontane Forest	4.127.37	1.67%
Coastal Bushveld/Grassland	13.124.46	5.32%
Coastal Forest	2.475.55	1.00%
Coastal Grassland	92.43	0.04%
Dune Thicket	0.71	0.00%
Eastern Thorn Bushveld	82.523.02	33.45%
Moist Upland Grassland	69.369.32	28.12%
Valley Thicket	74.999.90	30.40%

Nyandeni has a huge potential for tourism along the 20km coastal belt which stretches from Mthatha Estuary in the south west to Mnenu Estuary in the north east. This high tourism potential area is very important for eco – tourism destination. The area already has a number of forests, areas designated for nature conservation, estuaries, wildlife etc. Hluleka Game Reserve remains an area with high tourism potential and can be used to anchor tourism development especially if a cross – boundary nature reserve could be established between Nyandeni, Mhlontlo and Ngquza Hill Local Municipalities. The municipality would have to ensure that a good balance is managed between up scaling these areas with tourism potential into viable commercial tourism ventures and the environmental sensitive and marine protected areas. Rarely the municipal area provides access to coastal dune forests which are rapidly being eroded by residential and commercial agricultural development in other areas. This group of vegetation is crucial due to its high species diversity which may be home to medicinally useful plants, aesthetics, soil binding and soil erosion prevention characteristics. These types of vegetation also tend to be habitat for wildlife and serve a very important purpose of tourism and education.

Included in the state of the municipal environment are its wetlands. There are two types of wetlands found within Nyandeni municipal area. These are Coastal Wetlands that are influenced by tides that contains water that shows appreciable salinity and there are Inland Wetlands including fresh water areas; these can be likened to a basin which is filled with soil that has impervious layer such that it retains water. Wetlands are an important part of the environment and thus key for long term development planning. They offer a multitude of advantages to the environment viz; (a) replenishes ground water levels, (b) controlling stream flow velocity thus flood control, (c) provide grazing land for live stock and wildlife, (d) serve as wildlife habitat and above all (e) provide fresh water.

In Nyandeni Local Municipality the majority of land area is covered in unimproved grassland, this is a total of 50% of the total area. Cultivated: temporary - semi-commercial/subsistence dry land covers 17.6% of the total area in the Nyandeni Local Municipality, while 11.9% is degraded: unimproved grassland.

Land degradation

Total Area km ²	Degraded area	Percentage degraded
2474.02	378.11	15%

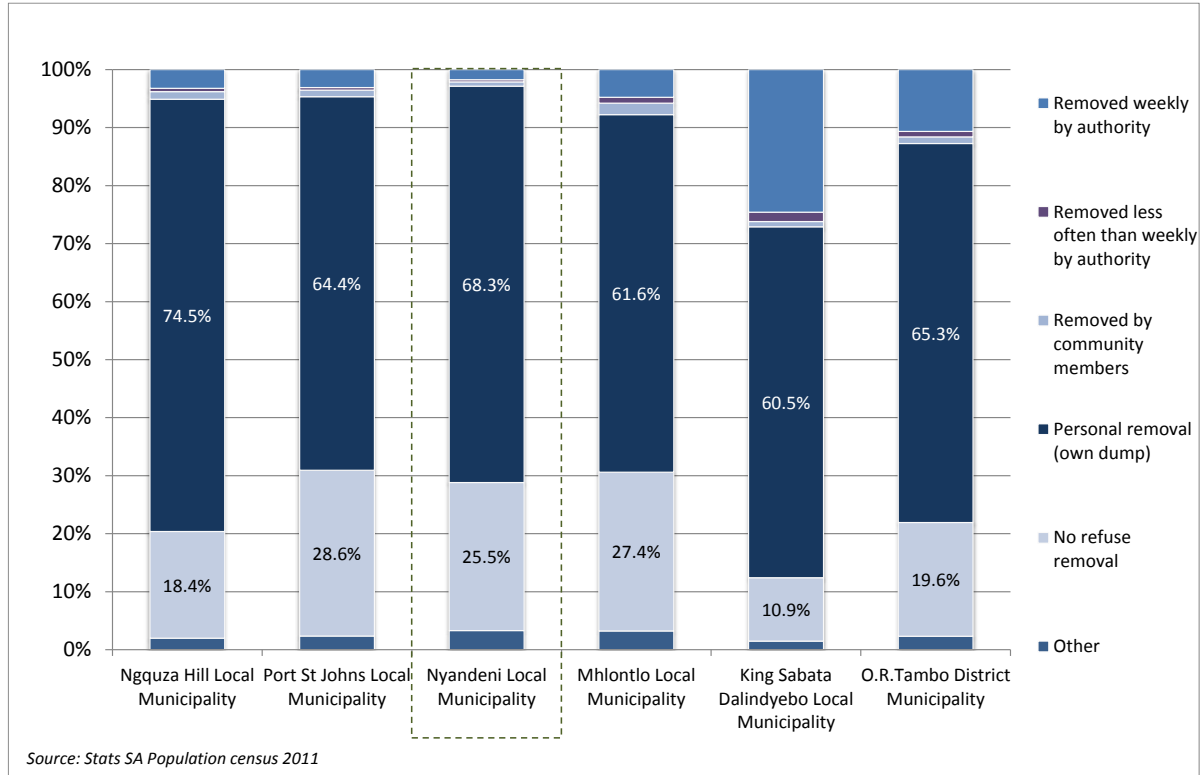
RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

As integral part of implementing Environmental Friendly Practices, Nyandeni has facilitated establishment of three recycling projects, two in Libode and one in Ngqeleni. However, there is a need to support these projects with proper infrastructure including proper Building.

PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR 2016/2017

- Unti-litter campaign
- Greening and Beautification
- Expansion of Recycling programme
- Conduct waste management Awareness Campaign in all wards

CHART 7. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE DISPOSAL BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011



In 2011, 68.3% of all the households in the Nyandeni Local Municipality were responsible for personal refuse removal. A total number of 15 731 households (25.5%) did not have any refuse removal.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE DISPOSAL BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2011

Type	Ngquzu Hill Local Municipality	Port St Johns Local Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality	Mhlontlo Local Municipality	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	OR Tambo District Municipality
Removed weekly by authority	1 811	981	1 081	2 078	25 872	31 823
Removed less often than weekly by authority	328	143	219	430	1 690	2 810
Removed by community members	734	354	454	864	943	3 349
Personal removal (own dump)	41 889	20 425	42 117	26 752	63 659	194 842
No refuse removal	10 337	9 056	15 731	11 877	11 494	58 495
Other	1 114	755	2 045	1 413	1 582	6 909

Source: Stats SA Population census 2011

7. Income and Expenditure

In a growing economy with increasing factors of production, household income is spent to purchase goods and services, therefore the income and expenditure of households is a major indicator of several economic trends and is a good indicator of growth and the propensity to consume.

7.1 Number of Households by income category

It was estimated that 86.0% of all households in Nyandeni Local Municipality were classified as living on R38 200 or less per annum in 2011. A total of 10 574 households or 17.2% of the total households have no income.

TABLE 10. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER INCOME CATEGORY BY NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS, 2011 [NUMBERS]

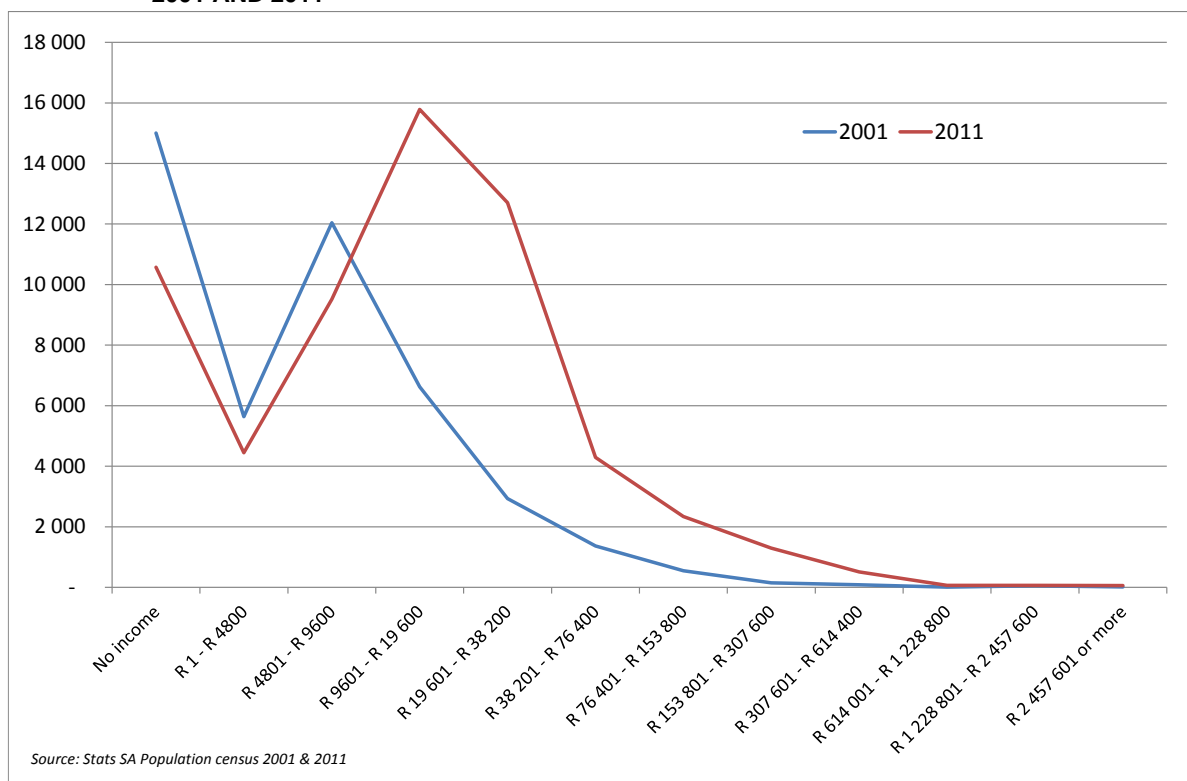
2011	South Africa	Eastern Cape	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality
No income	2 177 538	264 309	50 887	10 574
R 1 - R 4800	648 754	98 769	20 414	4 448
R 4801 - R 9600	1 066 364	165 799	40 244	9 515
R 9601 - R 19 600	2 475 240	384 579	71 892	15 783
R 19 601 - R 38 200	2 740 596	343 052	61 172	12 704
R 38 201 - R 76 400	1 879 235	164 896	22 850	4 292
R 76 401 - R 153 800	1 335 657	113 971	14 765	2 339
R 153 801 - R 307 600	1 045 292	86 222	9 999	1 296
R 307 601 - R 614 400	685 364	46 463	4 417	511
R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	268 934	12 310	835	66
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	79 896	3 895	415	64
R 2 457 601 or more	46 593	3 080	336	56
Unspecified	700	40	5	1
Total	14 450 163	1 687 385	298 231	61 649

Source: Stats SA Population census 2011

The total number of households without any income in Nyandeni Local Municipality is at a concerning 17.2%. Dependency on subsistence farming could be a substitute for income as a means of survival as subsistence farming is not reported or understood as income by households and is therefore not reported. When a high percentage of households earn no income it may place an increased burden on state to provide health, education and safety.

The graph below portrays the number of households per income category - for 2001 versus 2011. The number of households earning more than R38 200 per annum has increased significantly - in 2001, 4.2% of households were earning more than R38 200 per annum, while in 2011 this percentage increased to 14.0%. The income brackets do not take inflation into account and "inflation creep" occurs. This implies that - over time - movement of households "up" the brackets is natural, even if they are not earning any more in real terms.

CHART 8. NUMBER OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS PER INCOME BRACKET, NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2001 AND 2011



7.2 Annual per household income

Definition | Per household personal income is the annual total personal income of an area divided by the total number of households within the area and presented by the population group of the head of each household. Annual total personal income is the total personal income for all households in the region summed together.

In 2001, the average household income for Nyandeni Local Municipality was R16 800 and it increased at an average annual rate of 7.4% to R34 254 in 2011.

TABLE 11. ANNUAL PER HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS, 2001 AND 2011 [CURRENT PRICES, R MILLIONS]

Region	2001	2011	AAGR 2001-2011
Ngquza Hill Local Municipality	15 008	38 448	9.9%
Port St Johns Local Municipality	18 916	31 548	5.2%
Nyandeni Local Municipality	16 836	34 254	7.4%
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	14 599	36 246	9.5%
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	26 755	61 135	8.6%
O.R.Tambo District Municipality	9 836	44 533	16.30%
Eastern Cape Province	14 717	65 613	16.12%
South Africa	24 005	104 491	15.85%

Source: Stats SA Population census 2001 & 2011

In 2011, the O.R. Tambo District Municipality had a household income of R44 533, which increased at an average annual growth rate of 16.3% from 2001. The Eastern Cape Province's household income grew at an average annual rate of 16.12% and South Africa as a whole with 15.85% average annually.

7.3 Annual total Personal Income

Personal Income is a broader concept than labour remuneration discussed in the economics section above. It includes profits, income from property, net current transfers and net social benefits.

Definition | Annual total personal income is the total personal income for all households in the region summed together. Income is presented in units of rand million. The definition of "income" is the same as used in the income brackets variable, and also includes income tax. Annual total personal income is presented in current prices – this means that inflation has not been taken into account.

It is estimated that total personal income in Nyandeni Local Municipality amounted to R2.1 billion in 2011. This increased at an average annual rate of 9.0% since 2001 when the total personal income was estimated at R919 million.

TABLE 12. ANNUAL TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS [CURRENT PRICES, R MILLIONS]

Region	2001	2011	AAGR 2001-2011
Ngquza Hill Local Municipality	785 322	2 282 696	11.3%
Port St Johns Local Municipality	645 310	1 076 523	5.3%
Nyandeni Local Municipality	919 626	2 186 227	9.0%
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	659 302	1 665 955	9.7%
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	2 608 801	6 692 049	9.9%
O.R.Tambo District Municipality	5 618 361	13 903 985	9.48%
Eastern Cape Province	45 322 490	112 692 881	9.54%
South Africa	577 658 701	1 579 385 527	10.58%

Source: Stats SA Population census 2001 & 2011

Comparing Nyandeni Local Municipality with the other municipalities' it is seen that the municipality is performing average at an average annual growth rate. The only municipality that stands out with the lowest average annual growth rate of all the local municipalities was the Port St John Local Municipality with an increase of only 6.1% annually over the period.

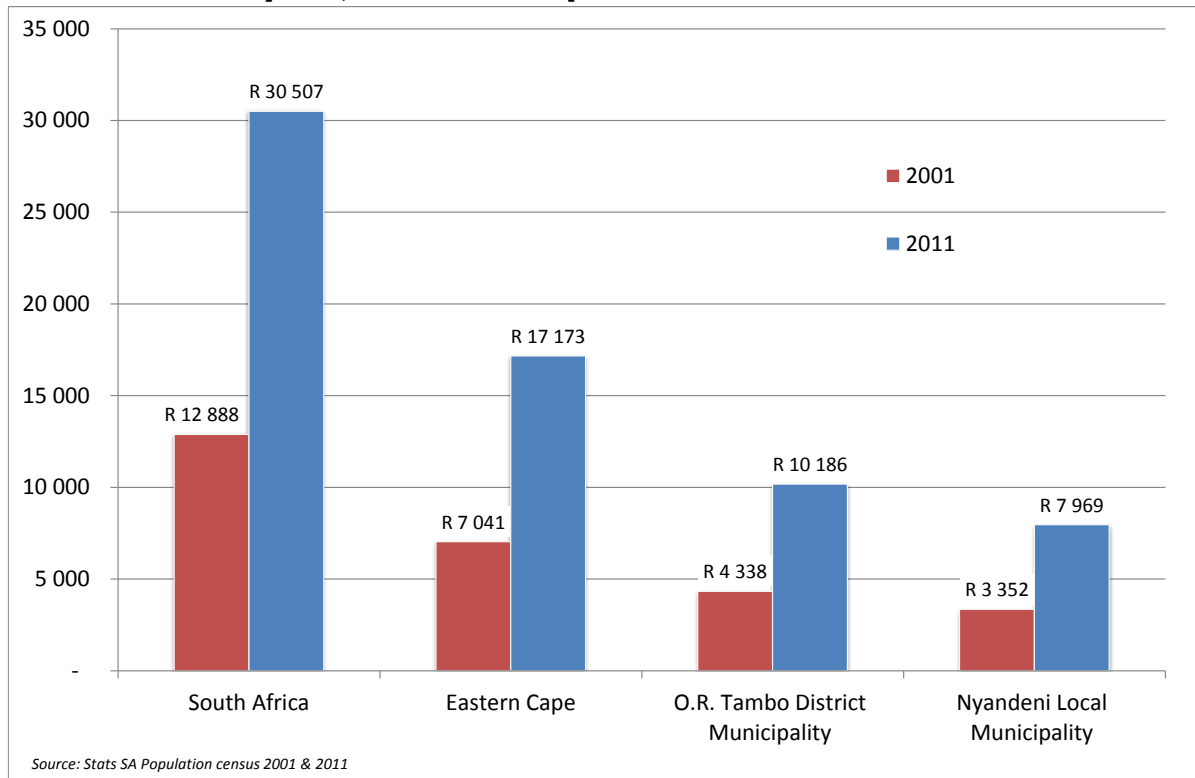
7.4 Annual Per Capita Income

Per capita income is often used as a measure of wealth particularly when comparing different economies or population groups - and rising per capita income usually alludes to possible increase in demand for consumption.

Definition | Per capita income refers to the income per person and is calculated by dividing the total personal income per annum equally among the population.

In 2011, the per capita income amounted to R7 969 in Nyandeni Local Municipality

CHART 9. PER CAPITA INCOME IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RELATIVE TO OTHER REGIONS, 2001 AND 2011 [RAND, CURRENT PRICES]



The per capita income for South Africa in 2011 amounted to R30 507, which is an average increase of 9% per year from 2001. The Eastern Cape Province has a per capita income of R17 173 and had an average annual growth rate of 9.3%.

7.5 Household Goods

Ownership of a cellphone, television, refrigerator and computer has increased considerably between Census 2001 and Census 2011. However, the demand for radios and landline telephones has decreased owing to a rise in the popularity of cellphones.¹

Only 32% of the people in South Africa had access to a cell phone in 2001 compared to the 89% in 2011. Households with access to computers increased from 9% in 2001 to 21% in 2011 in South Africa. 75% of the households in South Africa owned a TV in 2011 while only 54% of households had a TV in 2001. Only 69% of the households in South Africa have a refrigerator, even though 82% of the households have electricity connections. The percentage of households using landline telephones and radios have decreased since 2001. South Africa seems to embrace technology as it becomes more accessible.

While Nyandeni Local Municipality seems to follow the national trend it does not exhibit the same level of absorption when compared to South Africa.

¹Statistics South Africa

TABLE 13. ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD GOODS IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011

Access to	Yes	No	% Yes
Cell phone	49349	12298	80.1%
Electric/gas stove	33425	28222	54.2%
Television	30679	30968	49.8%
Radio	30080	31567	48.8%
Refrigerator	22837	38810	37.0%
DVD player	22147	39500	35.9%
Access to internet	10 425	51 223	16.9%
Mail Post box/bag	6 298	55 350	10.2%
Motor-car	5 382	56 266	8.7%
Satellite television	4 169	57 478	6.8%
Washing machine	1 972	59 676	3.2%
Computer	1 762	59 885	2.9%
Mail delivered at residence	1 754	59 894	2.8%
Vacuum cleaner	1 130	60 518	1.8%
Landline/telephone	1 025	60 622	1.7%

Source: Stats SA Population census 2011

It is evident that the majority of households (80.1%) have access to Cell phones. About 50% of households have access to electric/gas stove, radio or television. Although only 2.9% of households have access to computers, 16.9% have access to the internet.

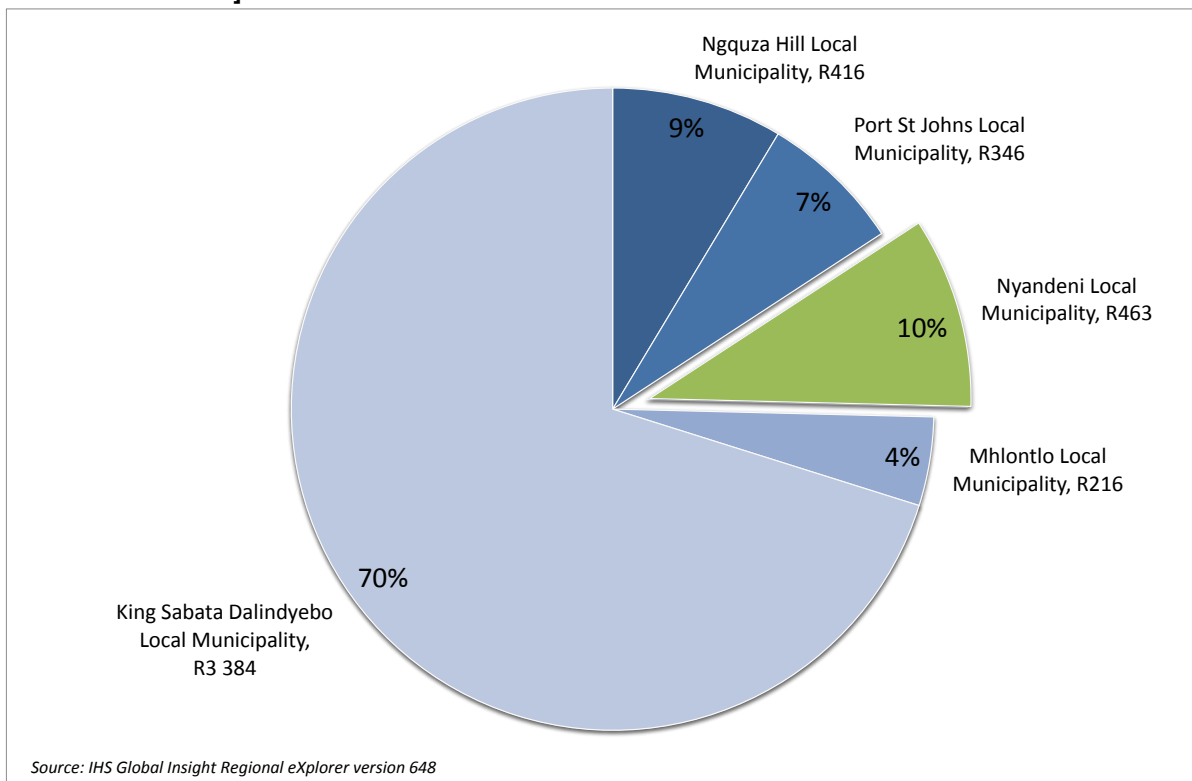
7.6 Formal Retail sales

Definition Annual retail trade sales by product type measure the total retail spend, distributed across spending categories, by all households within the region. The outputs are presented in units rand thousands. This measure represents consumption from the supply side (retail) perspective of the economy. Two important implications are thus:

- Only goods that are **sold by a shop** are counted as a sale. This measure therefore does not give an accurate account of *all* consumption in a region, particularly subsistence and inter-household transfer consumption.
- The sale is registered at the place of the sale, and not at the place of the household buying the good.

Formal retail trade in Nyandeni Local Municipality amounted to R463 million in 2011, which is 10% of the total formal retail sales within the O.R. Tambo District Municipality.

CHART 10. ANNUAL FORMAL RETAIL TRADE SALES BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011 [PERCENTAGE SHARE]



The majority of formal retail sales occur in the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality and amounts to R3.4 billion (70.1%), while the least – only R216 million (4.5%) is sold in the Mhlontlo Local Municipality.

7.7 Index of Buying Power

Definition | The Index of Buying Power (IBP) is a measure of a region's general capacity to absorb products and services. This measure is useful when comparing two regions in terms of their capacity to buy products. This general capacity depends on three factors:

- The size of the population.
- The ability of the population to spend, which is measured by total income.
- The willingness of the population to spend, which is measured by total retail sales.

The index values range from 0 to 1 (with the national equal to 1) and can be interpreted as the percentage of national buying power attributable to the specific region.

TABLE 14. INDEX OF BUYING POWER PER REGION, 2011

Variable	National Total	Eastern Cape	O.R. Tambo DM	Nyandeni LM
Population	50 252 369	6 873 100	1 407 374	302 201
Population - share of national total	100.0%	13.7%	2.8%	0.6%
Income (Rmill)	1 965 067	179 764	21 018	3 612
Income - share of national total	100.0%	9.1%	1.1%	0.2%
Retail (Rmill)	617 815	51 408	4 825	463
Retail - share of national total	100.0%	8.3%	0.8%	0.1%
Index	1.000	0.094	0.012	0.002

The Index of buying power suggests that only 0.2% of the national buying power is attributable to the Nyandeni Local Municipality, while 1.2% is attributable to the O.R. Tambo District Municipality.

8. Economy

4.1 Introduction

South Africa remains a dual economy with one of the highest inequality rates in the world, perpetuating poverty, inequality and exclusion. This situation is likely to be aggravated by the current fragile economy, low growth rate, and tight fiscal conditions.

This section presents a brief snapshot of Nyandeni's economy. It looks at the structure and performance of the economy, its features, and dynamics and investment trends in Nyandeni. The analysis deals with the size of Nyandeni economy; its performance and trends since 1994; the items that households in Nyandeni spend their money on. Household expenditure and its impact on economic growth is examined. In this section, Nyandeni economic sector analysis makes reference to selected key sectors which are major contributors to the economic activity of the municipality and drivers of Nyandeni economic growth. It also focus on the comparative advantage of Nyandeni local economy and looks at the extent to which the

economy of Nyandeni need to be diversified. The section starts with a world and domestic economic overview

4.2 *World economic outlook and domestic economic overview*

South African economy is relatively small and accounts for less than 1 per cent of global GDP. For a small open economy such as South Africa, which is dependent on foreign trade and attracting foreign savings to prop up domestic investment, the country will not be immune to external shocks such as the impact of the global financial crisis-induced economic slowdown.

The economic environment remains challenging both internationally and domestically. Weak growth in key emerging and developing economies such as China and Brazil may not be offset by the modest improvement in growth recorded in advanced economies (most notably the United States and Euro Zone). Furthermore, the risks to an already subdued economic outlook are firmly tilted towards the downside.

Domestic constraints such as electricity shortages, the twin fiscal and current account deficits and continued labour market concerns exacerbate the global pressures on the national economy. South Africa's economic growth forecasts for the 2016 to 2018 have been revised down, and risks remain to the downside.

Government continues to prioritise raising investment; improving labour relations, certainty and policy coordination; and making it easier to do business so that the South African economy is better placed to grow more rapidly in future. Expanded partnerships with business, labour and civil society to realise the objectives of the National Development Plan will be a key feature over the medium term. Nyandeni's economic developments and prospects are presents next.

4.3 Economic analysis of Nyandeni local municipality

4.3.1 Size of Nyandeni economy

According to Quantec regional data (2016), the estimated size of the Nyandeni local municipality economy in terms of total output was R5 972 million in 2015 and the break down is summarised below (See Table 11):

- The Intermediate Consumption Expenditure (ICE), that is the input cost to produce goods and services at constant 2010 prices, was estimated at R2 862 million
- The Gross Value Added (GVA) for all industries (difference between output and input) at constant 2010 prices was R3 110 million
- Quantec estimated the real compensation of employees in Nyandeni (constant 2010 prices) at R1 721 million. This is the amount received by workers in terms of wages and salaries.
- The Gross Operating Surplus was estimated at R1 371 million.

Selected key economic indicators from the National Accounts, 2015

	Real Gross value added at basic prices, R millions constant 2010 prices	Real Compensation of employees, R millions constant 2010 prices	Real Gross operating surplus, R millions constant 2010 prices	Real Output at basic prices, R millions constant 2010 prices
O.R.Tambo	20 299	11 603	8 283	38 935
Ngquza Hill	2 739	1 578	1 107	5 218
Port St Johns	1 112	681	413	2 101
Nyandeni	3 110	1 721	1 317	5 972
Mhlontlo	2 128	1 289	797	4 115
KSD	11 210	6 333	4 649	21 529
Eastern Cape	210 006	118 940	86 590	467 799

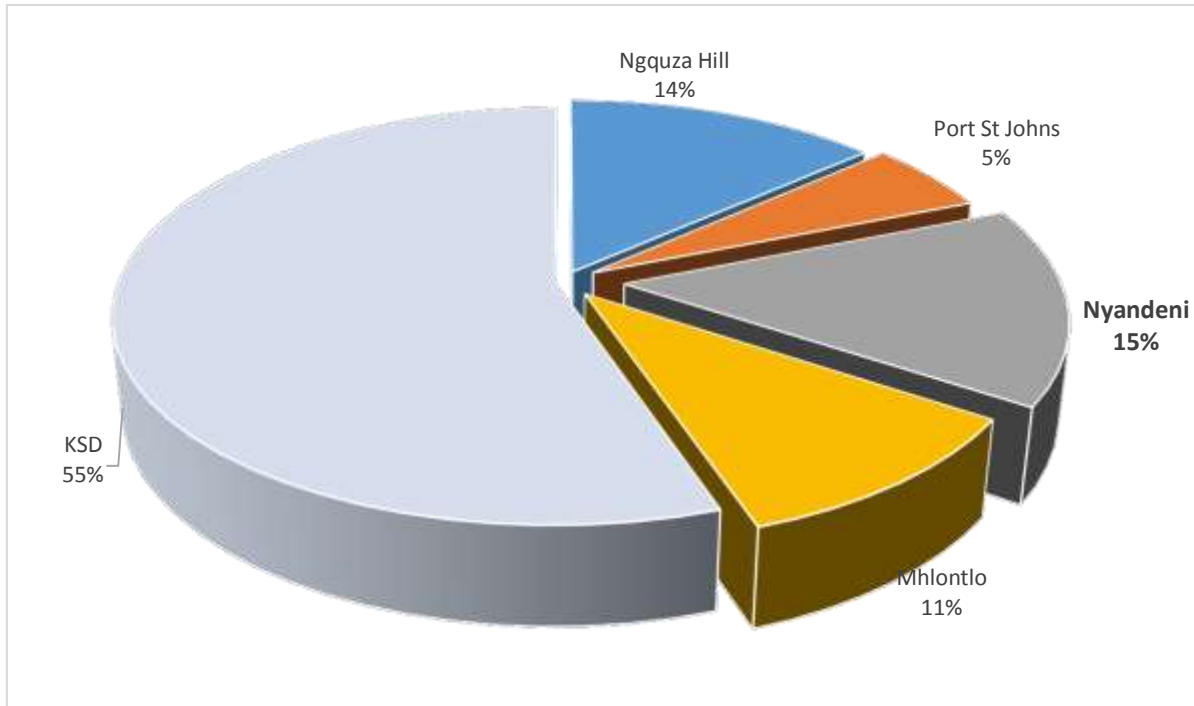
Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Table 11

Table 11 shows that KSD local municipality had the highest contribution to the District economy, followed by Nyandeni, Ngquza Hill, Mhlontlo and Port St Johns.

According to Quantec regional data, in 2015, Nyandeni contributed 15% to O.R. Tambo district grow value added (See Figure 5).

In 2015, Nyandeni contributed 8.6% to O.R. Tambo district economy



Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

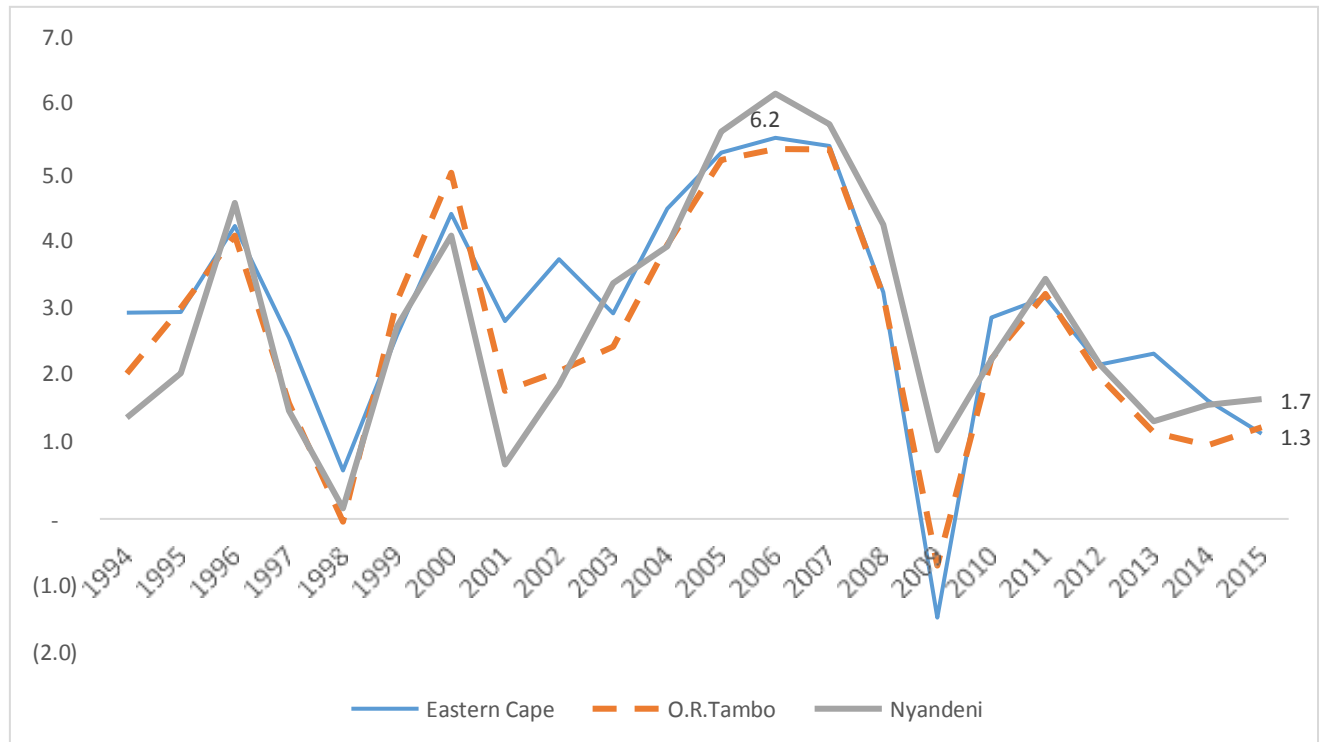
Figure 5

4.3.2 Nyandeni economic performance and trends: (1994-2015)

Looking at the percentage changes in real gross value added of the District, Figure 5 shows that Nyandeni local municipality followed a similar pattern as that of the O.R. Tambo district. The municipality was not much affected by the 2008/2009 economic meltdown compared to the province and other local municipalities in the province.

In 2015, Nyandeni gross value added grew by 1.7% compared to 5.7% attained a decade ago in 2005 (See Figure 6). The economic prospect of the municipality is difficult to predict. Looking at the provincial growth trajectory, the Eastern Cape economy remain fragile and unsustainable, hence It is anticipated that grow in Nyandeni will average below 2% until 2018.

Growth rate in real gross value added: 1994-2015



Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Figure 6

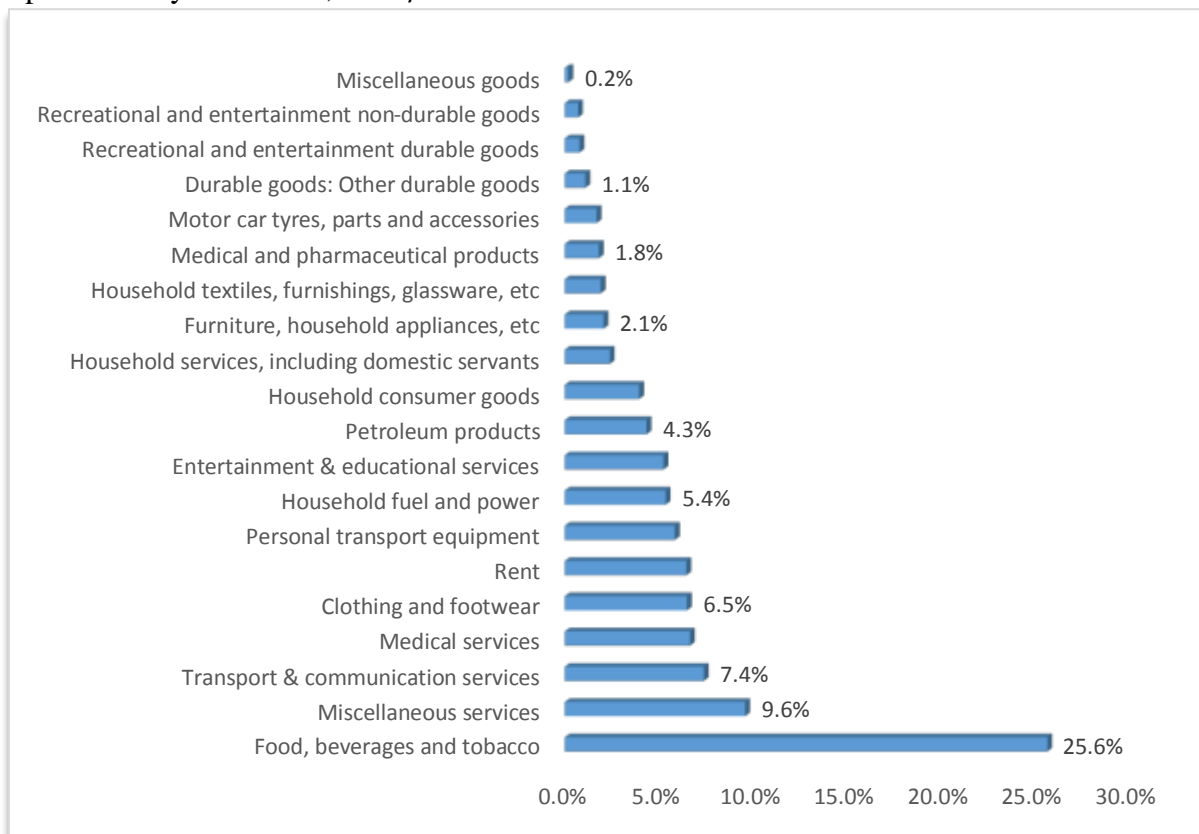
5.3.3. On what items do households in Nyandeni local municipality spend their money?

Consumption is vital to South Africa’s economy. According to the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), household consumption expenditure contributes about 60% to the GDP. Therefore, analysis of consumer behaviour and spending power in the country is important as it reveals how the economy depends on consumption expenditure.

Looking at final consumption expenditure by households, Figure 8 shows that households in Nyandeni spend a quarter of their income on food. This is in line with a study conducted by SAIRR. According to SAIRR (2015) the single biggest item of household expenditure is food, beverages, and tobacco, followed by transport and then housing. On average, South Africans spent 25.3% of their money on Food, beverages, and tobacco, with transport at 18.8%, while Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

took up 14.6% of household expenditure. Other notable expenditure are: Health (7.8%); Recreation, entertainment, and culture (4.2%); Furnishings, household equipment, and routine maintenance (6.0%); Hotels, cafés, and restaurants (2.6%); Education (3.4%) and Clothing and footwear (4.8%).

On what items do people in Nyandeni spend their money on? (Final consumption expenditure by household, 2015)



Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Figure 7

Comparing expenditure for low income (poor) households and high income (rich) households, SAIRR (2015) report shows that lower income households are likely to allocate 21.4% of expenditure on housing, versus 33.1% for higher income earners; Food: 33.5% vs 10.8%; Miscellaneous 9.2% vs 15.2%; Other 25.8% vs 23.0%; Transport 10.2% vs 17.8%. In Nyandeni, Transport and telecommunication is the third largest expenditure item.

As households become richer, they are more likely to spend on items such as insurance, savings, and medical care. It is striking that 25.4% of the

expenditure of the richest category of households goes to income tax as opposed to 0.8% of that of the poorest households. Poor households devote more of their expenditure to goods such as food and alcohol than rich households.

5.3.4 Household expenditure and its impact on local economic growth

The slower economic growth in Nyandeni in 2015 could largely be attributed to low household spending together with a moderation in employment growth, particularly in the private sector, along with a decline in the real private sector wage rate weighed on real disposable income and therefore consumer spending.

The macroeconomic environment in Nyandeni is expected to remain challenging for consumer spending. The hike in the interest rate in July last year continues to weigh on disposable income. Furthermore, the higher interest, higher inflation and slow employment growth constrain significantly consumer spending in the municipality. Also, a further depreciation in the Rand/Dollar exchange rate may offset the gains from the lower oil price and erode disposable income of the few elite who use private vehicle for transportation.

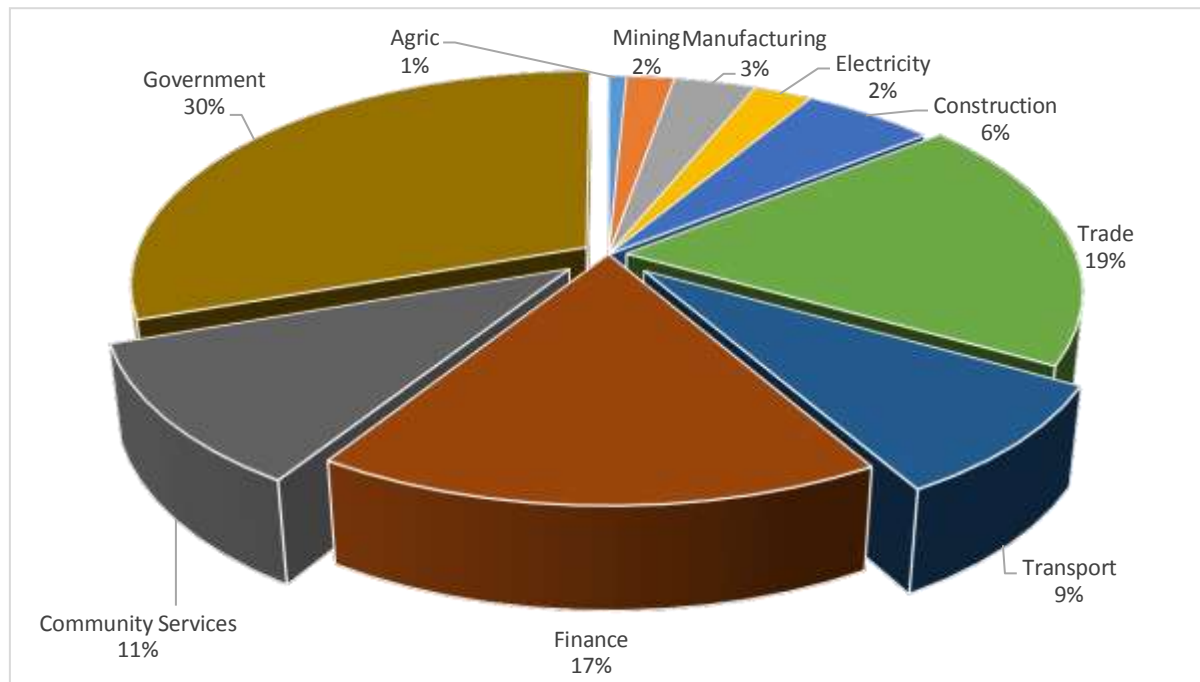
5.3.4. *Sector Analysis*

This section analyses Nyandeni economic sector and makes reference to selected key sectors which are major contributors to the economic activity of the municipality and drivers of Nyandeni economic growth.

Figure 9 shows that Government sector (30%) is the main contributor to Nyandeni economy. This is followed by Trade sector (19%) and Finance sector (17%). However, contribution by productive sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing is very negligible.

Table 12 provides a detailed breakdown of sub-sectors GVA in Nyandeni and how these sub-sectors grew since 1995 to 2015. Table 13 shows a detailed breakdown of sub-sectors compensation of employees. These two tables give a full picture of the sectors that contribute most to the economy of Nyandeni and the wages and salaries paid in each sub-sector.

Sectors contribution to GVA: Nyandeni, 2015



Source: Quantec, 2016

Figure 9

5.3.4.1. Agri-processing, a priority for Nyandeni LM

The Eastern Cape vision 2030 has identified agriculture-led growth and agricultural value chains as “clear-cut priorities for accelerated industrialization”. Nyandeni’s prioritisation of this sector will allow the municipality to benefit from growth opportunities in the region and beyond. Despite its relatively small direct contribution to GDP, the agricultural sector has been a mainstay of the Nyandeni’s economy and driver of economic development in this rural municipality. In rural, it is easy to focus on agriculture as a primary sector to will allow the majority of the people to

participate in the economy. An inclusive growth strategy through agriculture is presented below.

5.3.4.2. *Inclusive growth in Nyandeni should focus agriculture and manufacturing*

Economic growth should as a final outcome cause an improvement in the overall quality of life as measured by different socio-economic development indicators if the growth is inclusive. On the other hand, socio-economic improvements also benefit economic growth. Local government policies directly aimed at these improvements become agents of economic growth by creating conditions favourable to economic development. High potential sectors are identified so that government resources can be prioritised towards interventions in a small number of opportunities rather than spread across the board.

The economic contribution of primary agriculture is supported by various value chains: its linkages extend to agri-processing producers as intermediate inputs in the production of consumer goods and as backward linkages to its suppliers within the manufacturing and services sector. Increasing farmer participation in the full agriculture value chain via beneficiation of agricultural produce could stimulate inclusive growth and employment creation.

Key policy implications identified should include the benefits of having manufacturing as a growth sector is important. Particularly one with an export-orientation, ability to develop and transmit modern technology and capacity to create employment opportunities. In commodity production the agricultural value chain remains an important sector in which the region has a clear comparative advantage. Whilst real growth potential is currently dominated by agricultural produce and food value chain, there is still a need to add to existing value, and diversify the sector.

Nyandeni GVA: Sectors Trends 1995 - 2015

Real Gross value added at basic prices, R millions constant 2010 prices	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total	1 526	1 729	2 105	2 724	3 110
Primary sector	78	71	71	71	82
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20	15	13	19	22
<i>Agriculture</i>	10	9	7	9	11
<i>Forestry</i>	10	6	6	10	12
<i>Fishing</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	58	55	59	52	59
Secondary sector	109	128	185	283	340
Manufacturing	44	49	63	85	102
<i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	21	21	25	32	36
<i>Food</i>	4	4	5	7	7
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	18	18	20	25	29
<i>Textiles, clothing and leather goods</i>	1	2	3	6	8
<i>Textiles</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Wearing apparel</i>	1	1	2	5	7
<i>Leather and leather products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Footwear [QSIC 317]</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Wood and paper; publishing and printing</i>	7	7	7	9	10
<i>Wood and wood products</i>	6	6	6	6	7
<i>Paper and paper products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Printing, recorded media</i>	1	1	2	3	3
<i>Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic</i>	2	4	4	5	9
<i>Coke, petroleum products and nuclear fuel</i>	2	3	3	4	7
<i>Basic chemicals</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other chemical products</i>	0	1	1	1	1
<i>Rubber products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plastic products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other non-metal mineral products</i>	5	8	14	20	23
<i>Glass and glass products</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-metallic mineral products</i>	5	8	14	19	23
<i>Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment</i>	2	3	4	4	6
<i>Basic iron and steel products; casting of metal</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ferrous metal products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Structural metal products</i>	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Other fabricated metal products</i>	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	0	0	1	1	2
<i>Electrical machinery and apparatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electrical machinery</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Radio, television and communication apparatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional equipment</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Transport equipment</i>	2	1	1	1	2
<i>Motor vehicles, parts and accessories</i>	2	1	1	1	2
<i>Other transport equipment</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Furniture; other manufacturing</i>	3	3	4	7	9
<i>Furniture</i>	1	1	2	2	3
<i>Other manufacturing groups</i>	2	2	3	5	6
Electricity, gas and water	29	38	47	68	73
<i>Electricity and gas</i>	15	20	30	46	47
<i>Water</i>	14	18	17	22	26
Construction	36	41	75	129	165
Tertiary sector	1 339	1 530	1 849	2 370	2 688
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	320	356	400	501	572
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	306	339	375	462	532
<i>Catering and accommodation services</i>	14	17	25	38	41
Transport, storage and communication	117	145	196	228	254
<i>Transport and storage</i>	105	130	176	204	232
<i>Communication</i>	13	15	19	24	23
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	123	173	277	411	515
<i>Finance and insurance</i>	50	44	64	84	91
<i>Business services</i>	73	129	212	327	424
<i>Professional business services</i>	64	100	159	259	326
<i>Business activities n.e.c.</i>	10	29	53	68	97
General government	631	670	746	948	1 027
<i>National and Provincial government</i>	580	606	663	847	909
<i>Local government</i>	51	64	83	101	118
Community, social and personal services	147	186	230	283	319
<i>Education (Private)</i>	29	42	52	76	76
<i>Health and social work (Private)</i>	57	77	93	102	128
<i>Other community, social and personal services</i>	62	67	85	104	116
Total	1 526	1 729	2 105	2 724	3 110

Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Table 12

Nyandeni Compensation of employees: Sector Trends 1995 - 2015

Real Compensation of employees, R millions constant 2010 prices	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total	936	1 028	1 175	1 494	1 721
Primary sector	20	31	26	21	31
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	5	3	4	7
<i>Agriculture</i>	3	3	2	3	3
<i>Forestry</i>	2	1	1	2	4
<i>Fishing</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	14	26	23	17	25
Secondary sector	47	53	75	118	144
Manufacturing	18	19	23	41	54
<i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	7	7	8	13	17
<i>Food</i>	2	2	2	3	4
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	5	5	5	10	13
<i>Textiles, clothing and leather goods</i>	1	1	2	5	7
<i>Textiles</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Wearing apparel</i>	1	1	1	4	6
<i>Leather and leather products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Footwear [QSIC 317]</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Wood and paper; publishing and printing</i>	4	5	5	8	7
<i>Wood and wood products</i>	3	4	4	5	4
<i>Paper and paper products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Printing, recorded media</i>	1	1	2	3	3
<i>Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic</i>	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Coke, petroleum products and nuclear fuel</i>	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Basic chemicals</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other chemical products</i>	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Rubber products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plastic products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other non-metal mineral products</i>	2	2	3	6	9
<i>Glass and glass products</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Non-metallic mineral products</i>	2	2	3	5	9
<i>Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Basic iron and steel products; casting of metal</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ferrous metal products</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Structural metal products</i>	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Other fabricated metal products</i>	1	1	2	2	2
<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	0	0	0	1	2
<i>Electrical machinery and apparatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electrical machinery</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Radio, television and communication apparatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional equipment</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Transport equipment</i>	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Motor vehicles, parts and accessories</i>	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Other transport equipment</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Furniture; other manufacturing</i>	1	1	2	3	4
<i>Furniture</i>	0	0	1	2	3
<i>Other manufacturing groups</i>	1	0	1	1	1
Electricity, gas and water	7	12	18	19	20
<i>Electricity and gas</i>	4	7	13	14	12
<i>Water</i>	3	5	4	5	8
Construction	22	22	34	57	70
Tertiary sector	870	944	1 074	1 355	1 545
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	144	158	158	176	210
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	135	149	145	162	193
<i>Catering and accommodation services</i>	8	9	12	14	17
Transport, storage and communication	54	55	65	72	72
<i>Transport and storage</i>	45	48	57	61	62
<i>Communication</i>	9	7	7	11	10
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	46	61	87	126	181
<i>Finance and insurance</i>	23	19	27	35	45
<i>Business services</i>	23	41	60	90	137
<i>Professional business services</i>	17	20	33	56	81
<i>Business activities n.e.c.</i>	6	21	27	34	56
General government	531	555	622	812	882
<i>National and Provincial government</i>	497	513	566	750	805
<i>Local government</i>	35	42	56	62	76
Community, social and personal services	94	116	143	169	200
<i>Education (Private)</i>	13	20	25	33	35
<i>Health and social work (Private)</i>	26	36	44	45	59
<i>Other community, social and personal services</i>	54	60	74	92	106
Total	936	1 028	1 175	1 494	1 721

Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Table 13

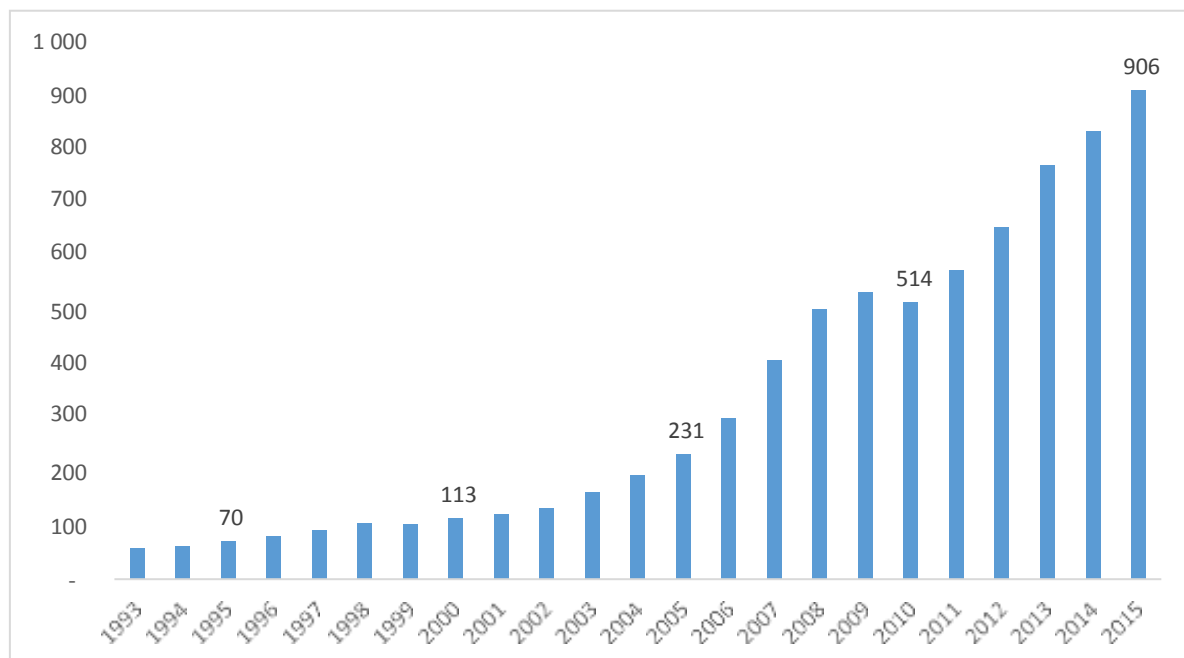
The sources of and constraints to high sustainable growth are closely linked to the sector composition of economic growth and the productivity- enhancing distribution of resources among industries. Outside of the broad services sector, agriculture and its associated processing industries, as well as building and construction, stand out for their revealed comparative advantage in Nyandeni. In Table

5.3.6. Investment trends in Nyandeni

Total Fixed Capital Formation is used as a measure of investment within an economy, and is comprised of government capital formation, private capital formation and public capital formation.

Investment in an area can be measured in terms of Gross Domestic Fixed Investment (GDFI) and/or Fixed Capital Stock (FCS). The total fixed investment provides an indication of investment within the economy into machinery, equipment, building and land.

GDFI: Gross fixed capital formation (R million), 2016



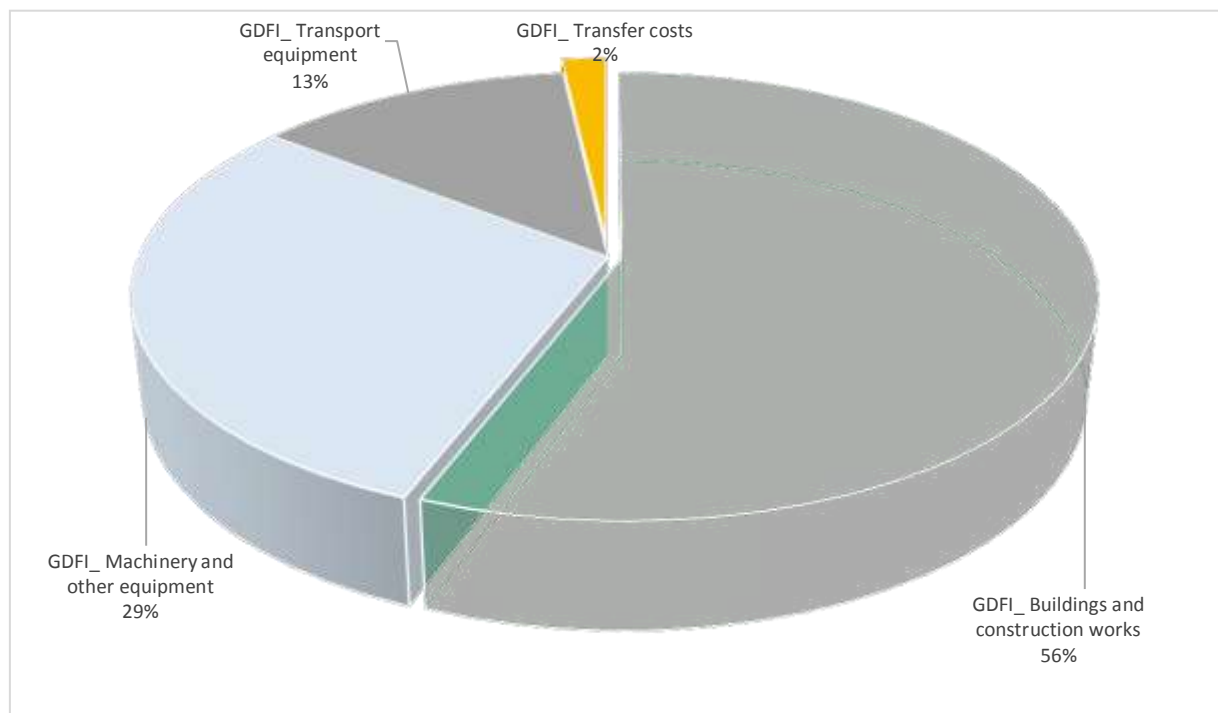
Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Figure 10

Figure 10 provides investment trends in Nyandeni since 1993 to 2015. According to Quantec regional data, the total nominal Gross Domestic Fixed Investment in Nyandeni has almost double every five years. In 2015, Nyandeni's Gross Domestic Fixed Investment amounted to R906 million, representing 16% of O.R.

Tambo district total investment. More than half (56%) of Nyandeni's Gross Domestic Fixed Investment is in buildings and construction works (See Figure 11).

Investment distribution in Nyandeni, 2015



Source: Quantec regional data, 2016

Figure 11

Due to lack of economic opportunities in Nyandeni municipality, entrepreneurs seem averse towards investing in corporations based in this municipality. Lack of infrastructure such as good roads, telecommunication systems, health care facilities,... do not motivate skilled labour and businesses to migrate in the district. Also poor infrastructure, in particular poor road networks, unreliable energy supply and insufficient

telecommunication facilities create high transaction costs and cause serious obstacles to operate effectively business in the area.

5.3.7 Comparative advantage of Nyandeni local economy

The municipality prides itself with its 20 km stretch coastline Mthatha Mouth to Mnenu, including 772 ha Hluleka Nature Reserve with six unperturbed and active beaches amongst which Mthatha Mouth and Mdumbu are internationally recognised. The Municipality shares part of the 6 day day hiking trail that traverses to and fro KSD to Port St Johns local Municipalities

Nyandeni Local Municipality's close proximity to the O.R. Tambo's economic hub Mthatha makes it an opportune municipality for expansion and future development. Nyandeni possess vast arable land allowing for economic development initiatives

The Municipality benefits from the R61 upgrade from Mthatha to Port St. Johns and the the N2 Toll road Corridor which is underway. Within the development Corridor stretching along R61 from Mthatha to Ntlaza lies a potential for a corridor development with a higher intensity of land use alongside. This it due to the proximity of three nodal elements of Ntlaza Junction , Libode and Mthatha (N2 Toll Road)

Mobility Routes: N2 R61, DR18030 road from R61 to Mthatha Mouth via Ngqeleni these routes carry passing traffic and provide access between local areas in Nyandeni and centres further afield.

It currently has eight (8) active Rural Service Centres) which have potential to grow as commercial nodes

The location quotient is an indication of the comparative advantage of an economy. It is used to identify those local industries that are producing more than is needed for local use and selling outside the region (exporting) and those that are not meeting local needs and are a source of consumption leakage (importing). Table 14 show the local municipalities' location quotients relative to the district (O.R. Tambo) municipality.

Local Municipality's location quotient relative to District Municipality (O.R. Tambo)

	O.R. Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlonlto	KSD
Total	-	1	1	1	1	1
Primary sector	-	1.58	1.72	1.28	2.39	0.44
Agriculture	-	1.54	1.13	0.54	3.49	0.49
Mining	-	1.63	2.43	2.19	1.09	0.39
Secondary sector	-	1.01	1.06	1.09	1.08	0.95
Manufacturing	-	1.11	0.78	0.83	1.58	0.93
Electricity	-	0.58	0.73	1.30	0.54	1.15
Construction	-	1.08	1.42	1.25	0.86	0.90
Tertiary sector	-	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.96	1.02
Trade	-	1.00	0.78	0.97	0.93	1.04
Transport	-	0.77	1.00	1.20	0.83	1.04
Finance	-	0.91	0.65	0.88	0.69	1.15
General government	-	1.04	1.19	0.98	1.07	0.96
Community services	-	1.06	1.18	1.05	1.18	0.92
Total		1	1	1	1	1

Source: Quantec, 2016

Table 14

When interpreting the data, a location quotient greater than 1.0 indicates that the local economy is self-sufficient, and may even be exporting the good or service of that particular industry. On the other hand, a location quotient less than 1.0 suggests that the region is not self-sufficient and might rely on imports the good or service.

According to Quantec regional data (2016), Table 14 shows that Nyandeni’s comparative advantage relative to the District is in mining, electricity, construction, transport and community services. Nyandeni’s disadvantages relative to the District are in Agriculture, Manufacturing, Trade, Finance and General government.

While location quotients can help you better understand your local economy, you should not rely solely on them for decision-making purposes. Users should keep the following in mind: The location quotient assumes that local productivity (output per worker) is the same as national productivity. One interpretation of a “high” location quotient might be that a particular industry is exporting.

5.3.8 *Diversification of Nyandeni local economy*

The Tress Index measures the level of concentration or diversification in an economy. An index score of zero represents a much diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates a high level of concentration. The economy of Nyandeni appears to be slightly more concentrated on few industry as it is the case for the District as a whole.

Tress index over 10 industries

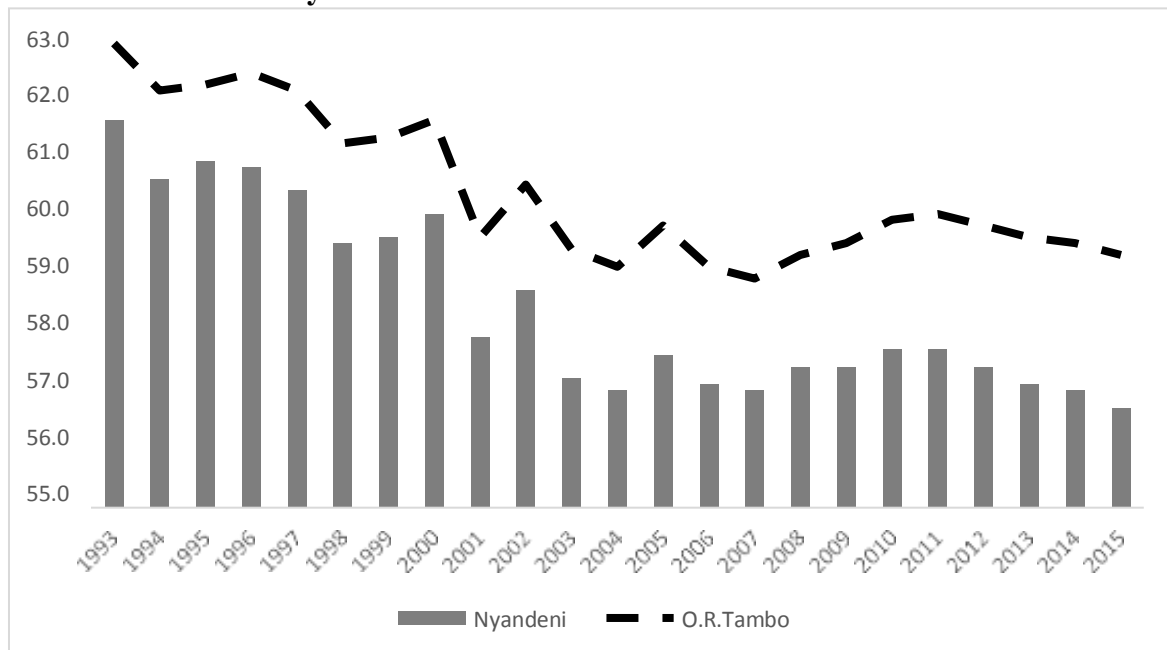
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
O.R.Tambo	62.2	61.6	59.8	59.9	59.3
Ngquza Hill	61.5	61.5	59.5	59.8	59.2
Port St Johns	63.9	63.0	60.0	60.4	59.3
Nyandeni	60.9	60.0	57.6	57.7	56.7
Mhlontlo	61.6	62.0	59.9	59.2	57.0
KSD	64.7	63.3	61.2	61.2	61.0

Source: Quantec, 2016

Table 15

According to Quantec Regional data (2016), the level of concentration in the District has gradually decreasing. This is an indication the District is gradually diversifying its industries (See Figure 12).

Tress index trend for Nyandeni and O.R. Tambo: 1993 to 2015



Source: Quantec, 2016 **Figure 12**

5.4 Conclusion

This section has analysed the economy Nyandeni. It showed that economic activities are concentrated solely in the tertiary sector. GVA contributions by value-add or productive sectors, such as agriculture and manufacturing, are very insignificant.

10 Social Infrastructure

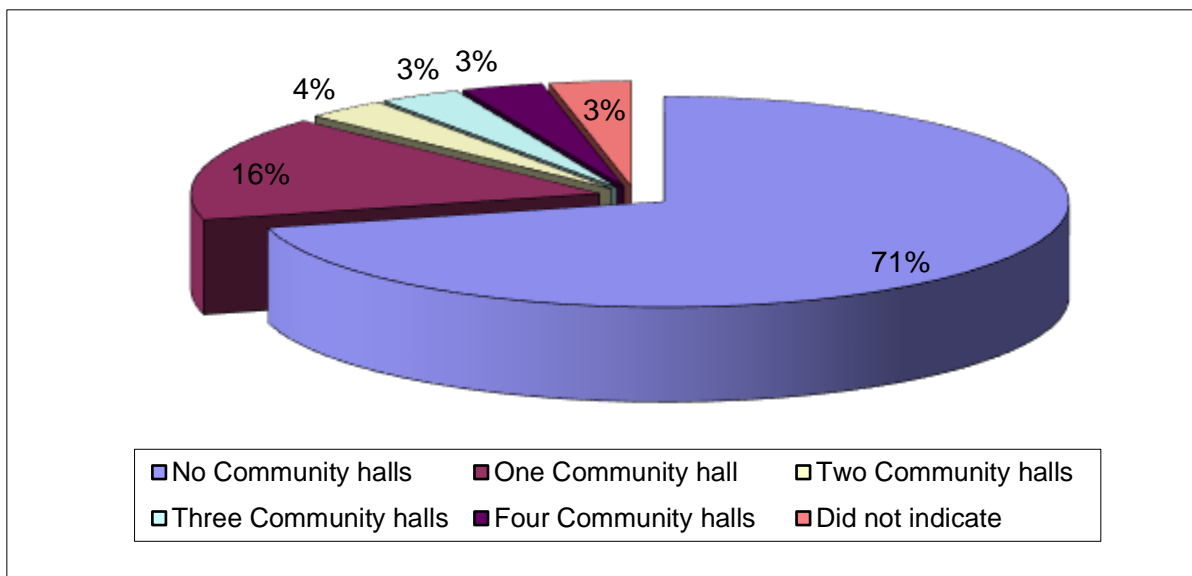
Social infrastructure is a subset of the infrastructure sector and typically includes assets that accommodate social services. Examples of social infrastructure assets include schools, universities, hospitals, prisons, libraries, community halls and community housing. Social infrastructure does not typically extend to the provision of social services, such as the provision of teachers at a school or custodial services at a prison.

COMMUNITY HALLS

(a) Average number of community halls in the various wards

(b)

One other aspect investigated through this study was that of community halls, their distribution, funders, personnel and security. The respondents were asked to indicate how many community halls they had in their wards. Their responses are shown in Figure 5 and illustrate that community halls are not very common in these communities. Actually, of all the wards that partook of this study, 22 (or 71%) of them do not have any community halls at all. Sixteen percent (5 wards) of the wards have one community hall each and these are wards 1; 11; 19, 20 and 31. As also illustrated in Figure 5, there are two wards (3%) with 3 and 4 community halls each and these are wards 6 and 21, respectively. Ward 17 did not indicate if there is a community hall or not in that particular ward whereas ward 24 has 2 community halls. In total, there are 14 Community Halls in the entire municipality.



The following community halls were constructed by various funders in the following wards, 01, 06, 07, 11, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 31.

PROPOSED PLANS

Build at least two Community Hall per annum including maintenance

LIBRARY SERVICES

The municipality has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Department of Sports, Recreation and Arts & Culture (DSRAC) to manage public libraries. There are 02 official public libraries (Libode ward 07 and Ngqeleni Town ward 21). There are 03 modular libraries established by DSRAC at Ward 04, 14, 20 and 25

The municipality took a decision to establish and support school/community libraries, to that effect the municipality is operating with 07 community/ school libraries (Ward 04, 11, 14, 18, 19, 24 and 31).

10.1 Educational services

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Include Prioritisation of SOPA

The municipality took a decision to contribute to the cognitive development of the child by making a provision of the child care facility, where a child will be developed emotionally, cognitively, morally, physical and social from birth to school going age.

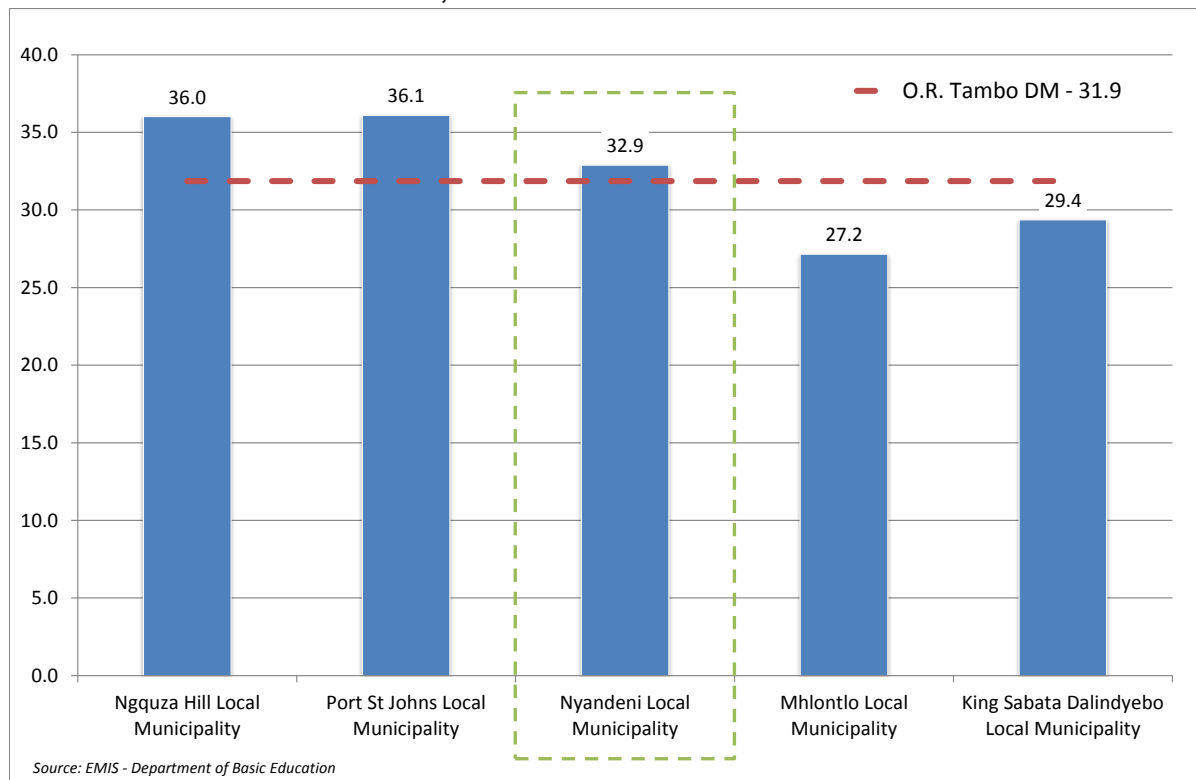
Distribution of ECDCs between different wards in the municipality (N=31)

Number of ECDCs per ward	Frequency	Total number of ECDCs	Wards	Number of villages
00	1	00	20	18
01	2	02	17; 19	19
02	0	00	-----	00
03	4	12	7; 9; 22; 23	23
04	7	28	1; 3; 4; 5; 15; 25; 30	66
05	4	20	10; 11; 12; 31	24
06	2	12	18; 24	21

Number of ECDCs per ward	Frequency	Total number of ECDCs	Wards	Number of villages
07	4	28	8; 26; 27; 29	54
08	1	08	16	10
09	0	00	-----	00
10	3	30	2; 6; 21	36
11	2	22	13; 28	19
12	1	12	14	10
TOTAL	31	174	31	300

To date the municipality has constructed 8 early childhood centres in the following wards 02, 04, 07, 10, 21, 25, 26, 28. Additional 2 ECDC's will be constructed in the 2014/2015 financial year

CHART 11. NUMBER OF STUDENTS FOR EACH EDUCATOR BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN O.R. TAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2012



In order to sustain growth in the number of learners, educators are necessary. In Nyandeni Local Municipality there is a total number of 3 251 educators/teachers which is equal to 33 learners to one educator, which is inline with the district municipality (32 learners per educator). Comparing that to the other local municipalities the Mhlontlo Local Municipality has the lowest ratio of 27 learners to one educator.

10.2 Healthcare facilities

Definition A healthcare facility is, in general, any location at which medicine is practiced regularly. Medical facilities range from small clinics and doctor's offices to emergency medical centres and large hospitals with elaborate emergency rooms and trauma centres. The healthcare facilities is summed in to categories:

- **Private facilities** – all facilities that is for-profit this includes private hospitals and private clinics. The not-for profit facilities also forms part of the private facilities, but is only non-medical sites.

- **Public facilities** – this includes general provincial facilities, provincial emergency services and any other department facilities

There is a total of 8252 healthcare facilities in South Africa, 6575 is in the hands of the government and 1677 in the private sector. The following summarizes the number of health facilities in the O.R. Tambo District Municipality and the Nyandeni Local Municipality.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011

Type	Number of health facilities		Facilities per 100,000 people	
	O.R. Tambo DM	Nyandeni LM	O.R. Tambo DM	Nyandeni LM
Private facilities	5	1	0.4	0.3
Public facilities	193	65	14.1	22.4
Total	198	66	14.5	22.7

Source: Health Information Systems Programme (HISP)

The Nyandeni Local Municipality has 33.7% of the total public facilities in the O.R. Tambo District Municipality. In the O.R. Tambo District Municipality there is a total of 14.5 healthcare facilities for every 100,00 people, while in Nyandeni Local Municipality a total of 22.7 healthcare facilities are available for every 100,000 people.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY BY TYPE OF FACILITY, 2011

Type	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	Nyandeni Local Municipality
Clinic	139	46
Community Health Centre	10	3
Correctional Centre	4	2
Crisis Centre	1	1
District Hospital	9	4
EMS Station	9	3
Mobile Service	14	6
Non-medical Site	3	-
Private Hospital	1	-
Provincial Tertiary Hospital	2	-
Psychiatry Service	3	1
Regional Hospital	1	-
Specialised Orthopaedic Hospital	1	-
Specialised TB Hospital	1	-
Total	198	66

Source: Health Information Systems Programme (HISP)

The above table is a breakdown of the type of healthcare facilities in the Nyandeni Local Municipality. The majority of health facilities are in the form of a clinic - 46 facilities or 69.7% of the total facilities in Nyandeni Local Municipality.

The number and quality of medical facilities in a country or region is one common measure of that area's prosperity and quality of life.

STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN LED ACTIVITIES (E.G. LED FORUM, BUSINESS CHAMBERS)

An LED forum was established and is functional. It sits on a quarterly basis. It serves as *“a Platform (institutional arrangement) where local residents (private organizations, government, state owned entities; Non Governmental Organisations (NGO’s), Community Based Organisations (CBO’s) such as Cooperative Association, farmers Association, the Business Chamber, the Local Tourism Organisation, the Taxi Association, the Informal Traders Association, traditional authorities within a particular locality gather, with an aim to share information and experiences, pool resources and solve problems.”*

The roles and responsibilities of the LED Forum

- Promote and facilitate partnerships between government, private sector, civil society and organized labour, for overall economic growth;
- Improve Integrated Economic Planning, through broad participation and coordination of key economic role players (*government, business, labor, NGO’s, CBO’s, etc*);
- Assist to identify and capitalize on local competitive advantage for territorial and sectoral economic development;
- improve the economic performance of the municipality, with respect to all its key sectoral aspects (*Tourism, Agriculture, Retail etc*);

In addition to the LED Forum an Economic Infrastructure cluster sits from time to time.

MECHANISMS FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION AND RETENTION FOR EXISTING BUSINESSES AND ATTRACTION OF FURTHER INVESTMENT?

The municipality has developed a **Retail Sector Strategy** as well as the **Small Towns Revitalization Strategy** which prioritises CBD development, infrastructure development and rehabilitation, land development and property management, economic development initiative such commercial trading infrastructure and facilities such as malls, urban agriculture warehouses to allow for investment attraction. A Local Economic Development Strategy which identifies key economic sectors has just been reviewed (2018)

Key other sector development strategies and plans that guide the development of the local economy have been developed, these include:

Local Economic Development Strategy reviewed in 2018

Tourism Development sector Plan reviewed in 2017

Agriculture Development Plan

Forestry development Plan

SMME and Cooperative development Strategy

Programs implemented by the municipality are in line with objectives of the strategies and plans

HAS THE MUNICIPALITY SET TARGETS FOR ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT E.G. SMME AND COOPERATIVES?

The SMME and Cooperatives Strategy identifies the following key area in support of the sectors:

- Creating a conducive regulatory and institutional environment for SMMEs development;
- Improving access to finance and business premises;
- Improving access to skills, markets and market exposure;
- Provision of bulk infrastructure to small businesses
- Municipality to facilitate access to all available sources of funds for SMMEs,
- Municipality to facilitate easy access to land and business premises for SMME development,
- to provide training to SMMEs via the existing training institutions and FET Colleges,
- To organise a small SMME fair such as SMME flea market once a year in the municipality where SMMEs can access market opportunities and meet with larger businesses to explore outsourcing opportunities; and
- To develop and roll out a mentorship programme in the Municipality.

Current initiatives of the municipality includes:

- Planning and designs for warehouses as part of trading infrastructure
- Holding atleast two (2) Flea Market Exhibitions and Show on an annual bases
- A Capacity building, empowerment and training program funded on an annual basis which forms part of the municipal SDBIP
- Has adopted one cooperative in the furniture manufacturing field for incubation
- SMME's and Cooperatives are being funded wherein ten (10) are supported annually.
- The municipality further assist by mobilizing funding from external funding sources to support small business development.

MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES (CWP/EPWP/ANY OTHER)

The municipality is implementing various CWP and EPWP program throughout its wards. It has managed to create opportunities and useful work 56 through EPWP and 1200 CWP opportunities

SMALL TOWNS REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

The municipality is currently implementing the following projects under the Small Towns Revitalization

- Surfacing of internal roads in Ngqeleni and Libode

- Installation of high must lights
- Construction of sidewalks
- Construction of transport hubs in Libode and Ngqeleni
- Construction Informal trade infrastructure
- Feasibility studies for warehouses

Most of the projects are implemented in collaboration with the Office of The Premier.

POLICIES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT E.G. INFORMAL TRADING POLICY ETC.

The development of the Retail sector strategy considered both formal and informal trading sectors

The municipality has been able to provide street trading facilities for informal traders

Currently the municipality is construction informal traders stall as part of the development of the transport hubs for Libode and Ngqeleni

A licensing system is being used to ensure protection of Informal traders from illegal traders

A street trading bylaw has also been developed to this effect

CHAPTER 3: THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Preparation and Adoption

The 2017-2022 Spatial Development Framework was crafted and is to be adopted by Council by the **30 June 2019** as key component of the integrated development plan. It is five a year horizon plan that guide and inform spatial planning processes and key decisions.

The formulation of a Spatial Development Framework Plan is a legal requirement, which every Municipality must adhere to as part of their Integrated Development Planning process (IDP). Refer: Section 26 (e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000).

SDF REVIEW PROCESS

3.1 Purpose of Spatial Development Planning

The purpose of formulating a Spatial Development Framework Plan for Nyandeni is to provide the municipality and other development agencies with a tool to assist them in making development decisions, which ensures that land in Nyandeni is used and managed appropriately and that sustainable development decisions and practices are implemented.

The Spatial Development Framework essentially creates a map “picture” of what the Nyandeni area will look like in the future in accordance with the Municipality’s vision and objectives, developed during the IDP process.

In so doing the purpose of the plan is to provide a spatial policy framework:

- To direct development agencies in decision making which directly or indirectly impacts on the Municipal area.
- To direct private and public investment to areas in that would ensure the most sustainable return of investment.
- To guide development in a spatially efficient way, ensuring linkage and alignment to regional and national development policies and programmes.
- Which in response to locally specific trends and dynamics in Nyandeni, directs investment to areas of greatest potential and to target areas of greatest need to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth.
- This proposes strategic options to improve linkages within Nyandeni and beyond its boundaries to stimulate effective and sustainable integrated development.



3.2 Legal Framework for the SDF

Chapter 4; Part A to E of SPLUMA outlines requirements of SDF's at National, Provincial and at Municipal level with various sections providing prescription for each sphere of government with regard to the SDF preparation and content, section 12 of SPLUMA specifically requires that all spheres of government compile SDF's for their areas of jurisdiction; Part E provides for the preparation and content of a Municipal SDF. Part E defines the status of a SDF.

The NLM SDF will serve as a strategy to interpret and represent the Spatial Development Vision of the municipality. The vision must be designed to enable sustainable development throughout the municipality while the planning process will address the challenge to balance imperatives of economic efficient, social and environmental integrity. Furthermore, SPLUMA section 20 provides that Municipal SDF's, must be prepared as part of a municipality's Integrated Economic Development Plan in accordance with section 26 (e) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 (MSA). In the past many municipalities, have developed SDF's, either in silos or supported (technically and/or financially) by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) or by their respective provinces. Different SDF development approaches were applied depending on who was managing or has been contracted to undertake the project.

In 2010 DRDLR commissioned the development of Comprehensive SDF Guidelines as a response to the current modus-operandi. The process of developing the guidelines was extensive and inclusionary. All relevant stakeholders were consulted, and the comments received were instrumental in shaping the final product. These

guidelines will form part of the SPLUMA regulations in as fast as the development of SDF's concerned. These guidelines have been implemented and tested since their development to ascertain their effectiveness in addressing the current challenges and shortcomings with regards to the development process and the content of the SDF's.

The national government and provincial spheres of government and each municipality must prepare spatial development frameworks that:

- Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority;
- Are informed by a long-term spatial development vision statement and plan;
- Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sectors of government;
- Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
- Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- Provide clear and accessible information on the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion of integration into the spatial planning, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- Address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- Identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- 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.
- Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;
- Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources; and
- Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

The SDF must give effect to the development principles contained in the Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 including:

- Spatial Justice
- Spatial Sustainability
- Efficiency
- Spatial Resilience; and
- Good Administration

3.3 Nyandeni Development Nodes

In order to plan efficiently, there needs to be a focus on investing resources in areas of opportunity in order to create maximum impact, there needs to be certain structuring elements to give guidance to develop and spatial planning. For the Nyandeni's Municipality Spatial Development Framework there are four Spatial Structuring Elements that can guide spatial development and decision-making in the town and these elements include: -

- Nodes,
- Corridors
- Urban Edge,
- Settlement Edges

Nodes' are generally described as "areas of mixed use development, usually having a higher intensity of activities involving retail, transportation, office, industry and residential land uses."



These are the places where most interaction takes place between people and organisations, enabling most efficient transactions and exchange of goods and services. Nodes are usually located at interchanges to provide maximum access and usually act as catalysts for new growth and development.

Nodes are those places where people and transportation routes congregate. The goal of the municipality is to have a "compact, transit-orientated, pedestrian-friendly area where high concentrations of residential, employment, retail and other uses" are located. Nodes area generally located where two or more transit routes intersect.

Major nodes area places where there is a perceived area of continuous activity surrounded by a building density that supports it, whereas minor nodes are areas where activity and density are anticipated to increase over time

The table below provides a summary of the nodal regions within the Nyandeni Municipality which is aligned to the Provincial and District SDF:-

	Primary Node	Secondary Node	Tertiary Node	Rural Service Centre	Tourism/ Coastal Node	Future Metro Region
Libode	✓					✓
Ngqeleni	✓					
Ntlaza Junction		✓				
Corona			✓			
Canzibe		✓				
Nyandeni				✓		
Kop Shop				✓		
Marubeni			✓			
Ngongweni				✓		
Entshiuni Junction				✓		
Mthatha Mouth					✓	
Coffee Bay					✓	
Presley Bay					✓	
Lwandile					✓	
Hluleka					✓	

3.4 Development Corridors

A “Development Corridor” is normally used to symbolise the area where important economic activities are to be encouraged along a particular transport route. There is often difficulty in stakeholder perceptions regarding the term ‘corridor’ and the purpose of such planning tool. It is proposed that the use of the term ‘transport route’ be adopted in future because it places emphasis on the transportation activity, which is critical for economic clusters to grow in both urban and rural environments;

The types of corridors have been identified within the municipality:-

- Primary Corridor
- Secondary Corridor
- Tertiary Corridor

- Tourism Corridor

What is important to understand, is that the corridor needs not take the form of a continuous integrated band of activity. At points of highest access along the central spine, development will be more intense and of a higher order while at locations of lower access, lower intensity development or even part of a natural open space network may be found.

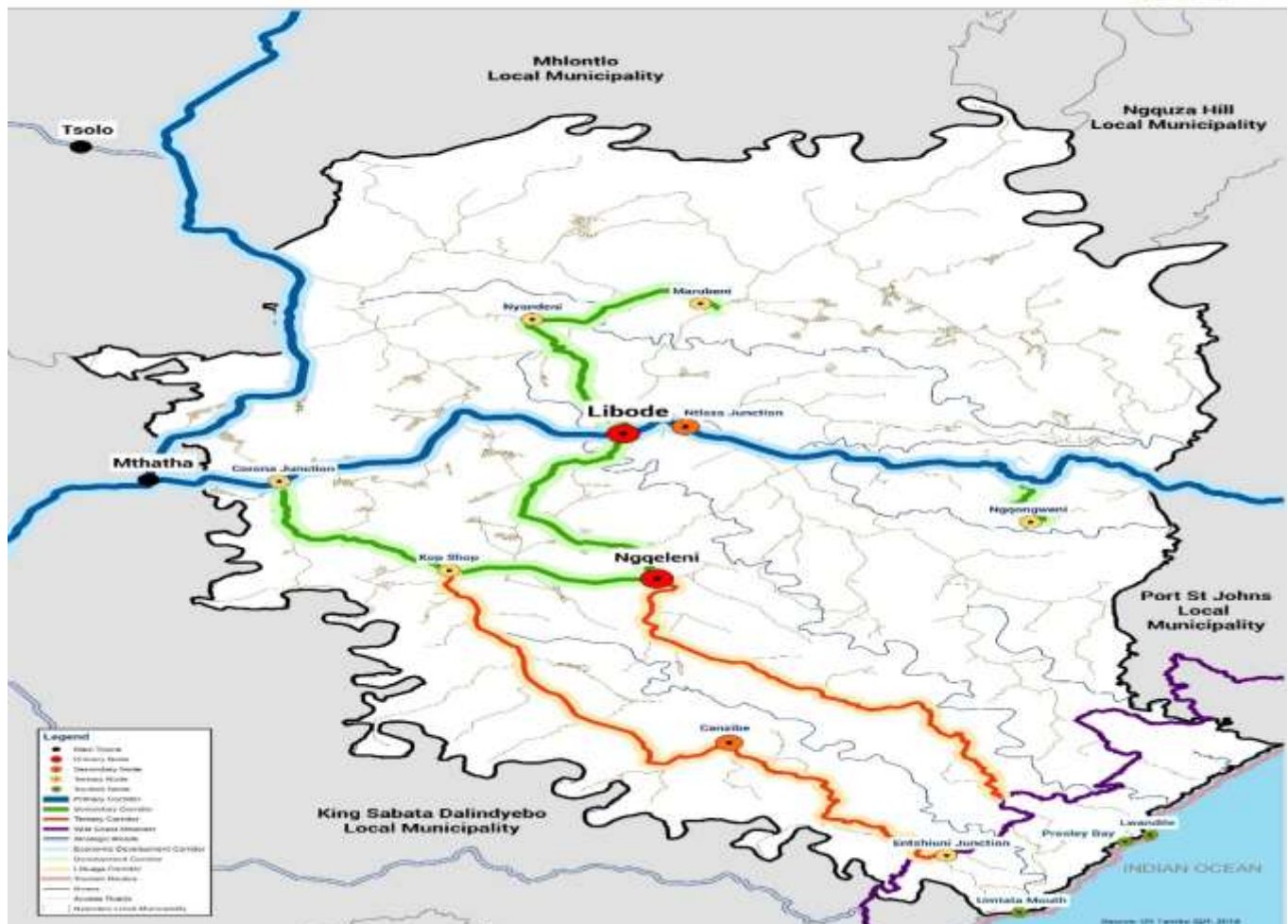
Corridor Type	Route Name
Primary Corridor	East – West Corridor (R61/ Proposed N2 Toll Route)
Economic Corridor	North - South Corridor (N2)
Secondary Corridor	North – South Linkage (Nyandeni to Ngqeleni)
Development Corridor	West – East Linkage (Nyandeni to Marubeni)
	North – South-East Linkage (Corona to Kop Shop)
Tertiary Corridor	East – West Linkage (Ngqeleni to Kop Shop)
	North -South Linkage (Kop Shop to Entshiuni Junction)
Linkage Corridor	North – South Linkage (Ngqeleni to Wild Coast Meander)
Tourism Corridor	East – West Corridor (Wild Coast Meander)



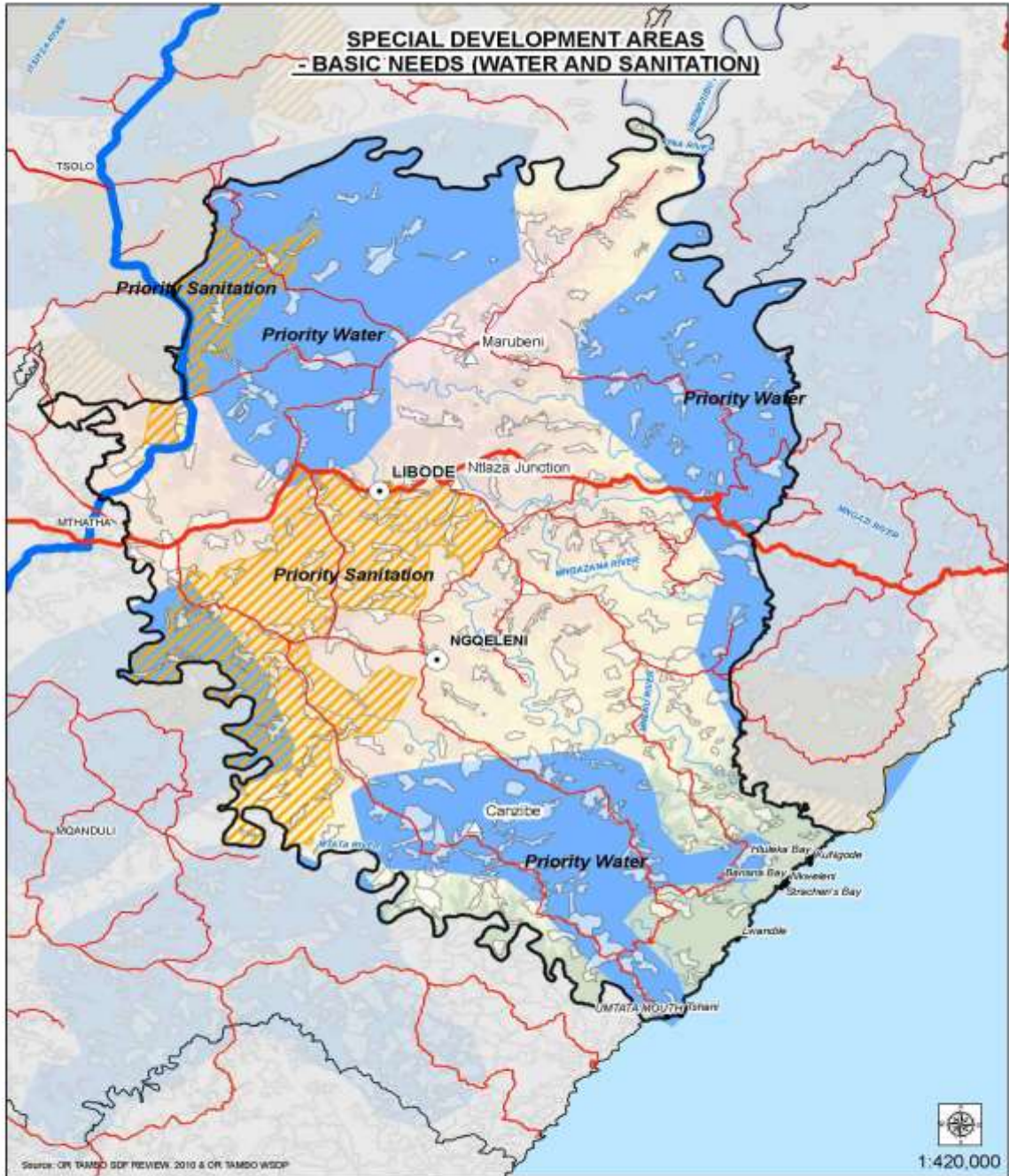
NYANDENI SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
LINKAGES



TSHANI
Tshani Spatial Development Framework



**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS
- BASIC NEEDS (WATER AND SANITATION)**



Source: OR TAMBO GDP REVIEW, 2010 & OR TAMBO WSCP

Legend

PRIORITY AREAS

-  Sanitation
-  Water



Date: March 2011
Project Ref: U0208/Agri/Inf/02P

LOCAL SDF PROPOSALS

INGOCELENI

- 1. Residential
- 2. Commercial
- 3. Industrial
- 4. Public Use
- 5. Agricultural
- 6. Forestal
- 7. Pastoral
- 8. Recreational
- 9. Environmental
- 10. Water
- 11. Energy
- 12. Infrastructure
- 13. Transportation
- 14. Telecommunications
- 15. Other



Scale 1:5,000



BIOREGIONS
 In terms of the Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004), the Minister in the MEC for recreational status in a province may determine a geographic region as a bioregion for the purposes of the Act and publish a plan for the management of biodiversity in that region.

SUSTAINABILITY
 There is an obligation for government on the one hand to promote rural development, poverty alleviation and service delivery and on the other hand to ensure that the sixth natural capital of the Province is sustainably used and conserved without both current and future generations may benefit.

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS
 Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning.

The EBCBP developed two maps, one showing terrestrial (land-based) CBAs (see Map 1), and the other showing aquatic (freshwater) CBAs (Map 2). The map of terrestrial CBAs was compiled by undertaking a systematic biodiversity planning analysis and adding all biodiversity priority areas identified by other systematic biodiversity planning projects (such as STEP) in the Province. The following Table identifies recommended land-use objectives for Biodiversity Conservation.

TABLE A: Recommended Land-Use Objectives

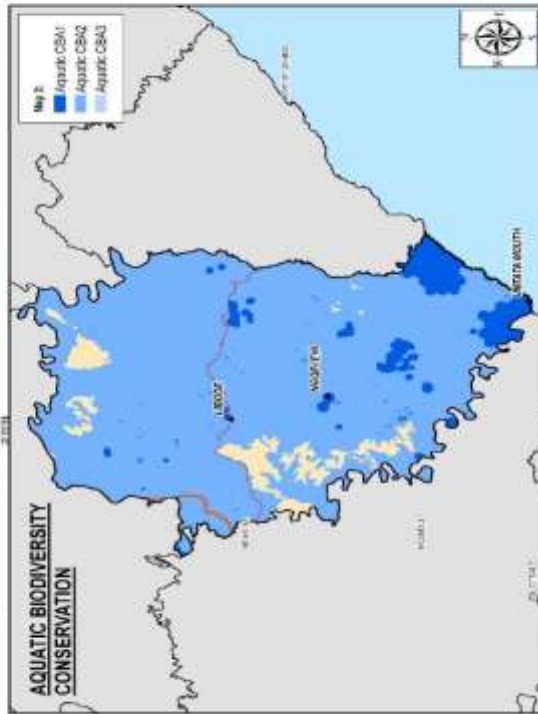
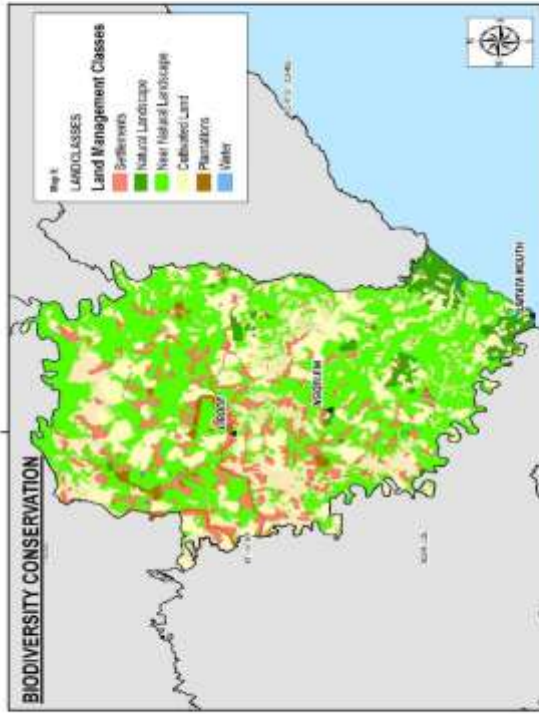
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conservation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Game farming	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commercial livestock	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commercial livestock ranching	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dry land cropping	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Impaired cropping	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Dairy farming	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Timber	No	No	Conditional	Yes
Settlement	No	No	Conditional	Yes

Aquatic CBAs were identified on the basis of sub-quality commitments, addressing the linkages between catchments, riparian rivers and sensitive estuaries. Pivotal sites were identified through a systematic conservation planning analysis.

Why conserve biodiversity?
 Biodiversity provides us with clean water, air and soil, as well as medicinal plants, biofuels, food products from fishing, hunting and wildflowers, building materials and timber. Past uses stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. All of these are vitally important to human well-being. Biodiversity also contributes significantly to our livelihoods. The basic beauty of the Province provides valuable products for the tourism and wildlife industry with potential to generate considerable economic returns from nature reserves, game farms and hunting lodges. At the global scale, we are dependent on nature, particularly forests, to absorb the carbon dioxide that we generate, and to regulate the climate. All of these resources depend directly on biodiversity.

Recommended Land Uses
 Some land use types have a much greater negative impact on biodiversity than others. For instance, timber plantations and urban settlement are much more damaging to biodiversity than livestock and low-impact tourism activities. To further

Developed by: Strategic Planning and Policy
 Prepared by: Strategic Planning and Policy
 Date: August 2007
 Version: 1.0
 ISBN 978-1-4001-2403-8



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

NYANDENI PRECINCT PLAN

Nyandeni Precinct Plan was commissioned by the Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council herewith referred as (ECSECC) and completed in 2012. The study identifies 3 areas namely;

- *Central Business District (CBD) of Ngqeleni*
- *Mthatha Mouth to Mdumbi River*
- *Lwandile/Presley Bay*

Objectives and Strategies

<p>2. Provide a clinic for the community of Ngqeleni</p>	<p>The nearest hospital is Canzibe Hospital, in Mgodweni location, 30 km away from Ngqeleni.</p> <p>An appropriate site has been allocated for a clinic in Ngqeleni Town.</p>
<p>3. Identify the strategic areas of opportunity that should be the focus areas for capital investment in engineering services infrastructure.</p>	<p>This is the mapped CBD area that will facilitate medium density developments and intense economic activity.</p> <p>Maintain the proposed urban edge for the next 10 years or more until such time that the area has been developed to its full potential and densified to its full potential.</p>
<p>4. Improve road quality by undertaking road maintenance and/or rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Tar the two main roads. Namely: King George and Armstrong street. And provide wide pavements that facilitate random street trading as well as people walking with their goods.</p>
<p>5. Implementation of a well designed stormwater system that will reduce damage to road infrastructure.</p>	<p>This will be costly and will disturb the everyday functioning of the town therefore careful planning is required and appropriate times for road works.</p>
<p>6. Implement a comprehensive land use management system for the municipality. This will lead to investment and development in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>Channel development into a system of nodes and corridors, in accordance with the principles of the National Spatial Development Perspective.</p>
<p>7. Unlocking of strategic land.</p>	<p>Support and develop strategic locations that contain the right characteristics to enable sustainable economic development and which contribute to the overall spatial efficiency and sustainability.</p> <p>Identify vacant land parcels which will have 1st priority in terms of development and thereafter identify other land parcels that would facilitate ideal developments for the betterment of the town. Those land parcels would then need to be acquired from the municipality or bought from private owner.</p>

Nggeleni Nodal Precinct identifies the following development priorities

- Construction of a Tourism Information Centre to cater for the needs of tourist travelling through the town
- Tourism Sector Plans
- Resources (Skilled Professional)
- Preparation of Business Plans
- Detail Urban design guidelines
- Tourism and Direction Signage
- Redevelopment of Taxi Rank with facilities
- Upgrading of water supply

Development Priorities – Mthatha Mouth/Mdumbi

- Detail Urban design guidelines
- Application for funding for township establishment
- Tourism and Direction Signage
- Marketing and investment opportunities
- Upgrading of the main access road
- Upgrading of water supply
- Upgrading of sanitation
- Development of Hotel/Lodge
- Development of Caravan Park'
- Development of two resort areas

Development Priorities – Lwandile/Presley Bay Node

- Upgrading of the main access road
 - Tourism signage and marketing
 - Township Establishment
 - Upgrade of water supply
 - Upgrade of sanitation
 - Development of Hotel/lodge
 - Development of two resort area
 - Development of Caravan Park
-

Local Spatial Development R61 Corridor/Ntlaza & Libode

Objective of the LSDF

- Manage development, upgrade the CBD and Ntlaza Junction area, improve the quality of life, give access to basic services, social facilities and create employment opportunities.
- Upgrading of infrastructure to support the growing transport services and new development initiatives.
- Manage use of natural resources.
- Identify and develop adequate land and services for existing and new communities.
- Create higher density settlements.
- Promote development along major transport routes and in close proximity to services.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
▶ Ntlaza Junction situated at a transport interchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High dependency rate on the local government sector. ▶ Low levels of employment and income, which results in limited buying power. 	▶ Densification of residential areas is encouraged.	▶ Predominant residential component, instead of a more business orientated centre.
▶ Libode regarded as the economic hub of Nyandeni Local Municipality.	▶ No legislation in place to control development.	▶ Ntlaza Junction prioritized for education facilities, primary health care facilities, businesses and other social facilities.	▶ No projects to upgrade roads and stormwater in Libode.
▶ Vacant land within the town of Libode is available for development.	▶ Infrastructure backlog.	▶ Road access to and from Ntlaza Junction prioritized for maintenance.	▶ Water shortages in Libode, particularly in dry seasons.
▶ Favourably located on R61 en-route to the National N2 Road and the coast.	▶ Existing gravel roads, with no formal stormwater infrastructure.	▶ R61 identified as a 'Primary Activity Corridor' with the potential of being developed as a 'development corridor'.	▶ Illegal dumping of refuse by the Municipality at the unlicensed waste disposal site.
▶ Proposal by SANRAL to upgrade interchanges along the R61 into Libode.	▶ Water demand is higher than the existing supply of water in Libode.	▶ Relatively high youthful population which reduces the dependency ratio.	▶ No formal taxi embayments along the R61 at Ntlaza Junction.
▶ Proposal to construct a Waste Water Treatments Works for Libode.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No formalised waterborne sewerage infrastructure. ▶ Poor sanitation services may cause water pollution. 	• Opportunity to provide land tenure to those settled at Ntlaza Junction.	▶ Rainwater tanks are main supply of water at Ntlaza Junction.
▶ Electricity supplied by Eskom and is currently being	▶ Little opportunities for employment poses a	▶ Opportunity to prevent haphazard	▶ Non-existent refuse removal

upgraded to increase the supply.	threat to development.	development at Ntlaza Junction.	service at Ntlaza Junction, which is an environmental hazard.
----------------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------	---

INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

⦿ Upgrading of the R61

- > Interchange at the eastern access road into Libode
- > Overpass at the currently closed off access near the NLM offices, including pedestrian ramps and public transport bays
- > Relocation of the western intersection to Libode with the introduction of auxiliary turning lanes
- > Pedestrian bridge at the school along the R61- Libode
- > Central median island along the R61- Ntlaza junction
- > The introduction of a roundabout at the hospital with the relocation of the access to the hospital off the side road at Ntlaza junction
- > The formalization and redevelopment of the public transport facilities along the R61 in the vicinity of the Ntlaza junction
- > Rationalization of intersections at the Ntlaza junction

Public Transport Facility in Libode

- ⦿ Surfacing and demarcation of the rank
- ⦿ Formalization of the informal trading areas
- ⦿ Provision of adequate shelters for both informal traders and commuters
- ⦿ Dedicated wash bays
- ⦿ Ablution and office facilities
- ⦿ Adequate municipal services such as water, sewerage, electricity, refuse removal, etc

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

ROADS, STORM WATER AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Adoption

The Storm Management Plan for Ngqeleni and Libode Towns was adopted by Council on 31 May 2013 and covers the following areas;

Storm Water Management

Scope of Study

The study has the following aim:

- Review existing storm water reports, storm water maps, studies, soil maps, and other rainwater data.
- Review available drainage information in the study area.
- Identification of any storm water hazards/flood risks within the study area.
- Evaluation of potential implementation constraints and development of possible storm water drainage mitigation. Provide relevant information for the planning and design of future storm water drainage and furniture.
- Provide suitable detailed storm water layout and cost estimates.

Objective of Study

- This storm water management plan has the following objectives:
- To protect all life and property from damage by storm water and floods.
- To prevent or better manage erosion of soil by water.
- To improve the quality of life of the Libode Town and the affected surrounding communities.
- To conserve the natural environment and to protect and enhance water resources in the catchments.

Study area observations and discussion

Flood Risk

The current state of development tends to reduce the natural rainfall infiltration and increase storm runoff in areas where there is less or no permeability. Downstream flood damage risks will increase unless adequate management of flood runoff is provided by the municipality either collectively and/or individually.

The design of the major storm water system must address this issue as far as possible, but it is important to note that each type of land-use and its associated runoff must be catered for in the process of design such that the current state of development's flood risks are no greater than the future development flood risks.

The hydrological analysis will advise the degree to which the municipality will have to provide adequate storm water drainage to ensure that flooding risks are minimized even after land-use changes in the process of development.

Storm water Management Philosophy

The major storm water system consists of culverts, pipe conduits. It includes V-drains and natural beams to control storm water. Roadways and their associated drainage structures may form part of the major storm water system if they result in a significant deflection of storm water from its natural overland flow path.

The minor storm water system consists of any measures provided to accommodate storm water runoff within sites and road reserves and convey the runoff to the major storm water system. These measures include conduits, berms, channels, road verges and small watercourses. Storm water runoff should not be concentrated to an extent that would result in any damage to the environment during storms with a probability frequency more than 1:10 years and would result in only minor, repairable damage in storms with a probability frequency more

than 1 in 20 years. All elements of the built and natural environment must be able to withstand a 1: 20 year storm event without significant consequential loss and risk to property and life. Note that a “storm frequency” equates to a “probability of occurrence” of a storm event that should be used to assess the annual budget or insurance provision for remedial works, should the event occur.

In all catchments, the water courses and built storm water infrastructure must be maintained in a clean state, free of any rubbish, debris and matter likely to pose any pollution threat to the lower reaches of the water courses.

The Storm water Management Philosophy for the Nyandeni Local Municipality encourages residents, technical officials and property owners to do the following:

- Maintain adequate ground cover at all places and at all times to negate the erosive water.
- Prevent concentration of storm water flow at any point where the ground is susceptible to erosion.
- Reduce storm water flows as much as possible by the effective use of attenuating devices.
- Ensure that their land-use practices do not increase the rate of storm water flow above that which the natural ground can safely accommodate at any point in the sub-catchments.
- Ensure that all storm water control infrastructure are kept in a safe and aesthetic manner in keeping with the overall environment landscape for the area.

Storm water Runoff Control

When formal underground storm water systems are provided in the overall municipality for the acceptance of storm water drainage from private properties, it is important that the peak runoff rate from private properties do not exceed the hydraulic capacities of the elements in the major storm water system. The following are general guidelines for storm water control from private properties.

Buildings

- a) Any building will inevitably result in some degree of flow concentration, or deflection of flow around the building.
- b) The owner shall ensure that the flow path of the storm water on his site is adequately protected against erosion and is sufficiently roughened to retard storm water flow to the same degree, or more, as that found in the natural
- c) Where the construction of a building causes a change in the natural environment of the site that might result in soil erosion, the risk of soil erosion by storm water must be eliminated by the provision of approved artificial soil stabilisation devices, or alternative grassing suited to the changed conditions on the site.
- d) Where a piped storm water system exists, an on-site storm water drainage system should be connected to this external system. Any inlet to a piped system shall be fitted with a screen, or grating to prevent debris and refuse from entering the storm water system. This must be done immediately on installation of the pipe system.
- e) No building works, earthworks, walls or fences may obstruct or encroach on a watercourse inside or outside the site without approved plans that do not compromise the objectives of the Storm water Management Plan. Pre-development state of the site.

Roof Drainage

- a) Building designs must adopt the One-Planet-Living-10 principles and rainfall runoff from roofing and other areas, not subjected to excessive pollution, must be efficiently captured for re-use where possible for on-site irrigation and non- portable water uses.
- b) Where ground conditions permit, rainwater runoff that is not stored and utilised on site must be connected to infiltration galleries or trenches designed to maximise groundwater recharge. Infiltration facilities must be large enough to contain at least the first hour of a minor storm’s runoff without overflowing.
- c) Infiltration trenches must be aligned along the contour on the downstream side of the property such that any spillage during major storms results in sheet overland flow.
- d) Where a piped storm water system has been provided to a property, surplus runoff should be connected to this system. Garden and other debris must be trapped on screens or gratings before entering the municipal storm water system.

Parking Areas and Yards

- a) Any external parking area, yard or other paved area must be designed to attenuate storm water runoff from a major storm to an acceptable degree.

b) Any area described in (a) must discharge rainwater flowing over, or falling onto its surface, in a controlled manner either overland as sheet flow, or into a detention facility, or infiltration gallery suitably sized to accommodate minor storm runoff.

Driveways

- a) Driveways shall not be constructed to deflect or channel runoff onto a roadway, or to concentrate runoff along a particular path that is not a natural water course, without prior consent.
- b) Driveways and paths should be designed and constructed such that the rate of flow of storm water across and along the driveway or path is not increased when compared with the pre-development state.
- c) Where the driveway joins the road, the driveway must not obstruct the flow in any open channel, whether line or unlined, found along the road verge.

Private Roads

- a) The principle of overland flow should apply to roadways where possible and roads should be designed and graded to avoid concentration of flow along and off the road.
- b) Where flow concentration is unavoidable, measures to incorporate the road into the major storm water system should be taken, with the provision of detention storage facilities at suitable points.
- c) Inlet structures at culverts must be designed to ensure that the capacity of the culvert does not exceed the pre-development storm water flow at that point and detention storage should be provided on the road and/or upstream of the storm water culvert.
- d) Outlet structures at a road culvert or a natural watercourse must be designed to dissipate flow energy and any unlined downstream channel must be adequately protected against soil erosion.

INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN AND ROAD MASTER PLAN

The Nyandeni Local Integrated Transport Plan and Road Master Plan have been developed and adopted by Council. It is a 5 year planning document which will guide the decision making and infrastructure investment. The LITP covers the following areas

- Local and long distance public transport
- Non motorised transport
- Road Network
- Freight transport

ITEM DESCRIPTION	ADMINISTRATOR	TOTAL LENGTH (km)	SURFACED (km)	GRAVEL (km)
CLASS 2 ROADS (Other main avenues of communication & of an arterial nature): National Roads	SANRAL	99.47	99.47	
CLASS 3 ROADS (All other surfaced roads under control of a road authority): Trunk, main and District Roads	DRPW/SANRAL	489.97		489.97
CLASS 4 ROADS (All gravel roads under control of a road authority): Access roads and minor roads	NLM	1610.71	7.22	1603.49
CLASS 5 (Special purpose roads/ strategic, defence, social)	NLM	0	0	0
TOTAL		2200.15	106.69	2093.46

Status of the public transport facilities

ITEM DESCRIPTION	ADMINISTRATOR	COMMENT	ESTIMATED COSTS
Libode Taxi Rank	Nyandeni Lm	Upgrading To Intermodal Transport Hub	R 11 000 000.00
Ngqeleni Taxi Rank	Nyandeni Lm	Designed To Upgrade To Be Intermodal Transport Hub	R 19 000 000.00
Ntlaza Taxi Rank	Nyandeni Lm	Formalized By Sanral	R 2 500 000.00
Polini Taxi Rank	Nyandeni Lm	Informal Taxi Rank Identified In One Of Economic Nodes	R 7 000 000.00
Libode Dlrc	Nyandeni Lm	Operational And Compliant	R 0.00
Ngqeleni Vehicle Registering Authority	Nyandeni Lm	Operational And Compliant	R 0.00
TOTAL			R 39 500 000.00

Source: Nyandeni LITP

The maintenance of major routes (i.e. mobility, freight, tourism and strategic routes), as discussed in Section 3.1.3: Development Corridors, of the Local Integrated Transport Plan forms an important part of the long term road network plan. The major routes that should be strategically prioritized for routine maintenance have also been indicated and consist of the following:

- DR08313 (26km) providing access to the Canzibe Hospital;
- DR08030 (23.4km) from R61 to Ngqeleni (mobility and freight route);
- DR18030 (34.1km) from Ngqeleni to Mthatha Mouth (tourism route);
- DR08308 (36.2km) from R61 to Hluleka Nature Reserve (tourism route); and
- DR08302 and DR08303 (15.1km) from Ngqeleni to R61 (strategic link route).

Bus Shelters – are provided through national and provincial roads (R61 and N2) under the management of SANRAL within Nyandeni jurisdiction.

ENERGY SECTOR PLAN

Electricity Master Plan has been developed and approved by Council. The purpose of the plan is to provide concise information to enable decision making in relation funding and infrastructure requirements. The plan indicates that municipality has a total backlog of 12713 households composed of historical backlog, infills, and extensions. To eradicate backlog the municipality requires an total amount of R176 867 000

Furthermore, the municipality in collaboration with the Department of Energy (DoE) is has implemented the provision of alternative energy (solar) to approximately 450 in the previous financial year, and plan to connect approximately 1050 households. This project will go a long way in address climate change challenges off grid.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLAN AND INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

The municipality has commissioned and professional services to prepare Infrastructure Investment Plan and Infrastructure Master Plan. These plans will be bring together various infrastructure plans to inform forward planning for prioritisation of programmes and to ensure seamless integration

RURAL ROADS ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The municipality seek to implement a reliable and efficient rural roads asset management system to ensure proper forward planning, accounting for roads assets and maintenance. In this regard, the municipality is in a process of developing a RRAMS.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SERVICES

Nyandeni municipality with the support the ORTAMBO District Municipality has established disaster management and fire services arrangement. Personnel and fire vehicles have been deployed by the municipality to respond to emergency cases

ORTAMBO DM has conducted a vulnerability and risk assessment for Nyandeni Local Municipality and mitigation plan developed. Coherent strategies and programs has been developed.

CHAPTER 4: ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

Location of Departments

Nyandeni Main Municipal Offices are based in Libode approximately 30km from Mthatha, with a Satellite Office based in Ngqeleni. All departments are located in one central area in Libode (Main Offices). However, due to the organizational growth there is a huge shortage of space for both offices and boardrooms.

Expansion of Municipal Offices in Ngqeleni

The municipality has adopted a phase-in approach in expanding Ngeleni Offices this approach is informed by limited resources in funding the project. It will be implemented at scale and pace taking into account affordability and cost

Nyandeni Local Municipality is an integral component of Provincial and National Government and consequently has a critical role in the development and execution of local government strategy and strategic objectives. Overall, Nyandeni Local Municipality possesses the competency and capability to translate many of Government's vision and related legislation and policy into a blueprint framework through its Integrated Development Plan document.

The South African Government has five key roles in the promotion of effective governance and Nyandeni Local Municipality as the local governance arm of National and Provincial Government must also support these roles. These include the following:

- a) Facilitation and Implementation;
- b) Coordination;
- c) Planning and Policy Making;
- d) Regulation and Monitoring; and
- e) Development Promotion.

4.1 Organisational overview

The institutional capability of Nyandeni Local Municipality is informed by overall organizational functioning, the interventions of management to engage in organizational leadership, development and management of organizational systems and processes to promote effective operations and service delivery through optimum use of resources. It is intended to inform Nyandeni Local Municipality's organizational strategy to enhance service delivery to key customers/stakeholders.

Nyandeni Local Municipality is represented by two components in terms of its organization and service delivery outcomes. These are the political structures represented by the politically elected councilors and the administrative structure represented by the Municipal Manager, the management team and municipality employees.

4.2 Organizational competency status

Nyandeni Local Municipality posses the required competencies amongst staff as well as the required number of staff to perform its core functions. However, there exists an urgent need to redesign the organizational structure to ensure that the appropriate numbers of staff are placed on an organizational structure that is aligned to the

organizational strategy and key strategic objectives. There is a need for a significant increase to core local government professionals, management, technical and functional posts as well as the enhancing the levels of competence to enable Nyandeni Local Municipality to develop and enhance the necessary institutional capacity and capability to deliver on its strategic objectives.

4.3 Functions assigned to the municipality that are being performed or not performed

Section 156 of the Constitution¹ provides for the powers and functions of municipalities and states that a municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer:

- a) *the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and*
- b) *Any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.*

As indicated above a municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer.

Specific functions and the way that the responsibilities for these functions are allocated to the 3 different spheres of government are detailed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the constitution. Schedules 4B and 5B identifies those functions allocated to local government.

These Schedules read together with section 84 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act provide further for the distinction between those services which can be delivered by district municipalities and those which can be run by the local municipalities.

The Nyandeni Municipality has been allocated powers and functions in terms of the Constitution and the Municipal Structures Act no 117 of 1998. Accordingly, Nyandeni has been granted executive authority over its area of jurisdiction.

Section 85 of the Structures Act provides further that the MEC for local government in a province may, adjust the division of functions and powers between a district and a local municipality as set out in section 84 by allocating, within a prescribed policy framework, any of those functions or powers vested-

- a) *in the local municipality, to the district municipality; or*
- b) *in the district municipality (excluding a function or power referred to in section 84 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (l), (o) or (p), to the local municipality.*

Provincial Notice No. 23 of 2003 dated 5 May 2003 deals with the adjustment of functions and powers between district and local municipalities in terms of section 85(1) of the Structures Act.

The notice provides as follows:

1. *that O.R. Tambo District Municipality performs the following local functions in respect of Nyandeni Local Municipality:*
 - a. *Municipal planning;*
2. *that NLM performs the following district functions in its local area:*
 - a. *84(1)(e) Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-*
 - (i) *the determination of a waste disposal strategy;*
 - (ii) *the regulation of waste disposal;*
 - (iii) *the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district*

- b. 84(1) (l) the establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district.
- c. 84(1) (n) Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality.

The table below illustrates the powers and functions that the Nyandeni Local Municipality is authorized to perform in terms of Part B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution.

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air pollution 2. Building regulations 3. Child care facilities 4. Electricity and gas reticulation 5. Fire-fighting services 6. Local tourism 7. Municipal airport 8. Municipal planning 9. Municipal health services 10. Municipal public transport 11. Pontoons, fairies, settees, piers and harbours excluding the regulations of international and national shipping 12. Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of the municipalities 13. Storm water management system 14. Trading regulations 15. Water and sanitation services (limited to potable water supply system, domestic waste water and sewerage disposal system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. 16.Beaches and amusement facilities 17. 17.Billboards and display advertisement in public places 18. 18.Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria 19. 19.Cleansing 20. 20.Control of public nuisance 21. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public 22. Facilities for the accommodation care and burial of animals 23. Fencing and fences 24. Licensing and controlling of undertakings that sell food to the public 25. Local amenities 26. Local sport facilities 27. Markets 28. Municipal abattoirs 29. Municipal parks and recreation 30. Municipal roads 31. Noise pollution 32. Pounds 33. Public places 34. Refuse removals, refuse dumps and solid waste disposals 35. Street trading 36. Street lighting 37. Traffic and parking

Of the 39 functions listed in Parts B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution, Nyandeni has been allocated 34 functions which it is required to deliver on, the following 21 functions are being performed by Nyandeni Local Municipality:

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid waste 2. Municipal planning 3. Storm water management system 4. Municipal public transport 5. Trading regulations 6. Local Tourism 7. Building regulations 8. Electricity reticulation(agency) 9. Child Care Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria – including the DM function 11. Cleansing 12. Local sport facilities 13. Municipal parks and recreation 14. Municipal roads 15. Pounds 16. Public places 17. Refuse removals, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal 18. Traffic and parking 19. Municipal public works 20. Beaches and amusement

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
	21. Billboards and display advertisement in public places 22. Street trading 23. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public 24. Street lighting

The table below reflects function that NLM is authorized to perform but is not performing:

Part B of Schedule 4	Part B of Schedule 5
1. Air pollution 2. Child care facilities 3. Electricity and gas reticulation (not authorized but included in new organizational design) 4. Fire-fighting services 5. Municipal airport 6. Municipal public transport 7. Pontoons and ferries 1. 10 Electrification reticulation	11. Control of public nuisance 12. Fencing and fences 13. Markets 14. Municipal abattoirs 15. Noise pollution

4.4 Effectiveness of the legislative function

The administration, as appropriately delegated, has a responsibility to support the Council in exercising its powers and functions, including drafting of by-laws for approval by Council. By laws are developed annually as need arises

4.5 System of delegation within the municipality

Council delegates where appropriate the responsibility to exercise legislative and executive authority to the relevant structures of the municipality. A delegation framework and register has been developed and approved by council on the 31 May 2016

4.6 Extent of service delivery by the municipality

Nyandeni Local Municipality is enhancing its service delivery by executing the following:

- Developing a performance culture at all levels of the organization which is able to clearly indicate a tangible influence on the key stakeholders within the municipality's area of jurisdiction in terms of poverty reduction and enhancement of the quality of life through the development and execution of an effective sustainable economic development and a job creation strategy;
- The efficient use of networks and internal human resources through the delivery of outcomes as opposed to engaging in significant planning and talk without outcomes to show for effort;
- Improving governance throughout the organization through controls, accuracy, punctuality, knowledge, professionalism and work ethic;

- Building a team-based organization that is people-oriented with a strong focus upon *Batho Pele*, with a general respect and a passion to deliver a quality service to all stakeholders. This includes developing a strong collective culture in terms of Nyandeni Local Municipality organizational building;
- Integrity: ethics, honesty, non-corruptive behavior;
- Innovation to face challenges and offer new solutions through a high intensity and work ethic;
- A commitment to its constituents, the majority of whom are poor and unemployed who live within the boundaries of the municipality's area of jurisdiction.

4.7 Organizational structures, systems, processes and personnel capacity

4.7.1 Organizational Structures

REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure was reviewed and approved by Council on 30 May 2017

The Integrated Development Plan is aligned to our organizational structure and is a key institutional factor that determines the institutional capacity and capability of the municipality in order for it to deliver on its vision, mission and strategic objectives.

Our organizational structure and design has been strongly influenced by the development and optimization of competencies and capability. This will positively impact on the capacity requirements for Nyandeni Local Municipality to deliver on its key outputs. The diagram below shows how the Nyandeni Local Municipality is structured in terms of the different levels of government and the structures within the Municipality.

Nyandeni Local Municipality

Political Structures	Administrative Structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Committee • 63 Councillors • 32 Wards <p>Council Standing Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Development • Corporate Services • Budget & Treasury • Human Settlement and Rural Development • Local Economic Development • Community Service and Public Safety • Special Programmes and Social Services • Municipal Planning, IGR and Research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Manager • Corporate Services • Budget and Treasury Office • Community Services • Planning and Development • Infrastructure Development

Political Structures

At the political level, the organization is based upon a strong programme management model and a politically orientated governance approach, combined with competencies in community based engagement, development and stakeholder mobilization. This is complimented by the leadership and executive management structures primarily at a political level. These structures are used to make decisions and inform high level planning for the achievement of desired objectives of Nyandeni Local Municipality.

Section 79 Committees

- Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)
- Ethics and Members Interest Committee
- Public Participation and Petitions Committee
- Women's Caucus

Statutory Committees

- Performance and Audit Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- ICT Governance Committee
- IDP Steering Committee

Administrative Structures

Nyandeni Local Municipality structure is hierarchical based on functional silos represented by five departments which are supposed to be in aligned to the four core focus areas of the Municipality. The Nyandeni Local Municipality organizational structure is divided into five functional departments as follows:

- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Corporate Services;
- Budget and Treasury Office;
- Community Services;
- Planning and Development; and
- Infrastructure Development

Each Department represents a functional area of work and is further divided into sub-functional components. The five key focus areas attempt to create integration. This integration demands a value chain response from each department in terms of its deliverables. This is one of the structural components / deficiencies that will unlock organizational integration and consequently the linkages between departments within Nyandeni Local Municipality.

4.7.2 HR Strategy, Systems, processes and personnel capacity

The following systems, structure and process exist within the Nyandeni Local Municipality:

4.7.2.1 Systems

- Formal budget monitoring and control systems in place. Thus, budget control and management of operating expenditure is enhance;
- Impact assessment and benefits realization from the introduction of financial system; and
- Adequate management information systems and reporting tools.
- HR Plan that is aligned to the organizational goals

4.7.2.2 Local Labour Forum

Local Labour Forum is in place and convenes on a quarterly basis to address labour related issues as well as implementation of Bargaining Council Agreement. It is constituted by Union and Employer representatives. In the last financial it had convened 8 times

Key responsibilities of the Labour

- Conflict moderating Forum
- It serves as a forum for bargaining

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Office of the Municipal Manager performs the following focus areas

- Legal Services
- Internal Audit
- Council Affairs
- Communication
- Risk Management
- Municipal Planning
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Special Programmes and Social Services
- Public Participation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

COMMUNICATION

The Internal Communication Unit is headed by Manager Communications and is supported by the Communication Officer and Clerk. The unit has played an important role in the branding of the work performed by Nyandeni Local Municipality. The branding is an important vehicle to create awareness about Nyandeni Local

Municipality amongst the communities. In addition, the core function of the Unit is to ensure effective communication to all stakeholders.

Key Functions

- Responsible for developing communications strategy
- Municipal branding
- Media liaison
- Presidential Hotline and complaints management system
- Public Participation

LEGAL SERVICES

This unit provides critical support in the management and administration of legal matters that affects the municipality. It is also responsible for contract management and development and review of municipal bylaws. Furthermore, the unit is responsible for the development and review of effective systems of delegation

MUNICIPAL BYLAWS

The following By-laws have been reviewed and developed in the current year

- By-law for the Hire and Use of Community Halls, Arts and Culture facilities
- Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law
- Credit Management By-Law
- Funeral Undertakers By-laws
- By-law relating to Nuisances
- By-Laws relating to the removal of refuse
- Cemetary By-Laws
- Library and Information services By-Laws
- Parking Grounds By-Laws
- Pound By-Laws
- Pubic Spaces By-Laws
- Waste Management By-Laws
- Liquor Trading By-Law
- Undeveloped Sites By-Laws
- Rates By-Law

COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Council Affairs provides administrative support to the Standing Committees, Section 79 Committees, Executive Committee and Council plays a pivotal role in ensuring that these structures achieve their mandate.

MUNICIPAL PLANNING

Responsible for coordination of Integrated Development Planning, Annual Budget process plan, Intergovernmental Relations and institutional performance management

4.8 CORPORATE SERVICES

Nyandeni Local Municipality will continue to develop the necessary institutional capacity and organizational culture required to mobilize the workforce towards the necessary performance levels. The Human Resources function is geared up in executing the necessary Human Resources processes, systems and policies that will ensure effective institutional development of Nyandeni Local Municipality. Human Resources Development, transformation, mobilization and the need to create a motivated, competent and effective workforce is the responsibility of all levels of organizational leadership and management.

The support functions of the Corporate Services Department include the following:

- Human Resources Management
- Human Resources Development
- Integrated Employee Wellness (OHS, EAP & HIV/AIDS)
- Employment Equity
- Information Communication Technology
- Records Management
- Facilities Management
- Customer Care

The Corporate Services Department is also responsible for Support Services Function which range from Switchboard Services, Office Accommodation, facilities management; office automation and Registry/Archives Management. The Support Services Function is in a position to support with the necessary levels of capacity, competence, technology and resources.

Work Place Skills Plan

The municipality needs to create a skilled workforce to ensure a sustainable economic development and also redress the pool of unskilled workers.

The main focus of the Human Resources Department is to ensure that as many staff members as possible from the officer level at BTO to top management level for all departments obtain the Municipal Minimum Competency Training which is required in terms MFMA section 83,107 and 119- Gazette 29967 of 15 June 2007.

Skills development of employees, Councillors is one of the NLM's priorities. NLM annually develops WSP which sets out training needs for staff, Councillors as well as unemployed. WSP is submitted annually on or before 30/04'

HRD programmes such as learnerships, in-service training, internship, skills programmes and bursaries initiated.

Employment Equity Plan

Employment Equity Plan is in place and implemented. Employment Equity Report is submitted online to the Department of Labour annually. Employment equity plan in line with the Employment Equity Policy as adopted by Council on 27 June 2017

All Nyandeni employees are Africans even though the employment Equity Plan caters for other races, the challenge is the other races do not apply which is why they are not represented.

In terms of the Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC) Demographics 2011 (Race), it shows a high percentage of Africans (98.86%) and low percentages of Whites (0.57%), Coloureds (0.48%) and Indians (0.09%). Currently the workforce is made up of Africans at 99.64%. The Nyandeni Employment Equity Plan caters for other races but they do not apply which is why they are not represented.

OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL	MALE				FEMALE				FOREIGN NATIONAL		TOTAL
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Professional qualified and experienced specialist and mid management	13	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	18
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, supervisors, and superintendents.	32	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	55
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision	88	1	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	165
Unskilled and defined decision making	37	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	71
	175	1	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	316

This therefore means that the Municipality still needs to appoint more Black Females and Coloureds.

The number of female employees in the workforce profile shows a low percentage of 44.% compared to that one of male employees which shows 56.%. The workforce of Nyandeni Municipality is dominated by males. In terms of ECSECC Demographics 2011 (Gender) Females dominates at 52.50% and Males are at 47.50%. There is still a need to appoint more female employees in order to reach 52.50%. The Employment Equity Plan must address this need in the vacant posts that still need to be filled. The Nyandeni Municipality budgets for Employment Equity and it should not stop the practice. This will assist to attract the kind of caliber of females that we need so that equity is not compromised.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

Job descriptions are in place. The Municipality is part of the OR Tambo District Job Evaluation Committee and the Jobs are being Audited by the Provincial Audit Committee. The responsibility of updating job descriptions is incorporated into Senior Managers' Performance Agreements.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Performance Management Policy and Procedure Manual

Performance Management Policy has been reviewed and adopted by council in 2016

Annual Performance Agreements

The Municipal Manager and 6 Senior Managers have signed Performance Agreements for 2017/18 financial year.

Annual Performance Assessments

Individual performance management assessment is currently implemented at top management Level. The performance assessment reviews for the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers for 2015/2016 have been conducted and a final performance assessment report approved by Council on 27 June 2017.

The Mid - year individual assessment reviews for the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers are conducted in line with performance policy and procedure manual

Quarterly Performance Assessments are conducted to review the work done against the pre-determined objectives and targets. All compliance reports are submitted on time to relevant authorities, these reports includes MFMA S52 (d) reports, s71, s72 and s121 reports

Council has taken a decision to cascade performance assessment to lower levels. To this end, the PMS policy will be reviewed to enable the implementation of cascading performance system.

Government in its Policy Framework for Government-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation System notes that the government major challenge is to become more effective therefore M & E processes can assist the public sector in evaluating its performance and identifying the factors which contribute to its service delivery outcome.

The monitoring involves collecting, analysis, and reporting data on inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts as well as external factors, in a way that supports effective management. But most critically, the monitoring aims to provide managers, decision makers and other stakeholders with regular feedback on progress in implementation and results and early indicators of problems that need to be corrected. It usually reports on actual performance against what was planned or expected.

In accordance with the above framework the municipality has established Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Office of the Municipal Manager. The unit is charged with the responsibility to track progress in the implementation of the approved SDBIP, identify deviation and suggest corrective measures. The unit will go a long way in ensuring that in year monitoring is effective

During 2015-2016 audit the Auditor General has found no material findings, and affirmed the reliability and usefulness of the predetermined objectives

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND WELLNESS

EAP deals with life skill empowerment, change management, substance abuse, disability and incapacity. NLM complies with the requirements of OHS, COIDA Acts to provide health and safety to employees, Cllrs and customers. The municipality submits Return of Earnings online annually on or before 31 May.

Key programmes includes, health screenings, observations of national health days, awareness campaigns on health

HIV/AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE

Awareness raising done through World AIDS Day commemoration, candle light memorials, workplace educational sessions, aerobics and sport. This is used as a marketing tool for the programme with the goal of involving all NLM employees.

HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING

HR Plan Adoption

The Human Resource Plan was developed and adopted by Council on 27 June 2017. During the development, process The Department Cooperative and Traditional Affairs in the Eastern Cape. COGTA EC as part of its municipal supported was involved and facilitated a workshop wherein Human Resources Plan was crafted

Human Resource (HR) planning is the process of ensuring that an organization has the right number of people, the right kind of the people, in the right places, at the right time doing things that are economically most useful for the municipality.

It is not the case in terms of the current gap i.e. there is a number of posts that are not filled and the shortage of offices in those posts that the municipality has budgeted for hence the municipality has to prepare an HR Plan that will come up with solutions to the challenges we encounter.

This can be accomplished by identifying the gaps in the Human resource in terms of the current number of employees, their skills, competencies, knowledge of the Municipal intentions and the future needs.

The HR Plan also deals with demands such as those posed by the implementation of the Skills Development Act, other Labour Legislations including programmes and policies related to the HIV and AIDS epidemic. At the forefront of the implementation plan it will be the departmental managers and human resource personnel that must provide professional support and development of personnel in this municipality.

Nyandeni Local Municipality has developed this HR plan in order to plan and align its human capital with strategic organizational goals as outlined in the 5 – year Integrated Development Plan. The following approach has been used:-

The main objectives of the plan are-

- To ensure appropriate utilization of available personnel;
- To attract and retain scarce skills;
- To standardize HR procedures to be followed when an employee exit the municipality;
- To ensure that all employees and unemployed have the required competency levels
- To create an Environment that promotes employee health and wellbeing

CRITICAL AND SCARCE SKILLS

In accordance with the municipal development strategy and priorities for the next five years and the development trajectory which is aligned with National and Provincial Development Plans, the following critical skills have been identified and need to addressed

1. Urban & Regional Planner
2. Civil Engineering Technologist
3. Construction Project Manager
4. Architectural professional
5. Mechanical Engineering
6. Horticulture
7. Health & Safety Compliance Risk Officer
8. Civil Engineering Technician
9. ICT Technician
10. Chief Information Officer
11. GIS Specialist
12. Environmental Specialist
13. Building Technician Supervisor

To this end, the municipality has partnered through Service Level Agreements with University of Fort Hare, Walter Sisulu University, Tsolo Agricultural College other Technical Vocation Education and Training Institutions to train unemployed people and municipal officials.

SUCCESSION PLANNING

Succession planning policy is in place, its purpose is to provide a step by step of compiling a succession plan document. Reasons for having a succession plan are to ensure the continuity of suitably trained staff in key positions for the future.

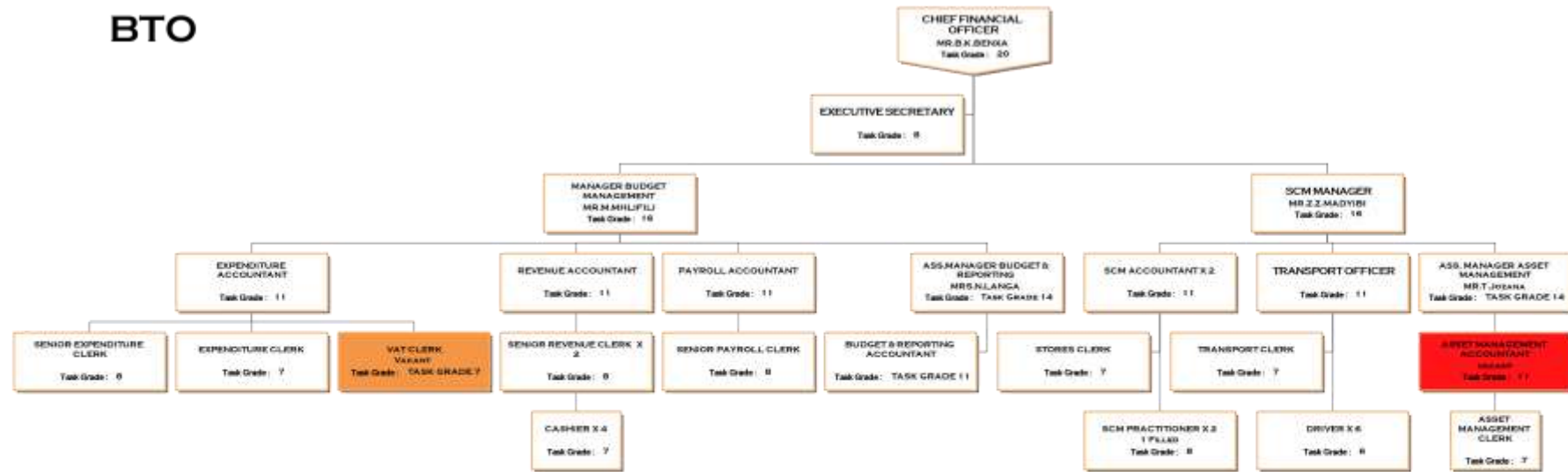
To ensure that someone is always available to fulfill any particular job in the municipal service and ensure that more than one employee in each department is able to do any particular job. As part of succession planning strategic officials who are holding key positions have been trained on CPMD, furthermore, bursaries are being provided particularly on critical skills. The Human Resource Plan indicates when key posts would be affected in terms of expiry of contracts and what plan is in place to address the risk.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

All Councilors and municipal officials sign code of conduct when they join the municipality. Annually declaration of interest and disclosure forms are signed by both officials and councilors, Annually the Office of the Auditor General conducted audit on whether councilors or municipal officials and/or relatives have conducted business with the municipality, the outcome of the audit forms part of the annual audit report and made public.



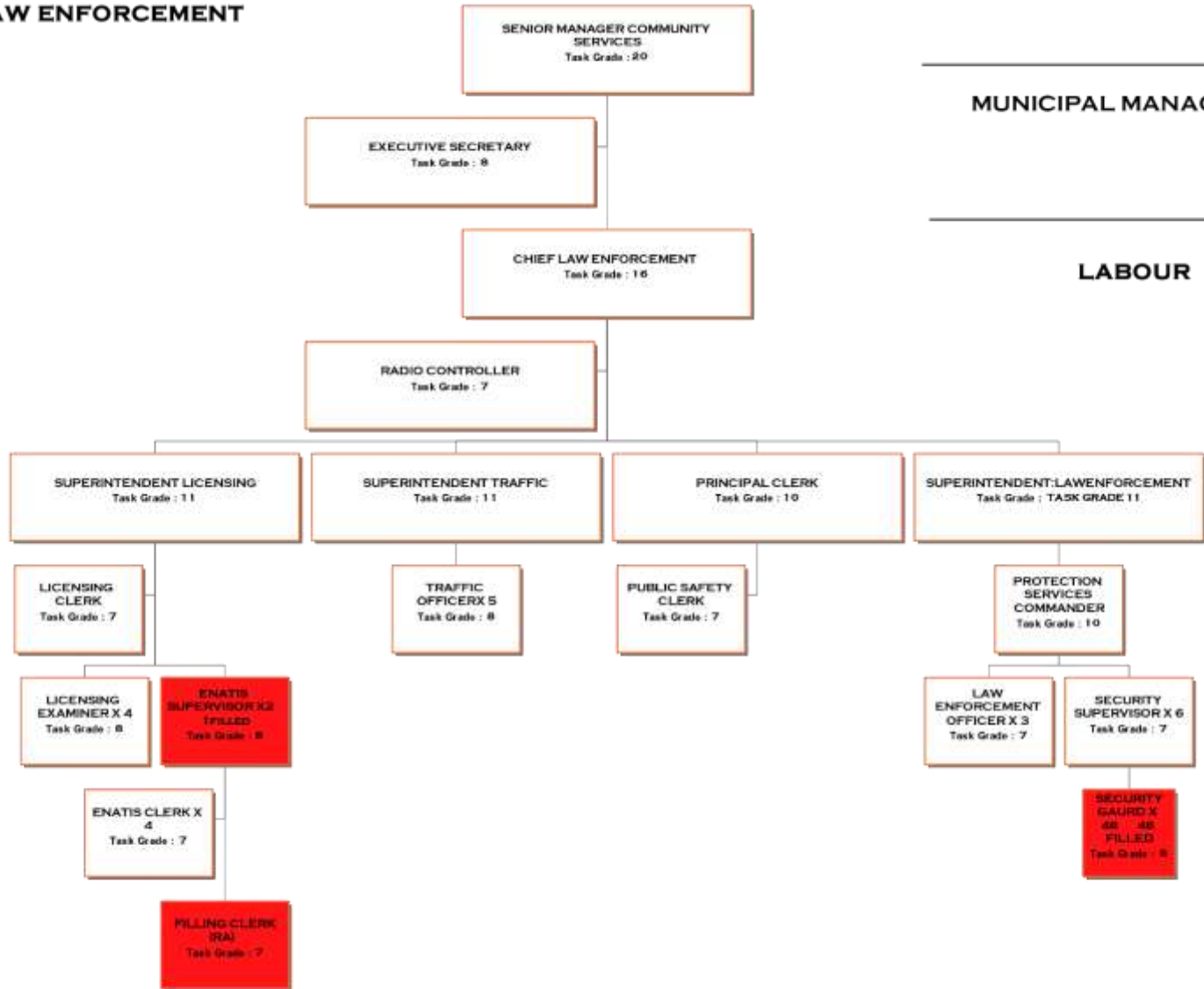
BTO



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SAMWU REP.

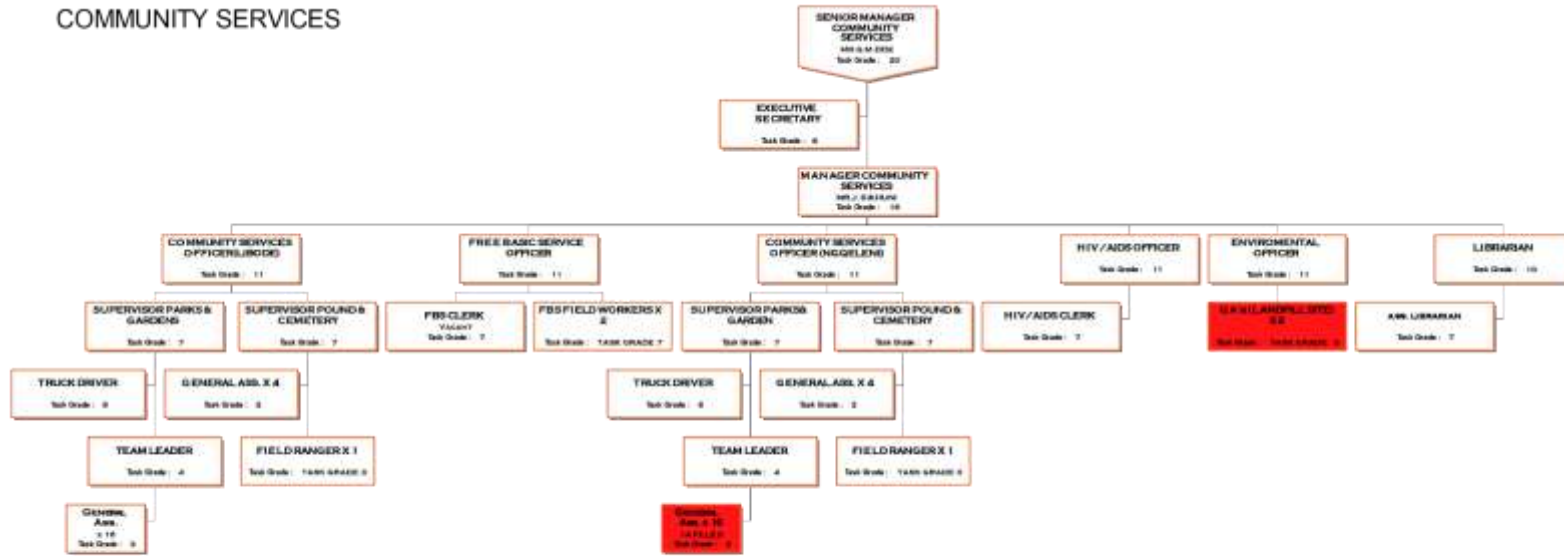
C.S. -LAW ENFORCEMENT



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

LABOUR

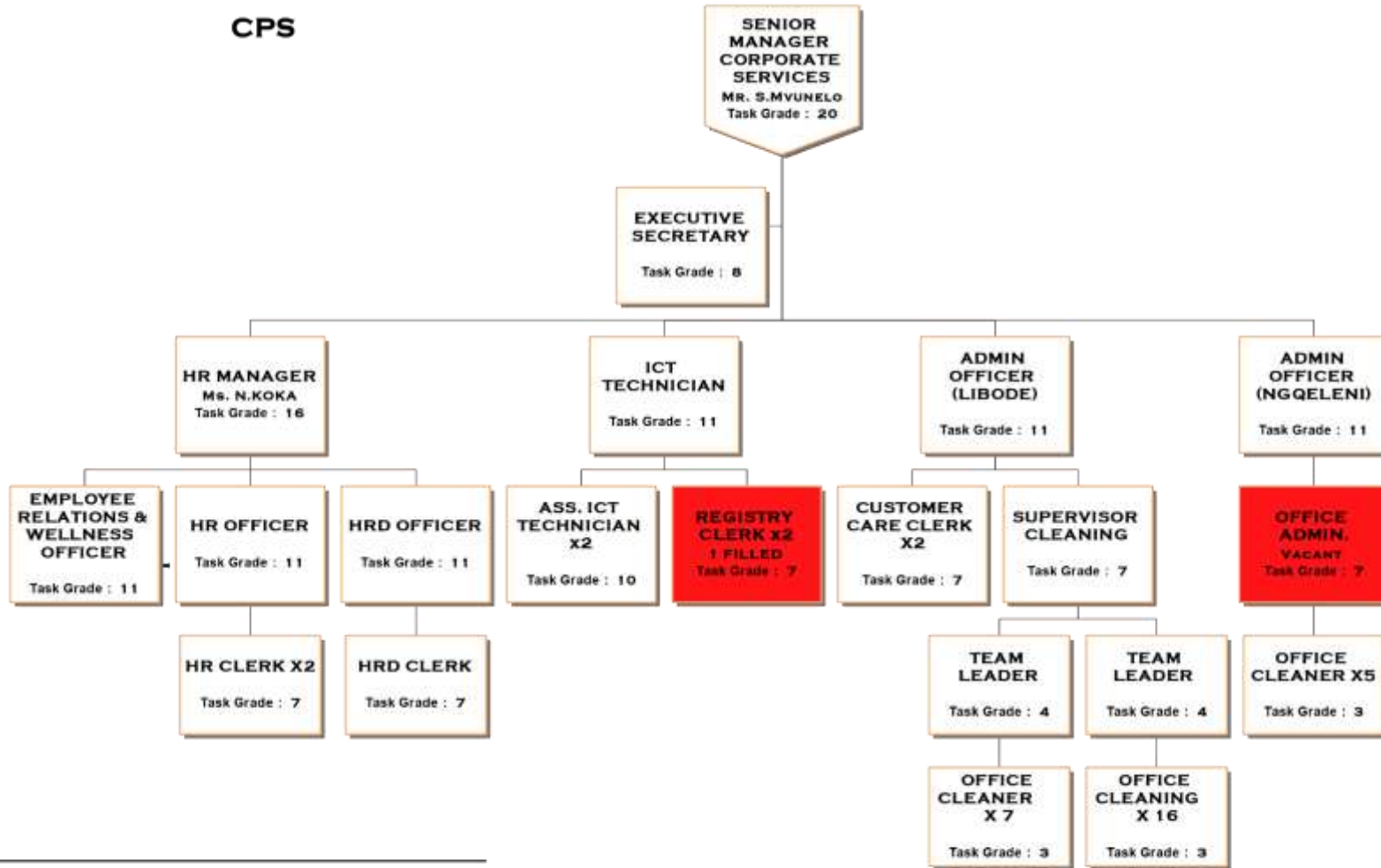
COMMUNITY SERVICES



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SAMWU REP.

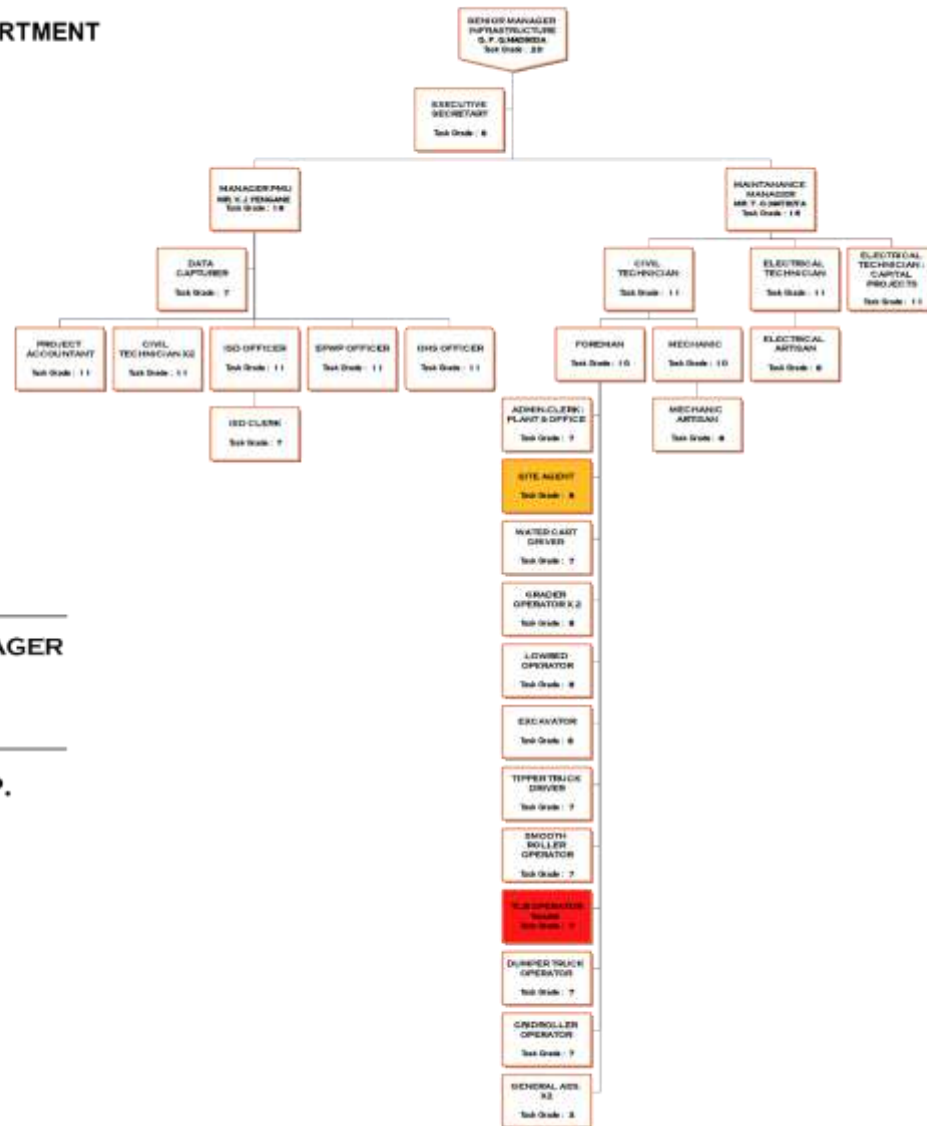
CPS



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

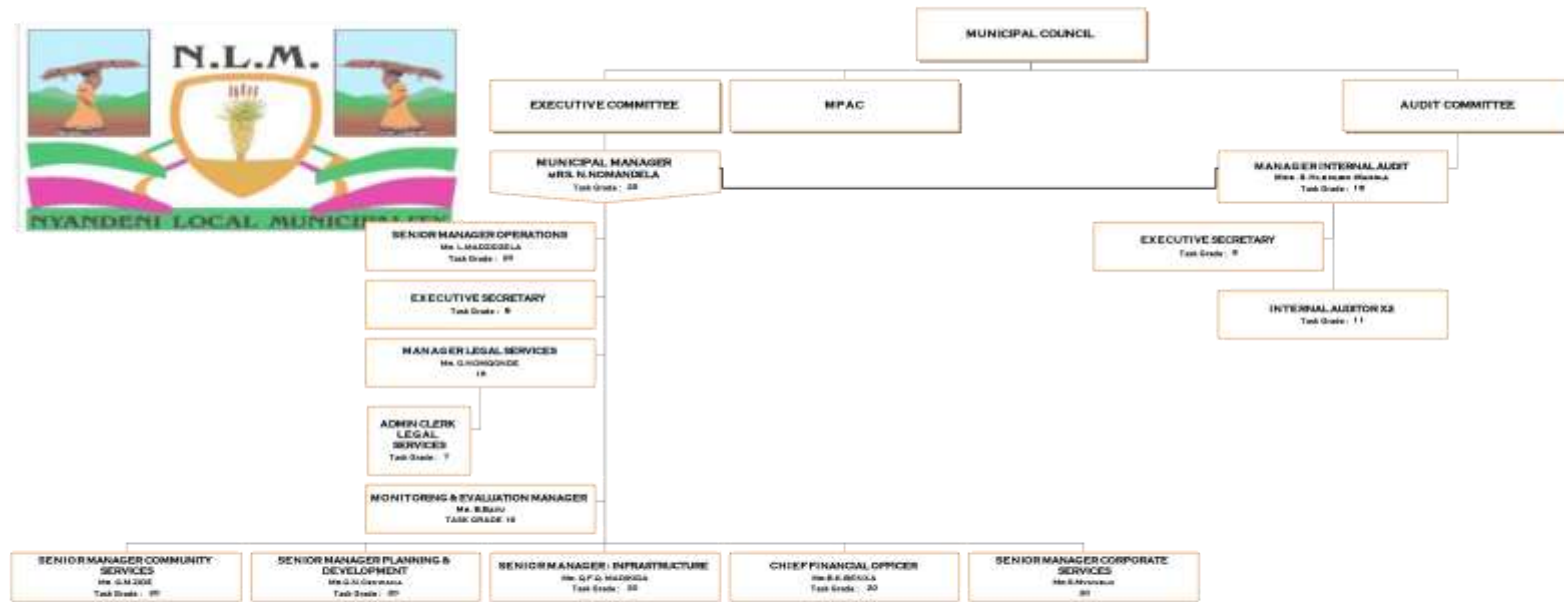
SAMWU REP.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEPARTMENT



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

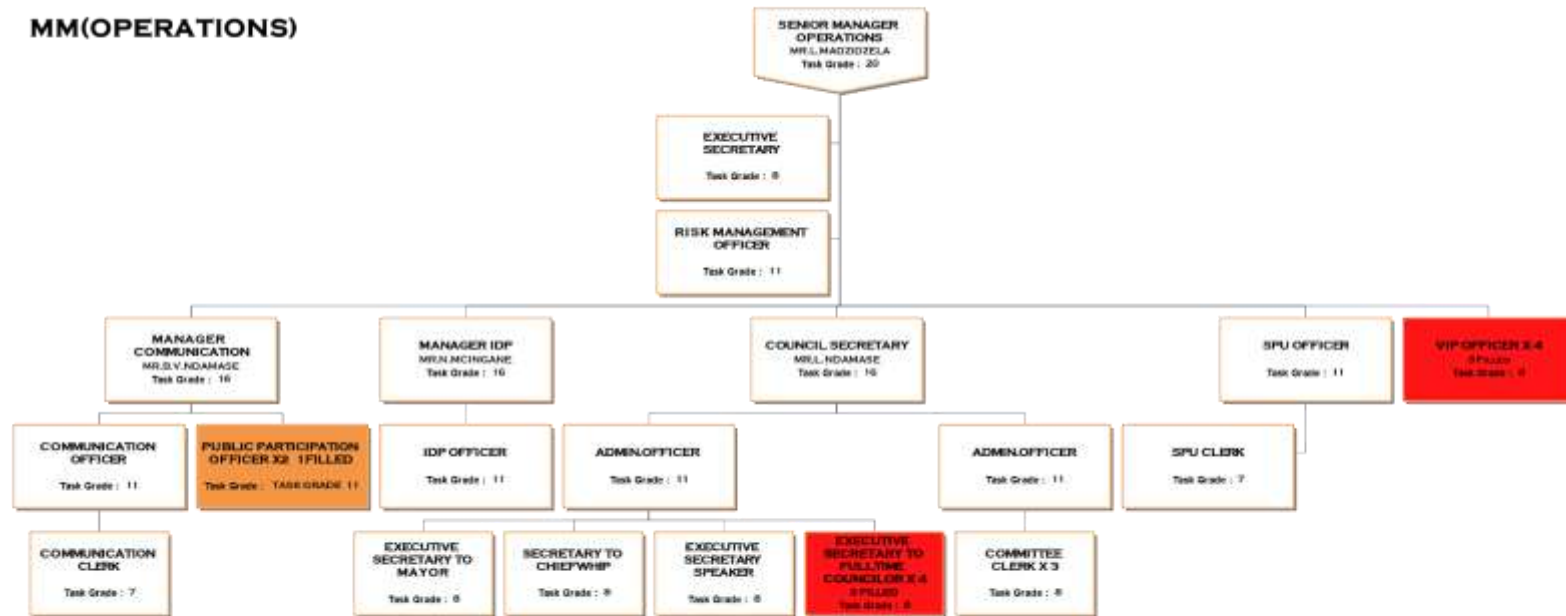
SAMWU REP.



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SAMWU REP.

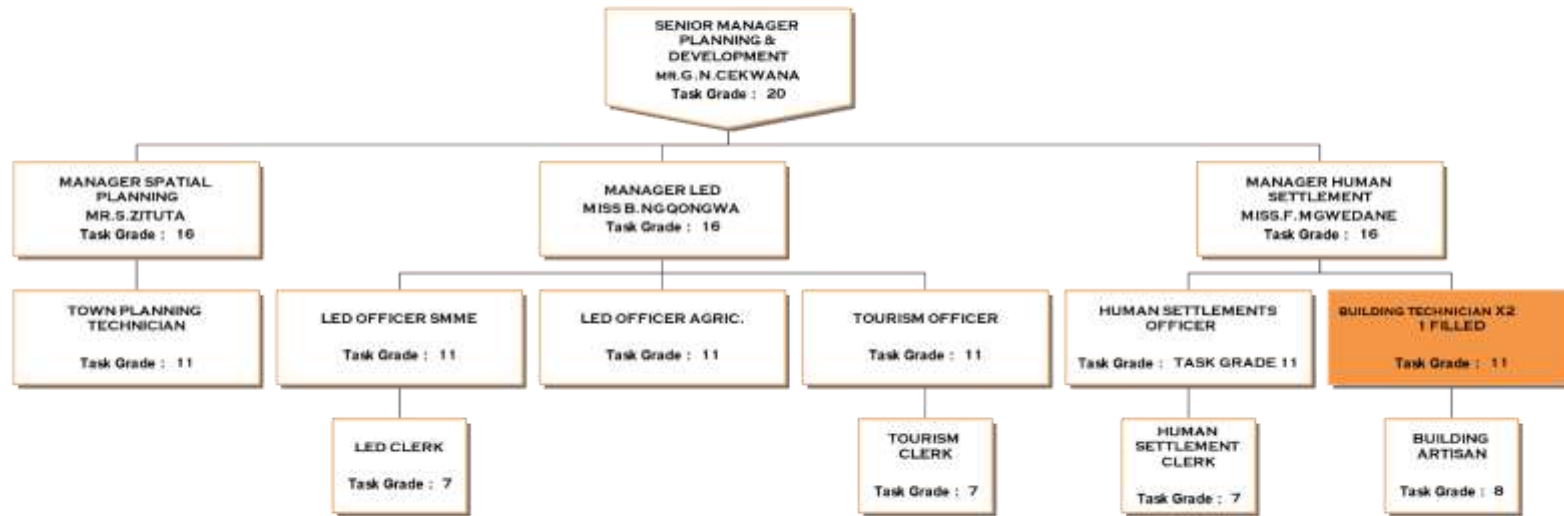
MM(OPERATIONS)



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SAMWU REP.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SAMWU REP.

Status of top management

Name	Position	Status	Date of appointment	Contract expiry date	Gender
N Nomandela	Municipal Manager	Filled	1 January 2018	31 December 2022	Female
B Benxa	Chief Financial Officer	Filled	1 January 2018	31 December 2022	Male
Q Madikida	Senior Manager Infrastructure	Filled	01 March 2016	5 yrs	Male
G Cekwana	Senior Manager Planning & Development	Filled	1 January 2018	31 December 2022	Male
Z.Masumpa	Community Services	Filled	01 October 2019	30 September 2023	Female
S Mvunelo	Senior Manager Corporate Serv.	Filled	01 October 2015	30 September 2020	Male
S.V.Poswa	Senior Manager Operations	Filled	21 January 2019	31 December 2023	Male

Status of Middle Management

Name	Designation	Status	Date of appointment	Contract expiry date	Gender
B Ngqongwa	Manager LED	Filled	1 March 2014	Permanent	Female
A Zituta	Manager Town Planning	Filled	June 2016	Permanent	Male
G Nomqonde	Manager Legal Services	Filled	1 February 2014	December 2018	Male
F Mgwedane	Manager Human Settlements	Filled	01 January 2015	Permanent	Female
J Sikhuni	Manager Community Services	Filled	January 2015	Permanent	Male
J.Yengane	PMU Manager	Filled	2 April 2013	Permanent	Male
B Mvanyashe	Chief Law Enforcement	Filled	1 May 2017	Permanent	Male
N Mcingane	Manager IDP	Filled	06 January 2015	Permanent	Male
M Mhlifili	Manager Budget	Filled	1 September 2012	Permanent	Male
Z.Z Madyibi	Manager SCM	Filled	May 2018	Permanent	Male
L. Ndamase	Council Secretary Manager	Filled	October 2013	Permanent	Male
B.V. Ndamase	Communications Manager	Filled	3 October 2013	Permanent	Male
T. Tshisa Ndamase	HR Manager	Filled	October 2018	Permanent	Female
Vacant	Internal Audit Manager	Filled		Permanent	
J Mabuya	M & E	Filled	1 March 2017	Permanent	Male
B Nodada	Manager ICT Systems & Administration	Filled	1 January 2018	Permanent	Female

- SCM Practitioner
- eNatis Supervisor
- Filing Clerk
- Secretary to the BTO Portfolio Head
- VIP Officer
- M & E Manager
- Cashier
- Registry Clerk
- Office Administrator
- General Assistant
- FBS Clerk
- Field Ranger
-

Number of filled/vacant per department and vacancy rate

DEPARTMENT	TOTAL NO.OF POSTS	NO OF FILLED POSTS	NO.OF VACANT POST	NO OF POST NOT BUDGETTED
Municipal Managers Office	46	46	0	0
Infrastructure Development	36	30	6	0
Planning &Development	16	16	0	0
Community Services	153	139	13	1
Budget &Treasury	35	35	0	0
Cooperate Services	51	50	1	0
TOTALS	337	316	20	1
Vacancy rate	6%			

All the post in the approved organizational structure are budget for in the current financial year

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The unit is responsible for the planning and maintenance of ICT infrastructure in accordance with the required standards of good governance and maintenance of the municipal website to ensure that municipal activities are communicated both internally and externally, end user support and coordination of the ICT Governance Committee. The unit has rolled out a data network and voice network which connects the three main sites in Libode and Ngqeleni using the current technology.

ICT GOVERNANCE

ICT Governance is defined as 'specifying the decision rights and accountability framework to encourage desirable behaviour in the use of IT. The complexity and difficulty of explaining IT governance is one of the most serious barriers to improvement.

ICT governance is about who makes decisions while management is about making and implementing the decisions. Effective ICT governance for the Municipality will answer three questions:

- What decisions must be made
- Who should make these decisions
- How are they made and monitored

I.C.T. governance framework was approved on the 31st of May 2016 which its aim is to institutionalise the I.C.T. governance as an integral part of corporate governance within the municipality in a uniform and coordinated manner.

ICT GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The ICT Governance Committee has been established and is functional with the full support of the municipal management. The committee is chaired Mr. Maphanga Thembelani who is an Independent Chairperson and possess the required ICT expertise and experience, this is to ensure credibility, objectivity and integrity of the Committee. The main responsibilities of the Committee are as follows.

The ICT Steering Committee is responsible to:

- Take action to ensure that the ICT projects are delivered within the agreed budget and timeframe.
- Oversee development, approval and implementation of ICT Strategic objective
- Make recommendations on ICT related projects
- Advise the management and council on all ICT related matters

The following ICT Governance policies were developed, reviewed and adopted by council on 27 June 2018 in terms of section 11 (2) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000

Approved polices	1. ICT Governance Framework
	2. ICT Network Security Policy
	3. Acquisition of Computer Equipment Policy
	4. ICT User Account Management Policy
	5. ICT Facilities and Environmental Controls Policy
	6. Internet, Email and Intranet Usage Policy
	7. Acceptable Use of ICT Resources Policy
	8. ICT Change Management Policies and Procedures
	9. ICT Risk Management Policy
	10. ICT capacity planning and availability management
	11. Incident and problem management
	12. ICT asset management
	13. Change control management
	14. ICT vendor and SLA management

Internal Municipal Network

Currently our municipality has upgraded the network connectivity within its own existing buildings through Vodacom business network connectivity. Our network connectivity is using microwave link which ensure reliable and fast network connection with fewer downtime as compared to other network connection types.

Disaster recovery

The municipality has purchased a data back-up software that automates data back-up in our laptops and desktops to ensure that our municipal data is backed-up. Currently the municipality has implemented (procured) an offsite data backup that ensures that our municipal data is being backed up in a secondary storage that will enable the municipality to recover the data in case of any natural disaster or man-made disaster that may occur.

BROADBAND

The status of ICT in our municipality indicate a need for an integrated broadband network, which will provide voice and high-speed data connectivity services to address many of the challenges experienced by local Government, local business and citizens of the municipality. Our community will enjoy the benefit of using a broadband through USAASA which is Department of Communication's agency responsible to rollout broadband to our communities. This broadband rollout it's a national project that the current government is currently implementing nationally which Nyandeni local municipality will benefit from it.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVING

Archiving and Document Management is regulated by the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) and National Archives and Record Service of South Africa and the Records Management Policy and Procedure Manual and as such it deals with overall document management of the institution. The impending need for proper document management has necessitated that Nyandeni Local Municipality integrate its systems to ensure that there is compliance with the relevant Acts and that we properly document institutional information assets. The current implementation of Electronic Document Management Systems (EDMS) bears testimony to the fact that the institution is going with times with regards to contemporal issues around archiving, the project has not reached its entirety, currently the change management and mentoring is being implemented. The department is in the process of disposing old document to provide space for archiving the required documents.

5.1 Budget and Treasury Office

The MFMA prescribes that the CFO heads the BTO and that competent finance officials must support the CFO in his role. The competencies of municipal officials assigned to the budget and treasury office must meet the minimum prescribed financial competency levels.

Key delegated functions

Budget Planning

The role of the CFO is to assist the accounting officer with budget preparation and budget implementation amongst other financial management duties in terms of section 81 (1) of the MFMA

5.1 Community Services

The Community Services Department plays a key role in the delivery of a broad spectrum of Social Services to the Nyandeni Local Municipality. Some of the core functions of this Department include the following:

- a) Safety and Security;
- b) Parks and public spaces
- c) Cleansing;
- d) Refusal Removal and Solid Waste Disposal;
- e) Early Childhood Development
- f) Traffic and Parking; and

The organizational structure is aligned to support the effective delivery of the mandate in terms of the Integrated Development Plan. Additional project, programme and technical skills are required if Nyandeni Local Municipality is to add to the quality and service levels offered to the community.

5.1 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure Department is the foundation upon which the infrastructure of the entire Nyandeni Local Municipality is sustained and managed. It is responsible for the key areas as follows:

- a) Built Infrastructure provision and maintenance
- b) Engineering services
- c) Electricity;(maintenance of street lights, high mast provision and electrification of households)
- d) Roads and transport services (motorized and non- motorized transport)
- e) Public Amenities;
- f) Storm water management
- g) Transport Planning
- h) Construction and project management

Institutional and Social Development

In line with norms and standards the municipality has established the Institutional and Social Development Office and appointed ISD Officer. The purpose of the Unit is to conduct social facilitation and public participation before the commencement of the projects. The aim is to mitigate potential community protests and misunderstanding that could impact the projects negatively.

Occupational Health and Safety

The municipality has established the Occupational Health and Safety Committee

KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Section 195

Council has resolved to develop a Good Governance Framework that encapsulate the following governance issues

- Synergy and alignment in the manner that the municipality executes its Constitutional obligations;
- Decision making that is not only consistent with statutory and policy requirements, but also upholds Constitutional principles and the values of the Nyandeni Local Municipality,

Accordingly, the objectives of the framework will be to

- to outline the processes to be followed in decision making;
- to document roles and responsibilities of political and administrative structures, the relationships within these structures, office bearers, managers and officials; and
- to outline the authority of office bearers and managers.

Key principle of good governance is the establishment of ethical leadership within the institution by doing the following

- The need to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of leadership and individual leaders in the organization
- The embedding within the leadership of an ethical culture based on the vision and values of the institution and the Constitutional principles

The King III report defines good governance as follows:

“Good corporate governance is essentially about effective, responsible leadership. Responsible leadership is characterised by the ethical values of responsibility, accountability, fairness and transparency”.

Council ascribes to the following principles of Good Governance

Principles	Detail
Openness and Transparency	Decision should be taken and enforced in accordance with legislation and law
	There should be access to information by public
Rule of Law	Council should abide by the rule of law
Innovation and openness to change	Council should embrace new and efficient solutions
Ethical Conduct	Public good to be placed before individual interest
	There should be effective measures to combat corruption
Competency and capacity	Competency of those who delivery governance to be continuously strengthen to improve output
Sustainability and long term orientation	Needs of future generations have to be considered in policies
Sound financial management	Prudence to observed in financial management
	Planning and Budgeting to done in consultation with citizens
	Risk to be properly estimated and managed
	Charges should not exceed to cost of services
Accountability	Decision makers must take responsibility for their decisions
	There should be effective remedies for maladministration, including consequence management

5.1 Political governance

- Nyandeni Local Municipality is a Collective Executive System combined with a ward participatory system and has Eight Standing Committees which are chaired by Political Heads. The Political and administrative seat is situated in Libode
- Council meetings are opened to the public
- Ordinary Council meetings take place at least once per quarter
- Special Council meetings are convened only when important issues arise that requires urgent and immediate attention
- Council has 32 wards as per the demarcation.

Governance Structures

Structure	Function
Council	Pass policies, Annual budget, IDP and tariffs
Executive Committee	<p>To identify the needs of the community Review and evaluate those needs in order of priority Recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs Recommend or determine best methods, including partnership and other approaches to deliver those strategies, programmes and services</p>
Standing Committees	Defined in terms of section. 80 of the Structures Act as Committees to assist Executive Committee or Executive Mayor
Municipal Public Accounts Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed in terms of section. 79 of the Municipal Structures Act: section.79 (1) A Council may establish one or more committees necessary for the effective and efficient performance of any of its functions or the exercise of any of its powers. • To consider and evaluate the content of the annual report and to make recommendations to Council when adopting an oversight report on annual report • To examine the financial statements and audit report of the municipality • To promote good governance, transparency and accountability on the use of municipal resources • To perform any other functions assigned to it through a resolution of council within its area of responsibility
Audit Committee	It is appointed in terms of section 166 of the MFMA

Political Parties and traditional leaders represented in Council

Party	Total Seats	Ward Seats	PR Seats
African National Congress	54	32	22
UDM	3	-	4
DA	3		3
EFF	3		3
Traditional leaders	13	-	-
Total	76	31	30

COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEES

Structure	Delegated Function	Executive Committee Member Responsible
Corporate Services Standing Committee	Human Resource Development Administration Health and Wellness Maintenance of municipal buildings Information Technology and Communication	Cllr. T Mathika
Budget and Treasury Standing Committee	Income and Expenditure Supply Chain Management Assets and Fleet Management Financial viability and Management	Cllr. Z Mevana
Human Settlement , Spatial development and Disaster management	Spatial Planning Land Use Management Human Settlement Fire Fighting Natural Disasters Provision of Responsive Material	Cllr. P Godongwana
Infrastructure development Services	Construction of access roads Maintenance of access roads Electricity	Cllr. Z Nondlevu
Local economy and Rural development	LED and Tourism SMME and Cooperative Agriculture and forestry	Cllr. N Thiyeka
Special programmes and Social Services , Sports, Arts and Culture	Special Programmes Sports and Recreation Adult programmes Youth programmes Children's programmes Women programmes Sports Arts and Culture	Cllr Zondani

Structure	Delegated Function	Executive Committee Member Responsible
	HIV/AIDS Free Basic Services	
Community Services	Waste management Social programmes (SASSA, DOSD, DOH, any government Department charged with basic services delivery) Public Amenities (libraries, cemeteries, pounds) Early childhood Development	Cllr W Ngaveli
Planning, IGR and Research	PLANNING Research IGR	Cllr Diniso

5.1.2 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

- a. Municipal Public Accounts Committee was established in terms of section 79 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, its main purpose is to perform and exercise oversight over the executive functionaries of council and to ensure good governance in the municipality
- b. Council has determined functions of the committee and agreed on the terms of reference
- c. The Position of MPAC Chairperson has been designated a fulltime position and comprised of 8 members including opposition parties

Functions of MPAC

- a. To consider and evaluate the content of the annual report and to make recommendations to Council when adopting an oversight report on annual report, Mid-year performance assessment report and IDP Process Planning
- b. To examine the financial statements and audit report of the municipality
- c. To promote good governance, transparency and accountability on the use of municipal resources
- d. To perform any other functions assigned to it through a resolution of council within its area of responsibility

5.1.3 Participation of Traditional Leaders in Council

The MEC for Local Government and Traditional Affairs gazzetted the Guidelines/Framework for participation of Traditional Leaders in Municipal Councils and the names of the identified Traditional Leaders per Provincial Notice no 42 published in the Provincial Gazette No. 2646 dated 19 October 2011

In fulfillment with the provisions of the above gazette, on 18 November 2011 Council Special Meeting was convened wherein twelve traditional leaders were sworn in. Inter alia, Status of their participation in council is fully expressed in section 7 of the gazette no.2646

To this far, Traditional Leaders have been trained in Basic Computer Skills, Municipal Governance and Legislation. Traditional Leaders are playing a meaningful role in promoting social cohesion and rural development through practical community programmes such as cultural festivals and education awareness

Management Structures

The Accounting Officer has establish the following management structures

- Management Committee
- ICT Governance Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Fleet Management Committee
- Local Labour Forum
- Occupational Health and Safety Committee ba

5.2 Community and Public Participation

THE VOICE OF PEOPLE IN NYANDENI



This section records the voice of people in Nyandeni in terms of:

- ☐ the difficulties that the local municipality is facing presently;
- ☐ the extent to which the municipality is trying to resolve the problem;
- ☐ how people in the municipality rate the services that they receive; and the importance of services provided by the municipality.

A question was introduced in the Community Survey 2016 that asked households what they considered to be the main problem or difficulty they were facing in their municipality presently. In addition to collecting data about the actual services and the quality of services that

households have access to, asking households what they perceive as their main challenge or difficulty provides policymakers and planners with key data on how households understand or feel about their environment and the services in their municipality.

As can be seen, perceived challenges in municipalities differ vastly by municipalities and the analysis of these challenges is key to understanding and delivering services accordingly in the respective

province and municipalities (People's views on how municipalities are trying to resolve the problem are provided in Annexures 6 and 7).

5.2 Difficulties facing the municipality presently and the extent to which the municipality is trying to resolve the problem

According to the community survey conducted by Stats SA (2016), the top five challenges (in Table 20) that Nyandeni municipality is facing presently are as follows:

- ☐ Lack of safe and reliable water supply (47% of the population)
- ☐ Inadequate housing (17% of the population)
- ☐ Lack of employment opportunity (10% of the population)
- ☐ Inadequate road (8% of the population)
- ☐ Lack of reliable electricity supply (5% of the population)

In O.R. Tambo district, people's views about the top five challenges facing the District were as follows:

- ☐ Lack of safe and reliable water supply (44% of the population)
- ☐ Inadequate housing (17% of the population)
- ☐ Lack of employment opportunity (9% of the population)
- ☐ Inadequate road (9% of the population)
- ☐ Lack of reliable electricity supply (8% of the population)

Access to safe and reliable water supply is perceived by almost half of the population as the main challenge currently facing the district. This challenge should reflect in the IDP of the district (and of Nyandeni local municipality) as top priority, or else, it will be an indication that the municipality is targeting wrong challenges.

Difficulties facing the municipality presently

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Lack of safe and reliable water supply	646 872	158 937	84 339	146 693	94 476	162 427
Cost of water	62 652	15 219	7 070	13 885	7 927	18 551
Lack of reliable electricity supply	111 097	9 633	12 619	15 687	9 641	63 517
Cost of electricity	28 277	1 460	3 013	4 410	1 458	17 935
Inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services	19 681	1 921	5 515	2 273	3 412	6 560
Inadequate refuse/waste removal	3 189	462	89	444	498	1 696
Inadequate housing	236 342	65 793	24 015	51 121	16 707	78 706
Inadequate roads	127 855	22 704	13 748	23 144	26 518	41 742
Inadequate street lights	5 620	322	59	631	240	4 368
Lack of/inadequate employment opportunities	130 956	21 043	11 797	31 510	17 536	49 069
Lack of/inadequate educational facilities	4 495	650	397	598	948	1 903
Violence and crime	22 707	1 303	1 461	3 335	3 830	12 779
Drug abuse	10 091	119	692	3 277	1 870	4 133
Alcohol abuse	5 233	298	644	1 246	704	2 341
Gangsterism	782	252	75	107	41	306
Lack of/inadequate parks and recreational area	873	137	38	318	25	355
Lack of/inadequate healthcare services	10 915	968	552	1 554	752	7 089
Lack of/inadequate public transport	4 958	1 198	332	1 438	456	1 533
Corruption	9 529	563	83	1 105	247	7 531
Other	7 133	102	20	3 761	689	2 560
None	7 869	293	220	3 165	1 033	3 158
Unspecified	258	-	-	-	168	89
Grand Total	1 457 384	303 379	166 779	309 702	189 176	488 349

	O.R.Tambo	Ngquza Hill	Port St Johns	Nyandeni	Mhlontlo	KSD
Lack of safe and reliable water supply	44.4%	52.4%	50.6%	47.4%	49.9%	33.3%
Cost of water	4.3%	5.0%	4.2%	4.5%	4.2%	3.8%
Lack of reliable electricity supply	7.6%	3.2%	7.6%	5.1%	5.1%	13.0%
Cost of electricity	1.9%	0.5%	1.8%	1.4%	0.8%	3.7%
Inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services	1.4%	0.6%	3.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.3%
Inadequate refuse/waste removal	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Inadequate housing	16.2%	21.7%	14.4%	16.5%	8.8%	16.1%
Inadequate roads	8.8%	7.5%	8.2%	7.5%	14.0%	8.5%
Inadequate street lights	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%
Lack of/inadequate employment opportunities	9.0%	6.9%	7.1%	10.2%	9.3%	10.0%
Lack of/inadequate educational facilities	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Violence and crime	1.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	2.0%	2.6%
Drug abuse	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%
Alcohol abuse	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Gangsterism	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Lack of/inadequate parks and recreational area	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Lack of/inadequate healthcare services	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.5%
Lack of/inadequate public transport	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Corruption	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%
None	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Unspecified	0.0%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

The extent to which local municipalities are trying to resolve problem faced by people in the municipality

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
O.R.Tambo	734 366	395 685	113 792	157 454	39 593	7 869	8 626	1 457 384
Ngquza Hill	179 326	75 165	24 847	22 538	992	293	218	303 379
Port St Johns	95 012	40 329	11 426	14 998	4 773	220	20	166 779
Nyandeni	139 116	99 071	24 767	36 373	2 978	3 165	4 232	309 702
Mhlonlto	80 303	58 363	13 604	33 241	1 919	1 033	712	189 176
KSD	240 609	122 757	39 148	50 303	28 931	3 158	3 443	488 349
%								
O.R.Tambo	50%	27%	8%	11%	3%	1%	1%	100%
Ngquza Hill	59%	25%	8%	7%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Port St Johns	57%	24%	7%	9%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Nyandeni	45%	32%	8%	12%	1%	1%	1%	100%
Mhlonlto	42%	31%	7%	18%	1%	1%	0%	100%
KSD	49%	25%	8%	10%	6%	1%	1%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

People response to the extent to which Nyandeni is trying to resolve the problems faced by the municipality is as follows:

- 45% of the population in Nyandeni strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to resolve the problem;
- Another 32% of the population in Nyandeni disagree that the municipality is trying to resolve the problem;
- Only 12% of the population in Nyandeni are in agreement that the municipality is trying to resolve the problem;
- There is a small portion of the population (8%) that are neutral: they neither agree nor disagree; and
- Only 1% of the population in Nyandeni strongly agree that the municipality is trying to resolve the current problems.

Annexures 6 and 7 provide the responses for other local municipalities in the province.

5.3 Rating the overall quality of services provided by the local municipality

Table 22 shows that of the 309 702 people living in Nyandeni, more than half (53%) are of the opinion that the quality of public clinic is good while 14% think that the quality of public clinic is poor.

Rating the overall quality of services provided by Nyandeni local municipality, 2016

	Good	Average	Poor	No access	Do not use	Unspecified	Total
Quality of public clinic	164333	69454	42518	31913	975	508	309702
Quality of electricity supply services	186367	64863	29804	22617	5550	500	309702
Quality of the local public hospital	156170	73039	48875	27681	3124	813	309702
Quality of the local police services	120943	77720	77529	26572	5891	1046	309702
Quality of refuse removal services	28569	68276	68878	137063	6529	386	309702
Quality of toilet/sanitation services	154287	81230	60653	11337	1449	746	309702
Quality of the local public school	207751	60975	34124	3011	2719	1122	309702
Quality of RDP or gvt subsidised dwelling	6642	3163	2880	17	296999	-	309702
	Good	Average	Poor	No access	Do not use	Unspecified	Total
Quality of public clinic	53%	22%	14%	10%	0%	0%	100%
Quality of electricity supply services	60%	21%	10%	7%	2%	0%	100%
Quality of the local public hospital	50%	24%	16%	9%	1%	0%	100%
Quality of the local police services	39%	25%	25%	9%	2%	0%	100%
Quality of refuse removal services	9%	22%	22%	44%	2%	0%	100%
Quality of toilet/sanitation services	50%	26%	20%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Quality of the local public school	67%	20%	11%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Quality of RDP or gvt subsidised dwelling	2%	1%	1%	0%	96%	-	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

5.4 How important are the services?

It was indicated in the demographic section that over 80% of the population in Nyandeni is below the age of 35 years. Table 23 shows how education is viewed by 76% of the population as a "very important" instrument to improve the standard of living. There were 725 people in Nyandeni who said education is not important at all. Their honesty is also appreciated.

How people in Nyandeni view the importance of services received from the municipality

	Very important	Important	Not important at all	Unspecified	Total
Importance of ownership of household assets to improve the standard of living for the household	220 991	86 639	715	1 357	309 702
Importance of education to improve the standard of living for the household	235 509	72 506	725	963	309 702
Importance of employment to improve the standard of living for the household	224 597	80 783	3 109	1 213	309 702
Importance of health to improve the standard of living for the household	227 839	80 234	1 326	302	309 702
Importance of living conditions to improve the standard of living for the household	227 646	80 227	1 490	339	309 702
Importance of safety and security to improve the standard of living for the household	217 239	85 484	6 423	555	309 702

	Very important	Important	Not important at all	Unspecified	Total
Importance of ownership of household assets to improve the standard of living for the household	71.4%	28.0%	0.2%	0.4%	100%
Importance of education to improve the standard of living for the household	76.0%	23.4%	0.2%	0.3%	100%
Importance of employment to improve the standard of living for the household	72.5%	26.1%	1.0%	0.4%	100%
Importance of health to improve the standard of living for the household	73.6%	25.9%	0.4%	0.1%	100%
Importance of living conditions to improve the standard of living for the household	73.5%	25.9%	0.5%	0.1%	100%
Importance of safety and security to improve the standard of living for the household	70.1%	27.6%	2.1%	0.2%	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2016 Community Survey)

Table 23

5.5 Conclusion

An attempt was made to record the voice of people in Nyandeni. Four issues were raised:

- ☐ Firstly, the difficulties that the local municipality is facing presently. Access to safe and reliable water supply was perceived by almost half of the population as the main challenge currently facing the district.
- ☐ Secondly, the extent to which the municipality is trying to resolve the problem. 45% of the population in Nyandeni strongly disagree that the municipality is trying to resolve the problem
- ☐ Thirdly, how people in the municipality rate the services that they receive. More than half (53%) of the population in Nyandeni are of the opinion that the quality of public clinic is good.
- ☐ Lastly, 76% of people in Nyandeni said that education is a very important instrument to uplift the living standard of people.

In deepening democracy at local level, Citizen Participation and empowerment is at the centre of the government strategy, to this extend. R800.000.00 has been allocated for undertaking civil society education in all wards, 8 civil society education programmes will be conducted quarterly covering the following topics, roles and responsibilities of citizens in a developmental state, public accountability by politicians and officials and Municipal Finance Management.

5.2.1 Public Participation Plan and Policy

Public Participation Plan and Policy has been reviewed and adopted by Council on 27 June 2018 and it is a five plan. The Public Participation Plan encapsulates the following key issues

- Procedures, systems, process, structures in the public participation process
- Public Participation methods and mechanisms

The public participation mechanism includes the following

In the previous financial year the municipality noted the increase in service delivery protests and **Mayoral Imbizos**, these are mayoral public participation meetings conducted by the Executive Committee to provide feedback on municipal performance assessment. For this review, the first Imbizo was conducted on 10-November 2017 to solicit community inputs on the 2018/2019 IDP . Followed by another Mayoral Imbizo conducted in April 2018, **IDP and Budget Public Hearings** were conducted April 2018, the main purpose was to present to communities Draft IDP, Draft Annual Budget, tariffs, 3 year Capital Plan as well as budget policies.

5.2.2. Ward Committee System

32 Ward Committees (each comprising of 10 members) have been established in terms of section 73 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act. Ward Committees have participated in the IDP development process and preparation of the annual budget for 2017-2022. In this regard, ward priorities have been considered and incorporated into the five year Integrated Development Plan

Ward Councilors is functional, it is serves as a network to share information, resolve common service delivery challenges, serves as performance monitoring and evaluation platform.

Challenges

- Reports from ward committees does not reflect problematic areas at ward level so that the municipality is able to intervene, as a consequence the municipality has been experiencing sporadic service delivery protests
- Community satisfaction surveys not conducted regularly to ascertain the level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction thereof

SUPPORT FOR WARD COMMITTEES FUNCTIONING

- Allocated cell phones to all Ward Committee Members
- R 1500 stipend paid monthly to 32 Ward Administrators
- R 1500 stipend paid monthly to 320 ward committee members (proposed)
- The municipality is further responsible for Ward Committee transport cost
- The municipality is further assisting Ward Committees with wards office management
- All ward committees have been trained on ward governance

FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES

Ward Committee Meetings are convened monthly to consider community issues. Village meetings guided by Back to Basics priority programmes. Ward General Meetings are convened quarterly.

Services delivery issues arising from the above mentioned meetings are then escalated to Council through various Council Committees for consideration and resolutions

As part of the Municipal Support program, the ORTAMBO District municipality has supported Nyandeni municipality with the training of ward committees in the area of report writing and governance.

WARD BASED PLANS

The Ward based plans were developed in 2016 for 31 wards. In the current financial year ward based plan for ward 32 will be compiled. Priority programmes have been included in the IDP and It will be implemented at scale and pace taking into account affordability and cost. However, it should be indicated that due to change in circumstances these Ward Based Plan should be reviewed

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL

War Rooms have been established in all 32 wards. The ORTAMBO Municipality is currently exploring ways to strengthen the Integrated Service Delivery Model. Attendance by sector departments remains a challenge that needs to be resolved.

Stakeholder mobilization and engagements

The municipality has developed a stakeholder register, this is to ensure sure that stakeholders actively participate in areas of interest and where they could make meaningful contribution. To this end, Office of the Mayor has developed a program with includes meetings with Rate Payers, Organised Labour, youth organisations, business sector. Annually, a Stakeholder Indaba is convened to discuss various developmental programmes such as the economy and job creation

5.2.3 Community Development Workers

Community Development workers performance monitoring

The municipality has 29 CDW's coordinated by CDW Coordinator. Monthly reports are submitted to the CDW Coordinator, who then compile a consolidated monthly report for submission to the municipality and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLGTA).

Reported cases are registered in the case register and referred to the relevant department. When a case has been resolved and concluded, a complainant is being informed about the resolution of that specific case. Quarterly performance reviews are conducted through a round table exercise

Achievements

A memorandum of understanding has been signed with the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs to strengthen working relations and to ensure effective inter-governmental planning and delivery coordination and to improve the quality of democratic participation in decision making processes. CDW are part of the Ward Based War Rooms Committees

Interventions

Nyandeni municipal leadership has committed to promoting sound and good governance culture within the organisation. The main focus areas identified for good governance interventions in this term includes but not limited

- Training of new ward committees to improve their effectiveness in advancing goals of public participation
- Implementation of the Masiphathisane Integrated Service Delivery Model In all 32 wards

- Provision of dedicated administrative support to CDWs and councillors to aid their role as link between council and communities
- Establishment of sound mechanisms and systems to discourage corruption and ensure functional internal audit
- Continuous engagement with sector departments to improve intergovernmental relations and especially their participation in the implementation of this IDP
- Mobilization and coordination of existing resource capacity to enhance our scale of service delivery and economic growth through such initiatives as establishment of PPPs and participation in district wide initiatives including the realisation of commitments made at the recent Economic Growth Summit held by ORTDM and the recent Investment Conference

DEVELOPMENT FORUMS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION EFFORT

The following forums have been established to support service delivery and ensure participation of various role players

FORUM	RESPONSIBLE KPA
Roads forum	Basic Service Delivery
Community Safety and Transport	Basic Service Delivery
LED Forum	LED
Housing Forum	Basic Service Delivery
HIV/Aids/Forum	Good Governance
Municipal Coastal Committee	LED

5.2.4 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

ADOPTION OF NYANDENI IGR FORUM TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference have been adopted and serve as the guidelines in managing IGR Forum affairs. Technical IGR Forum is in place, its main mandate is to prepare and make recommendations to Political IGR Forum which is chaired by the Mayor or a delegated person.

NYANDENI IGR CLUSTER ESTABLISHMENT

In accordance with the Eastern Cape Provincial guidelines the following clusters have to be established to co-ordinate and facilitate development in the Nyandeni Municipal Area

Cluster	KPA	Key Departments
Governance and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development • Integrated Development Planning • Municipal Finance Viability and Management • Good Governance and Public Participation • Basic Service Delivery • Performance Management System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyandeni Local Municipality • Department of Local Government & Traditional Affairs • Provincial Treasury and Planning • Office of the Premier • OR Tambo DM • ECSECC • SALGA
Social Cluster	Comprehensive Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyandeni Local Municipality

Economic Growth and Infrastructure Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Special Programmes Social Safety Net Safety and Security Victim Empowerment Food Security and Nutrition Sport and Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Department of Social Development ● Department of Health ● Department of Home Affairs ● Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts & Culture ● SASSA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Economic Development Roads Infrastructure Second Economy Interventions Water Resource Management Electricity Environmental Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nyandeni Local Municipality ● DEDEA ● Department of Environmental Affairs ● Department of Agriculture ● Department of Roads and Transport ● Department of Water Affair ● Department of Water Affairs and Forestry ● Eskom ● Telkom ● Department of Energy

These clusters are also indicative of the core organizational competencies required to support the attainment of the Integrated Development Plan. Our Integrated Development Plan matches our resources and capabilities in order to deliver on our mandate.

Challenges

- Reduced budget allocation for 2017/2018 particularly on energy provision, human settlement
- Non alignment of programs with Government Medium Term Strategic Framework, State of the Province Address
- Information provided is not always adequate to help strategic decision making in unlocking and accelerating service delivery, this can be attributed to the lack of training on IGR
- Fragmented approach in coordination of programmes
- Sub-forum are convened but does not systematically feed into the IGR

5.2.5 COMPLAINTS AND PETITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The municipality has established a complaints and petition management system which clarifies a business process from receiving complains until it is resolved and closed. The ORTAMBO District Municipality through its IGR and Municipal Support Directorate is supporting the municipality in resolving some of the complaints particularly on health, water and sanitation. To this end a petition register has been developed and is updated regularly.

Institutional arrangement

The Presidential Hotline and Complains Management System are housed in the Office of the Municipal Manager of which the Council Speaker is the political champion. 2 users have been trained and are responsible for day to day capturing and management of complaints and petitions.

5.2.6 SUPPORT TO SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

5.2.6.1 The Special Programmes Unit

The Special Programmes Unit is located in the Office of the Mayor and is currently has a compliment of 3 staff members and is headed by Senior Manager at the level of Section 57 Manager. The Unit is responsible for policy formulation and coordination

In the main the unit is responsible for mainstreaming of programmes for designated groups, coordination and mobilisation of various sectors, monitoring and evaluation and capacity building

5.2.6.2 Liaison and Networking

In this review we express the commitment to strengthen relations with stakeholders and facilitate cooperation.

Achievement

- Ward Based structures for youth, disable and women's structures have been established
- Women Caucus Established and conferred MSA section 79 Status inter alia, the Committee Chairperson was elected by Council on 29 May 2014

Special Programmes includes HIV and Aids, Children, Youth, Women, Physically challenged and Military Veterans Association.

Key programmes includes

- ✓ Hosting of Annual Mayoral Tournament
- ✓ Observing Annual Youth Month Programmes, including Solomon Mahlangu Lecture
- ✓ Observing of National calendar days
- ✓ Support to HIV and Aids related programmes
- ✓ Mainstreaming Local Economic Development programmes
- ✓ Hosting of Annual Miss Nyandeni to promote youth talent
- ✓ Support to vulnerable youth in school as well campaign against drug abuse

5.2.7 SOCIAL COHESION

The hosting of Annual Mayoral Tournament wherein 32 wards are participating facilitates Ubuntu and coming together of various villages. Young people are kept busy and thus have less time to embark on distractive activities.

Annually the Municipality in partnership with business community, hosts Human Right Road Race (marathon) to mark Human Rights Day. These programs enjoy the interest and participation of citizens across social and class spectrum with an ultimately view of promoting nation building. Furthermore the following programmes are hosted

- Annual Rugby tournament
- Inciyo traditional event

5.2.8 INTER MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

Firstly, Nyandeni local Municipality views Inter-Municipal Relations as a strategic approach in accelerating service delivery, building capacity and improving municipal planning. Nyandeni Local Municipality has established inter Municipal Relations with King Sabata Dalinyebo municipality in the areas of Waste Management, Public Transport and Safety, Spatial Planning and Land Use Management. KSD is assisting Nyandeni in the collection of refuse along N2 Road.

Furthermore, the municipality is currently engaging PSJ Municipality with the view to collaborate in the area of Tourism and Coastal management. The Ocean Economy agenda demands that collaboration efforts are strengthened.

5.2.8 COMMUNICATIONS

The Municipality has a functional Communications Unit headed by Manager Communications, supported by Communications Officer and a Clerk. A Communication Forum is functional , amongst other things, it is charged

with the responsibility to produce a quarterly news magazine, branding and marketing, Conduct Community Education awareness campaign in all wards to essentially educate people about the concept of a ‘developmental local government’, roles and responsibilities of citizenry in the affairs of local government
Communication Strategy has been adopted

Communication Policy has been developed and approved by Council on 27 June 2018

5.3 Municipal Audit

The Accounting officer is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements to the Auditor General in a manner required by the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act NO. 56 Of 2003)
In the year ending 30 June 2009 the municipality received a Qualified Opinion with one matter of emphasis. In the year ending June 2010 the municipality received Unqualified Opinion. However, in the ending 30 June 2011 the municipality received a Disclaimer Opinion. For the year ending 30 June 2012 the municipality received Qualified Opinion, whilst in the year ending 30 June 2013 the municipality received Unqualified Audit Opinion. In 2014/2015 financial year the municipality maintained the unqualified Audit Opinion

OPERATION CLEAN AUDIT

2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Qualified Opinion	Unqualified Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion with no matters	Unqualified Audit Opinion with matters	Unqualified Audit Opinion with matters

AUDIT REPORT OVERVIEW

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
AUDIT OPINION	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified Audit Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion
No. of qualification points	3				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Corresponding figures ✓ Property, plant and Equipment ✓ Irregular Expenditure 	<p>Matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Predetermined objectives ✓ Procurement and contract management ✓ Internal controls ✓ Expenditure revenue ✓ revenue 	<p>Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Irregular expenditure ✓ Adjustment of material misstatements ✓ Achievement of planned targets ✓ Revenue Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The municipality incurred irregular expenditure of R13.9 million during the year under review. All of this irregular expenditure was the result of non-compliance with procurement requirements in previous financial years ✓ The municipality incurred unauthorised expenditure of R12,2 million during the year ended 30 June 2015. This unauthorised expenditure was mainly due to overspending the employee related cost and remuneration of councillor votes. 	No matters

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
AUDIT OPINION	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified Audit Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion	Unqualified Audit Opinion
				Interest was not charged on all accounts in arrears as required by section 64(2) (g) of the MFMA	

PREPARATION OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT FILE

MFMA Circular 50 prescribes that a municipality must before the commencement of the annual audit prepare and submit municipal audit file to the Office of the Auditor General. In accordance with this specific provision, an audit municipal file for the year ending 30 June 2017 has been compiled and submitted to the Audit Committee to ensure completeness and accuracy.

The Audit FILE was duly submitted to the Office of the Auditor General during the audit planning meeting held at municipal offices March 2017

5.3.1 FUNCTIONALITY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Section 166 of the MFMA requires each municipality to have an audit committee. The audit committee is an independent body which must amongst other things advise the municipal council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality on matters relating to internal financial control and internal audits, risk management and performance management.

Audit Committee is comprised of the following members and will serve for a period of three year from the date of appointment

NAME	DESIGNATION	APPOINTMENT DATE
Mr. G.Labane	Member responsible for Internal Audit and Risk	January 2019
Ms. N. Ntshanga	Responsible for Finance Management	January 2019
Mr. M. Mbenenge	Responsible for Performance Information	January 2019

Key programmes.

- Monitoring implementation of the auditor general recommendations
- Monitoring implementation of the commitments made with the regards to clean audit
- They provide support to Municipal Public Account Committee (MPAC)
- Provide recommendations to council based on the reports analysed and ensuring implementation of recommendations
- Monitor and evaluate adherence to internal controls processes and procedures
- Play meaningful advisory role to management

The following documents has been approved by Audit Committee and Council

- I. Internal Audit Charter
- II. Audit and Performance Committee Charter
- III. Internal Audit Plan approved

5.3.2 INTERNATIONAL AUDIT UNIT

The municipality has a fully functional Internal Audit Unit and is comprised of the following Manager Internal Audit, 2 x Internal Audit Officers ,Secretary and 1 intern. All the posts are filled

Key Programmes approved by the Audit Committee

- ✓ Development of the internal audit strategy
- ✓ Preparation of the annual audit plan
- ✓ Quarterly reports to the audit committee detailing performance against the annual internal audit plan
- ✓ Facilitate the identification, analysis and rating of risk by management
- ✓ Provide support to Audit Committee

5.4 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipality performs Risk Management functions to ensure compliance with legislation, policies, abide or ensure that strategic objectives are achieved, including fraud prevention. Although risk management is in place, there is a need to conduct continuous awareness campaigns to all levels in the organization to ensure greater participation and ownership by all stakeholders, particularly, the municipal workforce.

The municipality ascribe to the following COSO ERM 2013 Framework principles

Pillar	Principle
Control Environment	Demonstrate integrity and ethical values
	Exercise Oversight Responsibilities
	Establishes Structure, authority and responsibilities
	Demonstrates commitment to competence
Risk Assessment	Enforces accountability
	Specifies suitable objectives
	Identifies and analyzes risk
Control Activities	Assesses fraud risk
	Identifies and analyzes significant change
	Selects and develops control activities
	Selects and develops general controls over technology
Information & Communication	Deploys through policies and procedures
	Uses relevant information
	Communicates internally
Monitoring	Communicates externally
	Conducts ongoing and/or separate evaluations
	Evaluates and communicates deficiencies

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

To ensure credibility and integrity council took a decision to have an independent chairperson, Mr. Bongani Mbewu has been appointed as the Risk Management Committee with effect from the 05 March 2015 for a period of three years from the date of appointment.

Risk Programmes approved for effective Risk Management are

- a. The Municipal Risk Profile and Risk Register has been compiled
- b. Risk Management Framework approved by Council on 27 June 2017
- c. Audit Committee will be approve Risk Management Committee Charter for 2016/17 financial year in June 2016
- d. Risk Management Policy approved by Council on 27 June 2017

5.5 FRAUD PREVENTION

The South African Media, particularly print media, has created a “narrative” that local government is the most corrupt sphere of government. In its position paper titled “Tackling The Scourge of the Corruption-Perception, Local Government and the People’ on Anti- Corruption South African Local Government Association assert that “Whatever local government’s protestations of innocence may be, it must learn that as is the case in law, the perceptions about how it deals with corruption is as important as the reality of measures to combat corruption within the sector. Intolerance to corruption must not only be a mantra, it must be seen to be done’

Fraud Risk Management Policy, the fraud Risk Management Policy was adopted by council on 31 May 2016
Objectives summarised

- The Fraud Risk Management Policy of the NLM supports and fosters a culture of Zero Tolerance towards fraud and other acts of dishonesty. In addition, all fraud will be investigated and followed up by the application of all remedies available within the full extent of the law and the implementation of appropriate prevention and detection controls.
- These prevention controls includes the existing financial and other controls and checking mechanisms as prescribed in the systems, policies, procedures, rules and regulations of the NLM.
- The efficient application of the Municipal Management Finance Act (“MFMA”) and instructions contained in the NLM policies and procedures, circulars and manuals is one of the most important duties to be applied by every employee in the execution of their daily tasks.
- Whistling Blowing Policy

Priority programmes

- Conduct fraud awareness campaign both internally and externally
- Clarify consequence management process, where there is wrong doing
- Develop Fraud Risk Register
-

5.6 Legal Services and Contract Management

The Municipality has functional legal services unit headed by an admitted attorney which is responsible for providing legal advice for both political and administrative functionaries, litigation in general, initiating legal proceeding on behalf of the municipality and defending cases against the municipality, drafting legal documents and responsible for labour disciplinary matters. The municipality has an effective legal management system and a litigation register which is audited annually. Through this system the municipality has managed to reduce litigation from 10 to 5 as at 30 May 2017

Whistle Blowing Policy and its objectives (this policy was approved by council on 31 May 2016)

- To provide guidance for which whistle blowers may in responsible manner disclosure information regarding unlawful or irregular conduct by Councilors, Officials of the Municipality and Service Providers and to provide for the protection of whistle blowers who make a disclosure.
- To provides protection of whistle blowers for disclosures made without malice and in good faith, in defined circumstances in terms of the Protected Disclosure Act, Act 26 of 2000,
- To encourage whistle blowers to raise matters of concern responsibly through the procedures laid down in this policy documents.
- To provide for feedback to the whistle blower following a protected disclosure
- To present means for redress if a whistle blower is dissatisfied with the response of the Municipality to a protected disclosure

KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Objectives

The objective of the Financial Viability and Management is to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the municipality and to comply with the accounting norms and standards.

National Treasury Municipal revenue budget and expenditure review of 2011 expressly states that “municipal councils, mayors and municipal managers are responsible for ensuring that available revenues are collected, that resources are allocated appropriately, and that procurement and service delivery processes are economical, efficient, effective and equitable”.

6.1 Financial Policies

The following financial policies were reviewed and adopted by Council on 30 May 2019

Sector Plan	Detail
IDP and Budget Policy	This policy sets out the budgeting principles, which Nyandeni Local Municipality will follow in preparing each annual budget, as well as the Integrated Development Planning process through which the municipality will prepare a strategic development plan, for a five-year period.
Rates Policy	To ensure that property rating in Nyandeni Municipality is carried out in a fair, consistent, considerate and controlled manner, this rate policy is developed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2004).
Supply Chain Management Policy	Ensure Supply Chain Management Policy that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective; (c) complies with (i) the Regulations; and (ii) any minimum norm and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the Act; (d) is consistent with other applicable legislation;
Fixed Asset Management Policy	This document is provided to assist management and employees of Nyandeni Municipality to implement and maintain consistent, effective and efficient fixed asset management principles. The objective of this document is aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguarding the fixed assets of the Nyandeni Municipality to ensure effective use of existing resources <input type="checkbox"/> Emphasizing a culture of accountability over fixed assets owned by the Nyandeni Municipality. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring that effective controls are communicated to management and staff through clear and comprehensive written documentation. <input type="checkbox"/> Providing a formal set of procedures to ensure that the Nyandeni Municipality's fixed asset policies are achieved and are in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and National Treasury, GRAP and Accounting Standards Board directions, instructions, principals and Guidelines.
Banking and Investment Policy(cash management)	The policy is aimed at gaining the optimal return on investment, without incurring undue risks, during those periods when cash revenues are not needed for capital or operational purposes

Sector Plan	Detail
Fleet Management Policy	<p>To co-ordinate the management of council transport by means of control measures which are applicable to all political officer bearers, departments, divisions and sections of the Council's operation</p> <p>To prescribe requirements relating to the utilization and maintenance of such transport by employees and political office bearers</p>
Tariff Policy	Guide setting and implementation of tariff
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	Guide credit control implementation in line with the MFMA
Indigent Policy	Provision of basis services to communities in a sustainable manner within the financial and administrative capacity of the Council
	To provide guidelines and procedures for the subsidization of basic service charges to indigent households
Insurance Policy	To safeguard municipal assets and minimize risks where there will be a need of replacement due to natural causes

OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET RELATED POLIES

All the budget related policies are reviewed annually and are adopted together with the budget and IDP.

TARIFFS POLICY

The reviewed tariffs policy was adopted by Council on 30 May 2019

RATES POLICY

Nyandeni Rates Policy was adopted by Council during is Ordinary Council Meeting held on 30 May 2018 together with the budget annual budget. The aim of the policy is to ensure that property rating in Nyandeni Municipality is carried out in a fair, consistent, considerate and controlled manner, this rate policy is developed in accordance with the

BY-LAWS

Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy promulgated and gazetted to by-law.

Property Rates Policy promulgated into by-law but in the process of being gazetted.

6.4. STRATEGY ON REVENUE ENHANCEMENT AND COLLECTION:

6.4.1 Indigents Registration and Policy

The indigent register has been updated and covers all wards under the jurisdiction of Nyandeni Local Municipality. The municipality will annually update the register and conduct verification process to ensure accuracy and reliability. Furthermore, Council has adopted an Indigent Policy to guide decision making and allocation of resources to deserving households

Billing/Ability to Collect / Credit Control / Customer Care:

Approximately 2100 Customers are billed on a monthly basis focusing at Nqgeleni and Libode towns; this numbers is inclusive of Business, residential and government.

Customer Care in respect of Applications, Terminations of Service, and Enquiries/Queries is timeously dealt with. A Systematic Dispute/Query Handling System (statutory requirement) to be introduced to ensure that all queries are dealt with. Customer Care is also a statutory requirement.

Management of the Consumer Database:

Updating consumer information like telephone numbers, ID numbers, etc. Profiling/ Classification of Debtors; Identifying prescribed debts and irrecoverable debts for write off. Identifying material debt for immediate collection; Revisit consumer application forms. We need to ensure that all tariffs and also the correct tariffs are charged. There are several debtors who are not being charged/fully /correctly charged and council loses income, which it cannot afford.

Identifying Areas for Improvement in Revenue Generation and Collection Processes:

We need to review the Billing Cycle, Accounts Returned/Undelivered. Alternative sources of revenue and Public-Private-Partnerships should be explored. Grouping of Untraceable Debtors and applying a strategy of appointing a tracer on a "No-trace-no-fee" basis and placing of public notices for such debtors to come to council's offices to arrange.

Training and Mentoring of Staff:

Setting up and Training on Systematic Debt Collection and Credit Control Procedures, Processes, Legislation, Customer Care and Guidelines in line with approved policies. Training and capacity building is an area that has been neglected and has accounted for low morale.

Expenditure Management

As important as Revenue Management, is Expenditure Management which is also prescribed per Section 65 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

In respect of Cash Outflow (Expenditure side) the following is also critical because how you spend is just as important as collecting revenue.

The following areas must be well managed and in certain areas, improved:

- Ensure accurate payments, e.g. no over payments, deduction of discounts.
- Reconciling of Creditors' Accounts.
- Avoid payments before due date.
- Ensure value-for-money in spending.
- Strict Budgetary Control / Fiscal Discipline.
- Better returns on Investments without compromising safety of investments.
- More competitive prices / bidding.
- Review Supply Chain Management Policy in line with the new BBBEEE
- External service providers to render services for non-core functions at cheaper rates.

Other initiatives:

- Letters of appreciation for good payers and possible incentives.
- Economic/Skills Profiling of Indigent Debtors to offer work to redeem debts instead of future write off. .
- Interest Write-off Incentive for non-indigent debtors (excluding Government, Councillors and Staff).
- The Mayors' letter to consumers / rate payers informing them about Income and Expenditure of Municipalities and their responsibility to pay. Motivating consumers to pay and thanking those who are paying promptly.
- Newsletters will also be initiated in order to communicate with our clients and thereby improving the image of the municipality. Projects and other achievements will also be communicated to the public. Businesses could advertise in the newsletter to cover (at least partly) our newsletter and account rendering costs.
- Investigation/Audit of all Assessment Rates Accounts based on Land Value only as some property owners are not being charged for improvements. Valuator to expedite process.
- VAT and Creditor's Audit to recover unclaimed/under claimed VAT and overpaid Creditors.
- Conduct customer satisfaction surveys

6.5. Summary of Operating and Capital Expenditure for MTERF

4.5.1 Table A1: Budget summary

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousands										
Financial Performance										
Property rates	8,686	8,005	5,725	9,054	4,455	4,455	-	7,405	7,848	8,318
Service charges	188	290	292	290	290	290	-	(2,064)	(2,215)	(2,367)
Investment revenue	4,931	7,231	8,198	5,978	8,989	8,989	-	8,300	8,631	9,386
Transfers recognised - operational	185,230	245,981	232,507	247,723	252,918	253,918	-	259,523	277,609	287,589
Other own revenue	5,335	15,228	15,084	73,244	87,910	87,910	-	84,000	78,770	75,414
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	202,372	274,245	282,217	333,299	395,531	395,531	-	367,224	370,643	379,326
Employee costs	30,149	105,285	113,638	131,883	131,161	131,161	-	130,962	147,379	157,475
Remuneration of councillors	17,914	17,001	18,411	19,887	21,727	21,727	-	23,061	24,675	25,402
Depreciation & asset impairment	33,632	31,807	35,084	41,815	41,815	41,815	-	54,480	55,304	56,284
Fines charges	117	161	131	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and bulk purchases	4,938	4,964	4,572	11,789	10,249	10,249	-	10,557	11,185	12,035
Transfers and grants	-	-	-	5,792	4,340	4,340	-	10,566	8,908	9,445
Other expenditure	85,857	96,055	75,134	103,418	113,491	113,491	-	88,886	103,076	86,217
Total Expenditure	233,706	255,273	248,978	314,991	323,258	323,258	-	334,624	350,525	363,656
Surplus/(Deficit)	(31,336)	18,972	15,347	18,578	32,273	32,273	-	22,600	20,319	15,372
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocation)	61,324	58,805	58,050	94,813	100,972	100,972	-	96,269	80,597	75,648
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	29,988	77,781	73,397	113,391	133,245	133,245	-	118,869	100,916	91,021
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	29,988	77,781	73,397	113,391	133,245	133,245	-	118,869	100,916	91,021
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	74,421	84,798	79,643	113,391	133,245	133,245	-	118,869	100,916	91,021
Transfers recognised - capital	74,421	80,258	58,050	113,391	101,672	101,672	-	96,269	80,597	75,648
Public contributions & donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	-	4,540	21,593	-	31,574	31,574	-	22,700	20,319	15,371
Total sources of capital funds	74,421	84,798	79,643	113,391	133,245	133,245	-	118,869	100,916	91,021
Financial position										
Total current assets	75,685	109,093	140,754	107,796	123,553	123,553	-	127,280	135,262	144,183
Total non-current assets	355,809	405,884	449,893	499,748	507,908	507,908	-	505,094	511,299	512,388
Total current liabilities	17,662	20,386	32,384	12,514	12,514	12,514	-	26,762	26,762	26,762
Total non-current liabilities	4,221	4,857	5,120	16,862	16,862	16,862	-	1,702	1,825	1,964
Community wealth/Equity	409,612	489,735	563,132	578,159	602,089	602,089	-	593,910	617,975	627,655
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	64,384	105,775	110,543	158,208	(269,779)	(269,779)	-	102,280	80,372	80,182
Net cash from (used) investing	(73,106)	(71,558)	(74,851)	(113,391)	-	-	-	(118,669)	(100,916)	(91,021)
Net cash from (used) financing	(1,000)	1,037	(3,319)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	85,694	101,947	134,320	148,761	(269,779)	(269,779)	-	117,931	107,389	106,548
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	85,694	101,947	134,320	101,947	101,947	101,947	-	110,247	110,078	128,474
Application of cash and investments	6,946	15,700	17,047	7,201	12,514	12,514	-	(4,770)	(3,962)	(3,528)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	88,740	86,247	117,273	94,698	89,433	89,433	-	115,022	123,040	132,002
Asset management										
Asset register summary (R/DV)	355,809	405,884	449,893	499,748	499,748	499,748	-	505,094	511,299	512,388
Depreciation	33,632	31,807	35,084	41,815	41,815	41,815	-	54,480	55,304	56,284
Renoval of Existing Assets	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	8,000	9,000	10,000
Repairs and Maintenance	4,938	4,964	4,572	11,789	10,249	10,249	-	12,138	13,232	10,752
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue cost of free services provided	953	-	-	1,014	2,624	2,624	2,588	2,588	2,751	2,867
Households below minimum service level										
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation/sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousands										
Financial Performance										
Property rates	5,980	5,005	5,725	4,999	4,999	4,999	-	7,405	7,848	8,316
Service charges	188	200	202	(1,943)	(1,943)	(1,943)	-	(2,064)	(2,215)	(2,367)
Investment revenue	4,931	7,231	8,198	5,978	8,000	8,000	-	8,300	8,631	9,386
Transfers recognised - operational	185,230	245,981	232,507	251,218	253,218	253,218	-	259,523	277,609	287,569
Other own revenue	5,333	15,228	15,084	72,844	75,299	6,813	-	84,000	78,770	75,414
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	202,372	274,246	282,317	333,095	340,573	271,085	-	357,224	370,643	379,325
Employee costs	32,149	105,285	113,638	131,929	131,161	-	-	138,962	147,379	157,475
Remuneration of councillors	17,014	17,001	18,411	17,909	21,727	21,727	-	23,061	24,675	26,402
Depreciation & asset impairment	33,632	31,857	35,084	41,815	41,815	-	-	54,480	55,304	56,284
Finance charges	117	161	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and bulk purchases	4,936	4,964	4,572	10,475	11,289	10,849	-	10,557	11,165	12,035
Transfers and grants	-	-	-	7,350	6,970	2,234	-	10,566	8,908	9,443
Other expenditure	85,857	96,055	78,134	104,180	106,613	3,000	-	88,898	103,076	96,317
Total Expenditure	233,706	255,273	248,978	313,657	319,575	37,810	-	334,624	350,525	363,656
Surplus/(Deficit)	(31,336)	18,972	15,347	19,438	20,998	233,275	-	22,600	20,319	15,572
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocation)	61,324	58,809	58,050	91,718	86,718	86,718	80,533	96,269	80,597	75,649
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	-29,988	77,781	73,397	111,158	107,716	319,994	80,533	118,869	100,916	91,021
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-29,988	77,781	73,397	111,158	107,716	319,994	80,533	118,869	100,916	91,021
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	74,421	84,798	79,643	113,391	109,951	-	-	118,869	100,916	91,021
Transfers recognised - capital	74,421	80,258	68,050	91,718	86,718	-	-	96,269	80,597	75,649
Public contributions & donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	-	4,540	21,593	21,672	23,232	-	-	22,600	20,319	15,371
Total sources of capital funds	74,421	84,798	79,643	113,391	109,951	-	-	118,869	100,916	91,021
Financial position										
Total current assets	75,686	109,093	140,754	171,144	123,653	123,653	-	127,280	136,262	144,183
Total non current assets	355,809	405,844	449,893	499,748	607,908	607,908	-	505,094	511,289	512,386
Total current liabilities	17,462	20,388	32,384	27,775	27,775	12,514	-	26,702	26,782	26,782
Total non current liabilities	4,221	4,857	5,120	1,900	1,800	1,600	-	1,702	1,825	1,964
Community wealth/Equity	409,612	489,735	663,132	693,928	(462,135)	-	-	603,910	617,975	627,655
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	64,364	106,775	110,543	164,620	(269,779)	-	-	102,280	90,372	80,182
Net cash from (used) investing	(73,160)	(71,558)	(74,851)	(113,391)	-	-	-	(118,660)	(100,916)	(91,021)
Net cash from (used) financing	(1,000)	1,037	(3,318)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	66,694	101,947	134,320	153,175	(269,779)	-	-	117,931	107,385	106,548
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	66,694	101,947	134,320	149,537	101,947	101,947	-	110,247	119,078	128,474
Application of cash and investments	6,946	15,700	17,047	(181,964)	12,514	12,514	-	(4,770)	(3,962)	(3,528)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	66,749	86,247	117,273	331,592	89,433	89,433	-	115,023	123,040	132,002
Asset management										
Asset register summary (RDV)	333,961	405,844	449,893	499,748	499,748	-	-	505,094	511,289	512,386
Depreciation	33,432	31,857	35,084	41,815	41,815	-	-	54,480	53,883	50,284
Renoval of Existing Assets	-	-	-	38,800	36,675	-	-	8,000	9,000	10,000
Repairs and Maintenance	4,936	4,964	4,572	11,799	-	-	-	12,138	13,232	10,752
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue cost of free services provided	963	-	-	3,217	3,258	3,258	2,588	2,588	2,751	2,667
Households below minimum service level										
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation/sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

Explanatory Notes

- Table A1 is a budget summary and provides a concise overview of the NLM's budget from all of the major financial perspectives (operating, capital expenditure, financial position, cash flow, and MFMA funding compliance).
- 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.
- Financial management reforms emphasises the importance of the municipal budget being funded. This requires the simultaneous assessment of the Financial

Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flow Budgets, along with the Capital Budget. The Budget Summary provides the key information in this regard:

Table A2 : Budgeted financial performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue - Functional	1									
Governance and administration		184,809	244,739	240,310	302,086	307,527	307,527	330,797	347,978	365,706
Executive and council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and administration		184,809	244,739	240,310	302,086	307,527	307,527	330,797	347,978	365,706
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety		3,527	2,801	4,292	456	456	456	(1,544)	(2,114)	(2,305)
Community and social services		300	344	50	456	456	456	(1,544)	(2,114)	(2,305)
Sport and recreation		-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		3,327	2,457	3,842	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		75,071	60,133	62,412	100,928	97,928	-	105,814	85,219	84,796
Planning and development		38	195	101	42	42	-	132	140	149
Road transport		75,033	60,028	62,311	100,886	97,886	-	105,682	85,079	84,647
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		188	25,382	13,303	21,344	21,381	6,381	18,525	16,388	6,781
Energy sources		-	25,000	11,250	15,000	15,000	-	18,189	16,000	8,400
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		188	382	2,103	6,344	6,381	6,381	337	308	381
Other	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Functional	2	263,886	333,055	320,367	424,814	427,291	314,364	453,493	451,441	454,978
Expenditure - Functional										
Governance and administration		228,749	228,182	127,689	196,302	209,109	196,794	217,580	230,057	248,583
Executive and council		17,914	18,041	57,239	56,325	59,420	59,420	64,915	69,530	73,835
Finance and administration		211,755	210,061	70,250	136,711	137,373	137,373	149,211	158,795	170,868
Internal audit		-	-	-	3,268	3,315	-	3,453	3,752	4,000
Community and public safety		-	-	37,884	22,478	22,391	-	22,452	24,114	25,813
Community and social services		-	-	15,572	14,316	14,228	-	14,381	15,470	16,559
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		-	-	19,907	3,246	3,246	-	2,794	2,988	3,197
Housing		-	-	2,345	4,379	4,379	-	4,648	4,977	5,332
Health		-	-	-	537	537	-	629	674	725
Economic and environmental services		4,938	4,984	62,752	54,888	57,467	-	59,670	62,460	64,989
Planning and development		-	-	10,559	10,960	10,306	-	10,427	21,420	22,818
Road transport		4,938	4,984	52,193	34,906	38,151	-	40,242	41,039	41,250
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		-	22,207	18,268	35,099	19,489	-	32,242	31,031	22,498
Energy sources		-	22,207	10,588	17,951	2,351	-	20,945	18,900	9,551
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	7,099	17,148	17,148	-	11,297	12,091	12,946
Other	4	-	-	579	2,658	2,684	-	2,681	2,664	3,075
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	233,708	295,274	248,970	311,423	302,340	196,794	334,624	350,525	363,987
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		29,888	77,781	73,397	113,391	124,951	117,570	118,869	100,916	91,021

Explanatory Notes

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 of each of these functional areas which enables the National Treasury to compile „whole of government“ reports.

Table A3 : Budgeted financial performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18			2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousand										
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION- CORPORATE SER		858	441	583	400	400	-	400	420	453
Vote 3 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION - BUDGET & TREA		183,852	244,297	239,728	301,688	307,127	-	330,397	347,552	305,253
Vote 4 - PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT		36	105	101	42	42	-	132	140	148
Vote 5 - COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES		300	344	50	456	456	-	(1,544)	(2,114)	(2,305)
Vote 6 - HOUSING		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 7 - ROAD TRANSPORT		75,030	60,028	62,311	100,880	97,886	-	106,683	88,079	84,647
Vote 8 - PUBLIC SAFETY		3,327	2,457	3,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 9 - HEALTH		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10 - SPORT AND RECREATION		-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - ELECTRICITY		-	25,000	11,250	15,000	15,000	-	18,189	18,000	8,450
Vote 12 - WASTE MANAGEMENT		188	382	2,103	6,344	6,381	-	337	368	381
Vote 13 - OTHER		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - INTERNAL AUDIT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue by Vote	2	263,696	333,055	320,367	424,814	427,291	-	453,493	451,441	454,978
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated	1									
Vote 1 - EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL		17,014	18,041	57,239	56,325	59,420	-	54,915	69,530	73,835
Vote 2 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION- CORPORATE SER		92,149	104,244	36,096	38,060	35,247	-	38,091	40,962	43,443
Vote 3 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION - BUDGET & TREA		-	-	-	96,651	102,126	-	111,120	115,603	127,225
Vote 4 - PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT		-	-	10,559	19,980	19,306	-	19,427	21,420	22,818
Vote 5 - COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES		-	-	15,572	14,316	14,228	-	14,381	15,476	16,359
Vote 6 - HOUSING		-	-	-	4,379	4,379	-	4,648	4,977	5,332
Vote 7 - ROAD TRANSPORT		4,938	4,954	52,193	34,900	38,151	-	40,242	41,039	41,250
Vote 8 - PUBLIC SAFETY		-	-	-	3,246	3,246	-	2,794	2,988	3,157
Vote 9 - HEALTH		-	-	-	537	537	-	629	674	725
Vote 10 - SPORT AND RECREATION		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - ELECTRICITY		-	22,207	10,590	17,951	17,351	-	20,945	18,939	9,551
Vote 12 - WASTE MANAGEMENT		-	-	7,699	17,148	17,148	-	11,297	12,091	12,546
Vote 13 - OTHER		-	-	579	2,658	2,884	-	2,681	2,864	3,075
Vote 14 - INTERNAL AUDIT		-	-	-	3,265	3,315	-	3,453	3,732	4,000
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	114,102	149,457	190,474	311,423	317,340	-	334,624	356,525	363,987
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	149,594	183,598	129,893	113,391	109,951	-	118,869	100,915	91,021

Explanatory Notes

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 organisational structure of the NLM.

Table A4 : Budget financial performance (revenue and expenditure)

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	5,900	5,905	5,728	4,969	4,389	4,969	-	7,425	7,848	8,318
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	(2,153)	(2,153)	(2,153)	-	(2,291)	(2,458)	(2,642)
Service charges - water revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	188	200	203	210	210	210	-	227	241	256
Service charges - other											
Rental of facilities and equipment		86	81	178	42	42	42		45	47	50
Interest earned - external investments		4,831	7,231	8,158	5,978	8,900	8,000		8,300	8,831	9,391
Interest earned - outstanding debts			204	1,163			1,270		1,293	1,376	1,464
Dividends received											
Fines, penalties and forfeits		45	70	198	382	382	382		430	457	487
Licence and permits		3,274	2,357	3,284	4,012	4,012	4,012		4,358	4,535	4,931
Agency services			236	540	400	400	400		428	453	482
Transfers and subsidies		199,230	245,981	232,507	251,218	253,218	253,218		250,523	277,909	287,599
Other revenue	2	1,528	12,289	10,323	707	707	707	-	710	755	804
Gain on disposal of PPE					67,301	69,488			75,801	71,048	68,199
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		202,372	274,248	262,317	333,099	340,673	271,088	-	367,234	370,843	378,328
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	82,149	105,285	113,638	131,929	131,181	-	-	136,943	147,376	157,475
Remuneration of councillors		17,014	17,001	18,411	17,909	21,727	21,727		23,091	24,675	26,402
Debt impairment	3	2,836	5,135	1,804	3,000	3,000	3,000		3,171	3,269	3,698
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	33,832	31,807	35,084	41,815	41,815	-	-	54,490	55,304	58,284
Finance charges		117	181	131							
Bulk purchases	2	-	-	-	440	440	-	-	-	-	-
Other materials	8	4,938	4,964	4,672	10,035	10,849	10,849		10,957	11,186	12,035
Contracted services		497	-	-	52,015	53,787	-	-	52,103	53,317	45,445
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	7,350	8,970	2,294	-	10,591	8,908	9,443
Other expenditure	4, 5	77,621	67,607	69,874	49,034	48,829	-	-	43,723	46,359	50,214
Loss on disposal of PPE		4,903	3,203	3,658	130						
Total Expenditure		233,708	288,273	246,978	313,697	319,573	37,810	-	334,834	350,628	363,956
Surplus/(Deficit)											
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		(31,336)	18,972	15,347	19,438	20,988	233,276	-	22,400	20,319	15,372
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)		61,324	58,809	68,050	91,718	86,718	86,718	80,533	86,209	80,697	75,645
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)											
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		29,988	77,781	73,387	111,156	107,718	319,994	80,533	118,809	100,916	91,021
Taxation											
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		29,988	77,781	73,387	111,156	107,718	319,994	80,533	118,809	100,916	91,021
Attributable to municipalities											
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		29,988	77,781	73,387	111,156	107,718	319,994	80,533	118,809	100,916	91,021
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate											
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		29,988	77,781	73,387	111,156	107,718	319,994	80,533	118,809	100,916	91,021

Explanatory Notes:

Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions) is R357,2 million in 2018/19 and escalates to R350,5 million by 2019/20 and to R363,9 million in 2020/21.

Table A5: Budgeted capital expenditure by vote and funding

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure - to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 2 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION- CORPORATE SER		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 3 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION - BUDGET & TREASURY		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 4 - PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 5 - COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 6 - HOUSING		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 7 - ROAD TRANSPORT		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 8 - PUBLIC SAFETY		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,130	20,889	13,341
Vote 9 - HEALTH		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 10 - SPORT AND RECREATION		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 11 - ELECTRICITY		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 12 - WASTE MANAGEMENT		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,515	1,926	1,305
Vote 13 - OTHER		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 14 - INTERNAL AUDIT		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 15 - (NAME OF VOTE 15)		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,625	22,796	14,646
Single-year expenditure - to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL		--	735	--	--	190	100	--	--	--	--
Vote 2 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION- CORPORATE SER		2,965	5,708	7,643	8,672	8,112	8,112	--	9,800	4,706	3,751
Vote 3 - FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION - BUDGET & TREASURY		6,324	--	2,491	--	--	--	--	1,000	1,520	1,620
Vote 4 - PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT		--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--
Vote 5 - COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES		488	8,239	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 6 - HOUSING		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 7 - ROAD TRANSPORT		84,854	88,115	89,251	82,999	94,725	94,725	--	86,544	71,802	71,003
Vote 8 - PUBLIC SAFETY		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Vote 9 - HEALTH		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 10 - SPORT AND RECREATION		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 11 - ELECTRICITY		--	--	--	4,119	4,119	4,119	--	--	--	--
Vote 12 - WASTE MANAGEMENT		--	--	258	11,600	2,875	2,875	--	--	--	--
Vote 13 - OTHER		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 14 - INTERNAL AUDIT		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vote 15 - (NAME OF VOTE 15)		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		74,421	84,797	79,843	113,391	108,981	109,581	--	79,344	78,121	76,375
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		74,421	84,797	79,843	113,391	108,981	109,581	--	118,969	100,916	91,021
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		9,279	8,444	10,133	8,672	8,212	--	--	10,800	6,318	5,371
Executive and council		--	735	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and administration		9,279	5,708	10,133	8,672	8,112	--	--	10,800	6,318	5,371
Internal audit		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and public safety		488	8,239	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services		488	8,239	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sport and recreation		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public safety		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Housing		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Economic and environmental services		84,854	88,115	89,251	82,999	94,745	--	--	81,754	82,871	84,344
Planning and development		--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Road transport		84,854	88,115	89,251	82,999	94,725	--	--	81,754	82,871	84,344
Environmental protection		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trading services		--	--	258	11,719	8,384	--	--	16,515	1,926	1,305
Energy services		--	--	--	4,119	4,119	--	--	--	--	--
Water management		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste water management		--	--	258	11,600	2,875	--	--	16,515	1,926	1,305
Waste management		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	74,421	84,798	79,843	113,391	108,981	--	--	118,969	100,916	91,021
Funded by:											
National Government		88,749	58,809	58,158	58,709	55,925	--	--	58,844	57,802	81,003
Provincial Government		--	--	--	32,918	30,794	--	--	39,625	22,796	14,646
District Municipality		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other lenders and grants		8,672	21,449	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transfers recognised - capital	4	74,421	80,258	58,886	91,718	86,718	--	--	86,289	80,597	75,649
Public contributions & donations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Borrowing	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Internally generated funds		--	4,540	21,598	21,672	23,232	--	--	22,830	20,319	15,371
Total Capital Funding	7	74,421	84,798	79,843	113,391	108,981	--	--	118,969	100,916	91,021

Explanatory Notes

When comparing the previous budget of R109,9 million, there is an increase of R8,9 million which is dominated by the grant from the Office of the Premier. For the two outer years the there is a decrease to R17,9 million and R9,8 million.

Table A6: Budgeted financial position

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
R thousand											
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash		18,103	36,028	42,633	101,947	101,947	101,947		110,247	119,075	128,474
Call investment deposits	1	47,501	65,919	91,488	47,501	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer debtors	1	4,076	1,308	1,703	18,118	16,118	16,118	-	12,033	11,627	11,548
Other debtors		4,761	5,399	4,452	4,902	4,902	4,902	-	4,412	3,971	3,573
Current portion of long-term receivables					227	227	227	-	227	227	227
Inventory	2	252	303	280	360	360	360	-	360	360	360
Total current assets		75,685	108,953	140,754	171,144	123,533	123,533	-	127,380	139,262	144,183
Non current assets											
Long-term receivables											
Investments											
Investment property		61,683	62,053	65,101	61,683	61,683	61,683	-	61,683	61,683	61,683
Investment in Associates											
Property, plant and equipment	3	293,162	343,171	394,548	438,805	444,465	444,465	-	440,703	446,050	448,015
Agricultural											
Biological											
Intangible		964	699	262	1,460	1,759	1,759	-	2,707	2,686	2,690
Other non-current assets											
Total non current assets		355,809	408,984	460,012	499,748	507,908	507,908	-	505,094	511,289	512,398
TOTAL ASSETS		431,495	514,977	599,647	670,892	631,441	631,441	-	632,474	646,061	656,580
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft	1										
Borrowing	4	368	453	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer deposits		266	269	416							
Trade and other payables	4	10,685	16,899	21,133	12,514	12,514	12,514	-	11,300	11,500	11,500
Provisions		343	765	515	15,262	15,262	15,262	-	15,262	15,262	15,262
Total current liabilities		17,662	26,386	22,397	27,776	27,776	27,776	-	26,762	26,762	26,762
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		662	624	235	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	1,702	1,825	1,964
Provisions		3,669	4,233	4,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non current liabilities		4,331	4,857	5,120	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	1,702	1,825	1,964
TOTAL LIABILITIES		21,993	31,243	27,517	29,376	29,376	29,376	-	28,464	28,587	28,726
NET ASSETS	5	409,502	483,734	572,130	641,516	602,065	602,065	-	604,010	617,474	627,854
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		409,502	483,734	572,130	641,516	(492,135)			604,010	617,474	627,854
Reserves	4	-	2,297	5,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	409,502	486,031	577,524	641,516	(492,135)	-	-	604,010	617,474	627,854

Explanatory Notes:

Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice, and improves understandability for councillors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).

The municipality cash flow shows a positive position for 2018/19 where current assets reflect an amount of R127,2 million.

Short-term call investments increased from R101, 9 to R110,2 million in 2018/19. The total assets increased from R631 million in 2017/18 to R632 for 2018/19 budget year.

Table A7: Budgeted cash flows

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		5,690	5,905	7,523	5,054				5,331	6,711	7,314
Service charges		168	200	202	260				235	251	266
Other revenue		5,233	4,938	6,523	73,244				5,903	6,279	8,882
Government - operating	1	195,230	245,981	228,130	247,723				259,521	277,608	287,395
Government - capital	1	91,324	58,809	58,809	94,813				96,289	80,507	75,649
Interest		-4,501	7,231	8,188	5,976				8,103	8,622	8,173
Dividends											
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(139,338)	(215,154)	(109,813)	(281,383)	(267,790)			(260,088)	(284,321)	(290,504)
Finance charges		(0)	(5)	(131)							
Transfers and Grants	1				(2,088)	(1,889)			(4,990)	(5,378)	(5,784)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		84,384	106,775	110,543	164,820	(268,779)	-	-	102,280	90,372	96,182
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		3,316		864					300		
Decrease (increase) in non-current debtors											
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables											
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments											
Payments											
Capital assets		(74,416)	(71,559)	(75,845)	(113,391)				(118,999)	(100,918)	(91,021)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(73,100)	(71,559)	(74,881)	(113,391)	-	-	-	(116,699)	(100,918)	(91,021)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans											
Borrowing long term/financing											
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		(913)	1,815	(2,816)							
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		(480)	(578)	(508)							
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,000)	1,037	(3,319)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(9,716)	36,253	32,373	51,229	(268,779)	-	-	(16,389)	(10,546)	(838)
Cash/cash equivalents of the year begin	2	73,440	68,994	101,947	101,947				134,320	117,831	107,386
Cash/cash equivalents of the year end	2	85,694	101,947	134,320	153,176	(268,779)			117,931	107,386	106,548

Explanatory Notes

The budgeted cash flow statement is the first measurement in determining if the budget is funded. It shows the expected level of cash in-flow versus cash out-flow that is likely to result from the implementation of the budget. The cash flow of the municipality shows that the municipality will be able to meet its obligations in 2018/19 financial year.

Table A8: Cash backed reserves / accumulated surplus reconciliation

EC155 Nyandeni - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Current Year 2017/18				2018/19 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year +1 2019/20	Budget Year +2 2020/21
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents of the year end	1	65,694	101,947	134,320	153,175	(268,779)			117,931	107,386	106,548
Other current investments > 90 days		(0)	(0)		(3,038)	371,729	301,947		(7,984)	11,082	21,920
Non-current assets - Investments	1										
Cash and investments available:		65,694	101,947	134,320	148,837	101,947	301,947	-	110,347	119,078	128,474
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers											
Unspent borrowing											
Statutory requirements	2										
Other working capital requirements	3	6,546	16,700	17,047	(181,904)	12,514	12,514		(4,776)	(3,962)	(3,528)
Other provisions											
Long term investments committed	4										
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5										
Total Application of cash and investments:		6,546	16,700	17,047	(181,904)	12,514	12,514	-	(4,776)	(3,962)	(3,528)
Surplus/(shortfall)		59,148	85,247	117,273	331,802	89,433	89,433	-	115,023	123,040	132,002

Explanatory Notes.

The municipality have the reserves that are cash backed for 2018/19 MTERF. These reserves are fully funded by the short term call investments that are kept by the municipality in both the FNB Bankers and Standard Bank Bankers and Ned Bank Bankers.

**PROGRAMME FOR THE COMPILATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL REPORT & PERFORMANCE INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2019**

To be updated

1. MUNICIPAL GRAP COMPLIANT ASSET REGISTER

Nyandeni Local Municipality have complied with GRAP 17 in compiling the GRAP Asset Register since 2013/14 financial year. All assets are barcoded and included in the Asset Register.

2. FINANCIAL RECOVERY PLAN IN PLACE TO ADDRESS CASH FLOW PROBLEMS

Financial recovery has been developed and adopted by Council, inter alia, progress reports are compiled as part of MFMA S71, and 52d report

3. BANK ACCOUNTS FOR CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The municipality has opened Call Accounts for all conditional grants.

All the reports for conditional grants submitted by regulated time to both National and Provincial Treasury and other relevant stakeholders.

EXPENDITURES:

REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

The municipality have a Repairs and Maintenance Plan in place and the budget is as follows for the two previous years:-

Year	Repairs & Maintenance	Percentage
------	-----------------------	------------

2015/16	R 4 964 000	4%
2016/17	R 4 572 000	4%
2017/18	R11 289 000	4%

The municipality note the 8% norm as per MFMA Circulars; however, 8% could not be met due to budget constraints.

(a) Capital Budget spending patterns for previous years:

Year	Capital Budget	Actual Spending	Percentage
2015/16	R84 797 000	R84 797 000	100%
2016/17	R79 643 000	R79 643 000	100%
2017/18	R109 951 000	R84 351 000	77%

For the projects that are funded by MIG, the municipality spent 77% in 2017-18 financial year of the overall budget. The municipality applied for the rollover to National Treasury.

(b) Percentage of salary budget (Councillors remuneration and employees cost) to operational budget

Year	Operational Budget	Salaries Spending	Percentage
2015/16	R255 273 000	R122 286 000	48%
2016/17	R246 970 000	R132 049 000	53%

2017/18	R319 575 000	R152 888 000	48%

(c) Percentage of repairs and maintenance on total budget operational budget

Year	Total Budget	Repairs and maintenance Spending	Percentage
2013/14	R255 273 000	R 4 964 000	2%
2014/15	R246 970 000	R 4 572 000	2%
2015/16	R319 575 000	R11 289 000	4%

(d) Percentage on Grants usage

FMG

Year	Total Budget	Amount Spent	Percentage
2015/16	R1 600 000	R1 600 000	100%
2016/17	R1 625 000	R1 625 000	100%
2017/18	R1 700 000	R1 700 000	100%

INEP

Year	Total Budget	Amount spent	Percentage
2015/16	R25 000 000	R25 000 000	100%
2016/17	R11 250 000	R11 250 000	100%
2017/18	R15 000 000	R15 000 000	100%

MIG

Year	Total Budget	Amount spent	Percentage
2015/16	R58 809 000	R58 809 000	100%
2016/17	R58 050 000	R58 050 000	100%
2017/18	R70 894 000	R45 472 811	64%

LIBRARY SUBSIDIES

Year	Total Budget	Amount spent	Percentage
2015/16	R400 000	R400 000	100%
2016/17	R400 000	R400 000	100%
2017/18	R400 000	R400 000	100%

EPWP

Year	Total Budget	Amount spent	Percentage
------	--------------	--------------	------------

2015/16	R1 219 000	R1 219 000	100%
2016/17	R1 261 000	R1 261 000	100%
2017/18	R1 291 000	R1 291 000	100%

CREDITORS

Creditors are paid within 30 days on receipt of an invoice.

Current Ratio

The municipality had a current ratio of 6.29, which demonstrated that the municipality is in a healthy financial state, where its current assets were almost 4 times the value of the current liabilities. The municipality had a favourable working capital.

Acid Test Ratio

The municipality had an acid test ratio of 6.27, which demonstrated that the municipality had assets that could be quickly turned into cash to settle short term obligations. The municipality had an inventory of R279 551 at year end which is not that much material hence the Acid Test Ratio is equal to the Current Ratio.

Working Capital Ratio

The municipality had a favourable working capital of R18 359 319, however the rate of current assets to total assets was 20%, which means 80% of assets were long term in nature. This is however a small change as compared to previous year where the percentage was 83%.

Financing to Capital expenditure Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 0%, as there were no long term loans at year end.

Gross Debtors to Annual Revenue Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 184%. The municipality had a balance of R 10 million of long outstanding debtors. The collection rate is low; the situation is expected to improve after the implementation of credit control policy and collection initiatives.

Gross debtor days Ratio

The average number of day the debtors are due was 670 days. This demonstrates that the majority of municipal debtors are older than 365 days, thus are potentially bad.

Net debtors to annual revenue Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 29%. The collection rate is low, so 71% of debtors were provided for impairment at year end. The situation is expected to improve after the implementation of credit control policy and collection initiatives.

Net debtor days Ratio

The average number of days the debtors after provision for impairment was 105 days; there has been an increase as compared to 89 days in previous year, was due to the fact that the municipality did not write off some of its debtors in the current year.

Receivables turnover Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 218%. This means that the municipality is billing far more than what it is receiving from customers.

Debts written off as a percentage of total expenditure Ratio:

There were no debts written off during the year under review.

Debtors' impairment Ratio:

The ratio was 155%. This demonstrates that a majority of debtors are not recoverable and as such have to be provided for impairments. The main contributing factor is the debt from both households and business accounts. The municipality is in the process of implementing and enforcing the credit control and debt collection policy which will reduce the instance of billing indigent debtors.

Debt Ratio

The debt ratio is 4.7%, which means the municipality's assets far exceed the liabilities. Therefore there are no going concern issues for the municipality.

Debt / net asset position ratio

The debt ratio is 2147%, which means the municipality's assets far exceed the liabilities. Therefore there are no going concern issues for the municipality.

Non-current liabilities to revenue Ratio

The ratio is 1.6%. The long term liabilities of R 5 120 061 is far less than the revenue of R 317 269 726, which means the municipality has sufficient funds to meet its long term liabilities.

Total debt to annual operating revenue Ratio

The ratio is 8.7%; this means the revenue sources are sufficient to cover the total debts.

Debt to cash Ratio

The ratio is 4.46%; this means the revenue sources are sufficient to cover the total debts.

Total investments to total assets Ratio

The ratio is 15% of total assets are investments, which symbolizes the favourable financial position of the municipality. This also demonstrates a moderate level of liquidity.

Consultancy Ratio

The total amount spent on consultants was R2 730 669 which is 1.1% of the total expenditure cost of R 243 314 468. There has been no material change in terms of percentage when compared to the previous year. The municipality continued to generate its own internal capacity during the year. This is the indicator that the municipality is not overly reliant on consultants.

Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure Ratio

The municipality incurred penalty interest on late payment of overdue accounts amounting to R17 215. This equated to 0.00% of total expenditure balance of R 243 314 468.

Irregular Expenditure Ratio

The municipality incurred irregular expenditure amounting to R 314 465 536 during the current year. This equated to 129% of the total expenditure balance of R 243 314 468. The balance includes both current year expenditure as well as current year expenditure relating to previous years. There is an increase of 47% as compared to previous years. Irregular expenditure was as a result of non-compliance with procurement requirements in current year and previous financial years.

Unauthorized expenditure Ratio

The municipality did not incur any unauthorised expenditure during the current year under review.

Unspent grants Ratio

The municipality had an amount of R216 881 unspent conditional grant in relation to the Ngqeleni Transfer Station Grant that was not fully spent at year end.

FINANCIAL RATIOS (2017-18 Financial Statements)

	Current year actual (2017/2018)		Prior year restated actual (2016/2017)			
<u>Current Assets</u>	193,927,595	=	375%	<u>140 753 765</u>	=	629%
<u>Current Liabilities</u>	51,653,802			22 394 446		
<u>(Current Assets - Inventory)</u>	193,661,899	=	375%	<u>140 474 214</u>	=	627%
<u>Current Liabilities</u>	51,653,802			22 394 446		
<u>(Current Assets - Current liabilities)</u>	142,273,793	=	20%	<u>118 359 319</u>	=	20%
<u>Total assets</u>	697,459,370			590 646 930		
<u>Increase or decrease in long term loans</u>	-	=	0%	-	=	0%
<u>Cash used in capital expenditure for the year</u>	87,282,902			75 844 640		
<u>Current consumer debtors</u>	11 928 174	=	200%	10 880 639	=	184%

Total revenue billed for services during the year	5,960,885		5 928 394	
Current consumer debtors	<u>11 928 174</u>	=	730.00	
Total revenue billed for services during the year x 365	<u>5,960,885 X365</u>		<u>5 928 394 X365</u>	= 670.00
(Current consumer debtors - Provision for bad debt)	<u>2,299,295</u>	=	39%	
Total revenue billed for services rendered on credit	<u>5,960,885</u>		<u>5 928 394</u>	= 29%
(Current consumer debtors - Provision for bad debt)	<u>2,299,295</u>	=	141	
Total revenue billed for services rendered on credit x 365	<u>5,960,885 X 365</u>		<u>5 928 394 X 365</u>	105
Billed revenue levied on consumers	<u>5,960,885</u>	=	100%	
Average debtor balance	<u>5,964,087</u>		<u>5 928 394</u>	= 218%
			<u>2 720 160</u>	

Debts written off	-	=	0%	-	=	0%
Total expenditure	285,797,613			243 314 468		
Bad debt provision	11,056,558	=	192.89%	9 178 088	=	155%
Billed revenue	5,732,132			5 928 394		
Total liabilities	57,824,865	=	8.29%	27 514 507	=	4.7%
Total assets	697,459,370			590 646 930		
Total assets	697,459,370	=	1206.16%	590 646 930	=	2147%
Total liabilities	57,824,865			27 514 507		
Total long term debt	6,171,063	=	1.74%	5 120 061	=	1.6%
Total operating revenue	354,591,722			317 269 726		
Total debt	57,824,865	=	16.31%	27 514 507	=	8.7%
Total operating revenue	354,591,722			317 269 726		
Long term debt	6,171,063	=	4.5%	5 120 061	=	4.6%
Cash generated from operations	136,516,814			110 542 553		
Total investments	150,303,022	=	22%	91 486 416	=	15%
Total assets	697,459,370			590 646 930		

Cost of consultants		=	8.32%		=	1.1%
<u>Total expenditure</u>	$\frac{23,774,726}{285,797,613}$			$\frac{2,730,669}{243,314,468}$		
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (current year)		=	0%		=	0%
<u>Total expenditure</u>	$\frac{3,311}{285,797,613}$			$\frac{17,215}{243,314,468}$		
Irregular expenditure (current year)		=	147.03%		=	129.2%
<u>Total expenditure</u>	$\frac{420,206,568}{285,797,613}$			$\frac{314,465,536}{243,314,468}$		
Unauthorised expenditure (current year)		=	0%		=	0%
<u>Total expenditure</u>	$\frac{0}{285,797,613}$			$\frac{0}{243,314,468}$		
Unspent grants		=	7.22%		=	0.07%
<u>Total grants</u>	$\frac{25,531,922}{353,790,197}$			$\frac{216,881}{290,556,793}$		

Current Ratio

The municipality had a current ratio of 3.75, which demonstrated that the municipality is in a healthy financial state, where its current assets were almost double the value of the current liabilities. The municipality had a favourable working capital.

Acid Test Ratio

The municipality had an acid test ratio of 3.75, which demonstrated that the municipality had assets that could be quickly turned into cash to settle short term obligations. The municipality had an inventory of R265 696 at year end which is not that much material hence the Acid Test Ratio is equal to the Current Ratio.

Working Capital Ratio

The municipality had a favourable working capital of R142 273 793, however the rate of current assets to total assets was 20%, which means 80% of assets were long term in nature. This is however a small change as compared to previous year where the percentage was 83%.

Financing to Capital expenditure Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 0%, as there were no long term loans at year end.

Gross Debtors to Annual Revenue Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 184%. The municipality had a balance of R 11 million of long outstanding debtors. The collection rate is low; the situation is expected to improve after the implementation of credit control policy and collection initiatives.

Gross debtor days Ratio

The average number of day the debtors are due was 670 days. This demonstrates that the majority of municipal debtors are older than 365 days, thus are potentially bad.

Net debtors to annual revenue Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 39%. The collection rate is low, so 61% of debtors were provided for impairment at year end. The situation is expected to improve after the implementation of credit control policy and collection initiatives.

Net debtor days Ratio

The average number of days the debtors after provision for impairment was 145 days; there has been an increase as compared to 109 days in previous year, was due to the fact that the municipality did not write off some of its debtors in the current year.

Receivables turnover Ratio

The municipality had a ratio of 100%. This means that the municipality is billing far more than what it is receiving from customers.

Debts written off as a percentage of total expenditure Ratio:

There were no debts written off during the year under review.

Debtors' impairment Ratio:

The ratio was 192%. This demonstrates that a majority of debtors are not recoverable and as such have to be provided for impairments. The main contributing factor is the debt from

both households and business accounts. The municipality is in the process of implementing and enforcing the credit control and debt collection policy which will reduce the instance of billing indigent debtors.

Debt Ratio

The debt ratio is 8.29%, which means the municipality's assets far exceed the liabilities. Therefore there are no going concern issues for the municipality.

Debt / net asset position ratio

The debt ratio is 1206%, which means the municipality's assets far exceed the liabilities. Therefore there are no going concern issues for the municipality.

Non-current liabilities to revenue Ratio

The ratio is 1.74%. The long term liabilities of R6,1million is far less than the revenue of R 354,5 million, which means the municipality has sufficient funds to meet its long term liabilities.

Total debt to annual operating revenue Ratio

The ratio is 16.3%; this means the revenue sources are sufficient to cover the total debts.

Debt to cash Ratio

The ratio is 4.5%; this means the revenue sources are sufficient to cover the total debts.

Total investments to total assets Ratio

The ratio is 22% of total assets are investments, which symbolizes the favourable financial position of the municipality. This also demonstrates a moderate level of liquidity.

Consultancy Ratio

The total amount spent on consultants was R23,7 million which is 8.32% of the total expenditure cost of R 285.7 million. There has been no material change in terms of percentage when compared to the previous year. The municipality continued to generate its own internal capacity during the year. This is the indicator that the municipality is not overly reliant on consultants.

Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure Ratio

The municipality incurred penalty interest on late payment of overdue accounts amounting to R3 311. This equated to 0.00% of total expenditure balance of R 285 797 613.

Irregular Expenditure Ratio

The municipality incurred irregular expenditure amounting to R 420 206 565 during the current year. This equated to 147% of the total expenditure balance of R 285 797 613. The balance includes both current year expenditure as well as current year expenditure relating to previous years. There is an increase of 34% as compared to previous years. Irregular expenditure was as a result of non-compliance with procurement requirements in current year and previous financial years.

Unauthorized expenditure Ratio

The municipality did not incur any unauthorised expenditure during the current year under review.

Unspent grants Ratio

The municipality had an amount of R25 531 922 unspent conditional grant in relation to the MIG that was not fully spent at year end.

REVENUE MANAGEMENT

BUDGETED INCOME REALISED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

2017/18

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis
Statement of Financial Performance				
Revenue				
Revenue from exchange transactions				
Sale of goods	468 317.00	(35 866.00)	432 451.00	416 286.00
Service charges	260 211.00	-	260 211.00	228 753.00
Rental of facilities and equipment	125 529.00	(83 686.00)	41 843.00	63 342.00
Agency services	400 000.00	-	400 000.00	730 743.00
Licences and permits	4 000 000.00	11 955.00	4 011 955.00	2 960 522.00
Operational Revenue	639 102.00	(400 000.00)	239 102.00	1 918 235.00
Interest received-investment	5 977 552.00	3 011 448.00	8 989 000.00	11 123 938.00
Total revenue from exchange transactions	11 870 711.00	2 503 851.00	14 374 562.00	17 441 819.00
Taxation revenue				
Property rates	6 053 931.83	(1 598 812.00)	4 455 119.83	5 732 132.00
Interest, dividends and Rent on Land	-	-	35 865.00	1 132 529.00
Transfer revenue				
Government grants & subsidies	342 536 000.00	12 354 196.00	354 890 196.00	328 258 275.00
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	310 090.00	71 731.00	381 821.00	572 492.00
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	348 900 021.83	6 371 995.17	355 272 017.00	335 695 428.00
Total Revenue	360 770 732.83	8 875 846.17	369 646 579.00	353 137 247.00

2016/2017

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts 30 June 2017				
figures in Rands	Approved Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual Collection/Billings
Statement of Financial Performance				
Revenue				
Revenue from exchange transactions				
Service charges	244 559.00	244 559.00	244 559.00	202 400.00
Rental of facilities and equipment	185 394.00	185 394.00	258 576.00	178 202.00
Interest received (trading)			1 163 265.00	1 163 265.00
Fees earned				
Commissions received				
Licences and permits	5 618 000.00	5 618 000.00	5 618 000.00	3 284 167.00
Agency services	500 000.00	500 000.00	500 000.00	361 120.00
Recoveries				
Other income	41 643 914.00	72 643 914.00	76 923 932.00	7 403 831.00
Interest received - investment	5 618 000.00	5 618 000.00	8 178 968.00	8 198 053.00
Total revenue from exchange transactions	53 809 867.00	84 809 867.00	92 887 300.00	20 791 038.00
Revenue from non-exchange transactions				
Taxation revenue				
Property rates	5 689 786	5 689 786	6 678 787	5 725 994.00
Transfer revenue				
Government grants & subsidies	284 906 000	286 523 675	290 773 675	290 556 793.00
Traffic fines	56 180	56 180	56 180	195 901.00
Total revenue from nonexchange transactions	290 651 966	292 269 641	297 508 642	296 478 688.00
Total revenue	344 461 833	377 079 508	390 395 942	317 269 726.00

LOANS

The municipality does not have loans and did not have for past three years.

The municipality updates the Debtors Master monthly to keep an accurate data for billing.

The municipality have effective and efficient billing system in place i.e. Promun system owned by R-data Company.

YEAR	CONSUMERS DEBT	COLLECTION	PERCENTAGE
2015/16	12 599 724	5 604 890	44%
2016/17	10 880 639	7 623 279	70%

2017/18	12 002 922	4 604 206	38%
---------	------------	-----------	-----

The municipality has adopted an integrated revenue enhancement strategy that is under implementation.

ALIGNMENT

The Draft SDBIP is aligned with the Goals and associated Objectives, and the Municipal Budget. (See attached SDBIP as Annexure 1)

SYSTEMS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

Systems of Internal Controls are in place and includes the following:

1. Financial management system
2. Segregation of duties
3. Payables
4. Procurement Section
5. Stores
6. Disposal of Assets
7. Debtors
8. Property rates
9. Banking and Receipting
10. Petty cash
11. Safes and strong rooms
12. Inventory
13. Pay Roll
14. Investment Register
15. Bank Reconciliation
16. Leave Management
17. Information, Communication Technology
18. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Supply Chain Management Policy

Section 112 of the MFMA prescribes that the each municipality must have a supply chain management policy is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective and complies with a prescribed regulatory framework for municipal supply chain management

Nyandeni Municipality has adopted a Supply Chain Management Policy as contemplated in the aforementioned legislative provisions and its regulations. The SCM System is responsible for the following key components

- Demand management, acquisition management, Logistics management and disposal management
-

The Supply Chain Management Unit

Nyandeni Local Municipality has a functional Supply Chain Management Unit which is directly accountable to the Chief Financial Officer as prescribed by the MFMA and supported by the approved SCM Policy. **The Unit is composed of the following staff compliment**

- SCM Manager, two SCM Officers, two SCM Practitioners and Stores Clerk

Supply Chain Management Bid Committees

The municipality has a functional Bid Committees which are appointed by the Accounting Officer Quarterly and have been trained on SCM

- Bid Specification Committee
- Bid Evaluation Committee
- Bid Adjudication Committee

Training of SCM Staff on Competency levels

Currently SCM Staff is undergoing training with the University of Fort Hare. Bid Committee are trained two times a year to familiarise them with the reforms introduced by National Treasury.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT TURNAROUND TIME

In line with the SCM policy the average turnaround time for projects above R200 000 is 45 working days while the 7 days quotation is 10 working days.

Contract Management

Contract Management System is in place and composed of the Contract Management Register which encapsulate the following features

- Date of the goods and services advertised
- Appointed details of appointed service providers
- Contract price and related details
- Payment incurred versus awarded prices

- Service Level Agreement signed between the municipality and agencies appointed

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENERAL VALUATION ROLL

The Municipality approved a General Valuation Roll in the Council that was held on the 27th of June 2018. That General Valuation Roll was due for implementation on the 1st of July 2018, which indeed it was implemented. Currently, the municipality is in a process of executing the updating of the supplementary valuation roll.

The Municipality have the Valuation Roll and updated supplementary valuation roll, which will be implemented in 2017/2018. Now in the process of appointing a Valuer for development of a Valuation Roll which will be effective from 1 July 2018 as determined by the Minister by Notice in the Gazette for submission of project plan to MEC by municipality: Date of submission 31/03/2017 Section 81 (1B) (a).

Project plan for conducting valuation roll in terms of section 81 (1b) (a) of the local government: municipal property rates amendment act, 2014. (act no. 29 of 2014) adopted by the Council on the 26 April 2017, Council Resolution No. 2500/26-04-2017.

In 2017/18, the municipality has budgeted On Million Five Hundred and Twenty Rands (R1 520 000) for compilation of Valuation Roll.

The Valuation Roll is published in the municipality website.

The municipality does promulgate the notice in terms of section 49 for public inspection of valuation roll. The Gazette number will be available once General Valuation Roll is available.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

mSCOA

The Council adopted SCOA Gazette on the 02 July 2014 with Council Resolution No. 2081/02-07-2014.

The implementation plan adopted by the Council on the 11th December 2014 with Council Resolution No. 2223/11-12-2014.

MSCOA Governance

SCOA Steering Committee; Implementation Team , Project Sponsor, Project Manager and Project Champion appointment was approved by the Council on the 25th January 2016 with Council Resolution No. 2380/25-01-2016.

Nyandeni Municipality has fully complied with the mSCOA requirement and accordingly submitted all Governance Documents, IDP Data Strings and mSCOA aligned budget

MFMA PRESCRIPTS

The municipality compiled and submitted the following reports by regulated time:-

Section 71
Section 52d
Section 72 and
Yearly Reports

FREE BASIC SERVICES

The municipality review the indigent register annually and the process of review has started.

Nyandeni Local Municipality subsidise the indigent people with electricity coupons, alternative energy (gas/paraffin), rates and refuse removal. In the last two years the municipality budgeted for FBS as follows:-

YEAR	BUDGETED AMOUNT	EXPENDITURE
2015/16	6 064 954	6 064 954
2016/17	5 300 000	1 271 451
2017/18	5 632 072	5 444 442

Nyandeni Local Municipality has a functional Free Basic Services Unit, which is directly accountable to the Strategic Manager.

The Unit is composed of the following staff compliment:-

- Free Basic Services Officer, FBS clerks and 2 Field Workers.

Governance of Free Basic Services

The municipality has established Indigent Steering Committees in 32 Wards, which serves as advisory bodies in decision-making process as well as dispute resolution platforms. The

Indigent Steering Committees are chaired by Ward Councillors and convened quarterly. The council is the ultimate decision making body. The Indigent Policy has been reviewed and adopted by Council on June 2018. The

Financial Planning for the next three years with regard to transfers and subsidies is depicted below

YEAR	BUDGETED AMOUNT
2018/19	R10 566 000
2019/20	R 8 908 000
2020/20	R 9 443 000

1. PLANNING THE FUTURE OF NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Vision

Drives sustainable socio-economic development through efficient and innovative delivery of services

Mission

Nyandeni will achieve her vision through a capable institution that:

- provides basic services to all her people
- creates an enabling environment for inclusive economic growth and development; through investments attraction;
- provides efficient integration and coordination of the delivery of infrastructure services

Council values

The King III report defines good governance as following:

“Good corporate governance is essentially about effective, responsible leadership. Responsible leadership is characterised by the ethical values of responsibility, accountability, fairness and transparency. Section 195 of the Constitution of the RSA, 1996 states that public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including

- ▶ High standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained
- ▶ Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted
- ▶ Public administration must be development oriented

In line with the Constitution the municipality has adopted the following values, inter alia, in a process of developing service standard charter to give meaning and effect to these values

- Diligence** (self-driven public representative and management team, commitment to serving the people, assertive in representing the interests of Nyandeni inhabitants)
- Promptness** (responding to matters of public and citizens interests within reasonable time including acknowledging and keeping people informed of all municipal processes)
- Integrity** (transparency, honesty, good democratic ethics, impartial on matters of public good and interest and building a public service that transcends political and social boundaries)
- Accountability** (responsible, taking ownership, discipline, efficient and implanting a culture of a demand driven development paradigm)
- Participative** (building a reciprocal relationship between management and all internal stakeholders, between council and administration, between labour and organizational leadership, and between the municipality and its citizens and social formations)
- Responsive** (building a customer friendly municipal environment, ensuring a proactive, flexible, creative and quality conscious service delivery environment)
- Considerate** (implanting a culture of compassionate, caring and emotional intelligent municipal environment that prioritizes its inhabitants, employees and councillors)

Strategic goals of the municipality

- To ensure sound governance practices within Nyandeni local municipality**
 - a. Improving and strengthening intergovernmental relations
 - b. Collaborative planning
 - c. Fostering strategic partnerships
 - d. By ensuring good corporate practices
 - e. Effective municipal leadership and management
 - f. Wise resource management

- g. Seamless programme management
 - h. Ensuring a stable political environment
 - i. Broadening and deepening local democracy through ward committees and beyond
 - j. Ensure local accountability through continuous reporting system, local imbizos etc
 - k. Implanting a culture of people centred people driven development
 - l.
- b) To provide sustainable services to all inhabitants of the municipality through**
- a. Physical infrastructure provision
 - b. Community and social services
 - c. Effective local economic development planning
 - d. Spatial development planning
 - e. Effective intergovernmental collaboration
 - f. Providing support to business development
 - g. Strategic sector planning and development

6.1 Products and services as outlined in the powers and functions

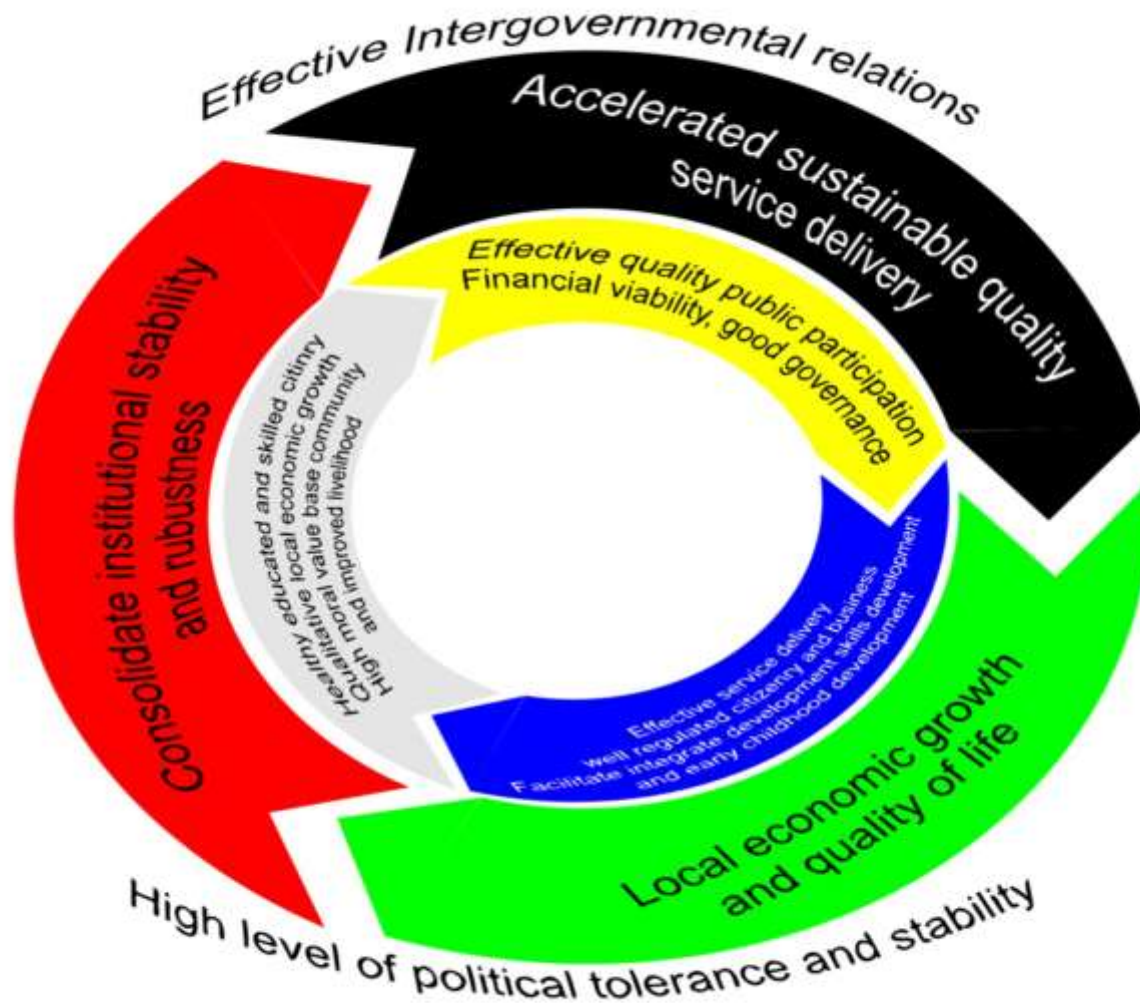
- a) Physical infrastructure**
- a. Municipal buildings
 - b. Plant and equipment
 - c. Community facilities [halls etc]
 - d. Access roads
 - e. Storm water
 - f. Walkways, transport halts etc
 - g. Dams (for grazing and to catalyze agriculture and farming)
 - h. Bulk infrastructure
- b) Social services**
- a. Primary health care
 - b. Library services
 - c. Social amenities
 - d. Public safety
 - e. Early childhood development
 - f. Skills development
- c) Environmental management**
- a. Environmental health management services
 - b. Environmental safety management
 - c. Pollution control and management
 - d. Environmental planning
 - e. Environmental monitoring and compliance
- d) Economic services**
- a. Local economic development planning
 - b. Tourism planning
 - c. Land use management planning and zoning schemes
 - d. Spatial planning
 - e. Agriculture planning
 - f. Transport planning
 - g. Tourism planning
 - h. Business regulations

Within the spirit and context of sound intergovernmental relations, Nyandeni Local Municipality accept and therefore locates its current and future strategic areas of focus within the broad national and provincial planning frameworks in terms of development and growth priorities for the Eastern Cape and nationally. As these broad frameworks embody the qualitative aspects of the national transformation trajectory, they thus inform and underpin our development priorities and strategic direction. Accordingly, the municipality crafted itself a macro-strategy as alluded to earlier and as detailed below.

Medium term macro institutional strategy

Recognizing the numerous and huge challenges it faces, the fact that solutions can potentially be in conflict with or complement each other, as stated above, the municipality conceptualized a medium term macro institutional strategy. The objective of this strategy is to equip leadership and management with a guide on decision making when there are conflicting strategic options. The macro/ overarching strategy will also provide a basis for the allocation of scarce resources. In addition, the macro strategy/overarching strategy will serve as a basis to rally collective energies of all employees and councilors in terms of the strategic direction the municipality is taking. This macro strategy was deduced from myriad institutional deficiencies, advances as well as development challenges. It is presented in the form of a diagram to illustratively communicate the dialectical inextricable interconnectedness of the components.

The diagram summarizes the medium term overarching institutional strategy of the municipality. Municipal objectives and their supporting strategies have been formulated in line with this macro strategy.



The strategy hinges on three dialectically intertwined components. These are:

- a) Consolidate institutional stability and robustness
- b) Accelerated quality and sustainable service delivery
- c) Local economic growth and quality of life

These key components should, and do overlap, in terms of timing. However there is also some sequence in terms of focus. The initial focus being on building a formidable municipal organisation; thus consolidate institutional stability and robustness which will, as it is being consolidated, be able to contribute towards improving living environments. The municipality will commit resources to ensure such institutional efficacy leads to sound financial management, effective revenue generation and ultimately financial viability. In terms of governance, although the

municipality has managed to establish a functional intergovernmental relations cluster system at both political and administrative levels, its impact in terms ensuring effective integrated development planning and management and establishment institutional cohesion between the municipality and all other critical

role partners is still to be realised. The aim is to lobby all other local municipalities within the OR Tambo District to institutionalize an intergovernmental regime that emphasized a district – wide municipal support system.

- a) To support all municipalities in **financial administration** in order for them to be financially sustainable.
- b) To support all municipalities on **human resources** related issues for the purposes of sound management systems and a stable environment in terms of their labour force.
- c) To support all municipalities in **administration** for the purpose of effective operations of Council activities.
- d) To support and assist all municipalities on **technical** issues in order for them to manage their projects and to handle the technical aspects thereof.
- e) To support and assist all municipalities in developing and reviewing their **Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)** and the establishment of **Performance Management Framework which embeds a district-wide enjoyment**

These programmes should in the main be an outcome of shared institutional knowledge and cross – municipal – referencing in which outsourcing of certain support functions is the last resort. The ultimate vision is establishment of a shared services centre towards a seamless district institutional regime. The Nyandeni Local Municipality is not oblivious to the fact that current intergovernmental relations within OR Tambo District are experiencing serious challenges.

Over and above this approach towards effective intergovernmental relations, the municipality will strengthen its advocacy and lobbying capacity towards ensuring improvement of IRG. The strategic focus of such a system should be the following key objectives. The other crucial element within this component is systematically building public confidence and a reciprocal relationship between the municipality and its citizenry including all stakeholders within its jurisdiction.

This will lead to an institutional service delivery efficacy where sustainable and quality service delivery should lead to development of a law abiding, citizenry with high moral values. This stable economic and political environment will also lead to improved livelihoods characterized by a healthy and skilled citizenry with high moral values enjoying employment in a robust employment creating economy which will in turn lead to better payment for services, better participation in the activities of the municipality, improved accountability by public representatives and municipal administration to the community. This will lead to a municipality that is characterized by improved financial viability, good governance, and qualitative public participation. Such a municipality should be able to deliver services, regulate citizens and businesses, facilitate development, and provide effective support to all Ward Committees and other organs of development to deepen democracy and thus high levels of political stability.

All of this will have to happen in a context of, and reinforce effective intergovernmental relationships. This positive feedback loop will deliver the vision of the municipality. The reversal of the positive feedback loop, anticipated above, is a real possibility. If the municipality fails to consolidate itself as a robust institution, it will not be able to accelerate service delivery, it will not be able to create the required environment for local economic growth, and it will not be able to contribute towards improving living environments. In turn, livelihoods will not improve, leading to high levels of unemployment with a generally unhealthy and unskilled citizenry with low moral values living in poverty and a lawless local environment. This will in turn erode the legitimacy of the Nyandeni Local Municipality as government. The institution will be characterized by citizen apathy, high levels of non-payment for services, and deteriorating standards of governance. Corruption, in this context, will be inherent and possibly high labour turn – over. Leadership will therefore have to strive to ensure that the feedback loop is not reversed. Difficult choices will have to be made and unpopular strategies will be implemented, where necessary, in support of the positive feedback loop.

In line with this line of strategic thinking, the strategic planning workshop developed a municipal scorecard as presented below.

2. Strategic scorecard

The municipal strategic scorecard has been developed, aligned and incorporated into the IDP process. For purposes of this strategic plan, it has not been reviewed. What has been done is a high – level assessment against the national outcomes and the conclusion is that to a greater extent the scorecard covers all essential components that should lead to the municipality achieving these national outcomes.

7.1 National outcomes

For easy reference under listed are the national outcomes alluded to above;

- a) A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- b) A developmental – oriented public service and inclusive citizenry
- c) Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- d) An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- e) Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security
- f) Improve the quality of basic education
- g) Improve health and life expectancy
- h) All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- i) Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- j) A skilled capable workforce to support inclusive growth

7.2 Provincial priorities

The high- level assessment of the scorecard was also administered against the provincial objectives to check the extent of confluence with the municipal strategic scorecard. For easy reference, these are listed below;

- i. Provincial strategic objectives**
 - a) Poverty eradication,
 - b) Agrarian transformation,
 - c) Diversification of manufacturing and tourism,
 - d) Massive infrastructure development,
 - e) Human resource development and
 - f) Public sector transformation.
- ii. Provincial targets (indicators)**

ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Firstly, The IDP has been aligned with Province of the Eastern Cape MTSF Priorities as outlined by the Premier during his State of the Province address
 Secondly, we have taken into account The Medium Term Strategic Framework which has been translated into practical programmes
 Thirdly,

OUTCOMES 4 DECENT EMPLOYMENT THROUGH INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH				
Outputs	Key spending programme(national)	Eastern Cape Programme of action	Role of Local Government	Millennium Development Goals
a. Faster and sustainable b. More labour absorbing growth c. Strategy to reduce youth unemployment d. Increase competitiveness to raise net exports and gross trade e. Improve support to small business and cooperatives f. Implement expanded public works programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in industrial development zones Industrial sector strategies – automotive industry, clothing and textiles Youth incentive Development training and systems to improve procurement Skills development and training Reserve accumulation Enterprise financing support New phase of public works programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of Special Economic Zones Promotion of linkages with the minerals producing regions in teh country to promote large-scale industrialisation Positioning the province as the new energy hub through wind energy Focus on trade and logistics infrastructure Focus on infrastructure for rural development, Mzivumbu Multipurpose Project which was launched by the President in April 2014, and Mthatha Air Port a & Wild Coast Payment of Service Providers within 30 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an enabling environment for investment by streamlining Ensure proper implementation of the EPWP and Community Works Programme Improve procurement systems to eliminate corruption and ensure value for money Payment of service providers within 30 days 	Goal 1 (target 1B) Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people

Outcome 6 an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network				
Outputs	Key spending programme(national)	Eastern Cape Programme of action	Role of Local Government	Millennium Development Goals
1. Improve competition and regulation 2. Reliable generation, distribution and transmission of energy 3. Maintain and expand road and rail network, and efficiency, capacity and competitiveness of sea ports 4. Maintain bulk water infrastructure and ensure water supply 5. Information and communication technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated energy plan successful independent power producers Passenger Rail Agency acquisition of rail rolling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on infrastructure for rural development, Focus on trade and logistics infrastructure Focus on infrastructure for rural development, Mzivumbu Multipurpose Project which was launched by the President in April 2014, and Mthatha Air Port a & Wild Coast Upgrading of R61 and N2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure urban spatial plans provide for commuter rail corridors, as well as other modes of public transport Improve maintenance of municipal road network Working together with Eskom and DNE expand electrification to all households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

OUTCOME 7: VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES AND FOOD SECURITY				
Outputs	Key spending programme(national)	Eastern Cape Programme of action	Role of Local Government	Millennium Development Goals
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable agrarian reform and improved access to markets for small farmers 2. Improve access to affordable diverse food 3. Improve rural services and access to information to support livelihoods 4. Improve rural employment opportunities 5. Enable institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settle 7000 land restitution claims 2. Redistribute 283 592ha of land use 3. Support emerging farmers 4. Soil conservation measures and sustainable land use management 5. Improve rural access to services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unleash Massive ploughing programme in all wards to ensure food security and good nutrition to all households • 	<p>Goal 7 (Target 7A) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into countries policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p>Goal 1 (Target 1C) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>

INSTITUTIONAL SCORE-CARD

GOOD GOVERNANCE

KPA GOOD GOVERNANCE									
Strategic Focus Area	5 Year Objective	Objective Number	Municipal Strategies	Outcomes Indicator (5 year)	Output Indicator 2019/ 2020	Baseline	2019/2020	2021/2022	
Public Participation	To strengthen public participation (with communities) by 2022	GG 01	Promote public participation through civic education and war rooms	Improved understanding of the Municipal Affairs by communities 30 June 2022	Number of civic education conducted by 30 June 2020	Four civic education conducted in 2018/19 financial year.	Conduct four civic education by 30 June 2020	Conduct four civic education by 30 June 2022	
				Decentralised intergovernmental relations through analysis of stakeholder participation by 30 June 2022	Report on the re-establishment and assessment of war rooms	The war room were established and launched in all 32 wards but not functional	Re-establish and assess war rooms in all 32 wards by 30 June 2020	Assess war rooms in all 32 wards and submit quarterly reports to council by 30 June 2022 (as part of section 52 (d) report)	

			Manage complaints and Petitions.	Reduced number of complaints and petitions	Number of complaints and petitions received and attended by 30 June 2020	Complaints register and petitions register is in place	Attend all complaints and petition received. Update complaints and petition registers and submit report quarterly to Council (as part of section 52 (d) report) by 30 June 2020	Attend all complaints and petitions received and Update complaints and petition registers and submit report quarterly to Council (as part of section 52 (d) report) by 30 June 2022	
			Stakeholder engagement and mobilization	Improved ward committee and community participation in the processes of the municipality by 30 June 2022	Number of Ward committee sittings and community Meetings held by 30 June 2020	Public participation policy is in place and Ward committees are established in all 32 wards	Coordinate 12 ward committee sittings and four community meetings by 30 June 2020	Coordinate 12 ward committee sittings and four community meetings by 30 June 2022	

					Number of stakeholder engagements held by 30 June 2020	Public participation policy in place	–	convene 6 stakeholder engagements by June 2021/22	
Municipal Planning	To provide intergrated municipal planning by 2022	GG 02	Conduct community outreach, Imbizo and development of IDP	Consulted , approved and monitored implementation of IDP by Council	Approved IDP by Council by 30 June 2020/2021 financial year	IDP for 2018/19 was adopted by Council in May 2018	Conduct annual IDP and Budget review for 2020/2021 Financial year	Conduct annual IDP and Budget review for 2022/23 Financial year	
					Number of IDP & Budget Public Hearings conducted by 30 June 2019	IDP and Budget Public Hearings are conducted annually	Conduct 1 IDP & Budget Public Hearings by June 2020	Conduct 1 IDP & Budget Public Hearingby June 2022	
			Monitoring and implementation of IDP		Number of community outreach and imbizo programmes conducted by 30 june 2019	Mayoral Imbizo and outreach are conducted annually	Conduct 2 mayoral Imbizo's (mid year and annual report) by 30 June 2020	Conduct 2 mayoral Imbizo's (mid year and annual report) by 30 June 2022	

			Strategic Planning session for IDP Review		Approved IDP by Council by 30 June 2019 (for 2019/20 financial year)	Strategic planning held for IDP development review for 2019/20	convene strategic planning for IDP Review by 30 June 2021	convene strategic planning for IDP Review by 30 June 2022	
		Improve coordination and collaboration on service delivery by all 3 spheres of government through intergovernmental relations	Improved participation by all sector departments through intergration of plans on IDP.	Number of IGR Fora conducted by 30 June 2019	IGR fora convened in the 2018/19 Financial year	Conduct three (3) IGR fora by 30 June 2020	Conduct three (3) IGR fora by 30 June 2022		
	Number of social cluster meetings convened by 30 June 2020			Functional Social Needs Cluster Programme	Coordinate 4 Social Needs Cluster Meetings by 30 June 2020	Coordinate 4 Social Needs Cluster Meetings by 30 June 2022			
	Number of infrastructure and roads fora conducted by 30 June 2020			Functional Roads Fora	Conduct 4 infrastructure and roads forum by 30 June 2020	Conduct 4 infrastructure and roads forum by 30 June 2022			

					Number of Community Safety Fora Sitzings by 30 June 2020	Functional community safety Fora	Convene 4 Community Safety Fora sittings by 30 June 2020	Convene 4 Community Safety Fora sittings by 30 June 2022	
					umber of housing Forums and housing Consumer education convened by June 2020	Functional Housing For a	Convene 4 housing for a and hold 4 housing consumer education by June 2020	Convene 4 housing for a and hold 4 housing consumer education by June 2022	
					Number of LED fora held by 30 June 2020	Functional LED fora	Coordinate 4 LED fora by 30 June 2020	Facilitate 6 meetings for purposes of measuring progress on water and sanitation provision by OR Tambo DM by June 2022	
					Number of communicat ors fora convened by 30 June 2020	Functional communicator s fora	Convene 4 communicato rs fora by 30 June 2020	Coordinate 4 LED fora by 30 June 2022	

					Number of ECDC fora convened and hosted summit by 30 June 2020	two separate ECDC fora exist	convene 2 ECDC fora by 30 June 2020	Convene 4 communicators fora by 30 June 2022	
					Number of Transport Forum Sittings convened by 30 June 2020	Functional transport For a	Convene 4 Transport Fora Sittings by 30 June 2020	convene 2 ECDC fora by 30 June 2022	
					Number of Local Aids Council sittings convened by 30 June 2020	Established Local Aids Council	Convene 4 Local Aids Council sittings by 30 June 2020	Convene 4 Transport For a Sittings by 30 June 2022	
				Educated support groups through analysis of reports.	Number of intermunicipal relations and sector engagements by 30 June 2020	The Municipality gets invited and participates in a number intermunicipal relations and sector engagements	–	Convene 4 Local Aids Council sittings by 30 June 2022	

						by various government role players across all spheres of government			
			Intermunicipal relations and sector engagements	Improved participation by all sector departments through intergration of plans on IDP.	Annual ISD report produced	Annual Report Developed on ISD (Institutional Social Development)	Development of ISD Annual Report	participate in three (3) intermunicipal relations and sector engagements by 30 June 2022	
			By involving communities in developmental projects (Institutional Social Facilitation)	Community Involvement in Project Implementation	Report on support of film project for youth by 30 June 2020	Municipal local development plan adopted by Council	Support one (1) film project for youth (Implementation of 2030 vision) by 30 June 2020	Development of ISD Annual Report	
			Develop a medium to long-term Municipal development strategy vision 2030	Adopted medium to long term plan by June 2022	Updated litigation register by 30 June 2020	Litigation register is in place	Update litigation register on old and new cases and submit it to council quarterly as	-	

							part Section 52 (d) by 30 June 2020		
Legal Services and By-laws	To administer legal matters and By-laws by 2022	GG 03	Monitor and manage litigations	Better management of litigations through maintainace of a litigation register by June 2022	Developed institutional contract managemen t procedure manual	Contract mangement policy and procedure manual in place	Review institutional contract management policy and procedure manua by 30 June 2020	Update litigation register on old and new cases and submit it to council quarterly as part Section 52 (d) by 30 June 2022	
			Develop institutional contract management policy and procedure manual	Legally compliant municipal contracts for all departments	Reviewed and Gazetted by-laws by 30 June 2020	20 By-laws gazzeted	Review twenty (20) Municipal By-laws and develop three new By-laws (street naming and Building control and environmental management	Review institutional contract management policy and procedure manua by 30 June 2022	

							By-law) by 30 June 2020		
			Coordinate development and review of by-laws.	law and order through enforcement of by-law by 30 June 2022	Approved System of Delegations and Standing Rules and orders by 30 June 2020	System of delegation and standing rules and orders are in place and reviewed annually	Review the System of Delegations and Standing Rules and Orders at least once Annually.	Review Five (5) Municipal By-laws by 30 June 2022	

<p>Communication, publicity and marketing.</p>	<p>To provide publicity, marketing and media coordination to citizens by 30 June 2022</p>	<p>GG 04</p>	<p>Marketing and branding of municipality.</p>	<p>Access to information and contribution to own revenue regeneration</p>	<p>Report of billboards installed by 30 June 2020</p>	<p>Municipality has no billboard in place</p>	<p>Install billboards to strategic points in both towns to enhance revenue by 30 June 2020</p>	<p>1. Install signage to key service nodes 2.brand municipal assets to be inline with logo and vision by 30 June 2022</p>	
---	---	---------------------	--	---	---	---	--	---	--

			Marketing and branding of municipality.	Access to information and contribution to own revenue regeneration	Number of newsletters produced and published and distributed by 30 June 2020	4 quarterly newsletters are published and distributed annually	Produce and publish 4 quarterly newsletters and distribute 40 000 copies by 30 June 2020		
			Provide accurate, timely and reliable information.	communicate programme and service delivery of the municipality through newsletters by 30 June 2022	Approved annual audit committee charter, annual internal audit charter and annual internal audit plan by 30 June 2020	Annual audit committee charter, annual internal audit charter and annual internal audit plan for 2018/19 financial year are in place	Review Audit Committee Charter, Internal Audit Charter and Internal Audit Plan and submit to audit committee by 30 June 2020	Produce and publish 4 quarterly newsletters and distribute 40 000 copies by 30 June 2022	

Internal Audit Services	To strengthen internal controls by 30 June 2022	GG 05	Conduct assurance and consulting audits	Guided internal Audit Unit and Audit Committee functioning through approved annual audit committee charter, annual internal audit charter and annual internal audit plan by June 2022	Number of internal audit unit reports carried out as per plan by 30 June 2020	Internal audit plan had 16 audits in the 2018/19 FY	Carry out and report on 16 audit projects as listed in the internal audit plan for the year ending 30 June 2020	Review Audit Committee Charter, Internal Audit Charter and Internal Audit Plan and submit to audit committee by 30 June 2022	
				Improved internal controls, systems and procedures by 30 June 2022	Number of audit committee meetings convened by 30 June 2020	6 Audit committee meetings held in the 2018/19 financial year	Convene 6 audit committee meetings to perform oversight on Municipal internal controls through internal audit reports by 30 June 2020	Carry out and report on 16 audit projects as listed in the internal audit plan for the year ending 30 June 2022	

			Provide support to oversight structures.	effective and efficient oversight through improved audit outcomes by 30 June 2022	Approved risk management profile, risk management charter and risk management framework by 30 April 2020	Risk management profile, risk management charter and risk management framework for 2018/19 financial year are in place	Review Risk management profile , risk management charter and risk management framework by 30 June 2020	Convene 6 audit committee meetings to perform oversight on Municipal internal controls through internal audit reports by 30 June 2022	
Institutional Risk Management	To strengthen risk management processes within the municipality by 30 June 2022	GG 06	Identify, assess, mitigate and monitor municipal risks	Guided risk management processes through approved risk management strategy, policy, risk register, risk profile and risk management charter by 30 June 2022	Approved fraud risk management policy, fraud risk management plan and whistle blowing policy by 30 April 2020	Fraud management systems are in place	Review fraud risk management policy, fraud risk management plan and whistle blowing policy by 30 June 2020	Review Risk management profile , risk management charter and risk management framework by 30 June 2022	

				Mitigated fraud and corruption by 30 June 2022			Conduct 4 anti fraud awareness campaigns by 30 June 2020	Review fraud risk management policy, fraud risk management plan and whistle blowing policy by 30 June 2022	
					Number of risk committee management meeting held by 30 June 2020	Risk committee is in place	Convene 4 risk management committee meetings by 30 June 2020	Conduct 2 anti fraud awareness campaigns by 30 June 2022	
			Provide support to risk management committee .	mitigate risk to desired risk rating (low) by 30 June 2021	Number of Standing Committee meetings convened by 30 June 2020	Council committees are in place	Convene six (6) meetings per standing committee by 30 June 2020 (LED, BTO, Community Services, Social Service and Special	Convene 4 risk management committee meetings by 30 June 2022	

							Programmes , IGR and Reaserch , Coporate Services , Infrastructure Development)		
Council Affairs	To strenghten effective and efficient perfomance of council by 30 June 2022		Provide political oversight on municipal functions and programs	Effective and efficeient oversight through improved reports by 30 June 2022	Number of Executive Committee Meetings convened (ordinary & special) by 30 June 2020	Executive Committee has been elected and functional	convene four ordinary and seven special executive committee meetings by 30 June 2020	convene four standing Committee meetings by 30 June 2022	
					Number of Council sittings convened (ordinary & special) by 30 June 2020	Council is elected and functional	convene four ordinary and seven special council sittings by 30 June 2020	convene four ordinary and seven special executive committee meetings by 30 June 2022	

					Number of open council meetings held by 30 June 2020	Public participation policy in place	hold one open Council meeting by 30 June 2020	convene four ordinary and seven special council sittings by 30 June 2022	
		GG07	Open Council Meeting		Number of Council Capacity Buildings programmes supported by 30 June 2020	Council capacity building is ongoing	Provide two capacity building programmes for councillors by 30 June 2020	hold open Council Meeting at Libode by 30 June 2022	
				Improved Governance and decision making	Number of Section 79 committee meetings convened by 30 June 2020	Section 79 committees in place (women's caucus, public participation and petitions management committee members' interest, Municipal Public Accounts Committee) (To be updated)	Convene 16 section 79 committee meetings (in total) by 30 June 2020 (women caucus 4, Public participation 4 and Public Accopunts committee 4)	Provide two capacity building programmes for councillors by 30 June 2022	

			Support to traditional leaders in Council coordinating activities	partnership with traditional leaders through participation in Council	approved SDBIP by Mayor by 30 June 2020	SDBIP for 2018/19 has been approved	Develop and approve SDBIP by 30 June 2020	support to 4 traditional leaders activities by 30 June 2022	
Institutional Performance Management	To provide a system for measuring institutional performance by 30 June 2022	GG 08	Develop tools and mechanisms to manage institutional performance	incremental implementation of IDP annually	unqualified audit opinion with no material findings for 2017/18 Audit	Received unqualified audit opinion with matters	Maintain unqualified audit opinion for 2018/19 audit	Develop and approve SDBIP by 30 June 2022	
			Receive unqualified audit opinion with no matters of emphasis	realisation of good corporate governance principles	Number of MFMA & MSA reports submitted by 30 June 2020	Reports have been compiled for 2018/19 Financial year	Compilation of MFMA section 52(D), S72, S121 and Section 46 reports by 30 June 2020	Obtain unqualified audit opinion for 2020/21 audit	
			By complying with MFMA /MSA and related regulations, S52(d), S72, S121 & MSA 46 reports	compliance with National Treasury regulations, norms and standards	Number of Section 56 Managers assessed for annual performance 2017/18	Annual Performance assesment was conducted for the year ending 30 June 2018	Conduct formal assesment for annual performance for 2018/19 financial year	Compilation of MFMA section 52(D), S72, S121 and Section 46 reports by 30 June 2022	

			By Implementing Performance Management System through formal assesment for S56 managers		Number of Sectio 56 Managers asseed for for Mid Year Performance by set date 2018/19	Annual Performance assesment conducted for 2018/19	Conduct formal assesment for Mid- year for senior Managers 2019/20 Financial year	Conduct formal assesment for annual performance 2020/2021 financial year	
					Number of managemen t committee meetings by 30 June 2020	management committee meetings are ongoing	convene 6 management committee meetings by 30 June 2020	Conduct formal assesment for Mid- year for senior Managers 2021/2022 Financial year	
			Provide management oversight on perfomance	management oversight through audit report	Number of women programmes supported by 30 June 2020	Two women programmes supported in 2018/19 financial year(Outreach to inmates (Womens Day) and 16 days)	Support two women programmes (Women's Month and 16 Days of Activism against the abuse of women and children) by 30 June 2020	convene 6 management oversight sittings by 30 June 2022	

Vulnerable groups and Sports development	To promote equity and inclusiveness of vulnerable groups by 30 June 2022	GG 09	To contribute to national development priorities on designated groups (women, youth, disabled, children and elderly).	mainstream special designated groups in the activities of the municipalities through planned programmes and intergration by 30 June 2022	Number of children programmes supported by 30 June 2020	Two Childrens programmes supported in 2018/19 financial year w	Support two children programs by 30 June 2020 (Back to school & Christmas gifts)	Support two women programmes (Women's Month and 16 Days of Activism against the abuse of women and children) by 30 June 2022	
			By providing social support to designated groups		Number of elderly persons supported by 30 June 2020	Two Elderly programes supported (golden games and christmas gifts)	Support two elderly programs by 30 June 2020 (Golden Games & Christmas gifts)	Support two children programs by 30 June 2022 (Back to school & Christmas gifts)	
						Number of youth programs supported by 30 June 2020	Hosted miss Nyandeni and Youth month for 2018/19 financial year	Support two Youth programs by 30 June 2019 (Miss Nyandeni beauty peagant & Youth Month commeration	Support two elderly programs by 30 June 2022 (Golden Games & Christmas gifts)

) by 30 June 2020		
					Number of Disabled programs supported by 30 June 2020	Two programmes for people with disabilities supported in the 2018/19 Financial year	Support two disabled programs (support one project & facilitate training) by 30 June 2020	Support two Youth programs by 30 June 2022 (Miss Nyandeni & Youth Month commemoration)	
					Number of sporting programmes supported by 30 June 2020	Supported 4 sporting programmes (Mayor's Cup, Human rights Marathon, Ntlaza rugby tournament and Horse racing for 2018/19 financial year	Support four sporting programs (Mayors' cup, marathon, Ntlaza Rugby development and horse racing)	Support two disabled programs by 30 June 2022 (support one project & facilitate training)	

					Number of support groups provided with equipment and capacitated by 30 June 2020	Local AIDS Council and database for support groups is in place.	Implement HIV/Aids guidelines by Providing material, equipment and seedlings to 10 ward support groups by 30 June 2020	Support three sporting programs (Mayors' cup, marathon, Ntlaza Rugby development)	
HIV/AIDS & Health Matters	To contribute towards reduction & the spread of communicable diseases by 30 June 2022		Provide support to Ward based support groups.	Empowered support groups by 30 June 2022	Reviewed guidelines for HIV/Aids support groups by 30 June 2020	Approved guidelines for support groups in place	Review HIV/Aids guidelines for support groups by 30 June 2020	Implement HIV/Aids guidelines by Providing material, equipment and seedlings to 10 ward support groups by 30 June 2022	
			By engaging with relevant departments, NGO's and Local Aids Council Sitings	Guided support groups through programs by 30 June 2022	Number of Awareness Campaigns conducted by 30 June 2020	4 Awareness campaigns conducted in 2018/19 financial year	Conduct 4 awareness campaigns on communicable and Non communicable Diseases	Review HIV/Aids guidelines for support groups by 30 June 2022	

							(HIV & AIDS & TB) (Breast and Cervical Cancer and Prostate cancer) by 30 June 2020		
			Conduct awareness campaigns through Inkciyo,uKuthwala and Circumcision . (Education, information and support)	Reduce Communicable disease infection by 30 June 2022	Annual Report on interim support provided for disaster and special destitute by 30 June 2020	emergency relief intervention conducted annually.	Annually reporting on interim support to disaster and special destitute response (when need arises)	Conduct 4 awareness campaigns on community Diseases (HIV & AIDS & TB) (Breast and Cervical Cancer and Prostate allowance) by 30 June 2022	
Emergency & Social Relief	To assist communities interim emergency programmes (when need arises)	GG 12	provide interim support to disaster and special destitute responses (when need arises)	provision of community safety and stability whilst seeking long-term solutions through disaster risk mitigation by 30 June 2022				Annually reporting on interim support to disaster and special destitute response (when need arises)	

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

KPA- FINANCIAL VIABILITY											
Strategic Focus	5 Year Objective	Objective Number	Programmes/Projects/Strategies	Outcomes Indicator(5 year indicator)	Output Indicator(2019-2020)	Baseline	Annual Targets			Responsible Department	Funding
							2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022		
Revenue Management	To increase own revenue by 40% in 2022	FMV 01	Develop and implement intergrated Revenue enhancement strategy by 30 June 2018	Increase d own Revenue Base by 40%	Report on implemented and reviewed Integrated Revenue Enhancement Strategy by 30 June 2019	2018-19 approved Revenue Enhancement Strategy is in place	Implement and review Integrated Revenue Enhanceme nt Strategy by 30 June 2020	Implement and Review Integrated Revenue Enhanceme nt Strategy by 30 June 2021	Report on increased own revenue by 40% by 30 June 2022	Budget and Treasury, All Departments input	equitable share, grants, own revenue; external funding
			Implementation of Municipal Property Rates Act by 30 June 2018	Approve d General Valuation Roll for the next five years (up to) 30 June 2022	Approved Supplement ary General Valuation Roll by 30 June 2019	2017/18 General valuation roll in place	Approval of Supplement ary Valuation Roll by 30 June 2020	Approval Supplement ary Valuation Roll by 30 June 2021	Approval General Valuation Roll by 30 June 2022	Budget and Treasury	equitable share

Expenditure management	To ensure effective and efficient Budget and Expenditure management	FMV 02	Develop realistic and credible Budget	funded/ cash backed objectives of the IDP	Approved Budget for 2018/19 by Council by 30 June 2020	Approved annual budget for 2017/18 FY	Approved Budget for 2019/2020 by Council by 31 May 2020	Approved Budget for 2021/22 by Council by 31 May 2021	Approved Budget for 2022/23 by Council by 31 May 2022	Budget and Treasury, All Departments input	equitable share
			Adhere to budget reforms and DoRA as per MFMA calendar	Budget returns, s 52(d) s71, s72 B schedule, and C schedule submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury as per MFMA calendar	Preparation and submission Budget returns, s 52(d) s71, s72 B schedule, and C schedule as per MFMA calendar	Complied with MFMA statutory reporting in 2017/2018	Preparation and submission Budget returns, s 52(d) s71, s72 B schedule, and C schedule as per MFMA calendar	Preparation and submission Budget returns, s 52(d) s71, s72 B schedule, and C schedule as per MFMA calendar	Preparation and submission Budget returns, s 52(d) s71, s72 B schedule, and C schedule as per MFMA calendar	Budget and Treasury, All Departments input	equitable share

			100% spent on on all grants received by the municipality	100% spent on EPWG,MIG, FMG,INEP, STRP(small town revitalisation programme)	100% Expenditure on EPWG(Expanded Public Works Grant),MIG,FMG,INEP	100% spent on EPWG,MIG, FMG,INEP, STRP(small town revitalisation programme) by 30 June 2020	100% spent on EPWG,MIG, FMG,INEP, STRP(small town revitalisation programme)	100% spent on EPWG,MIG, FMG,INEP, STRP(small town revitalisation programme)	Budget and Treasury, Affected Departments	Conditional Grants	
			Payment of creditors within 30 days from receipt of invoice.	Compliance with MFMA S65(2)€ by 30 June 2022	Report on payment on invoices within 30 days by 30 June 2020	Payments of invoices is done within 30 days	Report on payment on invoices within 30 days by 30 June 2020	Report on payment on invoices within 30 days by 30 June 2021	Compliance with MFMA S65(2)€ by 30 June 2022	Budget and Treasury, All Departments input	N/A
Asset management	To ensure proper management of municipal	FMV 03	Update the GRAP compliant Asset Register	Safeguarding of municipal assets	GRAP Compliant Asset Register by 30 June 2020	2017/2018 GRAP compliant Asset register in place	Update GRAP Compliant Asset Register by 30 June 2020	Update GRAP Compliant Asset Register by 30 June 2021	Update GRAP Compliant Asset Register by 30 June 2022	Budget and Treasury and Infrastructure Services, All	equitable share

	pal assets	Safeguard the municipal assets through Insurance and provision of adequate security	Municipal assets insured	Annual Report on insured municipal assets by 30 June 2020	All municipal assets are insured	Monitor and Report on number of Municipal assets insured by 30 June 2020	Monitor and Report on number of Municipal assets insured by 30 June 2021	Monitor and Report on number of Municipal assets insured by 30 June 2022	Budget and Treasury	equitable share
		To enhance internal controls measures in terms of managing Municipal Fleet.	Fully functional and available municipal fleet to enable departments to function without problems.	Implemented fleet management policy and procedures	Fleet management Policy and Procedures in place	Implement the Fleet management policy and procedure by 30 June 2020	Implement the fleet management policy and procedure by 30 June 2021	Implement the fleet management policy and procedure by 30 June 2022	Budget and Treasury	equitable share

Supply Chain Management	To implement and maintain a fair, equitable and cost effective supply chain management system	FMV 05	Comply with SCM Policy and regulations on acquisition of goods and services	Implemented fleet management policy and procedures	Number of reports on the implementation of the SCM policy prepared and submitted to Council, PT and NT by 30 June 2020	Reports on implementation of the SCM policy are submitted quarterly to Council, PT and NT	Quarterly Reports on implementation of the SCM policy and regulations to Council, PT and NT	Quarterly Reports on implementation of the SCM policy and regulations to Council, PT and NT	Quarterly Reports on implementation of the SCM policy and regulations to Council, PT and NT	Budget and Treasury	equitable share
			Strengthen administration of contract management	Proper monitoring of contracts by June 2022	Updated and reviewed contracts and commitments register by June 2020	Contract register is kept and maintained	Update and review contracts and /or commitments register by 30 June 2020	Updated and reviewal of contracts and commitments register by 30 June 2021	Updated and reviewal of contracts and commitments register by 30 June 2022	BTO, Legal, All Departments input	equitable share

			Co-ordinate development of municipal procurement plan, monitor implementation and report thereof	Approved procurement plans for implementation for enhanced service delivery	Procurement plan developed and implemented by June 2018 and report on progress	Procurement plan developed and implemented in 2016/2017 financial year	Procurement plan developed and implemented by 30 June 2020	Procurement plan developed and implemented by 30 June 2021	Procurement plan developed and implemented by 30 June 2022	BTO, All Departments input	equitable share
			Establish and maintain the inventory storage system	Proper management of stores by June 2022	Fully functional Stores Module on ProMun by June 2020	Stock is reconciled manually	Reports on recording and reconciliation of inventory by 30 June 2020	Reports on recording and reconciliation of inventory by 30 June 2021	Reports on recording and reconciliation of inventory by 30 June 2022	BTO and All Departments Input	equitable share

Financial Reporting	To comply with the provisions of MFMA, norms and standard of	FMV 05	Develop GRAP Compliant Annual Financial Statements (AFS) annually	Compliance with MFMA (S122) by 31 August after end of each financial year	Submitted of AFS (18/19) to Treasury, Auditor General by 31 August 2017	In-house GRAP AFS submitted by 31 st August 2018.	Signed AFS 2018/19 submitted to Auditor General, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 31 August 2019	Signed AFS 2019/20 submitted to Auditor General, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 31 August 2020	Signed AFS 2020/21 submitted to Auditor General, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 31 August 2021	BTO, All Departments input	equitable share
----------------------------	---	---------------	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----------------------------	------------------------

	National Treasury		Implement intergration of MSCOA into the system as per Treasury requirements	Compliance with MSCOA by 1 July 2017	Submission of mSCOA compliant reports to both Provincial Treasury and national Treasury as per MFMA calendar and number of trainings conducted on MSCOA change management	SCOA implementation plan is in place	Submission of mSCOA reports to both Provincial Treasury and National Treasury as per MFMA calendar.	Submission of mSCOA reports to both Provincial Treasury and National Treasury as per MFMA calendar.				BTO, MM and All Departments		equitable share
			financial system reform	Report on acquiring of fully integrated financial system reform		Promun financial system is in place	Acquire fully integrated financial system by 30 June 2020.	Signed report on acquiring of fully integrated financial system reform						

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

							Responsible Department	Funding
Strategic Focus Area	5 Year Objective	Programmes/Projects/Strategies	Outcomes Indicator (5 years)	Output Indicator (2019/20)	Baseline	Annual Targets 2019/2020		
					Policy development and review	To provide standard procedures and norms for effective governance and decision making		
Number of Budget and Treasury policies reviewed and adopted by Council by 30 June 2020	There are 9 policies currently which exists	Review all 10 policies by 30 June 2020 (Refer to annexure)	Budget and Treasury	Equitable share				

				Number executive and council policies reviewed and adopted by Council by 30 June 2018	9 Policies are in place	Review all 9 policies (Refer to annexure) BY 30 June 2020	MM & Executive	Equitable share
				Number of community services management policies reviewed and adopted by Council by 30 June 2020	There are three(3) policies that exist and	Review 3 policies : Early childhood, Waste management and Library policies by 30 June 2020	Community Services	Equitable share
				Number of infrastructure policies reviewed, developed and adopted by Council by 30 June 2020	There are 6 policies currently which exists	Review all 6 policies (Refer to annexure)	Infrastructure Services	Equitable share
				Number of planning & development policies reviewed and adopted by Council	There are 3 policies which currently exist	Review all 3 policies and develop 1 policy (Street Naming Policy) (Refer to annexure)	Planning and Development	Equitable share

			LED Strategy reviewed to inform IDP by 30 June 2022	LED Strategy Reviewed to inform IDP by June 30 June 2020	LED Strategy in place	Review LED strategy by June 2020		Equitable share
		Council Policy Development and Review session	policies for governance and operations developed to enhance uniformity and equity by 30 June 2022	Number of Council Policy development and review sessions held by 30 June 2020	institutional policies are developed and reviewed annually	Convene 1 Policy development and review session annually	MM & Executive; All Departments input	Equitable share
Organisational development	To develop and review an organogram that is aligned to powers, functions and Council priorities	Review the Institutional Organogram	Human capital to fulfill IDP objectives 2017/18 to 2021/22	Approved Institutional Organogram by Council by 30 June 2020	Organogram Reviewed in 2018/19	Review organogram annually	Corporate Services; All Departments	Equitable share
		Reduce the vacancy rate on all funded posts		% Vacancy Rate on all funded posts by 30 June 2020	Current vacancy rate is 5.6% (19 of 336 posts)	Reduce vacancy rate to 2% by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services; All Departments input	Equitable share

Skills Development	To build capacity to municipal employees and unemployed in order to have the required competency levels	Implementation and monitoring of the Work Place Skills Plan (WSP) annually	Capacitated human capital to fulfill IDP objectives 2017/18 to 2021/22	% of approved trainings in the WSP implemented by 30 June 2020	(75%) of WSP is implemented	80% of trainings in the WSP to be implemented by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share & LGSETA
		Monitor of the implementation of the WSP by the Skills Development & EE Committee to ensure human resource development for enhanced performance against plans		Number of Employees provided with study assistance	21 Employees provided with study assistance in 2018/19 FY	Provide 20 qualifying employees with study assistance by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share
		Number of monitoring meetings of SD and EE convened by 30 June 2020		Four (4) SD & EE committee convened	Convene 4 Skills Development & EE Committee meetings	Corporate Services	Equitable share	
Staff Provisioning	To attract and retain competent personnel	Through development and implementation of Human Resource Strategy (Plan)		Approved HR plan by 30 June 2020	HR in place	Review HR (Plan) by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	

Compliance with Labour related Legislations and Collective Agreements	To comply with Labour related Legislation and SALGBC Main Collective Agreements	ID 05	Compliance with department of labour employer legislation	% of targets achieved in the EE Plan by 30 June 2018	48% of achieved targets in the EE Plan	To achieve 50% of the EE Plan	Corporate Services	Equitable share
		Through compliance with Department of Labour by submitting the Employment Equity Report (EER), Occupational health and Safety (OHS) and Return of Earnings to Department of Labour		EE Report is submitted by 15 January 2020	Submitted by 15 January annually	Submit EER by 15 January 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share
				Compliance with COIDA Rreturn of Earnings annually by 30 June 2020	Return of Earnings is submitted annually.	Submission of ROE Report to the DoL by 31 May 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share
		Mantain sound Labour relations through functional local labour forum		Number of LLF meetings convened to discuss employer and employee conditions of service by 30 June 2020	Convened four (4) Local Labour Forum in 2018/19 FY	Convene 4 LLF meetings	Corporate Services	Equitable share

		Conduct regular Health and Safety inspections and(OHS) on municipal facilities and monitoring meetings as per OHS Act		Number of OHS committee meetings convened by 30 June 2020	OHS policy in place, OHS committee in place and Four OHS meetings convened in 2018/19 FY	Convene 4 OHS Committee meeting to monitor compliance with the Act (municipal facilities and projects) by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services; Infrastructure Services, All Affected Departments	Equitable share
Employee health and Wellness	To create an Environment that promotes employee health and wellbeing	Develop and implementing Wellness Plan for the 2016/17	Motivated Workforce by 30 June 2022	An approved Wellness Plan 2016/17 by MM by 30 June 2020	Employee health and wellness policy in place	Develop and implement wellness plan by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share
		Number of ICT Steering Committee meetings to provide advice on the ICT good governance	ICT governance framework monitored	Number of ICT Steering committee meetings convened to provide advice on the ICT good governance by 30 June 2020	ICT Governance framework ,Policies and ICT Steering Committee in place	Convene 4 ICT Steering committee meetings to provide advice on good governance by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services; All appointed committee members	Equitable share

		Install a Functional Mirror server at Ngqeleni	Appropriate use of ICT for efficient service delivery	Established disaster recovery at Ngqeleni Unit	Functional network already exists at Ngqeleni Unit	Maintain disaster recovery server at Ngqeleni Unit and server room at Libode by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share
		Provide ICT infrastructure and equipment		Upgraded network infrastructure and reliable IT equipment	Existing old infrastructure and IT equipment	Upgrade infrastructure and IT equipment by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	Equitable share
Records Management	To comply with national archives and records management	Phase in the centralization of records management	Institutional record management in Libode and Ngqeleni	Progress report on phase 1 implementation of the electronic document management system	File plan and record management policy in place	Implement phase 1 of the electronic document management system by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services	
Facilities and office Management	To maintain municipal facilities and office management	Keep municipal building in acceptable conditions as per NHBRC	NHBRC and OHS compliant facility	Existing Municipal facilities	Building maintenance plan is in place	Provide repairs and maintenance of existing buildings as the need arise	Corporate Services	Equitable share

		Municipal Offices at Ngqeleni	Increased Office Space	Report on Constructed Ngqeleni Offices	Workshop under construction	Construction of Phase 2 of Ngqeleni Municipal Offices Upgrade by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services; Infrastructure Services	Equitable share
				Design Report for expansion of Libode offices	Insufficient office space	Develop designs for the expansion of Libode offices		
Customer Care	To improve customer care services to communities	Implementing and mantaining Service Standards Charter	Customer care through realisation of Batho Pele principles	Number of awareness cnducted on service standard	Customer care policy in place	Conduct 2 awareness and Review of Service Standards Charter by 30 June 2020	Corporate Services; All Departments input	Equitable share

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Strategic Focus Area	5 Year Objective	municipal Strategies	Outcomes Indicator (5 years)	Output Indicator(2019-2020)	Baseline	2019/2020	2021/2022
Environmental Management	To provide and maintain safe and healthy environment	Upgrade and maintain Pound Services.	Promotion of safe and healthy environment through pound and cemetery management services, and proper disposal of waste by 30 June 2022	Developed Designs and constructed kraals for Ngqeleni and Libode by 30 June 2020	Pounds fenced with Boundary wall	Develop designs and construction of Libode and Ngqeleni kraals approved by SPCA	-
				Developed Pound Infrastructure by 30 June 2020	Underdeveloped Pound	-	
		Acquire Additional land for Cemetery development		Rezoning and subdivision Report	Two functional cemeteries in both towns	Rezoning and sub-division of Ngqeleni cemetery	-
				Planning Report		Planning for fencing of Libode Cemetery (land acquisition)	-

		Provide infrastructure for landfill site at Libode and Waste Transfer Station at Ngqeleni.		Quarterly Compliance Audit Reports by 30 June 2020	RoD with compliance conditions approved	Quarterly Compliance Audit Reports of the Landfill Site by 30 June 2020	Quarterly Compliance Audit Report of the Landfill Site
				Constructed landfill site at Libode as per business plan by 30 June 2021	Conditional licensed Landfill Site at Libode is in place	Finalize construction of Libode landfill site by 30 June 2020	–
				Implementation Report of the partnership with OR tambo District Municipality (MOU) by 30 June 2020	Approved operational plan and progress reports	Facilitate implementation of the partnership with OR tambo District Municipality (MOU) for the operation of the Waste Transfer Station by 30 June 2020	Facilitate implementation of the partnership with OR tambo District Municipality (MOU) for the operation of the Waste Transfer Station by 30 June 2022

		Implementation and Reporting of the Intergrated Waste Management Plan		Report on the review and implementation of the Intergrated Waste Management (IWMP)Plan by 30 June 2020	Approved IWMP is in place	Facilitate approval and implementation of the revised Integrated waste management plan by 30 June 2020	implementation of the revised Integrated waste management plan by 30 June 2022
		Establish and Maintain green parks & open spaces	contribution to cleanliness through open space maintenance and landscaping	Report on subdivision for Ngqeleni mini-park by 30 June 2020	Libode Eco park is operational	Subdivision of land for Ngqeleni Mini park	Maintenance and Safeguarding of the identified open spaces in both towns by 30 June 2022
Library & Information Services	To facilitate provision of Library and Informati	Report on Functionality of Nyandeni Libraries (Libode and Ngqeleni) by 30 June 2020	Information and knowledge sharing through provision	Full operational Libraries	Two public libraries are Functional	Facillitate functionality of Nyandeni public libraries (Libode and Ngqeleni) in partnership with	Facillitate functionality of Libode public library in partnership with

	on Services		of library services			DSRAC by 30 June 2020	DSRAC by 30 June 2022
		coordinate library and information services and partnership with DSRAC		number of library awareness conducted in partnership with DSRAC by 30 June 2020	Four library activities are held annually	Quarterly conduct library awareness(copyr ight and world book day, national library week celebrations, literacy and national book week and career guidance/exhibit ion) by 30 June 2020	Quarterly conduct library awareness(copyr ight and world book day, national library week celebrations, literacy and national book week and career guidance/exhibit ion) by 30 June 2022
Free Basic Services	To provide indigent households with access to basic services to	Provide physical access to Municipal services (Free assesment rate,refuse removal ,childheaded households,free basic alternative energy and energy)	Poverty alleviation through subsidy with indigent subsidy	Number of indigent households supported with elctricity, alternative energy and gas by 30 June 2018	Ward 20-1692 households, Ward 25-1567 household, Ward 26-2296 households	Provide support to 2500 Indigent households with electricity Coupons (50kwts)	Provide support to 1500 Indigent households with electricity Coupons (50kwts)

	improve quality of life.				and ward 28 - 477 households has been provided with paraffin and 3333 household has provided with free basic electricity	Provide 4000 Indigent households with Alternative Energy (Size 9kg gas and 2 burner Gas stove) by 30 June 2020	Provide 2000 Indigent households with Alternative Energy (Size 9kg gas and 2 burner Gas stove) by 30 June 2022
		Implement poverty reduction programme through FBS	Poverty reduction through indigent subsidy	Number of households subsidised	7862 households provided with FBS Subsidies	–	Refill of 3500 size 09kg gas cylinders for the identified Indigent households by 30 June 2022
			Poverty alleviation through subsidy with indigent subsidy	Reviewed Indigent Register by 30 June 2020	Indigent Register in Place and was developed in 2011	Review indigent Register by June 2020	Review indigent Register by June 2022

				Number of ECDD's constructed	29 Early Childhood Development Centers are in place	Construct and Support 5 ECDC's (Wards :9,20,29,31 & 32 by 30 June 2020	Construct and Support 5 ECDC's by 30 June 2022
Infrastructure Development	Provide intergrated transport and mobility	Construction of 300km of gravel wearing course	300 km of Gravel Road	Number of Kilometres Constructed	112 km's constructed	Continuing projects from 2018/19 financial year: complete and release retension for projects below	
						Final Completion of 1 km and Bridge at Didi to Ntlaza in Ward 16	
						Final Completion of 16 km at Mngazana to Maqanyeni AR in Ward 21 and 30	
						Final Completion of 12.6 km at Ndanya Clinic Paved AR in Ward 30	
						Final Completion of 6.5 km at Ludaka A/R with Bridge in Ward 25	

						Final Completion of 10.5 km in Chizela to Moyeni A/R in Ward 08	
						Final Completion of 10 km at Bantini to KuBhodi A/R in Ward 21	
						Final Completion of 11 km at Ngidini to Khangisa A/R in Ward 18	
						New Projects 2019/20 financial year Construction refer to projects below	
						Construction of 6,5 km in Ngxokweni to Mtyu A/R with Bridge in Ward 15	projects to be costed and finalized refer to 3 year plan
						Construction of 5.5 km in Tholeni A/R in Ward 26	
						Construction of 10 km in Nxukwebe to Mtombetsitsa	

						with Bridge in A/R in Ward 05	
						Construction of 13kms of Mqwangqweni No.1 (with 4 Bridge) Magwaziphalitshi and Lujizweni in Ward 32	
						Construction of 5 km Langakazi low volume road in Ward 27	
						Construction of 6 km at Dontsa to Mangwaneni A/R in Ward 14	
						Construction of 19 km at Ntshazini Bridge to Canzibe low volume road in Wards 23 and 28	
						Construction of 14 km at Dikela A/R in Ward 27	

						Construction of 11 km New Rest to Mncane/Vgate AR	
						Construction of Mvilo Bridge in Ward 20	
						Construction of 12 kms of Mphangane Internal Roads in Ward 08	
						Construction of 5 km at Manqilo A/R in Ward 27	
		Maintenaince and rehabilitation of 600km of gravel wearing course	Accessible Road Network	Number of Kilometres Maintained	121 km's maintained	maintain 140km of acces roads as per below projects	maintain 120km of acces roads as per below projects
						Rehabilitation of Zanokhanyo High School A/R & Lutsheko A/R in Ward 28	
						Rehabilitation of Maqanyeni A/R in Ward 10	projects to determined

						Rehabilitation of Hamsini to Mdepha A/R in Ward 23	projects to determined
						Rehabilitation of Welese to Kwazulu AR in Ward 22	projects to determined
						Rehabilitation of Langeni A/R in Ward 29	projects to determined
						Maintain 20 km of ermergency access roads	Maintain 30 km of ermergency access roads
						Maintain 20 km of Routine access roads	Maintain 30 km of Routine access roads
						Maintain 20 km of Preventative access roads	Maintain 30 km of Preventative access roads

				Number of Machinery acquired for repairs and maintenance by 30 June 2018	1 Full Set and half set of machinery	Acquire a set of Maintenance Equipment (Machinery: 1 Grader, 1 Pad foot Roller, Waste Compactor Truck)	-
		Upgrade gravel to surfacing layer of 25km	Surfacing of 25 km's by 30 June 2022	Number of kilometers surfaced by 30 June 2018	9 kilometers surfaced	Construction of 5,6 km at Ngqeleni Town to Extension 4 Surfaced Roads at Ngqeleni in Ward 21	
						Construction of 5 km at Libode (Thabo Mbeki Township) Surfaced Roads in Ward 07	

						Construction of 17 km DR 08301/T301 (Libode to Polini) in Wards 07, 21, 29, & 30 (subject to availability of funds from Small Towns Regeneration Programme)	
		Construction of 25km's of pedestrain sidewalk	25 km's Pedestrian Side Walks	Number of Kilometres Surfaced	4 kilometers paved	Surfacing 5 kilometers of pedestrian sidewalks in both towns by 30 June 2020	Paving of 5 kilometers of pedestrian sidewalks
		Construction public transport centre	Construct ed Public Transport Centre's	Planning Report for Transport Infrastructure	SDF nodal Points Identified	Infrastructure Planning for Transport Facilities (Canzibe, Marubeni, Kopshop)	-
	Provide intergrated infrastructure planning	Review and implement the intergrated master plans	Reviewed Plans (Local Intergrated Transport	Master Plans Reviewed and Developed	Approved Plans (LITP, RMP, EMP, Storm Water)	Review of Master plans (Stormwater, Energy, Integrated	Develop Environmental Management Plan

	and managem ent		Plan (LITP), Roads Master Plan (RMP), Electricity Master Plan (EMP)			Transport, Roads Master Plan)	
		Develop Infrastructure Investment Plan	Develope d IIP	Usable IIP	Inexistence of Infrastructu re Investment Plan (IIP).	Approve Infrastructure Investment Plan	Review IIP
				Number of Multi Purpose Centres and Sports field Constructed	Existing of 4 community halls	Complete Construction of Ward 06 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	Ward 12 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field
						Complete Construction of Ward 03 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	Ward 10 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field

						Complete Construction of Ward 17 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	Ward 22 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field
						Complete Construction of Ward 28 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	Ward 32 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field
						Ward 16 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	
						Ward 25 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field by 30 June 2020	
						Ward 29 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field by 30 June 2020	
						Ward 02 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field by 30 June 2020	

						Ward 31 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field by 30 June 2020	
				Number of Sportsfield Constructed	Libode Sportsfield Constructed		
					Ngqeleni Centre Developed		
		Construct 10 kms of access road to tourism centres	Accessible economic zones	Coastal Development Plan	Concept for Coastal Plan Developed	Develop feasibility study for coastal development	construction of coastal tourism infrastructure phase 4
	Construct 10 kms to agricultural centres	Design Report and Number of Kilometres Constructed		None	Planning and Environmental Impact Assessment for Identified Projects in 3 Year Plan	-	
	Identify land and construct Enterprise incubation centres and hawker stalls	Developed designs for Ngqeleni and Libode ware houses		No Existing Ware Houses	Develop designs for Ngqeleni warehouse	Construction of surfaced road for Libode Warehouse	

						Develop designs for Libode Warehouse	Construction of surfaced road for Ngqeleni Warehouse
		To coordinate the provision of sustainable rural and urban human settlements in partnership with department of Humman settlement	Habitable integrated humman settlements.	Report on provision of hummansettlement in Nyandeni in partnership with Department of Humman settlement	Provision of Human settlement is ongoing	Co-ordinate provision of human settlement in Nyandeni in partnership with Department of Human settlement through housing sector forum quarterly	Co-ordinate provision of hummansettlement in Nyandeni in partnership with Department of Humman settlement through housing sector forum quarterly
						co-ordinate quarterly rental housing awareness by June 2020	co-ordinate quarterly rental housing awareness by June 2022
Public Safety & Security /Transport	To promote public safety.	Conduct traffic services in line with the relevant Legislations.	compliance with road safety legislations, road safety and revenue generatio	Number of learners licenses, driving licenses, renewals and PrDP's issued by 30 June 2018	1. Receive and Process 3000 Leaners License2. Receive and Process 3200 Driver License3. Receive and	1. Receive and Process 3000 Leaners License2. Receive and Process 3200 Driver License3. Receive and Process 650	1. Receive and Process 3000 Leaners License2. Receive and Process 3200 Driver License3. Receive and Process 650

			n by 30 June 2022		Process 600 PrDP by 30 June 2019	PrDP by 30 June 2020	PrDP by 30 June 2022
				Number of registered and licensed vehicles by 30 June 2019	Registered 600 Motor Vehicles by 30 June 2019	Register 1200 Motor Vehicles by 30 June 2020	Registered Motor Vehicles 600 by 30 June 2022
		develop and implement road safety plan	Compliance with road safety legislations and revenue generation by 30 June 2022	Number of Road Safety Programmes by 30 June 2019	Conducted 6 road safety programmes annually by June 2019	Conduct Bi-monthly road safety programmes by June 2020	Conduct Bi-monthly road safety programmes by June 2022
		Provide traffic services		Number of traffic fines issued by the 30 June 2019	Issued 1500 traffic fines by June 2020	Issue 1500 traffic fines by June 2020	Issue 1500 traffic fines by June 2022

		develop appropriate systems and mechanisms for physical safe guarding of municipal assets and enforcement of by-laws	safeguarding of municipal assets and maintenance of law and order by 30 June 2022	Report on the number of transgressions on by-laws enforced and relevant legislation by 30 June 2018	Twenty (20) By-laws in place	Enforce twenty (20) Approved Municipal By-laws & relevant legislation by 30 June 2020	Enforce 20 By-laws & relevant legislation by 30 June 2022
				Developed Security Plan	Security Plan is in Place	Implement and Review Integrated Security Plan by 30 June 2020	safeguard all municipal facilities and generate report by 30 June 2022
Energy	To provide access to energy infrastructure by 2022	Provide electricity infrastructure to 6500 households.	Access to Electricity	Number of Households With Access to grid Electrification	1243 constructed by 30 June 2019	Construction of Infrastructure for 556 Households/extensions	Construction of Infrastructure for 600 Households/extensions
		Construct and install 25 highmast lights at Libode and Ngqeleni.	Public Safety	Number of High masts Installed and maintained	6 High Masts Installed and maintained	Development of Detailed Design Report for highmasts and streetlights	Install 4 Highmast Lights and 30 Streetlights
Spatial Planning and Land use ManagementA 62:J68	To provide intergrate	Review and implement Spatial Development Framework.	Facilitate spatial planning to guide	Approved Spatial development framework (SDF)	Approved SDF by 2011	Implementation of selected and approved projects from	Implementation of selected and approved projects from

	d spatial planning, land use management and built environment by 2022.		development			SDF by June 2020	SDF by June 2022
		Institutionalise Geographical Information System.	Spatial mapping of all municipal infrastructure	Functional GIS System & number of users trained	GIS Implementation Report Developed	Obtain GIS Licence, Data capturing ,maintenance and data cleansing	Data capturing ,maintenance and cleansing
		Develop land use scheme.	Facilitate spatial planning to promote development though approval of land use scheme	Developed land use scheme	SPLUMA in Place	Development and approval of land use management schemes by June 2020	Enforcement of land use management scheme by June 2022
		Administration of development planning applications.	Facilitated spatial planning processes to promote development	Report on processed development planning		Assess and process all received development planning application by June 2020	Assess and process all received development planning application by June 2022

			though approval of plans,				
		Regulate, Control and comply with regulations on building standards	Buildings structures in compliance with building regulation standards	Compliant and approved Building plans	Building plans register and Building Standards regulations	Monitor and regulate building plan submission and compliance with building standards regulations and issue compliance certificates	Monitor and regulate building plan submission and compliance with building standards regulations and issue compliance certificates
		Identify and facilitate transfer of 100 property registrations by 2022	Increased municipal property rates revenue	Number of Quarterly Reports Developed for processed properties	Deeds download property valuation of 2018/19	Develop Quarterly Reports of Processed Properties	Develop Quarterly Reports of Processed Properties
				Encroachment Policy and audit of all encroachments	Land audit 2018-19	Develop a property encroachment policy and auditing of all encroached properties	

		Conduct Land audit		Updated Land Audit Register	Department of Rural Development District Land Audit	Update land audit register	Update land audit register
		Township establishment (100 units at Ngqeleni, 82 units Libode and 1328 Nomzamo)	Formalised human settlement townships	New township established	Approved Libode extension 2 township	Township Establishment application of 500 residential erven in Bhekizulu	-

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Focus Area	5 Year Objective	Objective Number	municipal Strategies	Outcomes Indicator (5 years)	Output Indicator (2018/19)	Baseline	Annual Targets			Responsible	Funding
Socio - Economic development	To create a conducive environment for economic growth by 2022.	LED 01	Promote sustainable Cooperatives and SMMEs	Well capacitated and empowered SMMEs through trainings conducted by 30 June 2022	Number of capacity buildings for SMMEs and Cooperatives provided by 30 June 2020	180 SMME's were identified and trained	Provide capacity building for 60 SMME, Cooperatives and participate in the Cooperative centre steering committee by 30 June 2020	Provide capacity building for 60 SMME and Cooperatives by 30 June 2021	Provide capacity building for 60 SMME and Cooperatives by 30 June 2022	Planning and Development	equitable share
					Supported and incubated Greenbelt Agric and Furniture Manufacturing Cooperative by 30 June 2020	LED funding and Support Policy is in place	Support and incubate Greenbelt Agric and Furniture Manufacturing Cooperative(provision of equipment and operating structure) by 30 June 2020	Support and incubate 1 SMME/ Cooperative by 30 June 2020/21	Support and incubate 1 SMME/ Cooperative by 30 June 2022/22	Planning and Development	Planning and Development

					Number of Flea Markets and agricultural shows hosted	Four Flea markets and three agricultural show were hosted	Showcase local products through hosting of 2 Flea markets and 1 agricultural show by 30 June 2020	Showcase local products through hosting of 2 Flea markets and 1 agricultural show by 30 June 2021	Showcase local products through hosting of 2 Flea markets and 1 agricultural show by 30 June 2022	Planning and Development	Planning and Development
				Constructe d warehous es by 30 June 2022	Monitoring report on planning process (designs) for Libode and Ngqeleni Warehouses by 30 June 2020	SMMEs and Coops Strategy in place. Retail Sector strategy in Place	Mointor planning process (designs) for Libode and Ngqeleni Warehouses by 30 June 2020	Construct 1 warehouse at Ngqeleni phase 2 by 30 June 2021	Construct 1 warehouse at Libode and Ngqeleni phase 2 by 30 June 2022	Planning and Development	Planning and Development +
					Geotechnical Study for Mpangana clay mine by 2020	SMMEs and Coops Strategy in place. Retail Sector strategy in Place	Conduct a geotechnical study for Mpangana Clay Brick Manufacturing by 30 June 2020				

				Formalise d informal trading by 30 June 2022	Report on coordination of informal trade infrastructure by 30 June 2020	Small town regeneration Strategy is in place, Business plan and Designs for informal trade Infrastructure in Place	-	Coordinate planning of informal trade infrastructure with DEDEAT and ECDC by 30 June 2021	-	Planning and Development	DEDEAT/ECDC
			Develop and sustain agriculture to build food security	Reduction of poverty through food security projects by 30 June 2022	(Quantities of Farming Inputs provided to Farmers)	Inputs were provided to Farmers in the 2019/20 Financial Year	Provide farming Inputs to local farmers according to the list of farmers as provided by DRDAR by June 2020	Provide farming Inputs to local farmers according to the list of farmers as provided by DRDAR by 30 June 2021	Provide farming Inputs to local farmers according to the list of farmers as provided by 30 June 2022DRDA R	Planning and Development	equitable share and DRDAR;
					Number of small scale projects supported with inputs by 30 June 2018	11 small scale projects supported with inputs	Support 16 small scale projects with inputs by 30 June 2020	Support 10 small scale projects with inputs by 30 June 2021	Support 10 small scale projects with inputs by 30 June 2022	Planning and	equitable share

					Number of households supported with farming inputs by 30 June 2018	320 households supported with farming inputs	Support 320 households with farming inputs by 30 June 2020	Support 320 households with farming inputs by 30 June 2021	Support 320 households with farming inputs by 30 June 2022	Planning and Development	equitable share
					Coordinated Working for Coast Programme by 30 June 2020	Funding and Basic assesment report is in place	Coordinate funded projects for Working for the Coast programme in partnership with DEA by 30 June 2020	coordinate construction of coastal tourism infrastructure by June 2021	coordinate construction of coastal tourism infrastructure by June 2022	Planning and	equitable ; external
					One Community Works Programme supported through vegetable production by 30 June 2018	2ha of land is fenced at Mhlanga (ward 4) and 80 Fruit Trees planted	-	-	-	Plannig and Development	equitable share

					1 ha trial conducted at Malungeni by 30 June 2018	1ha trial on essential oils conducted	-	-	-	Plannig and	equitable share
					Number of Tourism activities marketed through conducting of one local Tourism (arts) festival , exhibition through Tourism Indaba, National Arts festival and conduct one (1) tourism awareness campaigh and host 1 tourism learners debate by 30 June 2020	Touris Tourism awareness campaigns held annually, Tourism debates are held annually and Exhibition on the National Arts Festival is done annually	Market Tourism through conducting of one local Tourism (arts) festival , exhibition through Tourism Indaba, National Arts festival and conduct one (1) tourism awareness campaigh and host 1 tourism learners debate by 30 June 2020	Market Tourism through conducting of one local Tourism (arts) festival , exhibition through Tourism Indaba, National Arts festival and conduct one (1) tourism awareness campaign and host 1 tourism learners	Market Tourism through conducting of one local Tourism (arts) festival , exhibition through Tourism Indaba, National Arts festivaland conduct one (1) tourism awareness campaign and host 1 tourism learners debate 30	Plannig and Development	ff

								debateby 30 June 2021	by June 2022		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------	-----------------	--	--

						Report on progress in the National and Provincial Initiatives (Ntlangano, Oceans Economy, Mzimvubu Dam, Wild Coast Hiking Trail) by 30 June 2020	Report on progress in the National and Provincial Initiatives (Ntlangano, Oceans Economy, Mzimvubu Dam, Wild Coast Hiking Trail) by 30 June 2020	-	-			Plannig and Development
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	-------------------------

THREE TO FIVE YEAR CAPITAL PROJECTS

3-5 YEAR CAPITAL PROJECTS 2019/2020-2021-2022

3-5 YEAR CAPITAL PROJECTS 2019/20-2022/23

CAPITAL PROJECTS 2019/20 to 2022/23 FINANCIAL YEAR

Foc us Are a	Indicato r	Ward No	Project Name	Funding Source	Estimated Budget 2019/20	Estimated Budget 2020/21	Estimate d Budget 2021/22	Estimated Budget 2022/23	Estimated Budget 2023/24	Project Status
Environmental Management	Waste Management	8	Libode Landfill Site	Office of the Premier (OTP)	R4 000 000.00					Construction
	Safe and Healthy Environment	7	Libode Pound Building and Kraal Facilities	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		R 2 000 000.00				Inception
		21	Ngqeleni Pound Building and Kraal Facilities			R 2 000 000.00				Inception
		7	Libode Cemetry Fencing				R 1 500 000.00			Inception
		21	Libode Cemetry Fencing				R 1 500 000.00			Inception
Municipal Facilities	Office Space	21	Ngqeleni Municipal Offices		Equitable Share (ES)	R 9 000 000.00				
		7	Libode Municipal Offices			R 3 000 000.00				Inception
Infrastructure Development	4 km	21	Ngqeleni Extension 2 Internal roads	OTP	R 750 000.00					Completed on defect liability
	18 km	07, 21, 29 & 30	DR 08301/T301 (Libode to Polini)			R 39 500 000.00	R 30 000 000.00			

	1km and Bridge	16	Didi to Ntlaza Bridge	MIG	R 500 000.00				Construction	
	16 km	21 & 30	Maqanyeni to Mngazana AR		R 530 000.00					
	12.6 km	30	Ndanya Clinic Paved A/R		R 273 200.00					
	6.5 km	25	Ludaka A/R with Bridge		R 275 000.00					
	10.5 km	8	Chizela to Moyeni A/R		R 260 000.00					
	10 km	21	Bantini to Kubhodi A/R		R 251 136.50					
	11 km	18	Ngidini to Khangisa A/R		R 267 205.88					
	5 km	7	Libode Internal roads (Thabo Mbeki)		R 12 208 783.50	R 1 356 531.50				Planning Stage and Inception; Projects Registered on MIG
	5.6 km	21	Ngqeleni Internal roads (Extension 4)		R 10 265 135.40	R 1 140 570.60				
	6.5 km	15	Ngxokweni to Mtyu A/R with Bridge		R 3 680 000.00	R 170 000.00				Designs Completed project to be implemented and registered in 2 phases on MIG/MIS, EIA Approved
	4.5 km	15	Ngxokweni to Mtyu A/R with Bridge Phase 2			R 500 000.00	R 4 900 000.00			
	5.5 km	26	Tholeni A/R Section A		R 9 900 890.00	R 500 000.00				Designs Completed to re-

		26	Tholeni A/R Section B&C			R 800 000.00				register on MIG, EIA Approved
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	10 km	5	Nxukwebe to Mtombetsitsa A/R with Bridge	MIG	R 8 361 900.00	R 929 100.00				Designs Completed, Project Registered, and EIA only for Bridge section
	13 km	32	Mqwangqweni No1 to No 2 (with 4 Bridges) Magwaz'phalitshi (Lujizweni)		R 980 000.00	R 8 920 000.00				EIA Submitted busy with designs
	5 km	27	Langakazi Low Volume A/R		R 12 500 000.00	R 625 000.00				EIA Approved and Designs Completed
	6 km	14	Dontsa to Mangwaneni A/R with Bridge		R 4 000 000.00	R 4 450 000.00				Designs Completed, EIA Submitted for Approval
	19 km	23 & 28	Ntshazini Bridge to Canzibe Low volume Access road		R 193 800.00		R 7 940 000.00			EIA with ECO Approved and busy with Designs
	14 km	27	Dikela A/R		R 10 399 000.00	R 1 000 000.00				Designs Completed and Project Registered on MIS/MIG
	11 km	10	New Rest to Mncane/Vgate AR		R 1 500 000.00					Designs Completed and EIA submitted to DEDEAT

	Bridge	20	Mvilo Bridge		R 1 500 000.00					Planning busy with Designs
	12 km	8	Mphangane Main Roads		R 1 500 000.00					Full EIA required
	5 km	27	Manqilo A/R		R 4 447 750.00	R 250 000.00				Project Registered EIA to be submitted
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	km	16	Mafini FPSU Access Road	MIG	R 200 000.00					Planning Assessments and EIA to be concluded for Preliminary Design Reports and Detailed Designs
	km	9	Dininkosi to Mhlabeni AR		R 200 000.00					
	km	24	Mbange A/R		R 200 000.00					
	km	3	Majikija to Dokodela AR		R 200 000.00					
	km	4	Mdina JSS to Mcwili A/R		R 200 000.00					
	km	29	Qinisa to Makhosi A/R		R 200 000.00					
	km	2	Mabululu to Ncitwa Access Road		R 300 000.00					
	km	26	Mngcibe Coastal Road		R 300 000.00					
	km	1	Ngcolora to Mahoyana A/R		R 300 000.00					
	km	24	Nkumandeni A/R		R 300 000.00					
	km	11	Ngolo to Corana A/R		R 300 000.00					Inception to develop Feasibility Studies and implement planning

Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	km	15	Khuleka AR	MIG		R 300 000.00				Inception Stages Projects Identified and Environmental Impact Assesments requirements to be developed
	km	22	Manyoni to Nongxenga A/R			R 300 000.00				
	km	17	Mdumazulu to Ludaka AR			R 300 000.00				
	km	4	Makhotyana Main Roads			R 300 000.00				
	km	13	Biduzza to Sundwana AR			R 300 000.00				
	km	22	Canzibe Access Road			R 300 000.00				
	km	30	Ngxangula to Lutsheko AR			R 300 000.00				
	km	26	Coastal Access Road			R 300 000.00				
	km	10	Sofia AR			R 300 000.00				
	km	27	Mabusini A/R			R 300 000.00				
	km	3	Dokodela to Gongo			R 300 000.00				
	km	6	Gotsi AR			R 300 000.00				
	km	5	Ndayini Phase 3 AR			R 300 000.00				
	km	26	Mlwamle AR			R 300 000.00				
km	23	Bukwezeni Phase 2 AR	R 300 000.00							

	km	31	Gunjeni Internal Roads				R 300 000.00			
	km	19	Njimaza to Dangeni AR				R 300 000.00			
	km	7	Libode Pound AR			R 600 000.00	R 4 770 500.00			
	km	1&3	Zandukwana to Nqitheni Main Road				R 500 000.00			
	km	28	Mfundweni Internal Roads	MIG				R 300 000.00	Projects Identified for Feasibility Studies	
	km	3	Mahobeni to Coza					R 300 000.00		
	km	13	Mandlovini to Khubusi					R 300 000.00		
	km	1	Zandukwana Main Roads					R 300 000.00		
	km	31	Mtomde Access Road					R 300 000.00		
	km	6	Nodushe Access Road and Bridge					R 300 000.00		
	km	2	New Area to Magutyana Main Roads					R 300 000.00		
	km	19	Mhlongwana to Nomcamba					R 300 000.00		
	km & Bridge	32	Manzimahle to Gxaba AR and Bridge					R 300 000.00		
	km	11	Ngolo to New Extensions					R 300 000.00		

	km	7	Libode 1328 units internal roads surfacing					R 1 000 000.00		
	km	21	Ngqeleni 100 units internal roads surfacing					R 1 000 000.00		
Infrastructure Development	km	23	Hamsini Main Roads					R 300 000.00		
	km	2	Mahahane Access Road					R 300 000.00		
	km	4	Mbhobheleni to Ndlov'ayiphathwa AR to Bridge					R 300 000.00		
	km	18	Mabheleni to Pitoli AR					R 300 000.00		
	km	21	Mposane to Upper Mbange JSS					R 300 000.00		
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and	km & Bridge	27	Ngqongweni Bridge and AR	MIG					R 500 000.00	Projects Identified for Feasibility Studies
	km	31	Khanyisa JSS AR						R 500 000.00	
	km	28	Lutwatweni AR						R 500 000.00	
	km	20	Jange to Vinishi AR						R 500 000.00	

km	17	Nquba AR						R 500 000.00
km	8	Tyarha Main Roads						R 500 000.00
km & Bridge	10	Ntilini to Mpindweni KSD						R 500 000.00
km	16	Siwela AR						R 500 000.00
km	23	Nomadolo Access Road						R 500 000.00
km & Bridge	30	Dikela Springs Bridge and Road						R 500 000.00
km	26	Manangeni to Mtondela AR						R 500 000.00
km	5	Nxupheko to Mthombetsitsa AR						R 500 000.00
km	9	Misty Mount Main Roads						R 500 000.00
km	1	Matolweni Bridge						R 500 000.00
km	12	New Extensions Main Roads						R 500 000.00

	km	15	Mkwetshubeni AR						R 500 000.00	
	km	24	Mcaphathi to Ncedana AR						R 500 000.00	
	km	29	Mnqane to Zixhotyeni AR						R 500 000.00	
	km	32	Msintsini to Dikeni AR						R 500 000.00	
	km	13	Lujecweni Main Roads						R 500 000.00	
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	km	18	Mhlatyana AR	MIG					Outer Years	Projects Identified to source additional funds
	km	28	Mathangaleni AR						Outer Years	
	km	21	Ndwakazi Main Roads						Outer Years	
	km	27	Humane AR						Outer Years	
	km	17	Katini AR						Outer Years	
	km	26	Mbuzweni AR						Outer Years	

	km	32	Mawotsheni AR						Outer Years	
	km	23	Mosi to Bhayi AR						Outer Years	
	km	31	Nyandeni Main Roads						Outer Years	
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	5 km of Non-Motorized Transport	21	Ngqeleni Pedestrian Side walks	EPWP	R 1 000 000.00	R 1 000 000.00	R 1 000 000.00	R 1 000 000.00		Business plan developed
		7	Libode Pedestrian Side walks	EPWP	R 1 000 000.00	R 1 000 000.00	R 1 000 000.00	R 1 000 000.00		Business plan developed
	Public Transport Facilities	7	Libode Transport Hub Phase 2	OTP	R 500 000.00					Construction
		21	Ngqeleni Transport Hub	MIG	R 18 000 000.00					Construction
		22	Canzibe Public Transport Facility		R 1 000 000.00	R 9 000 000.00			Planning	
		4	Marhubeni Public Transport Facility		R 1 000 000.00	R 9 000 000.00			Planning	
		29	Kopshop Public Transport Facility		R 1 000 000.00	R 9 000 000.00			Planning	
	Infrastructure Development	Early Childhood Development	9	Ward 09 Early Childhood Centre	ES	R 200 000.00				Designs Completed
20			Ward 20 Early Childhood Centre	R 200 000.00						
29			Ward 29 Early Childhood Centre	R 200 000.00						

		31	Ward 31 Early Childhood Centre		R 200 000.00					
		32	Ward 32 Early Childhood Centre		R 200 000.00					
		4	Ward 04 Early Childhood Centre			R 200 000.00				
		5	Ward 5 Early Childhood Centre			R 200 000.00				
		12	Ward 12 Early Childhood Centre			R 200 000.00				
		19	Ward 19 Early Childhood Centre			R 200 000.00				
		27	Ward 27 Early Childhood Centre			R 200 000.00				
Infrastructure Development	Inclusive Early Childhood Development Socio-Economic	8	Ward 08 Early Childhood Centre				R 200 000.00			Planning
		14	Ward 14 Early Childhood Centre				R 200 000.00			
		15	Ward 15 Early Childhood Centre				R 200 000.00			
		16	Ward 16 Early Childhood Centre				R 200 000.00			
		23	Ward 23 Early Childhood Centre				R 200 000.00			
		6	Ward 06 Early Childhood Centre				R 200 000.00			
Infrastructure Development	Inclusive Early Childhood Development Socio-Economic	6	Ward 06 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG	R 3 540 000.00	R 160 000.00				Detailed Designs Completed and

		3	Ward 03 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 3 540 000.00	R 160 000.00				Projects Registered on MIG
		17	Ward 17 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 3 540 000.00	R 160 000.00				
		28	Ward 28 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 3 540 000.00	R 160 000.00				
		16	Ward 16 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 500 000.00	R 6 000 000.00				Planning Designs Underway
		25	Ward 25 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 500 000.00	R 6 000 000.00				
		29	Ward 29 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 500 000.00	R 6 000 000.00				
		2	Ward 02 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 500 000.00	R 6 000 000.00				
		31	Ward 31 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field		R 500 000.00	R 6 000 000.00				
		12	Ward 12 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG		R 10 000 000.00				
		10	Ward 10 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG		R 10 000 000.00				Planning (EIA or BAR, Design Report)

		22	Ward 22 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG		R 10 000 000.00				
		32	Ward 32 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG		R 10 000 000.00				
		7	Libode Hawker Stalls	MIG		R 2 000 000.00				
		21	Ngqeleni Hawker Stalls	MIG		R 2 000 000.00				
		15	Ntlaza Hawker Stalls	MIG		R 2 000 000.00				
		7	Libode Warehouse Storage	MIG	R 500 000.00	R 13 000 000.00				Concept Developed
		21	Ngqeleni Warehouse Storage	MIG	R 500 000.00	R 13 000 000.00				Concept Developed
		30	Ward 30 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG			R 10 000 000.00			
		9	Ward 09 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG			R 10 000 000.00			
		1	Ward 01 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG			R 1 000 000.00	R 10 000 000.00		Planning (EIA or BAR, Design Report)
		14	Ward 14 Multipurpose Centre and Sports field	MIG			R 1 000 000.00	R 10 000 000.00		
		7	Libode Multipurpose Centre	MIG			R 1 000 000.00	R 10 000 000.00		

		20	Ngqeleni Multipurpose Centre	MIG			R 1 000 000.00	R 15 000 000.00		
		21	Ngqeleni Sportsfield	MIG			R 1 000 000.00	R 15 000 000.00		
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	6.5 km and Bridge	1	Matolweni A/R and Bridge	ES	R 90 000.00					Construction Phase
	7.5 km	17	Mhlahlane A/R		R 70 000.00					
	5,5 km	5	Bomvini A/R		R 95 000.00					
	8 km	14	Mqunyeni A/R to Nolitha Clinic via Mphathiswa		R 100 000.00					
	7 km	31	Mafusini Northern A/R		R 80 000.00					
	km and Bridge	8	Mamfengwini A/R		R 70 000.00					
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	km	30	Zanokhanyo High School A/R & Lutsheko A/R	ES	R 2 000 000.00					Projects Assessed and Cost Estimates Developed
	km	10	Maqanyeni A/R		R 2 000 000.00					
	km	23	Hamsini to Mdepha A/R		R 2 000 000.00					
	km	22	Welese to Kwazulu AR		R 2 000 000.00					
	km	29	Langeni A/R		R 2 000 000.00					

Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	km	6	Ngonyameni to Sizingeni AR	ES		R 2 200 000.00				Planning
	km	17	Old Bunting to Katini AR		R 2 200 000.00					
	km	28	Ngonyameni AR		R 2 200 000.00					
		32	Manzimahle Road and Bridge		R 2 200 000.00					
	km	14	Thakatha to Pony JSS		R 2 200 000.00					
	km	11	Ngolo to Ziphunzana AR		R 2 200 000.00					
Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	km	20	Nothintsila to Mvilo AR	ES			R 2 500 000.00			Inception
	km	8	Mdlankomo AR				R 2 500 000.00			
	km	15	Mthonjana AR				R 2 500 000.00			
	km	18	Ntlaza to Mbiza AR				R 2 500 000.00			
	km	19	Mvilo AR				R 2 500 000.00			
	km	22	Bomvana AR				R 2 500 000.00			
Infrastructure Development	km	10	Zikhoveni AR	ES				R 2 600 000.00		Forecasted based on current trends
	km	9	Dininkosi AR					R 2 600 000.00		
	km	2	Ngcoya AR					R 2 600 000.00		

	km	6	Ntsonyeni AR					R 2 600 000.00			
	km	25	Mngcibe AR					R 2 600 000.00			
	km	26	Malizo JSS to Ntsimbini AR					R 2 600 000.00			
	km	12	Mthebezezi Main Roads	ES					R 2 700 000.00	Forecasted based on current trends	
	km	21	Magcakini AR						R 2 700 000.00		
	km	16	Maqhingeni AR						R 2 700 000.00		
	km	17	Mhlahlane A/R						R 2 700 000.00		
	km	24	Buthongweni AR						R 2 700 000.00		
	km	27	Nkanga AR						R 2 700 000.00		
km	2, 6, & 4	Bomz to Marubeni T Road	DOT		Outsource d Plant						DRPW Projects
km	07, 08, 04,, 27	T 175 with off roads T 470 and T 179;			Outsource d Plant						
km	23, 25, & 26	T313 from Canzibe to Mthatha Mouth		Outsource d Plant							
km	25 & 26	T 310 & 311 Mthatha Mouth to Hluleka		Outsource d Plant							
km	25	Mamolweni bridge		Outsource d Plant							

	km	31	T 178 Libode to Nyandeni		Outsource d Plant					
	km	01, 03, & 31	T 173 Zandukwana to Mhlanganisweni;		Outsource d Plant					
	km	22&23	T 317 Canzibe road to Mthokwana store.		Outsource d Plant					
	km	08, &31	T172 Renny to Zandukwana AR		DoT Internal Plant					
	km	6	T 304 Ngqongweni Road		DoT Internal Plant					
Infrastructure Development	km	11	SANTA to Ngolo	SANDF						Planning
	km and Bridge	06, 07, 15, 16, 18	Libode to Tombo Upgrade to National Road Standard	SANRAL						Construction
Energy Infrastructure Development (Integrated Transport and Mobility)	Storm Water Management	1	Thembeni Storm water	ES	R 1 500 000.00					
		22	Lower Malahle to Mlatha Bridge							
		20	Mdzwina Storm Water and Concrete Slab							
		7	Libode Storm water							
		24	Malungeni Storm water							
100 HH	2	Ncithwa Extensions	ESKOM	R 26 494 736.84						Contractor Appointed

	2	Ncithwa Infrastructure							
400 HH	09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 29, 30	Nyandeni Ward Ext Ph1 (09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 29, 30)							
		Nyandeni Ward Ext Ph1 Link Line							
340 HH	13, 14, 22, 29, 32	Nyandeni Ward Ext Ph2 (12, 13, 14, 22, 29, 32)							
		Nyandeni Ward Ext Ph2 Link Line							Contractor Appointed
200 HH	All	Nyandeni Infills							Construction
Pre Engineering	All	Nyandeni Extensions							Planning
68	22	Mgonondi Electrification	ESKOM						Planning: Assessment and Designs Underway
130	10	Nontswabu Electrification							
555 HH	07, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	Construction of Infrastructure for 555 Households in Wards 07, 15, 16, 17, 455 HH in Ward 18, 19, 20	INEP	R 2 000 000.00					Construction
3.5 km	20	Ward 20 Infrastructure Egoli							Construction
75 HH		Ward 20 Bucula Infrastructure							Construction

	241 HH	2, 6, 17, 19, & 20	Construction of Infrastructure for Households in Wards 2, 6, 17,19 & 20		R 11 200 200.00	R 3 287 000.00	R 7 752 000.00			Designs and Survey Completed
	241 HH	26	Construction of Infrastructure for 241 Households in Tshani Wards 26		R 2 800 000.00	R 4 230 000.00	R 1 000 000.00			Procurement for PSP underway
	Planning	Extensions	Pre-Engineering for Nyandeni Extensions (1, 3, 4, 5, & 31)		R 1 010 000.00	R 1 000 000.00	R 2 000 000.00			Procurement for PSP underway
TOTAL					##### #####	R 215 298 202.10	##### ####	R 84 100 000.00	R 26 200 000.00	

This part will be updated before the Final IDP is adopted

INSTITUTIONAL & FINANCE CLUSTER – PRIORITY PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

KPA	OBJ NO.	WARD NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
					2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Good governance & Admin oversight	01	N/A	communication strategy	OPEX	R77 761.60	R82 271.77	R87 043.54
		N/A	Review of institutional policies	OPEX	R848 000	R897 184	R949 220.67
		N/A	Design website and update	OPEX	R116 176	R122 914.21	R130 043.23
		N/A	Review of procedure manual	OPEX	R104 800	R110 983	R117 198
			Development of municipal by-laws	Opex	R111 088.00	R117 531.10	R124 347.91
			Legal Fees	Opex	R777 616	R822 717.73	R870 435.36
			Media Liaison Programmes	Opex	R377 720	R399 627.76	R422 806.17
			Municipal Oversight	Opex	R318 000	R336 444	R355 957.75
			Management Oversight	Opex	R424 000	R448 592	R474 610.34
Municipal Planning			Development of Nyandeni Master Plan (2030 VISION)		R530 000	R560 740	R503 262.92
			IDP		R888 704	R940 248.83	R994 783.26
			Back to Basics		R318 000	R336 444	R355 957.75
			Electricity Master Plan		R166 632	R176 296.66	R186 521.86
			Strategic Planning		R888 704	R940 248.83	R994 783.26
Intergovernmental relations	02	N/A	IGR Support	OPEX	R131 083.84	R138 686.70	R146 730.53
Public participation & support to political structures	04	N/A	Support to Traditional Leaders	OPEX	R166 632.	R176 296.66	R186 521.86
			Support for ward admin facilities	Opex	R3 745 887.36	R3 963 148.83	R 4 193 011.46
	05	N/A	Public participation	OPEX	R848 000	R897 184	R949 220.67
			Project launches	Opex	R233 264	R246 793.31	R261 107.32
			Sports and recreation	Opex	R222 176	R235 062.21	R248 695.82
			SPU: Children	Opex	R388 808	R411 358.86	R435 217.68
			SPU: Physical challenged	Opex	R166 632	R176 296.66	R186 521.86
			SPU: Women	Opex	R333 264	R352 593.31	R373 043.72
SPU: Youth	Opex	R338 352	R357 976.42	R378 739.05			

KPA	OBJ NO.	WARD NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
					2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
			Outreach programmes/Imbizos	OPEX	R388 808	R411 358.86	R435 217.68
			Sectoral support programme	Opex	R666 528	R705 186.62	R746 087.45
			Poverty alleviation fund	Opex	R333 264	R352 593.31	R373 043.72
		All	Ward Committee Training	Opex	R116 176.	R122 914.21	R130 043.23
			SALGA Capacity Program		R1 000 000	R1 058 000	R1 119 364
			Council support		R212 000	R224 296.00	R237 305.17
Reporting & credit control		N/A	Compilation of valuation roll	OPEX	R277 720	R293 827.76	R310 869.77
		N/A	Grap implementation	OPEX	R1 237 232.	R1 308 991.46	R1 384 912.96
			Community Awareness campaign	OPEX	R27 772	R29 382.78	R31 086.98
			Audit fees	Opex	R4 240 000	4 485 920	R4 746 103.36
Asset Management & Information Technology Management		N/A	Compilation of GRAP Asset Register	OPEX	R898 880	R951 015.04	R1 006 173.91
		N/A	Financial management system	OPEX	R 912 000	R964 896	R1 020 859.97
			Implementation of Credit Control Bylaw		R255 072.15	R269 866.33	R285 518.58
		N/A	APN Solution	OPEX	R222 176	R235 062.21	R248 695.82
			Computer installation		R111 088	R117 531.10	124 347.91
Risk Management		N/A	Develop Risk Management Plan and Risk assessment	Opex	R222 176	R235 062.21	R248 695.82
			Fraud and Prevention		R166 632	R176 296.66	R186 521.86
			Audit Committee Costs	Opex	230 740.80	R244 123.77	R258 228.94
Internal Audit		N/A	Internal Audit costs	OPEX	R314 400	R332 950	R351 595
			Review of procedure manual		R111 088	R117 531.10	R124 347.91
Workplace Skills Plan		N/A	Human resource development fund	OPEX	R2 000 000	R2 116 000	R2 238 728
			Training of interns		R111 088	R117 531.10	R124 347.91
			Public service week		R133 305.60	R141 037.32	R149 217.49
			Science week		R166 632	R176 296.66	R186 521.86
Employee and Wellness		N/A	Employee assistance programme	Opex	R555 440	R587 655.52	R621 739.54
			Occupational health & safety	Opex	R555 440	R587 655.52	R621 739.54
PMS & SDBIP		N/A	Performance management system	OPEX	R55 544	R58 765.55	R62 173 95
			Monitoring and Evaluation		R166 632	R176 296.66	R186 521.86

Economic & Environment Cluster – Priority Programmes & Projects

KPA	OB J NO	STRATE GY CODE	WAR D NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTI ON	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
						2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
SDF, , Tradin g by- laws and Policie s)	17			SDF	OPEX	R278 000	-	-
				Urban Area Land Audit		R100 000	R105 800	R111 936.4 0
				Electricity Master Plan	Opex	R157 200	R166 475	R175 797
				Small scale Farming	Opex	R318 000	R336 444	R355 957.7 5
				Informal Trading infrastructure		R559 202 .99	R591 636 .76	R625 951.7 0
				Support to paving cooperative		R318 000	R336 444	355 957.75
SMME		21 E&EC 01		Tourism Sector Plan implementati on	OPEX	R407 000	R430 606	R455 581.1 5
				Tourism Development		R388 808	R411 358 .86	R435 217.6 8

KPA	OB J NO	STRATE GY CODE	WAR D NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTI ON	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
						2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
				Malungeni Clay Implementati on	Opex	R166 632	R176 296 .66	R186 521.8 6
				Mdumbi Hotel and Conference Centre	To source funding	-	-	-
				Crop production		1 590 000	1 682 220	1 779 788. 76
				Hemp production		R106 000	R112 148	R118 652.5 8
				Development of informal trade sector	Opex	R55 544	R58 765. 55	R62 173.95
				SMME & Cooperatives		R266 569 .60	R282 030 .64	R298 388.4 1
				Strategic partnership		R111 088	R117 531 .10	R124 347.9 1
				Branding and signage	OPEX	R55 544	R58 765. 55	R62 173. 95
			07	Office Park Development	Opex	-	-	-

KPA	OB J NO	STRATE GY CODE	WAR D NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTI ON	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
						2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
				Housing Consumer education	OPEX	R111 088	R117 531 .10	R124 347.9 1
				Housing needs register	OPEX	R368 000	R389 344	R411 925.9 5
				Disaster risk management		R200 000	R211 600	R223 872.8 0
				Housing emergency programme		R279 544	R295 757 .55	R312 911.4 9
				Housing Forum		R172 176	R182 162 .21	R192 727.6 2
				Housing sector plan implementati on		R31 088	R32 891. 10	R34 798.79
				Project Launches	OPEX	R212 000	R224 296	R237 305.1 7
Buildin g Contro				Township establishmen t	OPEX	R166 632	R176 296 .66	R186 521.8 6

KPA	OB J NO	STRATE GY CODE	WAR D NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTI ON	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
						2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
I & Town Planni ng				Relocation of pegs		R77 761. 60	R82 271. 77	R87 043.54
				SPLUMA(LU MS)		R320 554	R339 135 .55	R358 805.4 1
				Survey & general plan development		R744 352	R787 524 .42	R833 200.8 3
				Building Control				
				Mining				
				RAFI				
				FPSU				

Community Services Cluster – Priority Programmes & Projects

KPA	OBJ NO.	WARD NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
					2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022
Waste & Refuse Collection		3,14,16, 23	Waste Management	CAPEX	R453 283.48	R479 573.92	R507 389.20
		21, 7	Construction of refuse removal Transfer Station in Ngqeleni	MIG/OPEX	R408 040	R432 114	R455 881
		All	Conduct awareness	OPEX	R55 810.61	R59 047.63	R62 354.29
			Tools and equipment		R111 088	R117 531.10	R124 347.91
Cleansing		1,7,16,19,21,24	Refuse bags	OPEX	R223 564.60	R236 531.35	R250 250.16
Pound Management		21&7	Pound services	OPEX SPCA	R291 174.98	R308 063.13	R325 930.79
Cemeteries		4,5,19,20	Cemeteries	OPEX	R104 800	R110 983	R117 198
			Upgrading of cemeteries		R111 088	R117 531.10	R124 347.91
Parks and Open Spaces		21,7	Parks & open spaces	OPEX	R134 435	R142 232.23	R150 481.70
Electrification			Electrification		R9 000 000	R15 000 000	R20 000 000
Free Basic Services			Indigent subsidies	OPEX	R5 300 000	R 5 607 400	R5 932 629
Disaster Management – Fire Fighting		All					
		All	HIV/AIDS	OPEX/	R277 720	R293 827.76	R310 869.77
			Community Liaison programmes	OPEX	R55 544	R58 765.55	R62 056.42
Education, Early childhood, Adult learning programs			Ematholeni : Children First ECD	CAPEX	R1 696 000	R1 794 378	R1 894 852.61
Public Safety			Community Safety Forum	OPEX	R59 432.08	R62 879.14	R66 400.37
Regulations			Environmental Sector Plan	OPEX	-	-	-

KPA	OBJ NO.	WARD NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUND SOURCE	FUNDING YEAR		
					2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022
(Environmental Health)							
Traffic safety			Vehicle registration authority	OPEX	R111 088	R117 531.10	R124 347.91
			Policing equipment	CAPEX	R222 176	R235 062.21	R248 695.82
			Transport forum	OPEX	R77 761.60	R82 271.77	R87 043.54
			Support to arrive Alive campaign	OPEX	R88 870.40	R94 024.88	R99 478.33
			DLTC and ENATIS	OPEX	R388 808	R411 358.86	R435 217.68
			Pauper Burial	OPEX	R10 020	R10 580.21	R11 193.86
			Amenities and community facilities	OPEX	R237 728.32	R251 516.56	R266 104.52
			Uniform traffic section		R55 440	R587 655.52	R621 739.54
			Ematholeni Children First development forum	OPEX	R23 056	R24 416	R25 784
			Public security	OPEX	R144 414.40	R152 790.44	R162 652.28
Library services				DSRAC	R400 000	R400 000	R400 000
			Books and publication	Opex	R33 326.40	R35 259.33	37 233.85

AMENDMENTS AND INCLUSION OF PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN THE REVISED IDP

1.1 Department of Environmental Affairs

MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	FOCUS AREA
KSD, NYANDENI & PSJ LM	EC WFTC	Mbashe River to Manteku River Control invasive alien vegetation, coastal cleanup and catchment areas, environmental education & awareness	12,65 m	WFTC
NYANDENI LM	EC- WFTC IP	Nyandeni Coastal Facilities Construction of Hiking trail huts in Mngcibe beach, viewing deck, beach amenities and boardwalk	10 M	WFTC
ALL LM's under OR TAMBO DM	OR TAMBO DM GOOD DREEN DEEDS	Clearing of illegal dumps, Environmental Education & Awareness, Clean-ups	11,3 M	WOW
NYANDENI LM	EC NTLANGANO COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY	Accommodation Facility And Associated Infrastructure	15 M	Construction Of P&P

MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	FOCUS AREA
NYANDENI LM	Ec-Hluleka Nature Reserve Phase Two	Tourist Accommodation Development Infrastructure Development & Upgrade Of Roads And Water Reticulation Of Fence	15 m	P&P
NYANDENI LM	Ec- Khonjwayo Eco-Adventure Trail	Center	8 M	Construction Of Nursery & Educational GOSM
NYANDENI LM	Ec-Nggeleni Greening 7 Establishment Of Mini-Park		5 M	Development Of A Park GOSM
NYANDENI LM	EC- Khonjwayo Eco-Adventure Trail	Interventions, Tree Planting, Control Of Bush Encroachment	10 M	Follow Up On The Previous WORKING FOR LAND

1.2 Department of Roads and Transport

- Upgrading of Hluleka Nature Reserve road Phase 1 48 km commencing in October 2019
- Upgrading of Canzibe Hospital road 26 km commencing in October 2019
- An amount 10 million for maintenance of roads under the authority of the Department covering both KSD and Nyandeni Local Municipalities

2019/20 Budget Distribution

Project Type	Description	2019/20 Surfaced	Gravel	RMC / SURFACED	RRM / GRAVEL
		Indicative Figures		Estimates	Estimates
IRM	DRE In-House Nyandeni	R 10 362 885.10	35,90%	64.10% R 3 670 159	R 6 692 726.10
	Total Budget	R 10 362 885.10		R 3 670 159	R 6 692 726.10

1.3 Department of Energy

Allocation for 2019-2019 financial year

Municipality 2019/20

R'000 2020/21

R'000 2021/22R'000

Nyandeni 15 010 8 517 9 752

Project name HH Connections cost

Tshani 260 R 6 110 000.00

Ntsundwana 26 R 520 000.00

Notshintsila 61 R 1 220 000.00

Mngazi 87 R 1 740 000.00

Ntsoyini80 R 1 600 000.00

Ngojini 21 R 420 000.00

Cibeni 54 R 1080 000.00

Mgwenyane 101 R2 020 000.00

Thungwini 15 R 3000 000.00

1.4 ESKOM

Nyandeni Ext 2019/2020 300 for Phase 1 and 300 for phase 2 covering 600 households, further details including budget allocation shall be presented on the 28 March 2019

1.5 ORTAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Water and Sanitation

- LIBODE SEWER – TREATMENT WORKS AND SEWER PIPELINE Phase 1
- NTSONYINI/NGQONGWENI REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PHASE 2A
- LIBODE CORRIDOR –MIG with five (5) contracts in difference phases
- Package 6 : LIBODE CORRIDOR RBIG
- : LIBODE CORRIDOR RBIG (Contract 7) RBIG
- Package 7 : NQGELENI CORRIDOR MIG 1-6
- LIST AND STATUS OF EXISTING STAND ALONE WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN NYANDENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

1.6 OFFICE OF THE PREMIER-

- To date OTP have completed four (4) projects, two (2) are currently on construction and one (1) Project is on planning as part of the STR intervention projects which started in 2017 and will end in March 2022.
- Already R 60.4 million have been spent by OTP in Nyandeni LM to improve service delivery while ensuring that the two towns of Ngqeleni and Libode are revitalized and integrated.
- More than 151 jobs were created through the STR projects.
- 10 SMME's and 19 local suppliers benefitted from business opportunities created through the STR projects and more will benefit.
- Project No.1: Electrification of Libode and Ngqeleni – completed in November 2017 on time at a cost of 6 million
- Project No. 2 Libode Internal Street completed in May 2018 at cost of R 22 393 000
- Project No.3 Ngqeleni Internal Streets completed in February 2019 at cost of R 15 500 000 (variation amount- R 3 235 593)-
- Project No.4 Libode Transport Hub construction on progress at cost of 17 million (contract seeded due to poor performance)
- Project No.5. Libode Infill Site, project stopped due to community protests (cost: R 10 700 000)
- Project No.6 Construction of T301

7.7 Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has DAFF invited expression of interest from all communities who want to be included in Small Scale Fisheries herewith referred as “SSF” sector, the objective of the programs are

- Create a sustainable, equitable, small-scale fishing sector
- Secure the well-being and livelihood of small-scale fishing communities
- Maintain the health of marine ecosystems
- Uplift fishing communities by providing appropriate support mechanisms, education and training, infrastructure and participatory management practices.
- Communities and Government co-manages near-shore marine living resources
- Takes fundamental human rights, MLRA principles and international obligations into account
- Give due regard to promoting interests of women, disabled and child-headed households

In Nyandeni the following communities responded to the call for expression of interest

- a. Hluleka
- b. Mamolweni
- c. Lwandile
- d. Mngcibe

e. **Tshani-Mankosi**

Current capital projects (Funded by OR Tambo DM)

Project Name	Ward	Villages Served	Scope	Progress
Thekwini Regional Phase 2 Water Supply	Ward 23 & 26	Njivane, Kwa Madiba, Entsimbini, Goso, Enyandeni, Mpendle, Ntsimbini, Mgawuza, Ezincukuthwini and Mpundweni.	Construction of Storage Reservoirs, Bulk Distribution Mains, Break pressure Tanks, Reticulation Network and Refurbishment of the Nomadolo Pumpstation	88 % Complete
Rosedale - Libode Bulk /1	Ward 7	To Serve the Libode Town	Construction of Bulk Distribution Line from 3MI Reservoir to Booster Pump Station.	53 % Complete
Rosedale - Libode Bulk /2	Ward 7	To Serve the Libode Town	Construction of Bulk Distribution Line from Booster Pump Station to Command Reservoir.	34 % Complete
Rosedale - Libode Bulk /3	Ward 7	To Serve the Libode Town	Construction of Bulk Distribution Line from Command Reservoir to Libode Town.	15 % Complete
Buthongweni Water Supply	Ward 24 & 28	Kumandeni, Kwazaka, Mhlakotshane, Sigubudu, Mfundweni, Lutshini, Mayalweni, Ngonyameni, Sizindeni, KwaZulu, Sidanda, Lutatweni and Buthongweni	Construction of Reticulation Network and Completion of the Water Treatment Plant.	Project Complete, 100% of the Scope
Ntsonyini - Ngqongweni Water Supply	Ward 6	Ntsonyini, Nohokoza, Ngqongweni and Kulambeni	Construction of Storage Reservoirs, Bulk Distribution mains, and Reticulation lines	90 % Complete
Nqgeleni Dam	Ward 30	Nqgeleni 27 villages	Construction of an earthfill storage dam, gravity main and access road to dam - completion of outstanding work	Site establishment done (2% complete)

Project Name	Ward	Villages Served	Scope	Progress
Ward 3 Sanitation	Ward 13	Buntingville, Mandlovini, Ntsaka and Dumasi	Construction of 1 640 VIP's	1 452 VIP's Complete
Ward 6 A Sanitation	Ward 6 & 27	Mngazi, Ngojini, Cibeni, Mevana, Nkanga, Lukhuni, Gqweza	Construction of 2 920 VIP's	2 603 VIP's Complete
Ward 6 B Sanitation	Ward 6 & 27	Mgwenyane, Ntsonyini, Nohokoza, Kulambeni, Maqanyeni, Nkonkoni, Ntshela, Bungu, Dikela and Lwandlana.	Construction of 2 920 VIP's	1 923 VIP's Complete
Ward 10 Sanitation	Ward 10 & 11	Zikhoveni, Ntilini, Sofaya Villages, Nkanini, Suncity, Ngqwayi	Construction of 1 000 VIP's	986 VIP's Complete
Ward 9A Sanitation	Ward 9,30	Norwood, Ngxanga, Mhlabeni, Diphini	Construction of 2350 VIP's	149 VIP's Complete
Ward 9B Sanitation	Ward 9,18	Mchubakazi, Mabheleni, Vezamandla, Zithathele	Construction of 2350 VIP's	1296 VIP's Complete
Nyandeni Ward 20 A Sanitation	Ward 20	Mdzwini, Xhuth'udwele/Hluleka, Lucingweni, Gangeni, Bhucula, Mvilo, Ngonqelweni, Mjanyana, Khephe/Vinish, Jange and Ntsundwana, Notitsila	Construction of 800 VIP Units / Toilets	218
Nyandeni Ward 20 B Sanitation	Ward 20	Mdzwini, Xhuth'udwele/Hluleka, Lucingweni, Gangeni, Bhucula, Mvilo, Ngonqelweni, Mjanyana, Khephe/Vinish, Jange and Ntsundwana, Notitsila	Construction of 800 VIP Units / Toilets	100 Pit linings
Nyandeni Ward 24A Sanitation	Ward 24, 28 & 29	Malungeni, Mbange, Godini A/A, Ncedani and Buthongweni.	Construction of 2200 VIP Units / Toilets	1004
Nyandeni Ward 24B Sanitation	Ward 24 & 29	Buthongweni, Zaka and Mahlakotshane	Construction of 2200 VIP Units / Toilets	589
Nyandeni Ward 26A Sanitation	Ward 26 & 25	Ntsimbini A/A and Gazini	Construction of 1635 VIP Units / Toilets	1438
Nyandeni Ward 26B Sanitation	Ward 26	Gazini and Mankosi A/A	Construction of 1635 VIP Units / Toilets	156

LM	Project Name	Areas to be Served	Scope
Nyandeni	Libode sewer and sewer treatment works	Libode Town and Thabo Mbeki township	Construction of sewer network bulk mains and sewer treatment works

SANRAL PROJECSTS

LIBODE UPGRADE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender awarded to Triam Contractor on site April 20 Contract period 22 months Biggest issue at the moment
<u>Mthatha to Ngqeleni intersection</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project awarded to Haw & Contractor on site in October Contract period 30 months Busy relocating houses Constructing bypasses Constructing the Mthatha
<u>St Barnabas and Ntlaza</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract to be completed 10 SMME are being trained (labour) Construction of the terminal completed Biggest challenge is completing
<u>Community development projects</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 currently under construction Cover community roads adjacent to the R61 roads to facilitate vehicle number of informal access

Bridges			Jange bridge				
			Ngonjini bridge				
			Zinkumbini bridge				
			Zixambuzi bridge				
		21	Maqanyeni bridge				
			Maqanyeni bridge				
			Dalaguba to Mncwili bridge				
			Ntsundwana to Mvilo bridge				
			Malungeni bridge				
		22	Magwaz'iphalitshi bridges			R00 000	R0 000
			Ndlovayiphathwa bridge				
			Mamolweni bridge				
			Magozeni				
			Mthomde				
			Mdlankomo to Mamfengwini (material)				
			Bantini to Godini				
			Ngqongweni to Bedla				
			Bolotwa to Dimanda SSS				
			Didi to CHB				

			Mafusini bridge				
			Luqolweni				
			Guqa to Ngqongwei				
			Mgojweni bridge				
			Mngamnye no 1 to Dikela Springs JSS				
			Polini to Bolotwa bridges				
Telecommunication	58		Promote partnerships for installation of signal networks & telecommunication infrastructure	OPEX	R0 000	R0 000	R0 000

Department of Education

Project name	Project Status	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Budget Programme Name	Total project cost
BEN MALI SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	6 000
CHIEF HENRY BOKLENI SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	6 000
CIBENI JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	7 672
CIBENI SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	5 000
D.Z.DUMEZWENI SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2018	Public Ordinary Schools	1 392
DALINDYEBO SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	3 324
DIMANDA SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	5 251
DOKODELA SP SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2019	Early Childhood Development	2 000
DUMEZWENI JS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	4 949
ENDULINI JS SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	10 887
GCINUMTHETHO SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2019	Public Ordinary Schools	1 326
GOBIZIZWE SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	3 577
GXABA SS SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	6 370

KWA ZWENI JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	799
LANGALITSHONI SP SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	961
LOWER MDUMBI JS SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	8 092
LOWER MDUMBI JS SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	3 890
LUKUNI JS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	3 907
MABALENGWE SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2019	Public Ordinary Schools	672
MABALENGWE SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2019	Public Ordinary Schools	672
MAGOMBENI SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	3 680
MAJALI TECHNICAL SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	799
MALIZE SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	3 158
MANZIMAHLE SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	8 505
MAQEBEVU JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	896
MATANDELA JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	6 982
MDUMAZULU JS SCHOOLS	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2019	Public Ordinary Schools	4 407
MHLANGANISWENI COMM & TECH SS SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Handover	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	665
MJONGILE SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	3 158
MKANZINI JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	19 713
MKANZINI JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	18 460
MTIKA SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	799
MTWENI SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	8 691
MTWENI SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	4 797
MZAMO JS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	799

NDAMASE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	2 850
NDLUMBINI JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	4 720
NGQELENI VILLAGE JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	6 484
NGUBEZULU SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	7 423
NOGEMANE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 – Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	7 355
NTAFUFU SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	5 592
NYIKIMENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2018	Public Ordinary Schools	3 832
PANGALELE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	10 500
PHIKELELI JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	896
PORT ST JOHNS SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	6 950
SANDI SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	11 339
SOBABA SS SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	8 000
ST PATRICK'S SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	2 389
TEKWINI JS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	11 114
TOLI SS SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Handover	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	9 180
TOLIKANA JS SCHOOLS	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	6 982
TUTOR NDAMASE SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	9 664
UPPER CORANA SS SCHOOL	Stage 6 - Design Documentation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	3 686
VAKELE TECH	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	7 242
VULINDLELA SS SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	1 706
XHENTSE SS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	5 764
ZAMUKANYO JS SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Early Childhood Development	6 982

MGCOTYELWA SP SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	637
NDAMASE SSS (PUMP HOUSE) (NEW)	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	2 359
NKQBELA JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 1 - Infrastructure Planning	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	3 589
NYANGILIZWE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 3 - Package / Project Preparation	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	2 325
ENDULINI JSS (NEW WORKS)	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2016/01/04	31/03/2019	Public Ordinary Schools	9 481
LUTSHAYA JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Stage 7 - Works	LIBODE	Building & other fixed structures	2015/01/04	31/03/2020	Public Ordinary Schools	18 638

Department of Housing

Project name	Project	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total project cost
Gxulu 200 (Destitute)	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2015/07/01	30/03/2019	8 142
Mampondomiseni Phase 1 - 150	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2012/01/04	30/03/2019	13 160
Mampondomiseni Phase 2 -150	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2017/04/01	30/03/2019	29 497
Mqwangweni 1000	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2015/01/05	30/03/2019	3 404
Ngqeleni 259	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2012/01/04	30/03/2019	10 988
Ntsundwana 1000	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	21/08/2015	30/03/2019	33 669
Nyandeni 190	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2015/01/05	30/03/2019	16 412
Nyandeni 800	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2014/08/01	30/03/2019	119 068
NYANDENI LOCAL 370	Construction	Nyandeni	Top Structures	2015/01/05	30/03/2019	12 527

Office of the Premier Intervention

Project name	Project	Municipality / Region	Type of infrastructure	Project duration		Total project cost
Libode Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Sanitation (Waste Management)	2017/01/04	31/03/2018	6 771
Libode Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Libode Transport Hub(Taxi Rank)	2017/01/04	31/03/2018	6 362
Libode Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Roads (surfacing of R61 linking Libode and Ngqeleni)	2017/01/04	31/03/2020	45 484
Libode Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Roads (surfacing of internal streets)	2017/01/04	31/03/2018	4 319

Libode Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Electricity(street high mast lighting)	2017/01/04	31/03/2018	1 167
Nggeleni Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Roads (surfacing of internal streets)	2017/01/04	31/03/2018	6 129
Nggeleni Town STD	Forward Planning	Nyandeni LM	Electrification (high mast lights)	2017/01/04	31/03/2018	1 167

Small Town Regeneration Programme

STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS AND POLICIES

Sector Plan	Detail	Date of approval
IDP and Budget Policy	This policy sets out the budgeting principles, which Nyandeni Local Municipality will follow in preparing each annual budget, as well as the Integrated Development Planning process through which the municipality will prepare a strategic development plan, for a five-year period.	30 May 2018
PMS Policy and Procedure Manual	Provides mechanisms, procedures and guidelines in managing performance, reporting and evaluations	28 March 2011
Public Participation Plan	It guides how public participation is to be achieved, set structures, systems and mechanisms to for engagements. Critically, the plan has mechanisms to handle and to respond to management of petition and resolutions	26 June 2017
Rates Policy	To ensure that property rating in Nyandeni Municipality is carried out in a fair, consistent, considerate and controlled manner, this rate policy is developed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2004).	30 MAY 2018

Sector Plan	Detail	Date of approval
Spatial Development Framework	Is a decision –making tool, which ensures that land use management and land development is based on the principle of sustainable development decisions and practices	June 2017
LED Strategy		28 March 2012
LED Socio-economic Profile	<p>This document is a rapid strategic review of the local socio-economic environment, providing an overview of geo-political and demographic considerations together with a more detailed analysis and synopsis in respect of the Nyandeni Municipality's local economy's key indicators, structural characteristics, comparative and competitive advantages, opportunities and constraints.</p> <p>It is designed to present a more reliable statistical baseline to inform local stakeholder choices on local economic development options for the Nyandeni Municipality, leading to the review of the current strategic framework for local economic development (2007) of Nyandeni.</p>	March 2011
Fraud Risk Management Policy	In addition to promoting ethical conduct within Nyandeni, the policy is intended to assist in preventing, detecting, investigating and sanctioning fraud and corruption	31 May 2016
Enterprise Risk Management Framework		31 May 2018
Whistle Blowing Policy		31 May 2018
Risk Management Policy		31 May 2018
HR Strategy Key focus areas of the strategy	The Human Resource Plan was developed and adopted by	27 June 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce analysis • Employee wellness 	Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst staff	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health and safety • Individual performance management 	Align roles and responsibilities with priorities and objectives reflected in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP);	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, training and development • Employment equity and diversity management 	Organize structures and administration in a flexible way to respond to changing priorities and circumstances;	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and selection • Retention 	Perform functions through operationally effective and appropriate administrative units;	
Personnel Regulation Policy	To ensure compliance to the occupational Health & Safety legislation.	30 June 2018

Sector Plan	Detail	Date of approval
	To ensure the effective induction and orientation of newly appointed employees	
	To provide guidelines with regard to staff benefits and allowances for employees.	
Human Resource Development Policy	To create a cultural of life and to provide employees and councilors with opportunities to acquire new skills	30 June 2018
	To improve the quality of workers and their prospects of mobility within and outside the municipality	
	To facilitate the development of a skilled and competent workforce and development	
Disciplinary Policy	To serve as a guide to management and ensures fair and equal treatment of all employees	30 June 2018
	To encourage timely corrective action in the event of an employees behavior providing to be unsatisfactory or unacceptable	
	To ensure that the principles of natural justice are applied before an employee is penalized for misconduct	
Induction Policy	To familiarize and introduce new employees and new councilors to the institutional culture, including IDP and budget and related policies	30 June 2018
Employment Equity	The purpose of this policy is to outline the broad principle of employment equity to which the municipality is committed and to describe in general how it seeks to realize equity principles	30 June 2018
Employment Retention Policy	The Municipality is one of the remote rural municipalities with a high rate of unemployment and a shortage of skills in particular	30 June 2018
Occupational Health and Safety	To ensure the compliance with all relevant statutory requirement including the Municipal Safety Regulations and Procedures.	30 June 2018
	To minimize loss through accident or incident.	
	To continually strive for the achievement of the highest level of safety, namely a 5 star rating on the NOSA rating system, and the maintenance thereof once this has been achieved.	
Employee Retention Policy	The Municipality strives to ensure attraction and retention of a cadre of personnel with the necessary competency to enable the Municipality, the retention will periodically reviewed to improve it on par with the dynamics of the labour market	30 June 2017
Housing Sector Plan	Was developed and adopted as a five year horizon plan and is due for review. Department of Human Settlement should provide technical support	August 2015
Youth Development Plan	Identifies key challenges affecting young people, macro strategy to address youth development and implementation plan. Furthermore, the place encapsulate structures, mechanism and processes for participation of young people in the main stream of the economy	30 May 2011

Sector Plan	Detail	Date of approval
Tourism Sector Plan	Addresses economic potential of the Nyandeni Municipal Area	June 2017
OUTSTANDING PLANS		
Storm Water Management Plan	Adopted	2013
Integrated Transport Plan	Adopted by Council	2015
Integrated Waste Management Plan	The objective of the IWMP is to manage waste management	May 2014
Roads Master Plan	Road management planning	2015
Forestry Plan	Department of Water Affairs should provide financial support	
Electricity Master Plan	Energy provision planning	2016
Infrastructure Investment Plan	Budget Provision has been made	2017
Agricultural Development Plan	Adopted	2013
By laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse removal bylaw • Waste Management By-law • Public health • Street Trading By-law • Public Space By-law • Parking Ground By-law • Encroachment on property bylaw • Funeral undertakers by-law • Library and Information services by-law • Credit Control and debt collection • Advertising signs • Credit management • Cemetery bylaw • Bylaw relating to nuisances • Public road and miscellaneous • Pound Management Bylaw 	19 May 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor Trading ByLaw (Gazetted) 	2016/
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped site ByLaw Gazetted 	2016
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates Bylaw 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and Recreation Bylaw 	

HR Policies that were adopted by council on 27 June 2018

Ser No	Name of Policy
1.	HRD
2.	Induction
3.	Recruitment & Selection
4.	Placement
5.	HIV /AIDS
6.	Cellphone
7.	Transport
8.	Employee Health & Wellness
9.	Records Management
10.	Employment Equity
11.	Bursary and Other forms of Financial Ass.
12.	Personnel Regulations
13.	Overtime
14.	Sexual Harassment
15.	Leave
16.	Staff Retention
17.	Disciplinary
18.	Strike Management
19.	Incapacity Due to Ill health
20.	Incapacity due to poor performance
21.	Performance Management
22.	Customer Care
23.	Incapacity due to Operational Requirements Policy
24.	Inclement Weather Policy
25.	Dress Code Policy
26.	Smoking Policy
27.	Policy on Organizational Establishment
28.	Policy Development Guidelines
29.	Sport & Recreation Policy
30.	Internship Policy
31.	Scarce Skills Policy
32.	Private Work & Declaration of Interest Policy
33.	Whistle Blowing Policy
34.	Policy on Alcohol & Substance Abuse
35.	Employee Retention
36.	Seccession Planning Policy
37.	Probation Policy
38.	Relocation Policy
39.	Termination of Services Policy
40.	Work Attendance policy

APPROVAL

**7 THE APPROVAL PROCESS
DECLARATION OF ADOPTION**

To be updated after the final adoption process

SIGNATURES



**MS. N. NOMANDELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

DATE: 29 March 2019

HON. M.D NGQONDWANA

MAYOR

DATE: 29 March 2019