

**2026/2027**



# **KZN212 UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

**2026/2027 FINAL IDP**



<b>Contents</b>	
SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	17
1 Who are we?	17
1.1 Demographics	17
1.2 Economic Profile	26
2 How was this IDP Developed?	27
3 Our Key Development Challenges	30
3.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COMMUNITIES	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4 Our Long-Term Vision	33
5 What are we doing to Improve Ourselves?	33
6 What is to be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 Years	35
7 How Will Our Progresses Be Measured?	35
SECTION B: GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	36
1 Planning and Development Principles	36
2 GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES	38
2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGS)	38
2.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)	39
2.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework	39
2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	41
2.5 National Outcomes	42
2.6 National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects)	43
2.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – (DDM)	44
2.8 Back to Basics Approach	45
2.9 State of the Nation Address (SONA) SoNA (2026)	46



2.10	State of the Province Address (SOPA)	47
2.11	Provincial Growth and Development Plan	47
2.12	UGu District Growth and Development Strategy	48
2.13	Horizontal Alignment of Key Strategies	49
SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS		51
1	CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS ANALYSIS	57
1.1	Regional Context and Administrative Entities	57
1.2	Existing Nodes and Corridors	61
1.3	Urban Edges	71
1.4	Broad Land Use and Cover	71
1.5	Land Ownership	75
1.6	Environmental Analysis	80
	Biomass Burning	82
1.7	Disaster Management	101
3	DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS	108
3.1	Population	108
4	MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	117
4.1	Institutional Arrangements	118
4.2	Organizational Structure	121
4.3	Organogram	121
4.4	Human Resource Development	122
5	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	127
5.1	Water and Sanitation	127
5.2	Solid Waste Management	135



5.3	Transport Infrastructure	138
5.4	Energy	182
5.5	Human Settlements	184
5.6	Access to Community Facilities	192
5.7	Telecommunications	192
5.8	Basic Service Delivery SWOT Analysis	192
6	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	194
6.1	Comparative and Competitive Advantage	194
6.2	Social Development Analysis	200
6.3	Community Development with Focus on Vulnerable Groups	208
6.4	Local Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis	212
7	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS	215
7.1	Service Delivery Charter	215
7.2	Services Charter & Standards	216
7.3	Batho Pele Principles	219
7.4	Service Delivery Improvement Plan and its interface to OSS, DDM and Batho Pele Principles	219
7.5	Extended Public Works Programme	220
7.6	Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)	220
7.7	Municipal Structures	221
7.8	Municipal Risk Management and Risk Register	224
7.9	Public Participation Analysis	225
7.10	Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis	225
SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES		227
1	MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION	227



8	PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	227
9	Strategic Framework 2022-2026	227
	SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING	230
1	Spatial Development	230
	SECTION G- SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (ANNEXURE TO THE IDP)	237
	SECTION G- ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	238
	SECTION H: STATUS OF SECTOR PLAN	240



**List of Tables**

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	17
1 Who are we?	17
1.1 Demographics	17
1.2 Economic Profile	26
2 How was this IDP Developed?	27
3 Our Key Development Challenges	30
3.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COMMUNITIES	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4 Our Long-Term Vision	33
5 What are we doing to Improve Ourselves?	33
6 What is to be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 Years	35
7 How Will Our Progresses Be Measured?	35
SECTION B: GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	36
1 Planning and Development Principles	36
2 GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES	38
2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGS)	38
2.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)	39
2.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework	39
2.3.1 Cross Cutting Issues	40
2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	41
2.5 National Outcomes	42
2.6 National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects)	43
2.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – (DDM)	44



2.8	Back to Basics Approach	45
2.9	State of the Nation Address (SONA) SoNA (2025)	46
2.10	State of the Province Address (SOPA)	47
2.11	Provincial Growth and Development Plan	47
	Key implications for the Umdoni Local Municipality	48
2.12	UGu District Growth and Development Strategy	48
2.13	Horizontal Alignment of Key Strategies	49
SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS		51
1	CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS ANALYSIS	57
1.1	Regional Context and Administrative Entities	57
1.2	Existing Nodes and Corridors	61
1.2.1	Development Nodes	61
1.2.1.1	Primary Nodes	61
1.2.1.2	Secondary Nodes	62
1.2.1.3	Tertiary Nodes	63
1.2.1.4	Tourism Nodes	64
1.2.1.5	Rural Service Centres	64
1.2.2	Development Corridors	67
1.2.2.1	Primary Corridor	67
1.2.2.2	Secondary Corridor	67
1.2.2.3	Tourism Corridor	69
1.2.2.4	Development Corridor	70
1.3	Urban Edges	71
1.4	Broad Land Use and Cover	71



1.5	Land Ownership	75
1.5.1	Land Ownership and Registration Status	75
1.5.2	Land Reform	76
1.5.3	Land Capability	77
1.6	Environmental Analysis	80
1.6.1	Climate/Air Quality	81
	Biomass Burning	82
1.6.2	Topography & Geology	83
1.6.3	River / Estuary	86
1.6.4	Environmental Management Framework	90
1.6.5	Critical Biodiversity Areas	91
1.6.5.1	Sites for Conservation	93
1.6.6	Vegetation Type	93
1.6.7	Climate Change	96
1.6.8	Alien Eradication Programme	101
1.7	Disaster Management	101
1.7.1	Disaster Management Institutional Capacity	101
1.7.1.1	Municipal Fire Services	102
1.7.1.2	Emergency response vehicles	102
1.7.2	Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework	102
1.7.3	Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum	103
1.7.4	Disaster Risk Assessment	103
1.7.5	Community Consultation Meetings	104
1.7.6	Disaster Risk Reduction and Fire Services	104



1.7.7	Response and Recovery	104
1.7.8	Training and Awareness	106
1.7.9	Funding Arrangements	106
3	DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS	108
3.1	Population	108
4	MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	117
4.1	Institutional Arrangements	118
4.1.1	Municipal Public Accounts Committee	118
4.1.2	Executive Committee	119
4.1.3	Portfolio Committees	119
4.2	Organizational Structure	121
4.3	Organogram	121
4.4	Human Resource Development	122
4.4.1	Skills Development and Training	122
4.4.2	Municipal Competency Levels for Senior Management	123
4.4.3	Learnership and Experiential Learning	123
4.4.4	Occupational Health and Safety	123
4.4.5	Recruitment and Selection	124
4.4.6	Exit and Termination Procedure	124
4.4.7	Human Resource Strategy	124
4.4.8	Work Place Skills Plan	125
4.4.9	Employment Equity Plan	125
4.4.10	Information and Communication Technology	126
5	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	127



5.1	Water and Sanitation	127
5.2	Solid Waste Management	135
5.2.1	Humberdale Landfill Site	136
5.3	Transport Infrastructure	138
5.3.1	Road Network	138
5.3.2	Taxi Ranks	139
5.4	Energy	182
5.4.1	Access to Electricity	182
5.4.2	Alternative Energy: Renewable Energy	182
5.5	Human Settlements	184
5.6	Access to Community Facilities	192
5.7	Telecommunications	192
5.8	Basic Service Delivery SWOT Analysis	192
6	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	194
6.1	Comparative and Competitive Advantage	194
6.2	Social Development Analysis	200
6.2.1	Broad Base Community Needs Analysis	200
6.2.2	Access to Public Facilities	201
6.2.3	Public Open Spaces	207
6.2.4	Libraries	208
6.2.5	Cemeteries	208
6.3	Community Development with Focus on Vulnerable Groups	208
6.3.1	Youth Development	208
6.3.2	Development of People with Disabilities	209



6.3.3	Development of Elderly	210
6.3.4	Development of Women	210
6.3.5	People Affected by Crime, HIV/AIDS, Drugs etc.	211
6.3.6	Operation Sukuma Sakhe	211
6.4	Local Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis	212
7	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS	215
7.1	Service Delivery Charter	215
7.2	Services Charter & Standards	216
7.3	Batho Pele Principles	219
7.4	Service Delivery Improvement Plan and its interface to OSS, DDM and Batho Pele Principles	219
7.5	Extended Public Works Programme	220
7.6	Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)	220
7.7	Municipal Structures	221
7.7.1	Ward Committees	221
7.7.2	Establishment of Ward Committees	221
7.7.3	Composition of Ward Committees	221
7.7.4	Frequency of Ward Committee Meetings	222
7.7.5	IDP Representative Forum	222
7.7.6	Executive Committee (EXCO)	222
7.7.7	Council	222
7.7.8	Traditional Leadership	223
7.7.9	IDP Steering Committee	223
7.7.10	Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC)	223
7.8	Municipal Risk Management and Risk Register	224



7.9	Public Participation Analysis	225
7.10	Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis	225
SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES		227
1	MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION	227
8	PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	227
9	Strategic Framework 2022-2026	227
SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING		230
1	Spatial Development	230
SECTION G- SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (ANNEXURE TO THE IDP)		237
SECTION G- ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM		238
SECTION H: STATUS OF SECTOR PLAN		240



**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AG	Auditor General
AC	Audit Committee
ASGISA	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
CBD	Central Business District
COGTA	Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPF	Community Policing Forum
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DHS	Department of Human Settlement
DOT	Department of Transport
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EXCO	Executive Committee
FBS	Free Basic Services
GGP	Gross Geographical Product
GRAP	Generally, Recognised Accounting Practice
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IAA	Internal Audit Activity



KPA	Key Performance Area
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	Local Economic Development
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SAPS	South African Police Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	Site Development Plan
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TLC	Transitional Local Council
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
LUMF	Land Use Management Framework
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MTSF Medium -	Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework



NDBG	Neighborhood Development Partnership Grant
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
UMLM	Umdoni Local Municipality
PGDS	Provincial Growth Development Strategy
PMS	Performance Management System
PTO	Permission to Occupy
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	Site Development Plan
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TLC	Transitional Local Council
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SCM	Supply Chain Management

Our duty as political principals of the Municipality are to ensure meaningful contribution in the eradication of the three social ills namely: poverty, unemployment and inequality in our municipal area. This can only be achieved through playing constructive oversight role over administration in their performance and monitoring the implementation of council approved municipal performance plans.



As the Mayor of the Municipality, I take pride in presenting 2026/2027 Draft IDP which will be used by the Municipality as the mechanism to determine how and where development and the allocation of resources are managed. It is known that the Municipality is at the coalface of development in its area of jurisdiction where the needs and priorities constantly changes as time goes by. In line with Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act No; 32 of 2000, Umdoni Municipality has a role to play in providing quality quick service delivery aimed at promoting quality of life for the people of this Municipality through a culture of public participation that promotes community participation in the affairs of the Municipality.

Our commitment is to maintain maximum participation of all stakeholders through an integrated approach towards development. This is envisaged to improve performance of the Municipality for the meaningful role of all stakeholders with intent of creating sense of ownership and sustainable development within Umdoni municipal area.

This IDP is the fifth generation IDP which is aligned to the local government's 5-year term which outlines in-depth the strategic agenda for the Umdoni Municipality. It is my pleasure to report on the progress in respect of what we pledge to deliver for the community of Umdoni Municipality in this current cycle. Our progress and pledge can be marked in accordance with the six key performance areas.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Councillors, Section 54 and 56 managers and all municipal staff, without them, we as Umdoni Local Municipality will not be able to present this 5-year strategic plan. Finally, I would like to thank the members of the public who actively and continuously participated during the formulation of this IDP, its programmes and projects and their support and understanding of all aspects with one intention, to have a better future for all in Umdoni LM.

---

**Cllr M Cele-Luthuli**

**Mayor Umdoni Municipality**

## SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1 Who are we?

Umdoni local municipality is located in KwaZulu-Natal within the Ugu District municipality (DC21) (Figure 1.1). Umdoni municipality consists of 19 wards with a geographical area of 994 square kilometres. It abuts eThekweni Metro to the north, and Umzumbe to the south, and Ubuhlebezwe to the west, making it almost halfway from Port Shepstone and Durban. The Municipality is therefore strategically located about 50 km from Durban and 70 km from Port Shepstone. Umdoni has an approximate coastline of 40 km and stretches inland as far as Kenterton. It includes the towns of Scottburgh, Umzinto and urban areas and settlements such as Pennington, Ifafa, Bazely, Elysium, Amandawe, Emalangeni and Amahlongwa and Dududu.



Map 1: Locality Map

### 1.1 Demographics

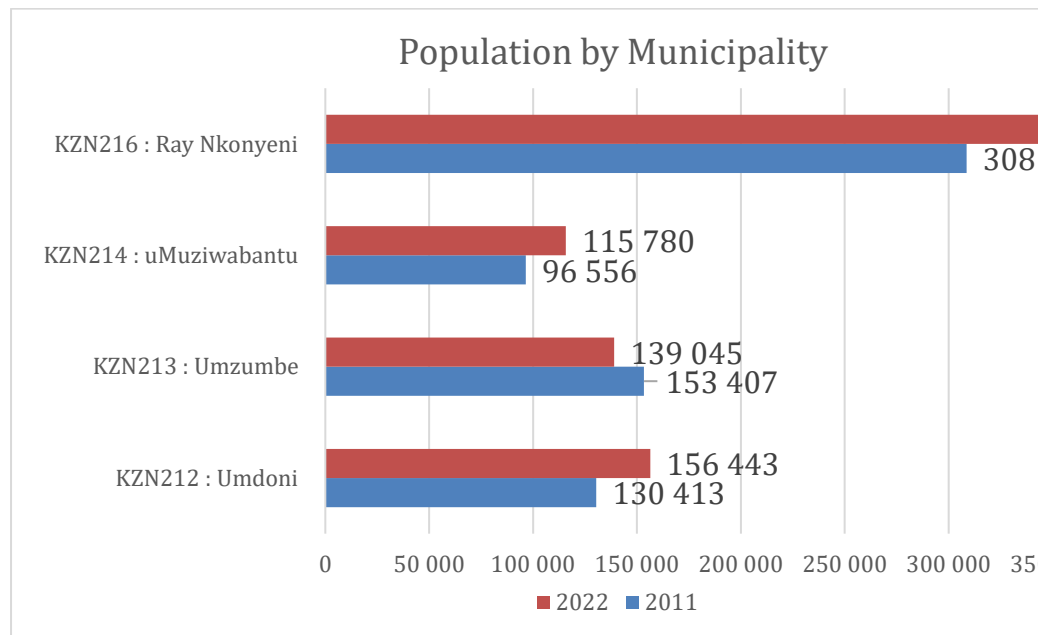
According to Statistics South Africa 2022 Census, Umdoni Local Municipality has a total population of 156 443. Umdoni is the second largest municipality after Ray Nkonyeni and it contributes 20,2% of the total population of the UGU district. 82 051 people which is 52,4% of the total population are females while 74 392 which constitutes 42,6% of the population are males. The sex ratio of the municipality is 91 males per 100 females.

#### 1. MUNICIPALITY POPULATION RANKING

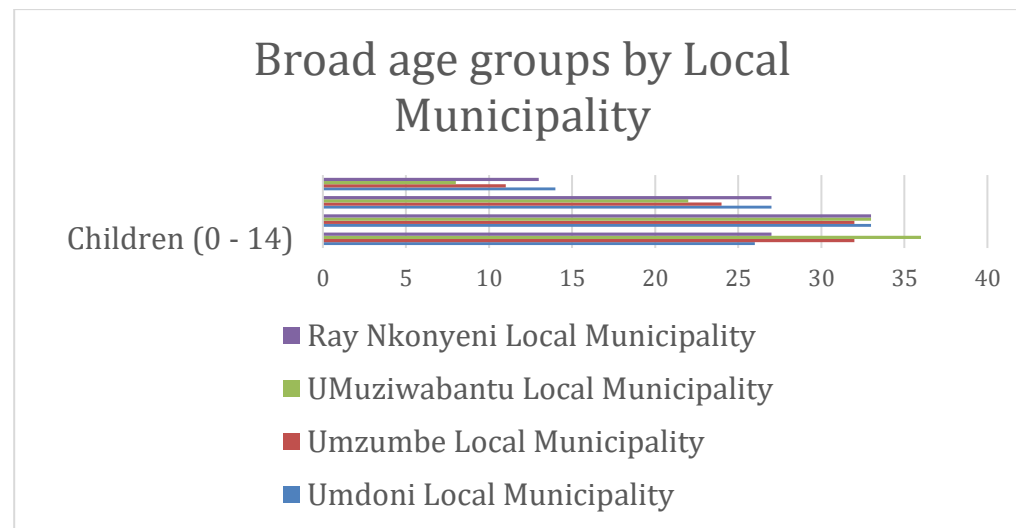
Name	Population size	Rank
Ray Nkonyeni	362 134	1
<b>Umdoni</b>	<b>156 443</b>	<b>2</b>
Umzumbe	139 045	3
uMuziwabantu	115 0	4

## 2. POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY

Data source: census 2011, 2022 comparison



## 3. POPULATION BY AGE WITHIN UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



	Total population
Census 2011	156 443
Census 2022	130 413

Source: STATS SA 2022

## 4. UMDONI LM: POPULATION BY GENDER



POPULATION 2022  
KZN212: UMDONI  
**156 443**

% MALE  
**47,6**

SEX RATIO  
91 males per 100  
females

% FEMALE  
**52,4**



Umdoni LM has a majority of Females occupying 52.4% compared to Males at 47.6%. It therefore important to provide services for the population within the area and be able to mainstream gender throughout the programme as this will enable to balance the stratus quo and align budget with programmes and projects as per disaggregated data.

The population dynamics of having more females than male require the Municipality to develop programmes aimed at promoting gender mainstreaming and integration. In the 2024/25 financial year, the municipality will partner with the Department of Social Development, Department of Public Works (Expanded Public Works Programme- EPWP), Department of Human Settlements, Department of Transport, Department of Community Safety and KZN Office of the Premier with intent of developing strategic programmes and projects for enabling women empowerment. In addition, the Municipality will implement strategies and projects aimed at proactively addressing gender-based violence and femicide.

Population Group	Number of People
<b>Black African</b>	123 358
<b>Coloured</b>	896
<b>Indian/Asian</b>	20 778
<b>White</b>	11 115
<b>Other</b>	243
<b>Unspecified</b>	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>156 443</b>

StatsSA 2022 Census

According to the StatsSA 2022, there are about 33 084 households throughout the municipality compared to 34 191 in 2011. The decrease in households could be for a number of reasons such as the devastating effect on the economy due to the COVID-19 pandemic that has seen a number of people within the area of jurisdiction lose their jobs, and this might have led to some community members moving in with their relatives to cut down on costs.

On the other hand, StatsSA 2022 Census states that the municipality has seen a 1.8% average annual population growth rate between 2011 and 2022. The increase in population presents challenges for municipal service delivery, as well as the demand for housing in urban areas. Rural-urban migration also has implications on the growth of informal settlements, which in many cases, encroach on land that could be used for agricultural production. The municipality will ensure that the human settlements service delivery programmes are geared towards addressing increasing rate of the housing demand through the implementation of the Housing Sector Plan. Furthermore, the municipality will engage the ward committees to ensure that the housing delivery needs that have been identified through the Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) programme are optimised.

Our share of working age population has increased from 2011. The median age in the 2022 Census for Umdoni municipality is 28 years up from 22 years in 2011. It should be noted that the municipality is youth dominated with a substantial number of young people being within the youth bracket. Majority of our youth is unemployed and according to StatsSA 2022 survey our dependency rate is 66.7%. This high dependency rate indicates that the economically active population and overall



economy faces a greater burden to support and provide social services to children and the elderly. To respond to this challenge, the municipality will embark on roadshows with the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Edtea) with intent of presenting programmes that can be utilised by the youth towards enabling economic development and job creation. These programmes are aimed to be conducted in each ward through the IDP/Budget Roadshows. The implementation of these economic development programmes will be done in accordance with the municipality’s Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy.

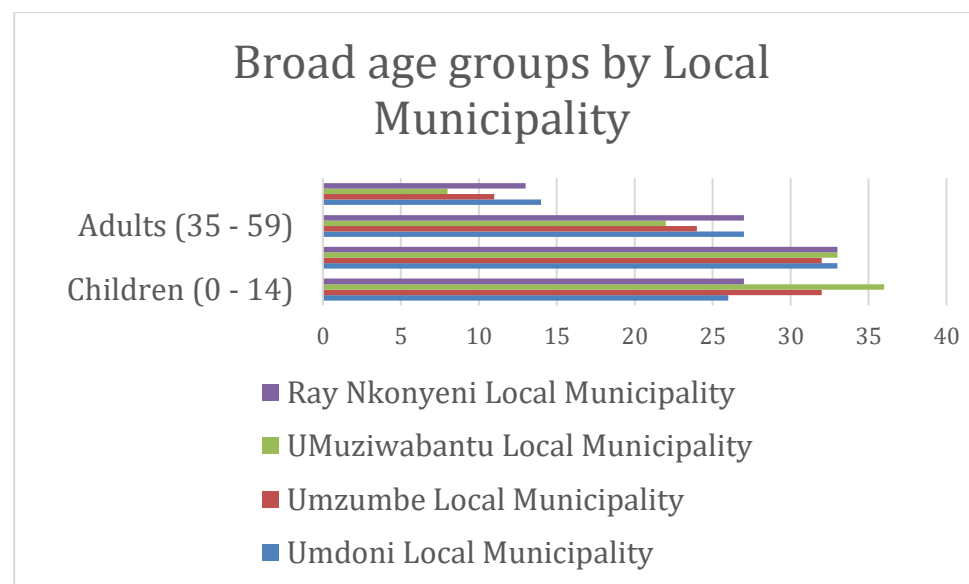
### Dependency Ratio

The United Nations Development Programme<sup>1</sup> (UNDP) defines the dependency ratio as the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. All ratios are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64). This means that a dependency ratio of 0.5 implies that for every 100 people that are economically active 50 are dependents. The dependency ratio of Umdoni Municipality is 56, 1% as compared to 2011 where it was 62, 3%. This then implies Umdoni LM is moving towards a positive direction as it has decrease by 6.2% in 2022.

In terms of the responsive programmes and budget allocation, the LM must respond as per this population growth trend, the Population Age Structure information illustrated above is crucial for planning and plans must respond according to: Age, Gender, each group has different needs including vulnerable groups (elderly, disability, youth, women,

children, LGBTIQ+) ensuring gender mainstreaming is considered and this cut-across

- **Population size:** is linked directly to demand for services (size of population determine feasible interventions e.g provide secondary education opportunities etc)
- **Geographic distribution of population:** allows for resources to be directed to where they are most needed





### 5. KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR UMDONI LM

Name	2022	2011
Total population	156 443	130 413

Young children (0-14 years)	26,1%	31,2%
Working age population (15-64 years)	64,1%	61,6%
Elderly (65+ years)	9,8%	7,2%
Dependency ratio	56,1	62,3
Sex ratio	90,7	90,8
No schooling (20+ years)	11,4%	15,8%
Higher education (20+ years)	7,2%	5,9%
Number of households	33 084	34 191
Average household size	4,7	3,8
Formal dwellings	75,3%	56,6%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	43,7%	32,4%
Weekly refuse disposal service	37,7%	35,6%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	41,5%	28,9%

Name	2022	2011
Electricity for lighting	90,8%	76,3%

### 6. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- Demographic dividend refers to the additional increase in growth per capita income arising from the growing number of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.
- This is about the balance between the two groups, those who are dependent and those who are not. If the population age structure is going to be favourable, what should this balance look like?

*UN says that the demographic window of opportunity is open when “the proportion of youth under 15 falls below 30 per cent and the population of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent”*

#### Stages of demographic dividend

**Pre-Dividend**, sparking the demographic transition. Improving human development outcomes to accelerate the fertility decline.

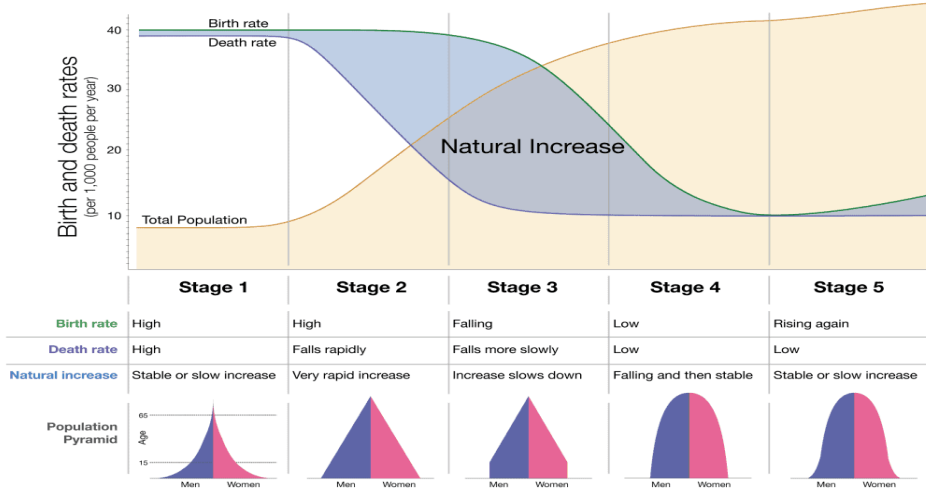
**Early-Dividend**, Accelerating job creation.

**Late-Dividend**, Sustaining productivity growth.

**Post-Dividend**, adapting to aging.

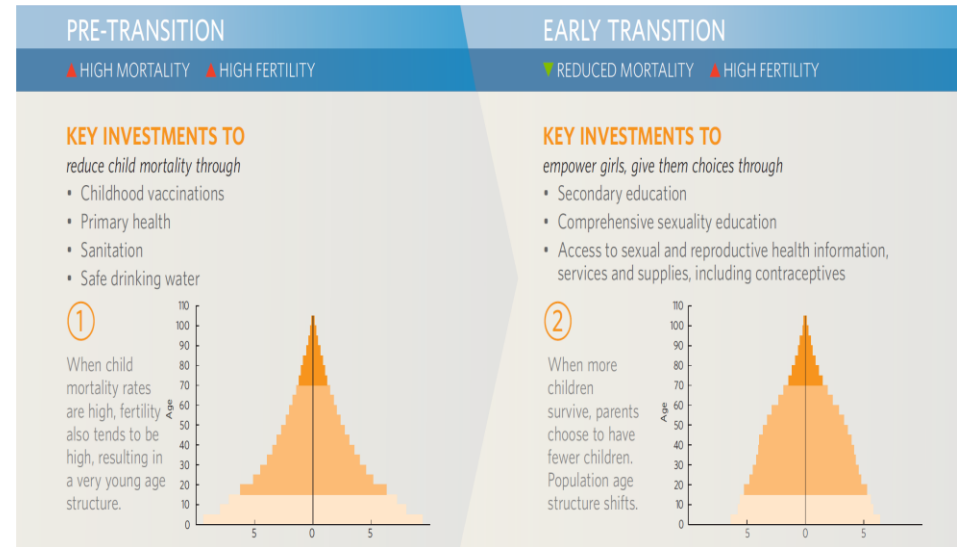
The graphs below show the stage population transitioning and where it is apparent for Umdoni Local Municipality that it's in stage 3 or early transition with characteristics of stage 3 depicted in the graph below in terms of birth, death rate

### The demographic transition in 5 stages



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Umdoni LM has shown in the above population pyramid to be at the Early Transition whereby the fertility rate remains high and mortality is decreasing.

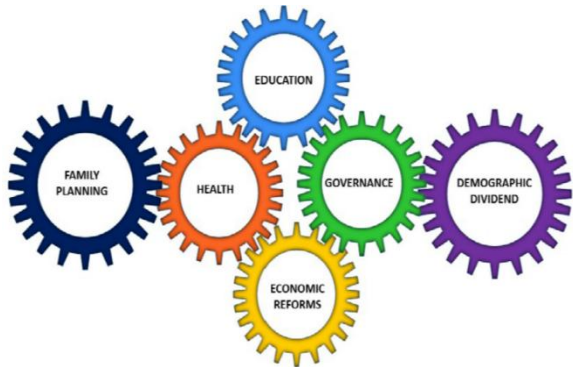


With the picture portrayed above, it is imperative that planning in the LM prioritize investment in youth, children, BUT also mainstreaming vulnerable group responsive intervention across board.

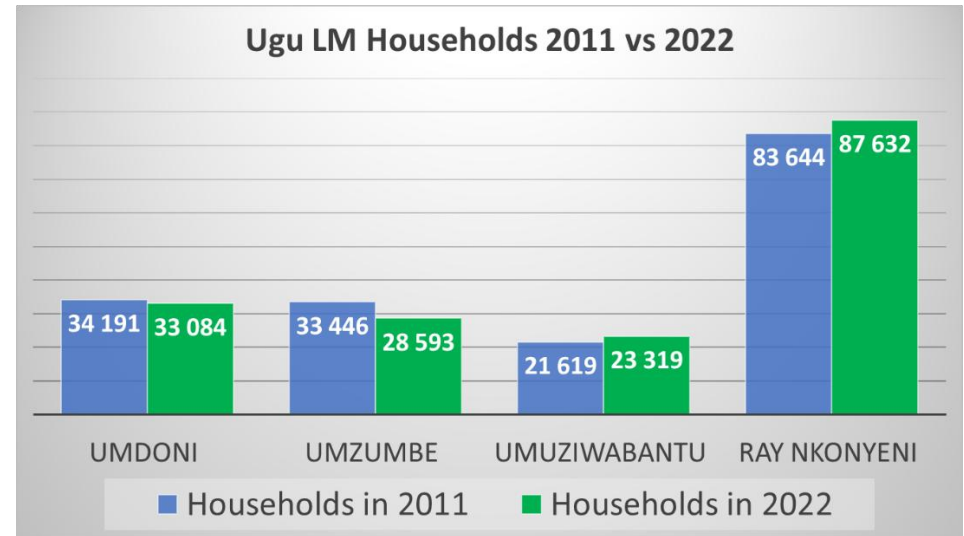
- Such investment must incorporate high quality education, ECDs, healthcare programmes, skills development, employment prospects.
- Other Services that are beneficial to youth include; health services, sexual reproductive health and rights services.
- Retaining youth means: economic empowerment, skills development, education, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities must be made available; this consequently addresses dependency in the LM. Hence the wheels of the demographic dividend are critical to achieve this transition.

**WHEELS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

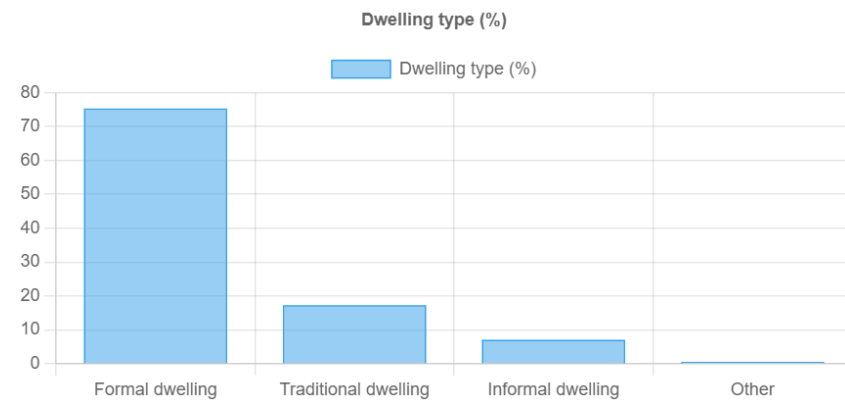
- Demographic variables
- Health and wellbeing
- Education and skills development
- Entrepreneurship and youth empowerment



**7. HOUSEHOLD DWELLING INFORMATION**



**Umdoni Household**



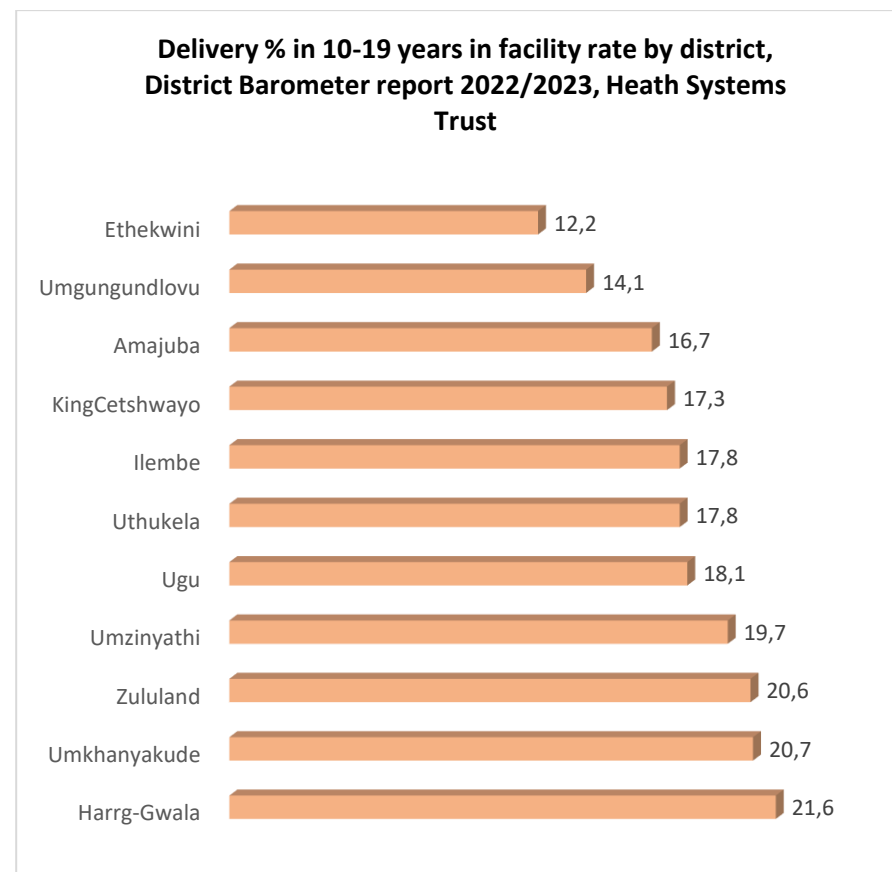


Household in formal dwelling is at 75.3%, indicating a move to improved service delivery, there is a room for improvement within the Municipality as there is 17.3% traditional dwellings, 7.1% informal dwelling and only 0.6% (96) indicated as other.

### 8. Education Related Information

Name	Frequency	%
No Schooling	10 912	11,4%
Some Primary	10 524	11,0%
Completed Primary	3 650	3,8%
Some Secondary	27 680	28,9%
Grade 12/Std10	35 161	36,7%
Higher Education	6 896	7,2%
Other	924	1,0%

### 9. HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION

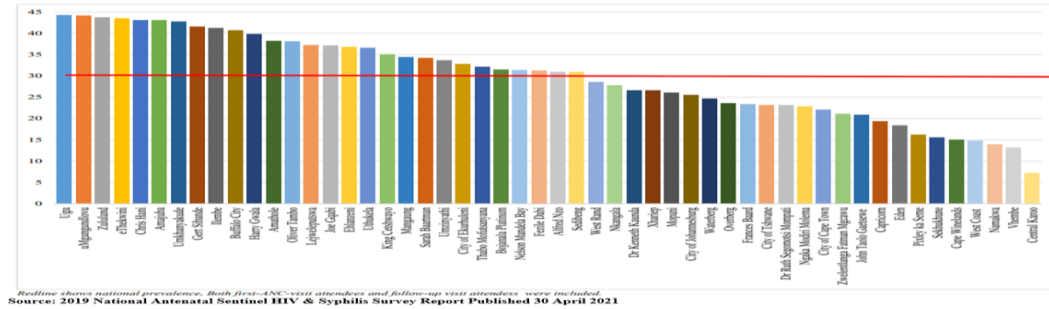


Source: DISTRICT HEALTH BAROMETER 2022/2023, HST

Ugu District Municipality according to the latest district barometer 2022/2023 is on 5<sup>th</sup> position in the province with deliveries reported at age 10-19 at facility, this is another explanation of the population pyramid that has high population of the age cohort 0-5.

The challenge of delivery in 10 to 19 years which translates to early pregnancies in the province as shown in the table above requires ongoing interventions that addresses:

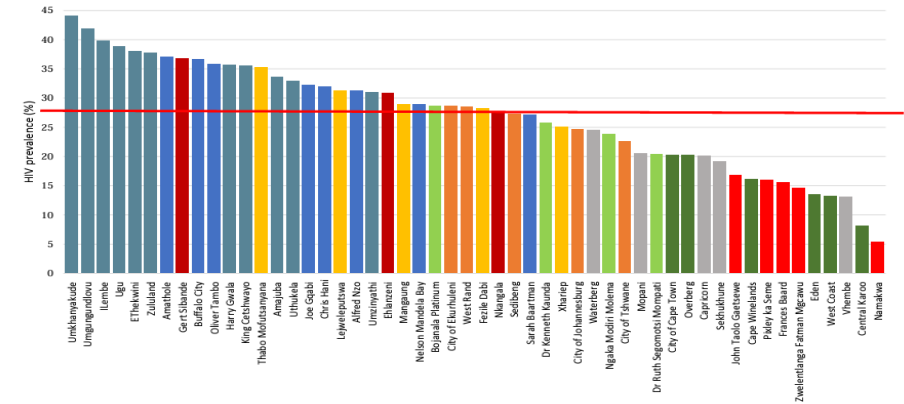
- a) Social determinants of teenage pregnancy and the socio-economic environment of children and adolescents
- b) Empowering young boys and girls, adolescents through effective life skills and sexual and reproductive health education.
- c) Strengthening access to appropriate sexual and reproductive health services through better implementation of adolescent- and youth-friendly health services at the primary health care level and its inclusion in the integrated school health programme.



### 10. HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

#### 2021 AND 2022 REPORT

The graphs below aim to depict HIV/AIDS district trends for the 02 reports published 2021 and latest 2022 of National Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey. Ugu District Municipality in 2019 was rated no.1 throughout the Country, which was a major concern, however the 2022 report in the next slide shows that there were some kind of interventions that were done within the Municipality in order to rectify the situation. But there is still need to have a multi sectoral collaboration on the fight against HIV &AIDS within the Municipality, the Municipality is currently occupying number 4 throughout the Country. Contributing factors need to be addressed collectively by all sectors within Ugu District Municipality.



The red line indicates the national HIV prevalence (27.5%)  
**Figure 8:** HIV prevalence among pregnant women by district (2022). Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, South Africa

## 1.2 Economic Profile

The overall economy of Umdoni Municipality is constituted by the sectors depicted below. The percentage contributions from each sector are reflective of the GVA per sector in 2017 and show the contribution of each sector to the overall economy. Umdoni Local Municipality is mostly dominated by the manufacturing, government and retail sectors.

Community and Social services, construction and the utilities sectors are the lowest contributors to the GVA in 2017. Agriculture dominates the landscape of the municipality with rural communities and sugar cane farms taking up a vast majority of the central region. However, 11.5% of the GVA can be attributed to commercial agriculture. This sector has declined however, which can be attributed to rising input costs and changing environmental conditions. The government services sector is the highest contributor to the GVA, accounting for 16.8% of the economy. This is closely followed by the manufacturing sector, which accounted for 16.3% of the local economy of Umdoni Municipality. The wholesale and retail trade sector (which includes catering and accommodation), is also a sector worth noting given the contribution of 15.9% in 2017. The tourism sector therefore forms part of this sector and is a segment of the economy that can further be exploited to bring out growth and development. Through the Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy, the municipality in partnership with Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Edtea) will conduct workshops on unlocking economic development potential of the Tourism Sector. This initiative is further envisaged to address youth unemployment and enhance tourism potential of Umdoni Municipality.

The financial and business services sector also shows a respectable contribution towards the economy. The contribution of various economic sectors across the primary, secondary and the contribution of various economic sectors across the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors show a level of maturity in the economy. The economy is not solely dependent on primary extraction and production (agriculture) nether is the revenue generated solely by the secondary sector. However, the growth of the economy into various sectors shows that there are various skills levels and that the economy can produce at varying levels.



Figure 1.2.1: Demographics Summary



## 2 How was this IDP Developed?

The Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Planning (MSA) and Performance Management Regulations (2001) elaborate on the process requirements for the development and review of an IDP.

Section 28 of the MSA requires all municipal councils to adopt a written process to guide how it will plan, draft, adopt and review its IDP. Municipalities need to inform and consult with the local community before this is adopted. Table 2.1 provides a summary of the 2025 / 2026 IDP Review.

Table 1: 2025/2026 IDP PROCESS PLAN ACTIVITIES AND TIME FRAMES

Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
<b>Quarter One – July to September 2026</b>			
1.	Adoption of 2026/2027 SDBIP and signing of Performance Agreements for Sec 56/57	MM & HODs	30 June 2026
1.	Publicise projections for revenue and expenses for each month of the coming year, service delivery targets for each quarter and performance agreements.	CFO AND IDP Manager	July 2026
2.	Advertise the commencement of the IDP process to the public	IDP Manager	August 2026
3.	Present final process plan and comments to Council.	IDP Manager	August 2026
<b>Quarter Two – October to December 2026</b>			
4.	Commencement of consultation process with the community regarding their needs.	Mayor	October / November 2026
5.	COGTA municipal alignment sessions	IDP Manager	November 2026
6.	Liaise with National and provincial governments for planning and budgeting process	All	November 2026
7.	Determine which sector plans need to be reviewed or updated and commence with the review process	All	November 2026
8.	Commencement of the CBP process for the development of ward plans as per COGTA guidelines.	Public Participation	October 2026
9.	Estimate available sources & provide guidance for way forward for budgeting	CFO	November 2026
10.	Review Capital/institutional/Operational/Maintenance projects (Drafting the budget)	All	November 2026



Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
11.	Submit revised projects to Treasury	CFO	November 2026
12.	Submit Budget instructions to all relevant persons	CFO	December 2026
13.	Preparation of a summary of available funds from: Internal Funds, e.g. ULM and External Funding, e.g. MIG etc.	CFO	December 2026
<b>Quarter Three – January to March 2027</b>			
14.	Assess current year's budget performance	CFO	January 2027
15.	Table municipality's adjustment budget for the current year	CFO	January - March 2027
16.	Publicise (adjustment budget and) revisions to service delivery	CFO	January - March 2027
17.	Align and link all Key Issues in the IDP to KPA's	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
18.	Determine objectives for each KPA	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
19.	Set KPI's for each objective. KPI's to be based on the SMART principle, i.e. KPI's must be Simple, Measurable, Applicable, Relevant and Timely	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
20.	Assessment of objectives, strategies and projects against cross cutting issues.	IDP Manager/ HODs/ MM	January 2027
22.	Submit first draft of the IDP to Manco and Council.	IDP Manager	March 2027
23.	Meeting with relevant officials – submitting inputs ( Second Draft Budget meeting)	CFO	February 2027
24.	Meeting with relevant officials – with submitted inputs( Third Draft Budget meeting)	CFO	February 2027
25.	Consideration of Draft Budget by Finance and Council (First Meeting)	CFO/ Council	February 2027
26.	Consideration of Draft Budget by Finance and Council (Second Meeting)	CFO/ MM/ Council	February 2027
27.	Strategic Planning Sessions (Councillors and officials)	IDP Manager	February 2027



Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
28.	Publicise tabled budget within 5 days after tabling to the Council	CFO	March 2027
29.	Send copy of tabled draft budget to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury	CFO	March 2027
30.	<b>Submit draft IDP review to province (COGTA) for assessment</b>	<b>IDP Manager</b>	<b>March 2027</b>
31.	Submission of Draft CBP to Council for Adoption	Public Participation	March 2027
<b>Quarter Four – April to June 2027</b>			
32.	<b>Provincial IDP forum assessment of IDP</b>	<b>IDP Manager</b>	<b>April 2027</b>
33.	Council to consider stakeholders input on the 2026/2027 draft IDP & 2026/2027 draft budget.	IDP Manager/CFO/ Council	April 2027
34.	Advertise IDP and budget for public comments (newspapers)	CFO, IDP Manager	April 2027
35.	Make public draft budget and IDP for the coming year and invite submissions from the community (through road shows), provincial treasury and others	IDP Manager/ CFO/ MM/ Mayor	April 2027
36.	Consider submissions and revise draft budget and IDP for the coming year	CFO/ IDP Manager	May 2027
37.	Submission of reviewed IDP 2026/2027 to Council for approval	IDP Manager/ Council	May 2027
38.	Prepare Budget in the required format and submission thereof to both Provincial and National Treasury.	CFO	June 2027
39.	Place annual budget (and all budget related documents) and IDP on the municipal website.	CFO, MM , IDP Manager	June 2027
40.	Submit draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) to the Mayor within 14 days after the approval of the budget.	MM	June 2027
41.	Approval of Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan by Council.	MM	June 2027
42.	Compile, approve and sign performance contracts that are linked to the PMS of the Municipality for Municipal Manager, and all HODs.	IDP Manager, MM, Mayor, Council	June 2027



Item No.	Activities	Responsibility	Dates
43.	Submit signed performance contracts to COGTA PMS.	IDP Manager	June 2027

### 3 Our Key Development Challenges

The municipal council and management have convened on 19-21 February 2025 to assess the blockages to efficient and effective service delivery. The following were identified as the main blockages that hindered service delivery

- a) Cascading of IPMS – the performance management system is limited to the senior management and has not been cascaded to all employees. This has led to a culture of poor performance in general. In an attempt to address this challenge, the municipality will incorporate the roles and responsibilities of all the respective employees in the SDBIP with intent of enabling accountability pertinent to performance management.
- b) Annual review of policies and policy register – the policy environment user friendly and policies are not easily available. The Municipality will conducted a workshop of the policies with the municipal employees with an aim of enhancing implementation of council adopted policies. Umdoni will conduct quarterly orientation workshops for all staff to ensure compliance with municipal policies
- c) Revenue from leasing property – the municipality is leasing quite a number of its property, however, the revenue received does not match the value of the

property. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will conduct a workshop on Leasing in partnership with Department of Public Works and Provincial Treasury in the 1st Quarter of 2024/25 financial year. The role of Asset Management and Maintenance will then be assigned to Technical and Infrastructure Unit.

- d) Skills Transfer and Development Programme – there is an outcry that there is a lack of skill development programme for employees and there are no skills transfer from senior management to middle management and junior staff. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will conduct an internal workshop on Work Place Skills to ensure optimal transfer of skills and skills development programme. This initiative will further play a pivotal role in enabling the Retention of Scarce skills in the municipality.
- e) Implementation of Roads Rehabilitation/maintenance plan – the maintenance of municipal infrastructure has been long neglected. This has leads to high costs when maintenance is eventually done. To ensure optimal maintenance of roads infrastructure, the Municipality will develop a Rural/Urban & Pothole patching rehabilitation programme for implementation in the 2026/2027 Financial year. The municipal council developed a Yellow Plant Needs Analysis that will be submitted to the District and COGTA to seek assistance

with Yellow Plant and Heavy Machinery. The municipality has also set aside budget for the procurement of additional yellow plant.

- f) Review of the organogram – It was established that there are certain functions that are not properly aligned and misplaced i.e. Vulamehlo Satellite office. The municipality has also developed a proposal to establish a service centre at the former Vulamehlo Offices and personnel and financial resources required has been established. To address this challenge the municipality is reviewed its Organogram that is in line with the Staff Regulations in August 2025.
- g) Work study – the common challenge that was identified by all departments is staff shortages whilst Finance Department reported high wage bill. It is critical that a work study is conducted to ascertain what skill the municipality has, where are these skills stationed versa viz what skills the municipality requires and where. The process to address this challenge has commenced and the 1<sup>st</sup> step is the verification of employees was conducted on 30 March 2025. After the verification of employees Management has prioritised vacant positions for budgeting in 2026/2027 FY so that human resources can be allocated accordingly.
- h) Fleet management – the assessment revealed that the bulk of Umdoni Municipality fleet is aged, unreliable and not road worthy. This poses a danger to the users which are municipal employees and if left unattended may lead to labour unrest. Furthermore, there is shortage of fleet to effectively perform day

to day duties. The fleet challenges have an adverse impact on service delivery. To ensure optimal maintenance of Fleets, the Municipality will include the maintenance of Fleet in the Operations and Maintenance Plan in the 2026/27 financial year. The municipality will also develop and adopt a Car Allowance Policy to augment the fleet shortage while increasing fleet that is will be in a pool available for service delivery operations.

- i) Employee wellness programmes – there is a lack of fully fledged employee wellness programmes in the municipality which gives a message to the employee that the employer is inconsiderate of their needs. The municipality will establish a panel of medical practitioners and professionals that will assist the municipality in implementing its wellness programmes that would curb challenges of substance abuse, financial management and medical check-ups that will inform re-allocation of employees to areas that are more suitable for their health needs/requirements in order to fast-track and effectively deliver municipal services to our communities.
- j) Revenue enhancement strategy – The municipality will developed and adopted its Revenue Enhancement and Cost Containment strategy in May 2025. The Revenue Enhancement Strategy identified new revenue streams and identifies strategies for tackling government debt.
- k) SCM Contract management – there is an urgent need to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of contract management in the municipality. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will establish a Contract

Management working committee that will report to MANCO giving a live update of contracts in order to effectively manage municipal contracts.

- l) Batho Pele implementation – It was unanimously agreed the level of service that the municipality affords its citizens is not at the level it should be. There is a need to develop or revise the service delivery and improvement plan. In order to address this challenge, will review its Service Delivery Charter & Standards in line with the IDP and also develop a Service Delivery Improvement Plan for the top 3 of its core services.
- m) Low Skills Levels and Skills Development - The Municipality has a responsibility to facilitate the improvement of literacy levels of the community and to ensure adequate skills base to foster enterprise growth and job creation. Scarce skills need to be developed and transferred through partnership with industries and the different organizations that exist in the area. The municipality has partnered with the Moses Kotane Institute to facilitate the development of our Youth in soft skills. Youth Development working together with our LED Unit will facilitate the development of our youth skills through various training programmes that will have a direct impact on poverty and employment.
- n) High rate of unemployment and sluggish economic growth - Considering the current economic climate and global recession, significant strides have been made to address the key development challenges in the Municipality. Different departments are engaging with different sector departments and agencies in search of sustainable economic development solutions that will assist in improving economic growth and creation of jobs. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of the 2025/26 financial year, the

Municipality will conduct roadshows at ward-based level in partnership with Public Works for Expanded Public Works Programmes and Edtea as a means of introducing existing economic development programmes that will be utilised by unemployed communities to address unemployment.

- o) Aging Municipal Infrastructure - Aging municipal infrastructure results in continuous service failures and breakdowns thus affecting effective and efficient delivery of services to communities. It is therefore critical that the municipality work towards managing useful life of assets, ensure life cycle management of infrastructure, and adequate repairs and maintenance. The Municipality will partner with KZN CoGTA, Department of Public Works and Provincial Treasury to enhance implementation of planning (budget and performance) for the operations and maintenance of infrastructure.



#### 4 Our Long-Term Vision

In May 2017 the Umdoni Municipality Council adopted a long term vision which reads:

**“By 2030 Umdoni Municipality will be the J.E.W.E.L of the South Coast”.**

The long-term vision of Umdoni Local Municipality is also in line with the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which takes into cognisance the development principles and implementation of the Capital Investment Framework (CIF). It is importance to state that the long-term vision of Umdoni Municipality further envisages the effective implementation of PSEDS, PGDS, MSTF, IUDF, Ugu DGDP and Ugu DDM as well as Back to Basics programmes.

The vision was adopted together with the mission that reads:

**“Working together in contributing to Job Creation, Economic viability through Local Economic Development to ensure the well-being of our community in Eco friendly environment.”**

The municipal vision and mission was underpinned by the following values:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Value Statement</u>
<b>Integrity</b>	Display a level of unquestionable honesty and ethics
<b>Responsiveness</b>	Work to improve the quality of life for all our communities
<b>Dedicated</b>	Be Loyal and committed public servants
<b>Efficiency</b>	Ensure all actions are adding value to seamless service delivery

**Human Dignity** Show profound respect and observance to human rights of all our communities

**Accountability** Be transparent and open about all our actions

#### 5 What are we doing to Improve Ourselves?

Having identified the blockages to efficient and effective service delivery and key emerging issues from the situational analysis, the municipality developed priorities, goals and objectives to improve the municipality. These priorities, goals and strategic objectives are aligned to the national, provincial and district policy directives.

Table 5.1 provides the summary of the priorities, goals and objectives of the municipality.

Table 5.1: **PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development</b>	Human Resources, Information Technology, Fleet Management, Performance Management & Legal and Compliance	Effectiveness and efficiency of Human Resource, IT, PMS and Auxiliary Services	To ensure an effective and efficient performance management culture that within the Municipality that enhances accountability, time management and achievement of service delivery targets
			To establish an efficient and effective ICT System within Umdoni which is compliant, advanced and enhances communication channels that will improve time management and increase service delivery and achievement of Performance targets



KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
			To ensure effective and efficient administrative processes that enable delivery of services to our communities
			To improve HR Policy Framework that is in line with the IDP and legislation and to ensure alignment of Organizational skills with the Organogram
			To ensure the implementation & Compliance to the Occupation Health & Safety Policy that is in line with relevant legislation
			To ensure effective and efficient management of Municipal Fleet that is in line with service delivery objectives of the municipality
<b>Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development</b>	Roads & Infrastructure Maintenance, Sustainable Housing, Waste Management, Street Lighting & Verge Maintenance	To Improve access to Basic Services for all communities	To ensure provision, upgrading, and maintenance of infrastructure and services that enhances economic development
			To ensure the protection of our environment through the provision of effective waste management measures
			To ensure that the Housing Backlog is eliminated
<b>Local Economic Development</b>	Local Economic Development, Job creation and	Vibrant Economic Development and Quality Services	To promote economic development to reduce poverty, inequality and unemployment

KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Financial Viability and Management</b>	Tourism development		To promote small businesses, Cooperatives and SMMEs
	Financial Management	Financial sustainability and sound financial principles	To ensure financial sustainability and sound financial principles
<b>Good Governance and Public Participation</b>	Institutional Development: Accountability and Management tools and Frameworks	To support individuals infected and affected with HIV/AIDS, Disabled, Youth, effective Internal Audit and Communication	To effective and efficient internal and external communication
			To promote human rights and social upliftment of vulnerable groups
			To have a functional Internal Audit Unit
			To have a functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee
<b>Cross Cutting Interventions</b>	Sustainable Housing: Human Settlement, Broader Economic Development (SDF, LUMS, SEA)	Integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities	To ensure the provision of a safe and secure environment for all Umdoni residents
			To facilitate an integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities
			To manage, protect and conserve the Umdoni environment and natural resources in a manner that promotes sustainable development
			To Monitor and manage proposed buildings and buildings under construction



## 6 What is to be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 Years

In the quest to be the **JEWEL** of the South Coast, the following can be expected from Umdoni Municipality in the next 3 years:

- a) Improved access to Basic Services for all communities i.e. roads in good condition and well maintained and sustainable human settlements (housing).
- b) Vibrant Economic Development and Quality Services.
- c) Effective and efficient of Human Resource, Information Technology, Performance Management System and Communication.
- d) Financially sound and sustainable institution.
- e) Continuous support of individuals infected and affected with HIV/AIDS, Disabled, Youth, effective Internal Audit and Communication.
- f) Functional IDP Representative Forum to champion service delivery priorities
- g) Integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities

## 7 How Will Our Progresses Be Measured?

The Umdoni Municipality Council adopted a Performance Management System (PMS) in line with section 39 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000. The Umdoni PMS is implemented through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which is developed as per MFMA Circular 13. The SDBIP is an implementation plan approved by the Mayor and not Council, after Council has approved the budget.

The SDBIP is essentially the management and implementation tool which sets in-year information, such as quarterly service delivery targets, and links each service delivery output to the budget of the municipality, thus providing credible management information and a detailed plan for how the municipality will provide such services and the inputs and financial resources to be used

The SDBIP therefore serves as a “contract” between the administration, council and community expressing the goals and objectives set by the council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration for a given financial year. This provides the basis for measuring performance in service delivery against end of year targets and implementing the budget.

Municipal Managers and Managers accountable to the Municipal Manager are responsible for Quarterly Performance Reports at a Departmental level. These reports are submitted to IDP / PMS office. The Departmental Performance Reports are consolidated to represent the Municipal Performance Reports and monitoring is performed against the targets set in the Organisational Scorecard. In compiling the Mid-Year Municipal Performance Report, the departmental MANCO and the organizational MANCO teams evaluates the effectiveness of current programmes and strategies for delivery in order to determine whether they are on track for delivering the desired outcomes.



## SECTION B: GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

### 1 Planning and Development Principles

During the review of the IDP it is important to assess the strategic alignment of the planning processes of Umdoni Municipality with the National, Provincial and District development planning framework. The continuous evolution and adjustments of policies and development strategies in the other spheres of government compels local authorities to also strengthen the strategic alignment with such policies and the most effective platform for these purposes is the annual review of the IDP. Table 1.1 towards the end of this section summarizes the integration of the developmental frameworks into one strategy for the Umdoni Municipality.

In terms of section 24 of the Municipal Systems Act –

*“(1) The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.*

*(2) Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153(b) of the Constitution.”*

It is therefore important for municipalities to align its strategic objectives with national and provincial development policies, strategies and programmes. Chapter 5 of the MSA,

in particular, provides direction on co-operative governance, encouraging municipalities to develop their strategies in line with other organs of state so as to give effect to the five-year strategic plan. It goes further to instruct that the IDP must link, integrate and co-ordinate development plans for the municipality. Resources and capacity must align with the implementation of the plan, forming the foundation on which the annual budget must be based. The plan must be compatible with national development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The Umdoni Municipality is not an island and must ensure a well-co-ordinated strategic relationship with other spheres of government. Therefore, Umdoni IDP must be aligned to other key planning and policy instruments from the national, provincial and the district government levels.

Table 2: **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
Development / investment must only happen in locations that are sustainable (NSDP)	During the review and consolidation of Umdoni SDF, the SDF identifies development to focus on identified development nodes and corridors.
Balance between urban and rural land development in support of each other (DFA Principles)	The reviewed SDF identifies various nodes-urban/rural with development potential.
The discouragement of urban sprawl by encouraging settlement at existing and proposed nodes and settlement corridors, whilst also promoting densification. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centers (DFA)	SDF identifies nodes and corridors where investment and development should focus.



Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
The direction of new development towards logical infill areas (DFA).	The reviewed SDF for Umdoni Municipality identifies and directs development towards logical infill areas.
Compact urban form is desirable (DFA).	SDF identifies urban edge
Development should be within limited resources (financial, institutional and physical). Development must optimize the use of existing resources and infrastructure in a sustainable manner (DFA, CRDP, NSSD).	The SDF review identifies areas with potential for development.
Stimulate and reinforce cross boundary linkages.	SDF review identifies cross border alignment with neighbouring municipalities.
Basic services (water, sanitation, access and energy) must be provided to all households (NSDP).	The SDF review investigates issues of water resources in the municipality.
Land development optimizes the use of existing resources and infrastructure (SPLUMA Development Principles)	In the 2024/25, the Umdoni Municipality will develop an Integrated Sustainable Development Plan that - directs where massive expansion of transport, energy, water, communications capacity and housing should be. This will be in line with the municipal LED Strategy
Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets (SPLUMA Development Principles)	The Municipality must develop a Land Disposal Policy which translates this principle in a manner of offering different disposal of Municipal land to a variety of people with different economic backgrounds. The Map on Land Use Management by Traditional Authorities as well land suitable for development is attached in this document under cross-cutting KPA.
Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure (CRDP).	LUMS and housing development.
Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilized.	The SDF review identifies environmentally sensitive areas for preservation and conservation. The Map on Environmental

Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
	Sensitive Areas is attached under cross-cutting KPA.
Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development.	LED Strategy: integrative approach that includes all local role-players as well as all internal structure.
If there is a need for low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity (Housing Wall-to –wall scheme)	Development of Housing Wall-to-Wall Scheme.
During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy, must be promoted (National Strategy on Sustainable Development).	Focus on sustainability and use of alternative source of energy and water conservation etc. The municipality has identified the importance of Climate Change. This is elaborated more on Climate Change under the Cross-cutting KPA.
Environmentally responsible behaviour must be promoted through incentives and (KZN PGDS, National Strategy on Sustainable Development)	The SDF review identifies environmentally sensitive areas for preservation and conservation. The Map on Environmental Sensitive Areas is attached under cross-cutting KPA.
The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each area’s unique competencies towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency (KZN PGDS).	LED Strategy. Wall –to –wall housing scheme Housing Sector Plan
Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities (KZN PGDS)	Identification of nodes and corridors to focus investment in line with the LED Strategy. The alignment of LED Strategy to the SDF and PSEDS is further elaborated on in the LED KPA. Furthermore, the SDF indicates areas of economic development, which enhances the



Planning and Development Principles	Application of Principles
	implementation of SPLUMA by Umdoni Municipality. The mapping of areas with economic development potential is attached under Cross-cutting KPA and LED KPA.

## 2 GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES

National policies and imperatives provide a framework within which development should take place. Umdoni Local Municipality acknowledges these and strives toward the effective implementation thereof. The following table demonstrates the Government Policies and Imperatives and how Umdoni Local Municipality applies / addresses them.

One of the key objectives of Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is to ensure alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies which include but not limited to the following:

- a) Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG's)
- b) National Development Plan (2030 Vision)
- c) National Spatial Development Plan (NSDP)
- d) Integrated Urban Development Framework
- e) Medium Term Strategic Framework
- f) National Outcomes
- g) National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects SIP)
- h) Back to Basics
- i) State of the Nation Address
- j) State of the Province Address

- k) Provincial Growth and Development Plan
- l) Ugu District Growth and Development Plan
- m) Ugu District Growth and Development Model (DDM)
- n) Spatial Land Use and Management Act (SPLUMA)

### 2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGS)

15 years after they were created, the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have reached their expiration date. Progress has been made across the board, from combatting poverty, to improving education and health, and reducing hunger, but there is a long way to go.

Shockingly, surveys found that in September 2015 only 4% of the UK public had heard of the MDGs. These international agreements have the potential to change the lives of millions of the world's poorest. At Five Talents, we believe that public understanding of these big-picture development goals is of great importance, because of this we have put together this page on the set of goals the UN will be focusing on for the next 15 years: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Figure 2.1.1: Sustainable Development Goals

## 2.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)

The National Planning Commission was established in 2009 under the leadership of former Minister Trevor Manuel. After extensive research and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, a National Development Plan (NDP) commonly referred to as Vision 2030 has been drafted. It is quite evident that government places a high priority on the implementation of the plan and it can be expected that the NDP will be the compass by which the national government is going to steer the development path of South Africa into the future. The broad goal of this plan is to reduce unemployment, alleviate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The key focus areas of this plan are illustrated in the figure below:



Figure 2.2.1: Sustainable Development Goals

## 2.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework

The IUDF strategic goals (Access, Growth, Governance, and Spatial Transformation) inform the priority objectives of the eight levers. The levers address in combination all of the structural drivers that promote the status quo in the country.

- **Lever 1** - Integrated Spatial Planning: Cities and towns that are spatially organised to guide investments that promote integrated social and economic development, resulting in a sustainable quality of life for all citizens
- **Lever 2** - Integrated Transport and Mobility: Cities and towns where people can walk, cycle and use different transport modes to easily access economic opportunities, education institutions, health facilities and places of recreation.

- **Lever 3** - Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements: Cities and towns that are spatially equal, integrated and multi-functional in which settlements are well connected to essential and social services, as well as to areas of work opportunities. The implementation of the Umdoni Municipal Housing Sector Plan addresses the objectives of the Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements. This is in line with the Human Settlements Master Plan and SDF in line with SPLUMA development principles.
  - **Lever 4** -Integrated Urban Infrastructure: Cities and towns that have transitioned from traditional approaches to resource efficient infrastructure systems which provide for both universal access and more inclusive economic growth.
- **Lever 5** - Efficient land governance and management: Cities and towns that grow through investments in land and property, providing income for municipalities that allow further investments in infrastructure and services, resulting in inclusive, multi-functional urban spaces.
- **Lever 6** - Cities and towns that are dynamic and efficient, foster entrepreneurialism and innovation, sustain livelihoods, enable economic growth, and generate the tax base needed to sustain and expand public services and amenities.
- **Lever 7** - Empowered active communities: Cities and towns that are home to socially and culturally diverse citizens, who are actively involved in city life and committed to making South Africa work.
- **Lever 8** - Effective urban governance: Cities and towns that have the necessary institutional, fiscal and planning capabilities to build inclusive, resilient and liveable urban spaces.

### 2.3.1 Cross Cutting Issues

- a) **Rural-urban interdependency:** The IUDF recognises that the rural and urban areas are interdependent and inter-linked and as such it advocates for an integrated and coordinated approach of the urban and rural areas. It is demonstrated through The IUDF that urban development is not an alternative to rural development. Both areas are connected through flows or people, and natural and economic resources. A good balance is therefore needed between urban and rural development especially given the interdependencies between the two.
- b) **Disaster risk reduction and climate change:** In recent years, South Africa has reflected an increasingly diverse spectrum of disasters and environmental challenges. These include impacts partly attributed to growing urban populations, changing settlement patterns, and climate variability. Urbanisation and growing informality of urban settlements are also putting increased pressure on the natural environment. The IUDF gives direction and calls for consolidated effort to address environmental challenges and disaster risks.

In addition, the Umdoni Municipality has developed the Disaster Risk Management Plan as an intervention towards proactively address disaster in the identified areas prone to disasters. The map illustrating disaster prone areas is attached in this KPA. The presentation of disaster prone

areas is also included in the SDF and Housing Sector Plan. Furthermore, the Climate Change Reduction and Adaptation Strategy presents the interventions of the Umdoni Municipality to address climate change issues and promote environmental resilience in line with Ugu Climate Change Plan, Umdoni SDF and SPLUMA.

- c) **Urban Safety:** Safety is a core human right and a necessary condition for people's well-being, quality of life and for economic development. Safety in public spaces is an essential ingredient to the creation of liveable and prosperous cities. Therefore, urban spaces and facilities need to be designed and managed in a way that promotes community safety and makes citizens feel safe from violence and crime. To optimise Safety, the Umdoni Municipality has developed the Community Safety Plan, which will be workshopped with all the respective and relevant stakeholders and communities in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2025/26 financial year.

## 2.4 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

Medium-Term Strategic Framework: The MTSF base document is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all the spheres of government. National and provincial departments have to develop their five-year strategic plans and budget requirements taking into account the medium-term imperatives. Municipalities are expected to adapt their Integrated Development Plans in line with the national medium-term priorities and aspire to address to such priorities. Critically, account has to be taken of the strategic focus of the framework as a whole.

This relates in particular to the understanding that economic growth and development, including the creation of decent work on a large scale, investment in quality education and skills development are at the centre of the government's approach.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework lists 10 priorities: Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods:

- a) Implement a massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure;
- b) Implement a comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security;
- c) Strengthen the skills and human resource base;
- d) Improve the health profile of society;
- e) Intensify the fight against crime and corruption;
- f) Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities;
- g) Pursue regional development, African advancement and enhanced international co-operation;
- h) Focus on sustainable resource management and use; and
- i) Build a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions

The 2025/26 IDP of Umdoni Municipality presents the inter-spherical alignment in the planning and implementation of national, provincial and local government service deliver imperatives. The infusion of national and provincial development priorities as presented in the NDP, PGDP and the Ugu District Development Model (DDM) are translated in the Umdoni IDP through the Umdoni IDP Objectives/ Priority Areas.



Furthermore, the functionality of IGR Forums enhances the implementation of the MTSF in the municipal programmes and projects, which are translated into the SDIP and SDBIP. The Implementation Plan attached to the IDP illustrates the implementation of the MTSF in the Umdoni Municipal jurisdiction.

## 2.5 National Outcomes

National Government has designed 14 Outcomes for Government and all its service delivery functions. The 14 Outcomes are based on a concept of The Outcomes Approach which is essentially a strategic approach which focuses on achieving the expected real improvements in the life of all South Africans.

The outcomes approach broadly defines what is expected to be achieved, how it is to be expected to be achieved and whether the outcomes are being achieved. The overall goal of the 14 outcomes that have been designed is to ensure that government does not just carry out the functions it is supposed to, but to ensure that results from these functions are achieved and show impacts on the lives of South Africans.

The outcomes approach mainly:

- Focuses on results
- Makes explicit and testable the chain of logic in our planning, so we can see the assumptions we make about the resources that are needed
- Links activities to outputs and outcomes and to test what works and what doesn't
- Ensure expectations are as clear and unambiguous as possible

- Provides clear basis for discussion, debate and negotiation about what should be done and how it should be done
- Enables learning and regularly revising and improving policy, strategy and plans through experience
- Makes co-ordination and alignment easier

The 14 Outcomes have been based on the Election Manifesto and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (2014-2019), as well as consultation on ministerial and administrative levels. The outcomes are a representation of the desired development impacts to be achieved by government's policy priorities. The 14 Outcomes are listed as:

- 1) Quality basic education
- 2) A long and healthy life for all South Africans
- 3) All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- 4) Decent employment through inclusive growth
- 5) A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
- 6) An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- 7) Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities towards food security for all
- 8) Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- 9) Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government
- 10) Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources
- 11) Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better World
- 12) An efficient, effective and development orientated public service

- 13) A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system
- 14) A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity.

## 2.6 National Infrastructure Plan (NIP and Strategic Integrated Projects)

The South African Government adopted the National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) in 2012. It seeks to transform the national economic landscape through the maximization of job creation and improved basic service delivery. The central premise includes upgrading existing and building new infrastructure. It calls for investments in: healthcare and education facilities; housing and electrification; sanitation facilities; roads infrastructure; construction of dams and ports.

The plan is furnished with 18 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) to help guide such investments. These catalytic projects align development and growth with cross-cutting areas. Some of these projects are relevant to Umdoni Municipality, which the municipality takes cognizance of and seeks to align its development goals accordingly.

### SIP 2: Durban-Free State-Gauteng logistics and industrial corridor

The primary purpose of the SIP is to strengthen the logistics and transport between the main industrial hubs in South Africa.

### SIP 6: Integrated Municipal Infrastructure Project

SIP 6 identifies the significance of adequate delivery of bulk service infrastructure, particularly in 23 of the least resourced district municipalities. Ugu District Municipality has been identified accordingly. The project seeks to address maintenance backlogs of existing and required

sanitation, water and electricity bulk infrastructure. It is also detailed with a road maintenance programme to promote a more efficient delivery capacity in this regard. Accordingly, the project advocates for the participation of key sector departments including Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Human Settlements.

The PICC has appointed DBSA to co-ordinate the functions of the project and facilitate related project activities. Currently, DBSA has conducted and completed an analysis of the current capacity of the relevant above mentioned district municipalities. This analysis is instrumental in the business plan currently being drafted to guide SIP 6 implementation. This business plan will be detailed with various interventions to help address the identified infrastructure backlog in each local municipality within the relevant district municipalities

### SIP 11: Agri-logistics and rural infrastructure

SIP 11 is crucial for predominantly rural municipalities such as Umdoni Municipality which incorporated six and half wards from former Vulamehlo Municipality which was predominantly rural. The SIP places emphasis on investment in agricultural and rural infrastructure. This allow for growth in production and employment from both small-scale farming and rural development. Requisites of SIP 11 include fencing of farms, processing facilities (abattoirs, dairy infrastructure), and irrigation schemes to poor areas, improved R&D on rural issues (including expansion of agricultural colleges), aquaculture incubation schemes and rural tourism infrastructure.

### SIP 13: National School Build Programme

The programme seeks to address national backlogs through the provision of adequate schools that are in good condition to harness learning environments. This includes the

address of backlogs in classrooms, computer labs, libraries and administration buildings. Key priorities of the programme include uniformity in planning procurement, contract management and provision of basic services. As part of the programme, the Schools Infrastructure Backlog Grant (SIBG) provides funds for an Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI). The programme will be instrumental in the provision of rural schools and in reducing overcrowding in schools.

**SIP 18: Water and Sanitation Infrastructure**

SIP 18 is a ten-year plan that seeks to address backlogs in water supply and basic sanitation to households. This will help serve social needs through efficient basic service delivery. It prioritizes on improving the management, rehabilitation and upgrading of existing infrastructure, the provision of new infrastructure.

**2.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL – (DDM)**

The District Development Model was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019. Subsequently, the District Development Model was discussed and adopted by Cabinet, the 2019 Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the March 2020 extended PCC and various MINMECs. The President in the 2019 Presidency Budget Speech (2019) identified the “pattern of operating in silos” as a challenge which led to “to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult”. The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and employment.

The rolling out of “a new integrated district based approach to addressing service delivery challenges [and] localise[d] procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities is one of the objectives of the DDM.” This requires an approach where “National departments that have district-level delivery capacity together with the provinces ... provide implementation plans in line with priorities identified in the State of the Nation address”. The District Development Model builds on the White Paper on Local Government (1998), which seeks to ensure that “local government is capacitated and transformed to play a developmental role”. The White Paper says developmental local government “is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”.

**UGU District Development Model**

The development of the first generation of One Plan is a collaborative process that requires inputs from national sector departments, provinces, municipalities, and the private sector. In that regard, the first generation of One Plan for UGU District family of municipalities focuses on the following areas:

- Few key economic infrastructure projects that require unblocking actions.
- Key catalytic projects (catalytic projects in the context of the One Plan refers large scale spatial transformation projects of greater investment value and is projected to make substantial contribution towards economic growth, job creation and skills revolution).
- Key projects that are aimed at stimulating and diversifying the economy.
- Short term service delivery improvement actions and



- Immediate LG stabilization and institutional strengthening actions.

All existing DDM processes initiated in the district and various at provincial and national departments, need to be aligned to the approach outlined in the developed DDM framework to enable the DDM intent to be properly and fully realised. Success of the DDM framework will come to fruition upon cooperation and commitment by different spheres of government, by ensuring that programs and plans included in the DDM Framework are implemented and progress is continuously reported on at the different structures established. Umdoni Local Municipality is a stakeholder in the UGU District Development Model forum as well as the Planners Forum where matters of development and planning are discussed.

## 2.8 Back to Basics Approach

Following the national government elections of 2014, the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) embarked on a programme called “Back to basics – serving our communities better.” The programme acknowledges local government as the primary site for service delivery and the programme seeks to assist local government to enforce its mandate for service delivery. The programme identified the following as challenges that need to be addressed: 1) Collapse of municipal infrastructure services; 2) Inadequate and/or slow response to service delivery challenges; 3) Social distance” between the public representative and the communities reflects poor public participation in the processes of local government; 4) Financial viability of some municipalities in particular low revenue collection on Mismatch and/or lack of skills of the personnel in local government; 5) Breakdown in values and good governance which is manifested by

rent seeking and corruption to address the challenges above, the back-to-basics programme has identified a set of indicators on which municipalities report against on a continuous basis. These are discussed below and the Umdoni Municipality response to these challenges is provided.

Table 3: **BACK TO BASIC APPROACH**

Back to Basics	Objectives
<b>Good Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clear description of roles and responsibilities</li> <li>▪ Transparency and accountability</li> <li>▪ Community engagement</li> <li>▪ Functional oversight committee</li> </ul>
<b>Public Participation: Putting People First</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular and concise reporting (regular reports by ward councillors</li> <li>▪ Regular feedback on petition and complaints</li> <li>▪ Clean engagement platforms with civil society, ratepayers and other stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Accountable and responsive governance</li> <li>▪ Functional Ward Committees</li> </ul>
<b>Basic Services: creating decent living conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Job creation through EPWP, CWP and Working for the Coast Programme</li> <li>▪ Develop and maintain infrastructure within the municipality</li> </ul>



Back to Basics	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement infrastructure maintenance plan</li> <li>▪ Ensure provision of Free Basic Services</li> </ul>
<b>Sound Financial Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper book keeping of annual financial statements</li> <li>▪ Cut wasteful expenditure</li> <li>▪ Functional supply chain management structure with appropriate oversight</li> <li>▪ Increase revenue base</li> <li>▪ Ensure credit and internal controls</li> <li>▪ Ensure serious consequences for corruption, maladministration and fraud</li> <li>▪ Great transparency and scrutiny for supply management</li> <li>▪ Ensure efficient BID committees</li> </ul>
<b>Building Capable Institution and Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Functional administration through proper systems and delegation</li> <li>▪ Regular interaction between management and organised labour</li> <li>▪ Realistic organogram that should be aligned to municipal development strategy</li> <li>▪ Ensure competency standards to all managers</li> <li>▪ Ensure PMS is cascaded to all staff</li> </ul>

2.9 State of the Nation Address (SONA) SoNA (2026), in the last 5 years, government has made significant progress on measures to grow the economy, create jobs, reduce poverty and end corruption. Among other things, government has sought to restore the independence and capability of the country’s law enforcement agencies to tackle corruption and crime. The rights of persons with disabilities have advanced and the South African sign language is now the 12<sup>th</sup> official language. Government has and continues to protect and advance the rights members of the LGBTQI community and to combat all forms of prejudice and intolerance. Working with various partners, Government is fighting to end Load Shedding and revive the performance of all ports and road network. Law enforcement institutions continue to tackle gender based violence and fight corruption to make South Africa a safe country for all.

Government priorities are:

- Trade and Investment
- Black Industrialists
- Hemp and Cannabis sector
- Creating Jobs
- Buy Local Campaign

2.10 State of the Province Address (SOPA) The 2026 State of the Province Address is the eighth one to be delivered in this 10-year cycle in the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the KZN Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), the Premier reiterated the significance in the Province strengthening alignment with the NDP by prioritizing on the 7 key National Priorities and the associated 14 outcomes. He stated that the province has moved forward and has remained well on track to 2030. The SOPA amongst other things main focus was on the provincial governments seven priorities which include:

- Provision of Basic Services – Immediate challenge being water
- Job Creation
- Growing the Economy
- Growing SMMEs and Co-Operatives
- Education and Skills Development
- Human Settlements and Sustainable Livelihoods
- Build a Peaceful Province
- Build a caring and Incorruptible Government

### 2.11 Provincial Growth and Development Plan

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is aligned within the current provincial, national as well as global policy frameworks, aimed at bettering the lives of its citizens through sustainable practices. The strategy is aimed at mobilising as well as synchronising strategic plans and investment priorities in all spheres of

government, state owned entities, business, higher education institutions, labour, civil society and all other social partners. The purpose of the PGDS is to be the primary growth and development strategy for KwaZulu-Natal to 2030. It sets a long-term (20 years +) vision and sets out the strategic goals and objectives for the Province.



Figure 2.2.1: Sustainable Development Goals

The PGDS is meant to serve as the overarching strategic framework for development – It is not an inventory but focuses on strategic areas. The PGDS is meant to guide the activities and resource allocation of all levels of spheres of government as well as provide suggestions to private sector and non-government agencies that can



contribute to development in the Province. The main challenge is to devise people-centred strategies to advance a sustainable and transformative agenda which also curb historically derived social and spatial disparities.

According to the PGDS, the various challenges affecting the growth of KwaZulu-Natal Province includes the current unsustainable settlement practices, capacity and skill constraints as well as inefficiencies in the governance and administrative landscape, non-performing economic development areas, dispersed rural settlements, high levels of adult illiteracy, unemployment, gender inequality and environmental degradation. In order to alleviate and eradicate these issues. The KZN PGDS states that consistent intervention and investment is required.

**Key implications for the Umdoni Local Municipality**

The presentation of the PDGS presents Umdoni as an area which is mainly comprised of economic support and social investment areas. The implementation of these objectives and strategic goals should seek to achieve and stimulate economic growth and social development. The strategy should not only aim at increasing skills and education levels, but to also increase productivity, alleviate poverty, stimulate job creation, promote good health and achieve environmental sustainability. The development and implementation of the Umdoni Municipal IDP and SDBIP envisage enabling the realisation of the PGDS strategic goals and objectives.

**2.12 UGu District Growth and Development Strategy**

The Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy consists of 6 strategic drivers; which comprise of strategic objectives, followed by strategic programmes, and finally, key intervention areas. The 6 strategic drivers that have been identified are:

- 1) Sectoral Development and Support
- 2) Education and Skills development
- 3) Safety and Empowerment of Communities
- 4) Strategic Infrastructure Investment
- 5) Institutional development
- 6) Environmental Sustainability

*Table 4:UGU DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY : STRATEGIC DRIVES*

No	Strategic Divers	Objectives	Umdoni Priority Focus Area
1	<b>Sectoral Development and Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the Key Productive Sectors</li> <li>- Enhance the Business and Investment Environment throughout the District</li> </ul>	Local economic Development and job Creation & Tourism Development
2	<b>Education and Skills development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure Early Childhood Development and Primary and Secondary Education</li> <li>- Encourage Demand Driven Skills Development and Training linked to Industry</li> </ul>	Institutional Development: Accountability and Management tools and Framework



No	Strategic Divers	Objectives	Umdoni Priority Focus Area
3	<b>Safety and Empowerment of Communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Poverty Alleviation through Social Development and Food Security Provide</li> <li>Support to Create Healthy Communities &amp; Citizens</li> <li>Ensure the Establishment of Sustainable Human Settlements</li> <li>Guarantee the safety and security of communities</li> </ul>	Local economic Development and job Creation
4	<b>Strategic Infrastructure Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of airports and harbours</li> <li>Develop an integrated transport network to support both passenger and cargo transport</li> <li>Develop ICT Infrastructure to support knowledge</li> <li>Strengthening of energy infrastructure capacity and efficiency</li> <li>Ensure effective and efficient water resource management and awareness</li> </ul>	Routine Road Maintenance Sustainable Housing and Human Settlements
5	<b>Institutional Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing co-ordinated planning and implementation</li> </ul>	Review of HR, ICT and Security Management Policies

No	Strategic Divers	Objectives	Umdoni Priority Focus Area
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen intergovernmental relations &amp; Private Sector Partnerships</li> <li>Building Local Government capacity</li> <li>Eradicating Fraud and Corruption</li> <li>Ensuring participative, facilitative and Accountable Governance</li> </ul>	Internal Auditing Charter and methodology Participation of municipality in IGR Structures
6	<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced alternative energy generation capacity</li> <li>Manage pressures on biodiversity and environmental quality</li> <li>Ensure efficient environmental monitoring, regulation and Disaster Management</li> </ul>	Disaster Risk Assessments Disaster Advisory Forums Fire and Disaster Awareness Strategic Environmental Assessment Estuary Management Plans

**2.13 Horizontal Alignment of Key Strategies**

Horizontal alignment is pursued through inter-governmental planning, consultation and co-ordination and ensured through aligning the respective vision, mission and strategic objectives of the municipalities in the region. The alignment of key national, provincial and regional strategies is illustrated in the table below:

**Table 5: HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF KEY STRATEGIES**

Sustainable Development Goals	National Development Plan	National Outcomes	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy	Ugu District Growth and Development Strategy	Umdoni IDP Objectives/Priority
Decent Work and economic growth	Faster and more inclusive growth	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Job Creation	Sectoral Development and Support	Local economic Development and job Creation
Quality Education	Building Capabilities: Improving the quality of Education	Improved quality of basic education National Outcome 5: A skilled capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Human Resource Development	Education & Skills Development	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
Sustainable cities and communities	Quality Health care for all, social protection and building safer communities	All people in south Africa are and feel safe	Human and Community Development	Safety and Empowerment of Communities	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development Law Enforcement
Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	Building capabilities: Improving Infrastructure	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Strategic Infrastructure	Strategic Infrastructure Development	Roads Maintenance, upgrading and Rehabilitation as well as sustainable housing and Human Settlements
Peace and Justice	A Capable developmental state: towards better governance and fighting corruption, leadership and responsibility throughout society	A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	Governance and Policy	Institutional Development	Institutional Development, Accountability and Management Tools and Framework

## SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

30 years into the democratic South Africa and 13 years into developmental local government is still a minor step taken considering the challenges that are facing municipalities. This is the fifth generation IDP that the municipality is reviewing and it will be reviewed yearly until the new council is elected again. Previously municipal planning mainly concerned itself with the provision of technical aspects of land-use control through various legal mechanisms, and the provision of infrastructure by the public sector. As such, it was relatively inflexible and predominately sector-based and public consultation was limited.

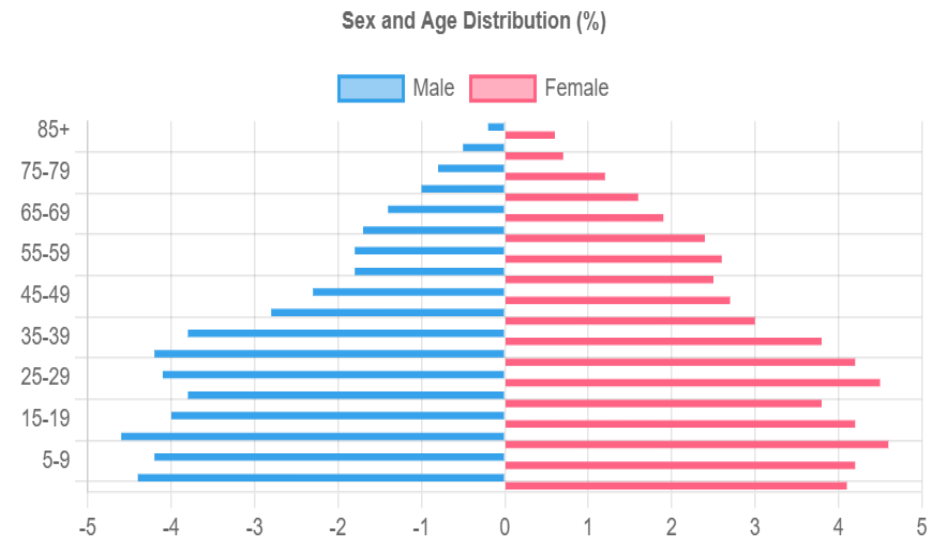
Despite this legislation and policy context integrated development planning failed to provide the tool it was envisaged to be, therefore an in-depth review of integrated development planning occurred in 2006, and the concept of a “credible integrated development planning process and plan” was developed which provides clear guidelines on IDP development and content requirements.

Therefore, development planning has “evolved”, and having evaluated previous experiences is now at the stage whereby its requirements, contents, approaches and best-practice have been widely communicated to be utilized – to ensure effective developmental planning and inter-spherical at municipal level.

It has also been the belief that municipalities “plan...plan ...plan”, we therefore need to overcome this perception and ensure that our IDP’s are fully implementable and that they talk to situations on the ground.

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which municipalities decide on their strategic development path for a five-year period: the IDP is a product of the process. The third sphere of government is a key vehicle of the state in implementing its developmental goals. Prior to implementing programmes, however planning is required and hence integrated development planning at a municipal level is legally required.

## POPULATION PYRAMID FOR UMDONI LM



Source: Census 2022, STATS SA

The pyramids for Umdoni, Census 2022 depicts positive growth where the broad-base age cohort graduated to young adults. With the picture above, important to invest in children and youth, but also ensuring that the investments prioritise education, health, skills development. There is a high proportion of age cohort 0-4 which requires investment also in this age group ensuring that ECD, health services are of priority. Moreover, the Sexual Reproductive Health intervention are critical for Umdoni LM youth so as to ensure that unplanned pregnancies and early pregnancies are prevented.

According to Stats SA, the age 15-64 constitutes 62.1% of the population at which according to stats SA is with working age population. Having highlighted this, the population has grown in a positive manner irrespective of the age 0-4 and 5-9 age cohort which still need to be attended to respectively.



Nonetheless, the municipality will accelerate on the economic participation of working age population especially the youth and also collate information on the skills and education levels of this group in order to ascertain whether they are currently employed or contributing towards the economy, and make relevant interventions thereof. These interventions will be done in accordance with municipal LED Strategy.

### 11. KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR UMDONI LM

Name	2022	2011
Total population	156 443	130 413

Young children (0-14 years)	26,1%	31,2%
Working age population (15-64 years)	64,1%	61,6%
Elderly (65+ years)	9,8%	7,2%
Dependency ratio	56,1	62,3
Sex ratio	90,7	90,8
No schooling (20+ years)	11,4%	15,8%
Higher education (20+ years)	7,2%	5,9%

Name	2022	2011
Number of households	33 084	34 191
Average household size	4,7	3,8
Formal dwellings	75,3%	56,6%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	43,7%	32,4%
Weekly refuse disposal service	37,7%	35,6%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	41,5%	28,9%
Electricity for lighting	90,8%	76,3%

### 12. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- Demographic dividend refers to the additional increase in growth per capita income arising from the growing number of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.
- This is about the balance between the two groups, those who are dependent and those who are not. If the population age structure is going to be favourable, what should this balance look like?



UN says that the demographic window of opportunity is open when “the proportion of youth under 15 falls below 30 per cent and the population of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent”

**Stages of demographic dividend**

**Pre-Dividend**, sparking the demographic transition. Improving human development outcomes to accelerate the fertility decline.

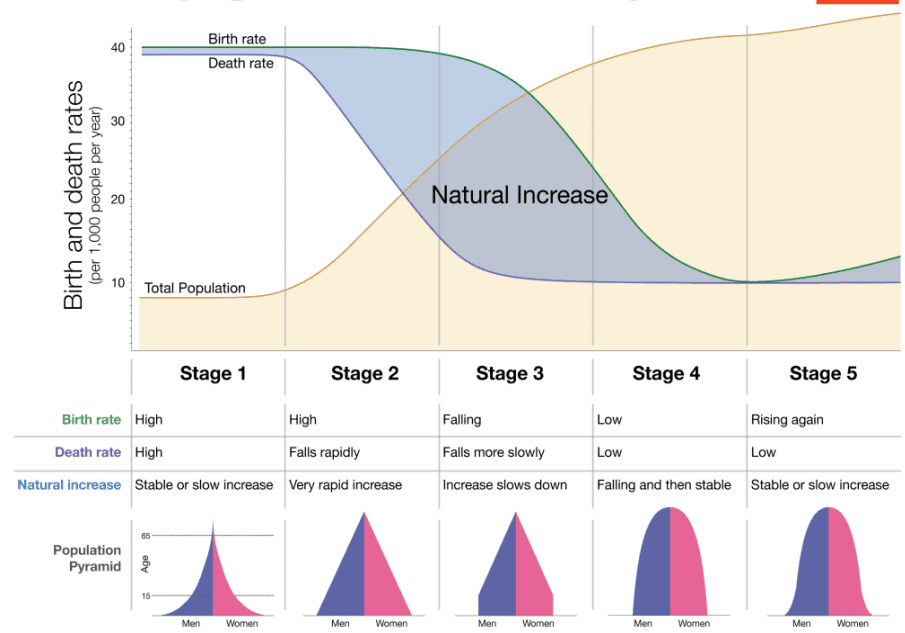
**Early-Dividend**, Accelerating job creation.

**Late-Dividend**, Sustaining productivity growth.

**Post-Dividend**, adapting to aging.

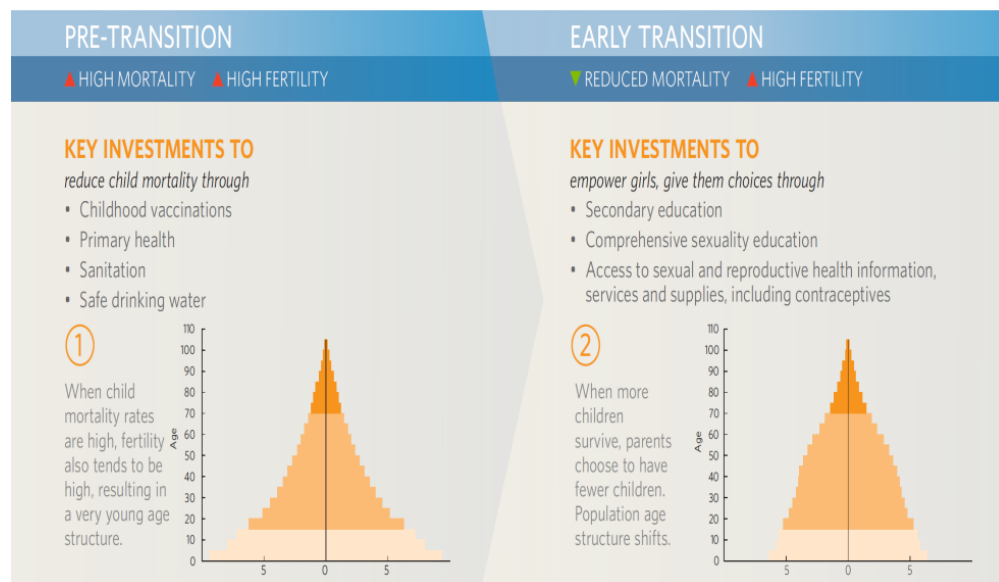
The graphs below show the stage population transitioning and where it is apparent for Umdoni Local Municipality that it’s in stage 3 or early transition with characteristics of stage 3 depicted in the graph below in terms of birth, death rate

**The demographic transition in 5 stages**



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Umdoni LM has shown in the above population pyramid to be at the Early Transition whereby the fertility rate remains high and mortality is decreasing.



With the picture portrayed above, it is imperative that planning in the LM prioritize investment in youth, children, BUT also mainstreaming vulnerable group responsive intervention across board.

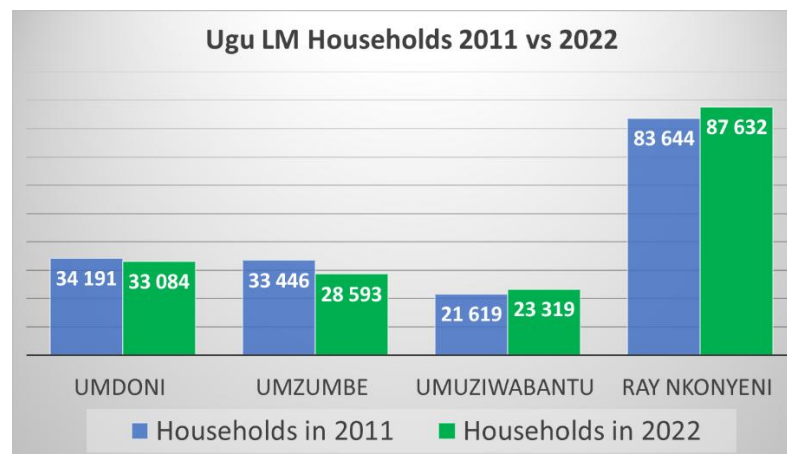
- Such investment must incorporate high quality education, ECDs, healthcare programmes, skills development, employment prospects.
- Other Services that are beneficial to youth include; health services, sexual reproductive health and rights services.
- Retaining youth means: economic empowerment, skills development, education, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities must be made available; this consequently addresses dependency in the LM. Hence the wheels of the demographic dividend are critical to achieve this transition.

### WHEELS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- Demographic variables
- Health and wellbeing
- Education and skills development
- Entrepreneurship and youth empowerment

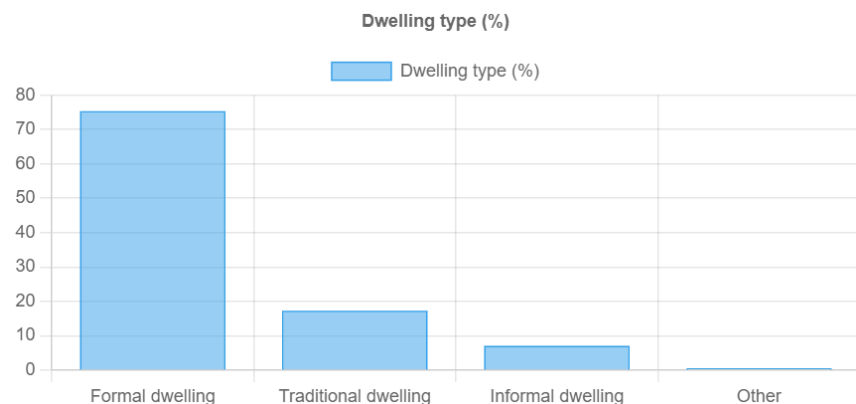


### HOUSEHOLD DWELLING INFORMATION





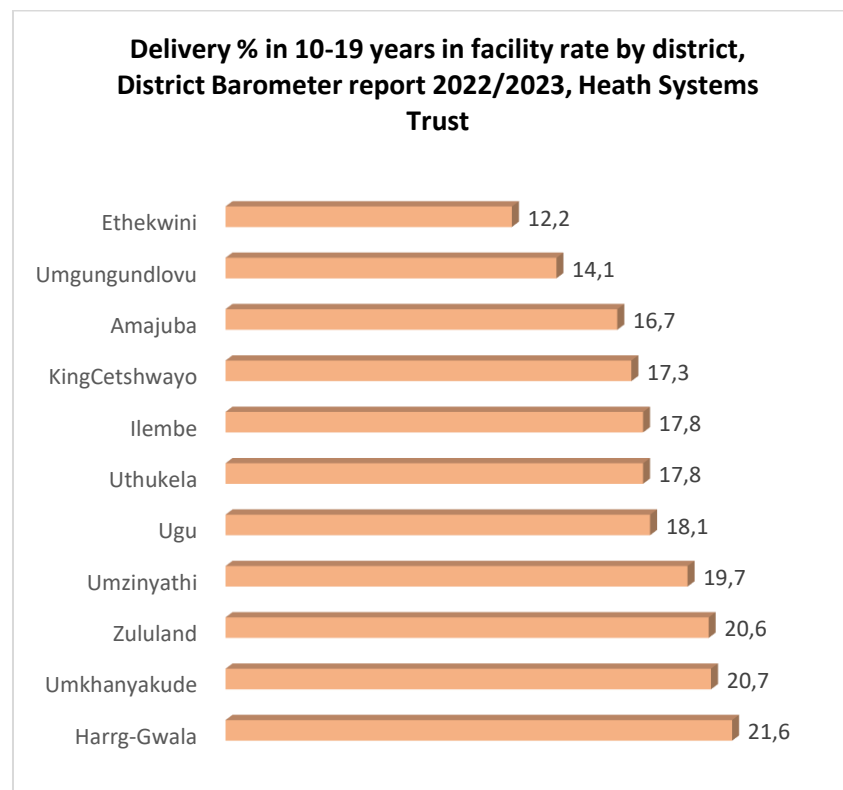
### Umdoni Household



Household in formal dwelling is at 75.3%, indicating a move to improved service delivery, there is a room for improvement within the Municipality as there is 17.3% traditional dwellings, 7.1% informal dwelling and only 0.6% (96) indicated as other.

Name	Frequency	%
Other	924	1,0%

### 14. HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION



Source: DISTRICT HEALTH BAROMETER 2022/2023, HST

### 13. Education Related Information

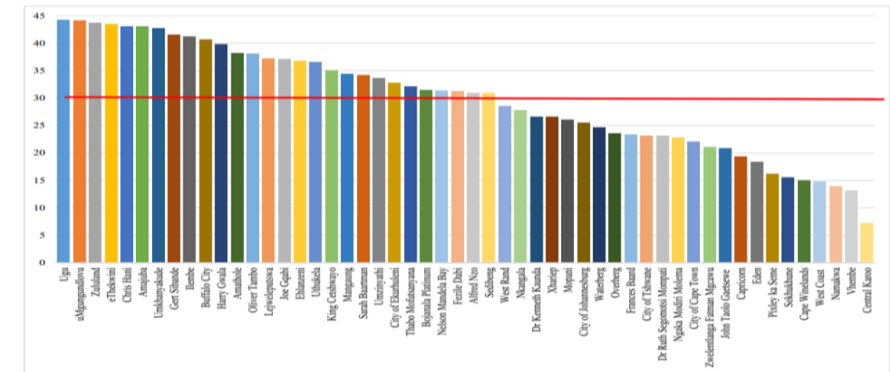
Name	Frequency	%
No Schooling	10 912	11,4%
Some Primary	10 524	11,0%
Completed Primary	3 650	3,8%
Some Secondary	27 680	28,9%
Grade 12/Std10	35 161	36,7%
Higher Education	6 896	7,2%

Ugu District Municipality according to the latest district barometer is on 5<sup>th</sup> position in the province with deliveries reported at age 10-19 at facility, this is another explanation of the population pyramid that has high population of the age cohort 0-5.

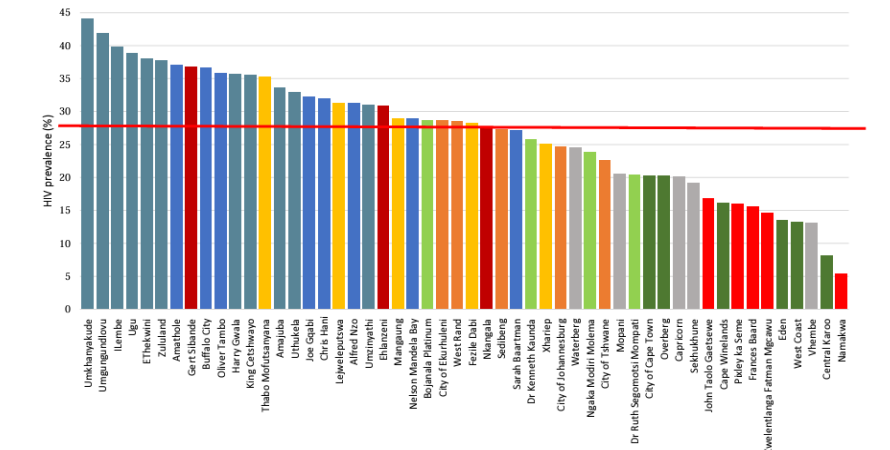
The challenge of delivery in 10 to 19 years which translates to early pregnancies in the province as shown in the table above requires ongoing interventions that addresses:

- d) Social determinants of teenage pregnancy and the socio-economic environment of children and adolescents
- e) Empowering young boys and girls, adolescents through effective life skills and sexual and reproductive health education.
- f) Strengthening access to appropriate sexual and reproductive health services through better implementation of adolescent- and youth-friendly health services at the primary health care level and its inclusion in the integrated school health programme.

currently occupying number 4 throughout the Country. Contributing factors need to be addressed collectively by all sectors within Ugu District Municipality.



Redline shows national prevalence. Both first-ANC-visit attendees and follow-up visit attendees were included. Source: 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey Report Published 30 April 2021



The red line indicates the national HIV prevalence (27.5%). Figure 8: HIV prevalence among pregnant women by district (2022), Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, South Africa

### 15. HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE 2021 AND 2022 REPORT

The graphs below aim to depict HIV/AIDS district trends for the 02 reports published 2021 and latest 2022 of National Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey. Ugu District Municipality in 2019 was rated no.1 throughout the Country, which was a major concern, however the 2022 report in the next slide shows that there were some kind of interventions that were done within the Municipality in order to rectify the situation. But there is still need to have a multi sectoral collaboration on the fight against HIV & AIDS within the Municipality, the Municipality is



---

## 1 CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Regional Context and Administrative Entities

Umdoni local municipality is located in KwaZulu-Natal within the Ugu District municipality within the Province of KwaZulu-Natal. Umdoni municipality consists of 19 wards with a geographical area of 994 square kilometres. It abuts eThekweni Metro to the north, and Umzumbe to the south, and Ubuhlebezwe to the west, making it almost halfway from Port Shepstone and Durban. The Municipality is therefore conveniently located about 50 km from Durban and 65 km from Port Shepstone. Umdoni has an approximate coastline of 40 km and stretches inland as far as Kenterton. It includes the towns of Scottburgh, Umzinto and urban areas and settlements such as Amandawe, Emalangeneni and Amahlongwa and Dududu.

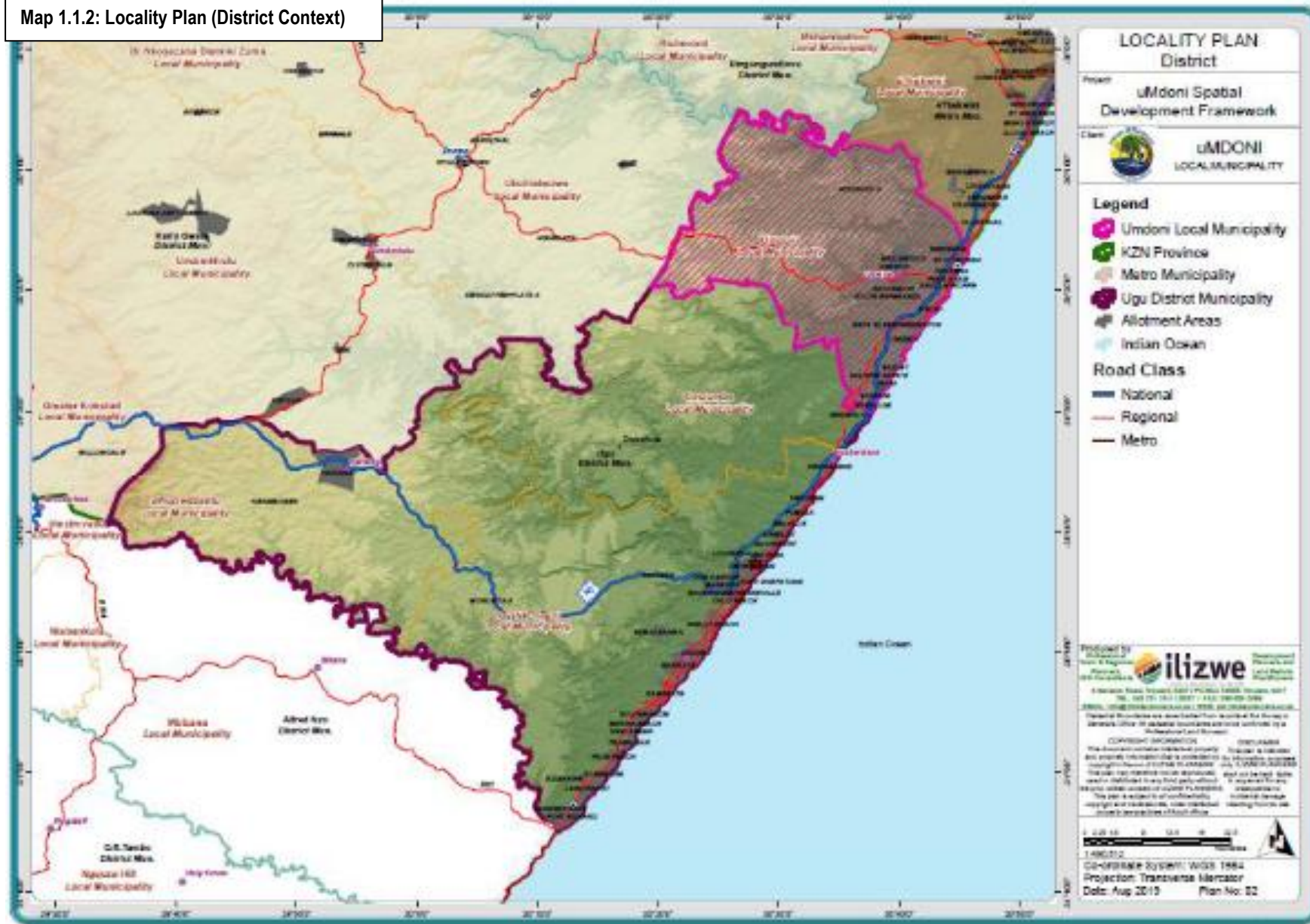
The municipality comprises of 19 municipal wards which incorporates seven traditional authority areas. Map1.1.1: Locality Plan (Provincial Context)



Map1.1.1: Locality Plan (Provincial Context)

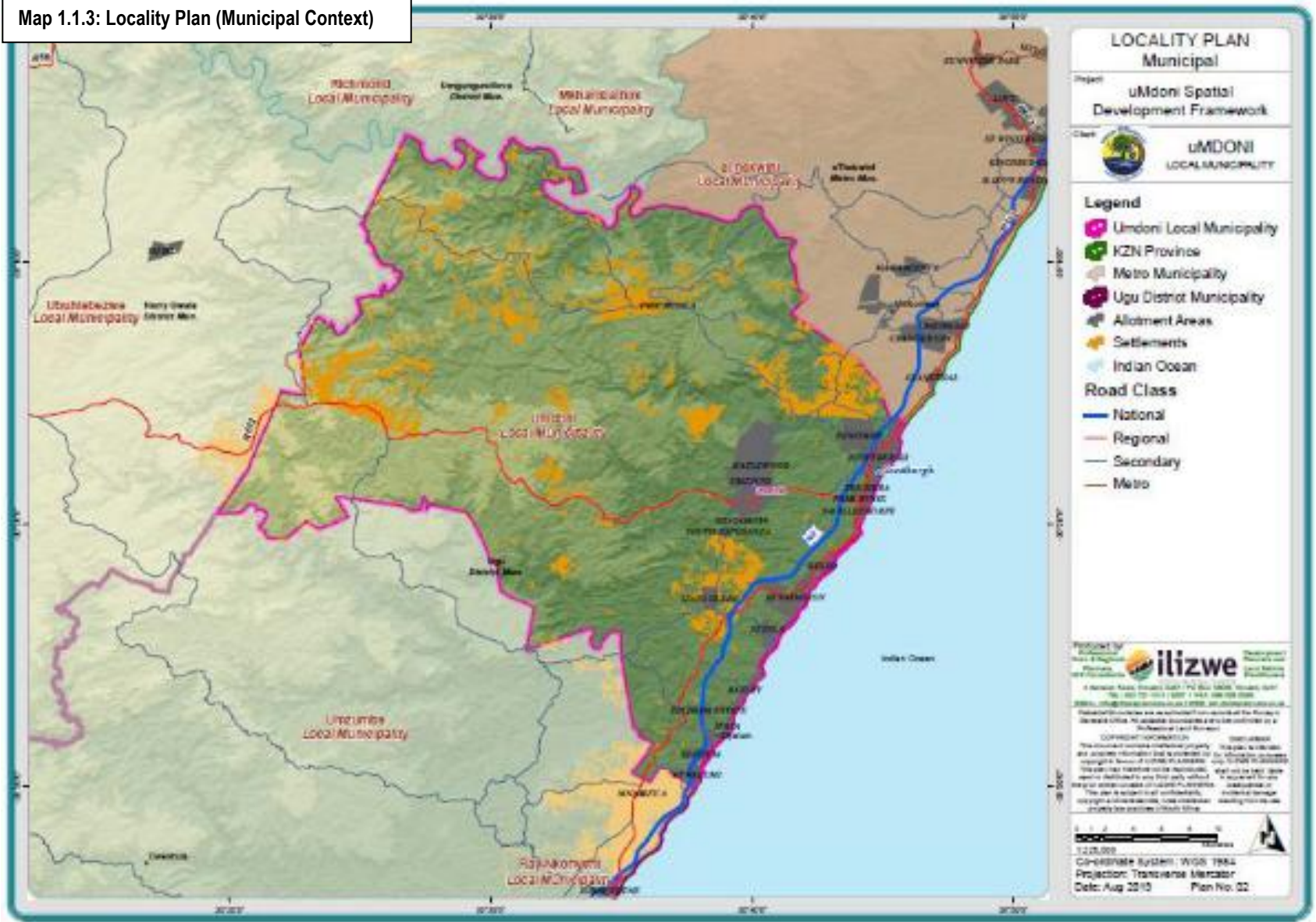


Map 1.1.2: Locality Plan (District Context)





Map 1.1.3: Locality Plan (Municipal Context)



## 1.2 Existing Nodes and Corridors

### 1.2.1 Development Nodes

Nodes' is term usually ascribed to cities, towns and villages. This tends to work against the need to achieve rural development through integration of urban and rural areas. It is accordingly proposed the term node is to be less prominent and less significant in future SDFs with the emphasis rather being placed on identifying "human settlement" where integrated programs can be shared. Such settlement/s can be both rural and urban in nature and could serve to bridge diversity between these communities.

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.

Due to the intensity of activities/land uses found within nodes, they (nodes) can be further classified in terms of the level of service they offer i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary nodes.

#### 1.2.1.1 Primary Nodes

These nodes are mainly centres which should provide service to the sub-regional economy and community needs. These centres were identified as Third Order Development nodes within the PSEDS. The following functions are envisaged for these centres: -

- Secondary Economic Growth Areas;
- Promote as Secondary Node in support of Corridor Development;
- Promote Compact Urban Development & Combat Urban Sprawl;
- Promote Focused Investment and Managed Growth;
- Promote Densification (Brown Agenda) & Infill Development;
- Provide Economies of Scale for Effective & Affordable Services Delivery;
- Infill where High Levels of Services Are Available (Restricting Nodes);
- Increased Residential Density (number of dwellings);
- Promote Socio-Economic Upliftment;
- Promote provision of sufficient bulk infrastructure Services (demand and supply);
- Promote Effective and Efficient Public Transportation Systems linked to Multi Modal Facilities; and
- Priority Spending on Infrastructural Upgrading Needs (New and Maintain).

**Scottburgh** is identified as a Primary Node within the Municipality. Scottburgh is a sub-regional centre for the entire of Umdoni and large sections of Vulamehlo. It aids as a primary node for investment promotion and centre of supply of services within this region. It forms part of the district spatial systems and is identified in the district SDF as a secondary node or secondary service centre. Scottburgh is established with administrative, social, and economic facilities and services, and has potential for further development of social and economic facilities.

As a means to enable this node to perform its function efficiently and effectively, the following activities are going to be strengthened in Scottburgh in the 2025/2026 financial:

- Development of commercial activities serving the entire municipal area and the surrounding areas (sub-region).
- Location of district and sub-district offices of various government departments and serve delivery agencies.
- Location of facilities and services for an effective administration and local governance of Umdoni Municipality.
- Location of tourism products that consolidates the role of Umdoni within South Coast Tourism Region.
- Location of public transport facilities that link Umdoni with the surrounding urban centres such as Port Shepstone and Durban.
- Transformation of the town from being a low density, low key and retirement village into a modern and dynamic economic hub.
- Expansion of the CBD through accretion of business and commercial uses into the residential area abutting onto the CBD.

### 1.2.1.2 Secondary Nodes

These nodal areas do not provide services or economic advantages significant on a Provincial Level, but fulfil very important service delivery functions within the local economies of the municipalities and are the only areas providing some commercial choice to the residents of the respective municipalities.

These nodes were identified as fourth order nodes within the KZN PSEDS. Key strategic interventions specifically targeted at these nodes and the directly surrounding areas might include:

- Focused Investment in area of Poverty Concentrations;
- Promote Integration (Green Agenda);
- Integration in terms of Mixed Densities and Uses;
- Improve Transportation Linkages to Nodes;
- Promote social- economic Integration;
- Eradicate Backlogs and Promote Basic Services Infrastructure and Delivery;
- Promote Socio Economic Upliftment;
- Promote provision of sufficient Bulk Infrastructure Services (demand and supply);
- Priority spending on Infrastructural Upgrading Needs (New and Maintain);
- Rural Service Delivery Point;
- Promote and Establish PPP's;
- Promote Cultural & Community Based Tourism.

**Umzinto** is a rapidly growing urban centre developed with a range of residential properties, public amenities, limited industry and commercial facilities. Umdoni Municipality has formulated an Urban Design Framework as a means to provide for an effective management of this rapid growth and revitalize the precinct the town. The vision is to transform the area into a series of sustainable, mixed use sub-

precincts integrated with parks and open spaces that will greatly expand the municipality's capacity for employment and recreation.

The Umzinto residential area is closely connected to the central CBD and represents an important opportunity to establish a positive and meaningful relationship with its surrounding development. This is in line with the Human Settlements Master Plan, which is implemented through the Umdoni Housing Sector Plan. The Housing Sector Plan is attached to the IDP as Annexure.

Umzinto must ideally grow into clear vibrant destination with a variety of experiences and amenities along its length, but at the same time it must be a highly local environment and must have strong connections with the adjacent commercial, mixed use and residential areas. It must be a beautiful and desirable place to work, live and shop.

Dududu has been identified as the secondary nodal area in the Municipality. Currently, the town plays a core administrative function of providing municipal services, government services and acts as the main thoroughfare into the central parts of the municipality. The focus of Dududu development is to continue in its current administrative role such as housing various government departments and where a range of urban housing typologies promoting densification occur can be further optimised. On the contrary, Dududu does not currently lend itself as a commercial hub. In order to address this challenge, the Municipality will encourage the neighbourhood retail and low order commercial facilities as part of economic development. Public investment towards housing provision, a higher standard of

water and sewerage infrastructure, frequent waste removal and road upgrades will have the potential of enhancing the current functionality and image of the town. Other areas of importance include environmental management and better land use practices to contribute towards its spatial sustainability.

### 1.2.1.3 Tertiary Nodes

These small centres will serve as location points for community facilities serving the local community which will include:

- Primary and secondary schools;
- Clinics including mobile clinics;
- Pension pay points; and
- Community halls and other community facilities.

Tertiary Nodes are optimal locations for lower order services serving the neighbouring communities. The following Tertiary Nodes have been identified as follows: **Pennington, Park Rynie, Amandawe and Kenterton.**

While Umzinto will develop into a mixed use service centre, Pennington will develop into a tourism and leisure development node. Commercial development and public facilities will be limited to those serving the day-to-day needs of the local community. Golf estates, upmarket residential units, holiday homes and various types of tourist accommodation facilities will be accommodated in this area.

Future development within this node should substantially follow the following guidelines/directives:

- Initiatives that support nature conservation and the associated eco-tourism should be promoted and supported.
- This will enhance the role of Pennington as an eco-tourism node.
- Redevelopment on the existing development footprint (single residential properties) which may involve putting down some existing structures and replacing them with new econ-friendly ones.
- The existing town planning scheme should be reviewed to provide for the changing role of the town. Pennington will cease to exist as a small isolated settlement, and become one of the major nodes within the South Coast Tourism Region
- The surrounding natural environment serves as an urban edge and should be observed as such. Any outwards expansion should not be promoted. This includes areas across the river.
- Intensity of development within the town should be kept at low to medium density through the introduction of height and density controls. Buildings with more than three storeys in height should be avoided as a means to curb visual impact.

#### 1.2.1.4 Tourism Nodes

Tourism Node can be defined as service and supply centres catering for up to 500 overnight visitors as well as permanent residence. These nodes provide a range of

visitor services and amenities such as accommodation, eco-lodge/camps, caravan bays, camping sites, utilities, limited food and grocery facilities and perhaps fuel.

The following Tourism Nodes have been identified as follows:

- Bazley
- Elysium
- Mtwalume

#### 1.2.1.5 Rural Service Centres

These centres have the potential for further development hence need to be supported by further public and private sector investment. Service centres can be conceived as points of attraction for the people who otherwise would go to Tertiary or Secondary nodes. These centres provide goods and services to its own population as well as its surrounding population, creating a balanced socio-economic development of the area. These centres allow rural areas to become self-sufficient in its basic socio-economic facilities and amenities.

In addition to the primary and secondary centres, the vision for the future spatial development of the Umdoni Municipality includes strengthening functional linkages between rural and urban areas through rural development nodes in **Emalangeni**. Rural development nodes or service centre will serve as location points for community facilities serving the local surrounding communities and transport interchange areas between the urban nodes and the rural settlements. Public facilities that will be located within these nodes will include the following:

- Primary and secondary schools;
- Clinics including mobile clinics;



Pension pay points;

Community halls and other community facilities;

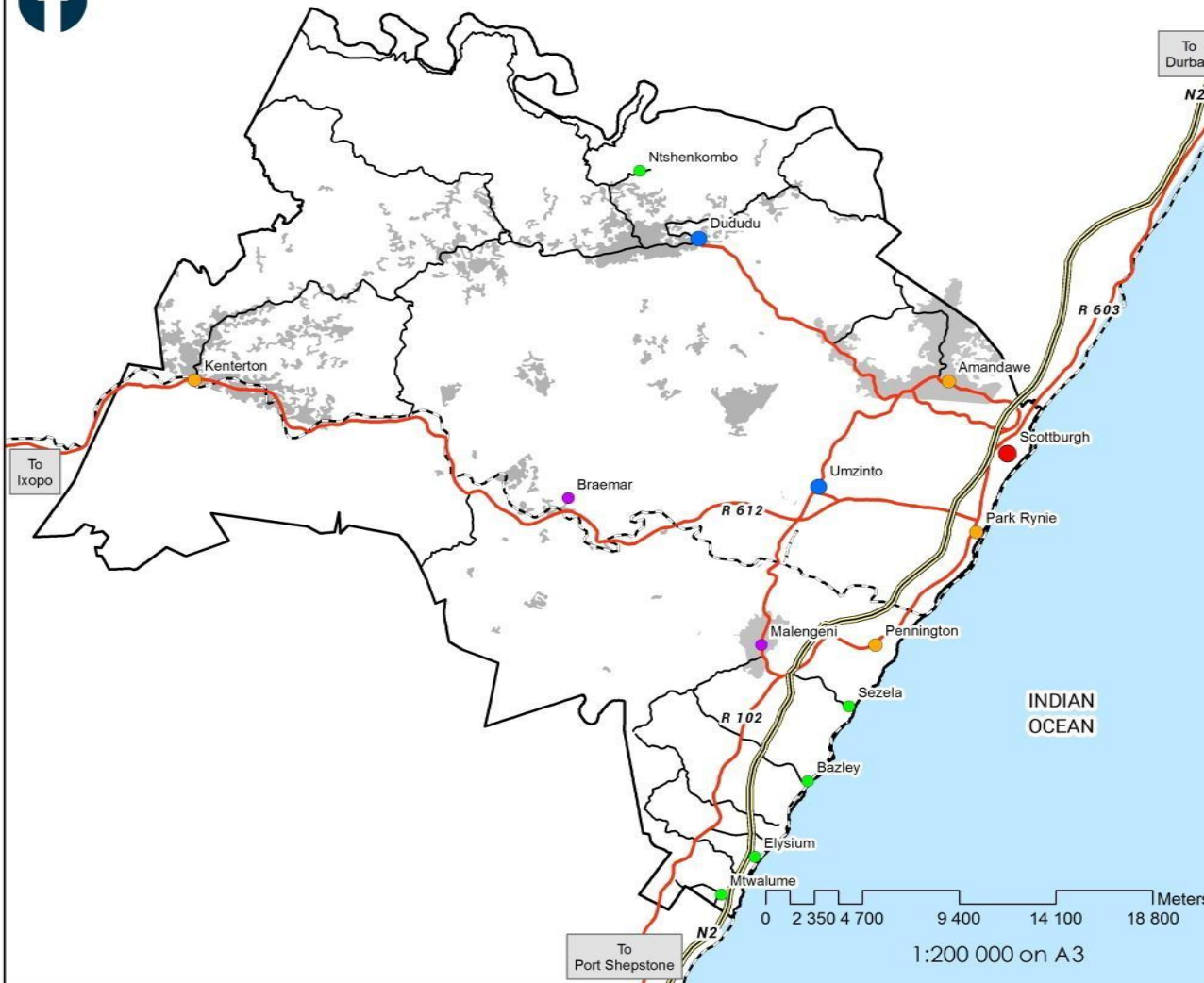
Local convenient and/or neighbourhood shopping facilities; and

SMME trading facilities.

The identification of tertiary nodes was undertaken with the participation of the affected community leaders, particularly traditional councils and ward councillors.

Source of information: Umdoni Municipality SDF  
Vulamehlo Municipality SDF

### UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK CONSOLIDATION HIERARCHY OF NODES



#### Legend

##### Nodes

- Primary Node
- Secondary Node
- Tertiary Node
- Rural Service Centre
- Tourism Node
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Arterial Roads
- Railway Lines
- Study Area
- Settlements

Prepared for:

**UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK  
CONSOLIDATION**

Date: June 2016  
File No.: KZN 007  
Prepared By:

**tshani**  
CONSULTING CC

**Limits of Liability and Warranty  
Disclaimer**

This data is for information purposes only.  
No liability shall devolve upon the local  
authority or its officials through the  
use thereof.

Map 1.2.1.1: Hierarchy of Nodes

## 1.2.2 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;

Development Corridors are identified for spatial and economic planning purposes, as roads associated with the movement of goods and people. The high transportation function creates the opportunity for economic activity to take place along these movement corridors, particularly at junctions. These occur at various levels, from local development corridors along the main streets of the towns or even along rivers, to Regional and Provincial Corridors. Different types of corridors can be distinguished, such as development corridors, movement corridors and cavity corridors.

### 1.2.2.1 Primary Corridor

A primary corridor refers to a densely populated well-travelled route which connects two major centres. The N2 has been identified as a primary transport (regional) corridor. The N2 is a national development corridor, and runs along the coastal part of Umdoni Local Municipality in a north-south direction. It is one of the main national access routes to the provincial economic hub of EThekweni, and links KwaZulu-Natal with the Eastern Cape to the south and Mpumalanga Province to the north. At a provincial level, the N2 corridor links a number of coastal urban centres with

EThekweni. In the Ugu District, this includes Scottburgh, Umzinto (both located within Umdoni Municipality) and Port Shepstone.

Development along the N2 Development Corridor is subject to the rules and regulations of the South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL). The N2 is a national limited access and high speed public transport route. As such, direct access onto this road is limited to the existing interchanges, and this creates opportunities for the location and development of mixed land use nodes in these areas. As such, Umdoni Municipality will promote and facilitate development of mixed land use nodes at key road intersections along the N2 corridor subject to the rules and regulations for development along the national roads.

### 1.2.2.2 Secondary Corridor

A secondary corridor provides the same function as that of the primary, but at a lower intensity. A number of existing roads have been identified as secondary or sub-regional development corridors in view of the opportunities they present for unlocking new development areas. The key existing secondary corridors include the following:

- The P 197/3 Corridor stretches from Amandawe in the north through Umzinto down to Ifafa Glebe in the south. ICT runs through a predominantly rural part of Umdoni including expansive rural settlements and commercial farms. Urban settlement along this corridor occurs in the form of Umzinto Town only. Major development areas along this corridor include the following: Settlements that form part of Amahlongwa Traditional Council

area, which indicates increasing levels of densification along this corridor. These settlements will be upgraded into dense rural human settlements.

- Amandawe which is the focal point for the location of a wide range of community facilities and neighbourhood shops that serves the surrounding settlements.
- Umzinto town which is identified as a target area for urban regeneration and industrial development.
- Emalangen Traditional Council area with potential for the development of small-scale agriculture, particularly sugar cane out grower schemes.
- Development of a tertiary missed land use node in Mkhumbane or Ifafa Glebe should be investigated.
- Ifafa Glebe to the south with potential for the development of urban sustainable human settlements targeting the poor and low-income communities.
- Privately owned land used for extensive production of sugar cane should be protected from settlement.

Development along this corridor should observe the rules and regulations of the Provincial Department of Transport. This includes direct access onto the road and a mandatory building line from the centre of the road.

The R102 Corridor runs in a north-south direction connecting the south of EThekwini with the Umdoni Municipality from Freeland Park in the north through Scottburgh to Sezela/ Mtwalume in the south. It runs along the coast for the majority part and is strongly associated with the South Coast/Ugu tourism. Major development areas along this corridor include the following:

- Regeneration and extension of the Scottburgh CBD from the coast to Galway Street as a means to accommodate additional commercial space. However, there are also various opportunities for infill and redevelopment.
- The TC Robertson conservation area should be developed in a manner that will enable this strategically located site to fulfil its conservation-related intentions in a way that enhances the tourism potential of the Umdoni corridor. It is approximately 29.7 ha in extent and extends inland to the west of the R 102 as far as the N2.
- The Council land on which the Golf Club is developed is an attractive feature of the town and clearly adds address value. As an extensive sea-facing site, of about 40.8 ha in size, represents a highly sought-after re-development opportunity.
- The area to the south of Scottburgh Mall between the N2 and R 102 down to the landing strip should be developed as a mixed land use precinct with a focus on logistics and warehousing to take advantage of the landing strip.
- The landing strip site is too small to be developed further, but nonetheless provides an opportunity for the movement of goods from Umdoni to the Dube Trade Port in EThekwini.
- Development of a mixed land use precinct on the land located between the N2 and R 102 to the west and east respectively, and R 612 to the north and Umzinto River to the south.
- Development of low density residential and golf estates in Pennington and other small settlement to the south thereof.



- Protection and enhancement of agricultural land in areas to the south of Sezela. At this point, the R 102 crosses over the N2 and runs to the west of the N2 into Umzumbe Municipality.

**1.2.2.3 Tourism Corridor**

R 102 is identified as a tourism corridor within Umdoni Municipality.

The tourism sector is one that is extremely important in the Umdoni Municipal area, specifically along the coastal strip. Umdoni is identified as having a competitive advantage in tourism because of its location and natural assets. The main tourism assets include: -

**Beaches:** Scottburgh Beach and its grass-covered banks is one of the main attractions as it has established itself as the popular holiday resort destination for South Africans and foreign dwellers. This destination has more potential to strive as there are many outdoor and water activities such as water slides, surfing and body boarding.

**Golfing:** Along the South Coast, Umdoni is identified as one of the hidden treasures of the Golf Coast. The Golf course has 18 holes and is situated on 200 ha of indigenous coastal forest. It has fauna and flora and magnificent vistas that make it a breath taking experience to explore on the South Coast.

**Caravan Parka and Camp Sites:** Scottburgh caravan parks are privately owned seaside resorts and the municipality owns campsites. These offer abundant information for visitors on water activities available such as rock fishing, scuba diving, min gold and inform of other leisure sites, restaurants, and shops. Swimming pools and fencing at the caravan park have been installed to provide optimum pleasure and security to the holidaymakers and visitors.

**TC Robertson Nature Reserve:** This nature reserve is located just 10 minutes from the centre of Scottburgh and from the main beach area. It has become a popular picnic venue with over 180 species of birds, and bushbuck grey duiker and blue duiker.

**Vernon Crookes Nature reserve** is one of the few attractions located inland. Proclaimed in 1973, the reserve boasts with 56 mammal species, 7 fish species, 23 amphibian species and 33 reptile spies as well as over 300 species of birds. The reserve also has an interesting variety of indigenous flora.

**Croc World:** This tourist attraction was established in 1985 and it is popularly known for its spectacular inland valley views and indigenous trees and plants. It houses a large collection of snakes and showcases endangered other species such as tortoises and is there considered a reptile and bird park.



#### 1.2.2.4 Development Corridor

Park Rynie-Umzinto-Kenterton Development Corridor -The Park Rynie-Umzinto-Kenterton Mixed Land Use Development Corridor is proposed along P 66 between Umzinto Secondary Node and Park Rynie Industrial Node. The area at the intersection of R 612 and the N2 will be developed mainly for light industry, warehousing, office parks, industrial estates and motor-show rooms. Large commercial centres of a regional or sub-regional character will also be accommodated in this area.

Mixed use residential uses will be developed in areas located along the corridor, but away from the nodal points. These will include residential estates, golf estates and medium to high density residential developments. These communities will be planned as large residential estates with sufficient thresholds so support public facilities such as schools, clinics, sports fields, etc.

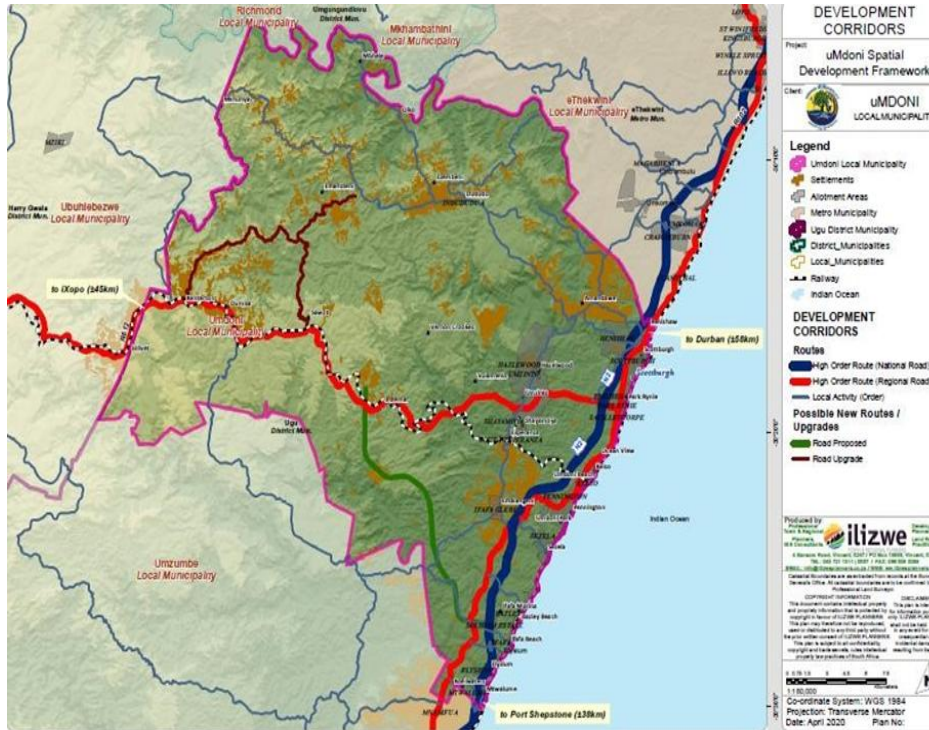
Industrial land accommodating medium impact industry will be located along the southern boundary of the corridor and in the vicinity of Park Rynie. It is important for this type of industry to be located away from tourism oriented and the environmentally sensitive areas. This corridor is of particular importance, as it has the opportunity to develop as major development corridor between Kenterton, Umzinto and Park Rynie.

Dududu Road Development Corridor stretches from Dududu down through to Amandawe and Scottburgh to the east, along the coast. Development along this corridor will focus on the following:

- Consolidation of the existing dense rural settlements in Amandawe into sustainable rural human settlements.
- Development of Amandawe Node into a mixed land use node that serves the surrounding communities.
- Unlocking land for the development of a mixed land use node at the intersection of the N2 and Dududu Road. Development of this node will not only take advantage of the N2 Corridor, but will also integrate Amandawe and Scottburgh spatially.

East-West Axis – A number of provincial and district roads runs in an east-west direction to complete the multi-directional grid in Umdoni Municipality. These roads are classified and differently and perform different functions as part of the access grid. P22 links Umzinto with Park Rynie and eventually Scottburgh through R102. The municipality will promote and facilitate development of a mixed land use corridor along this road with the intersection of this road with the N2 as the focus point. In the long term, this will result in a continuous urban development linking Umzinto, Park Rynie and Scottburgh. P188 runs between Amandawe and Scottburgh and links the Shadow Corridor with the N2 and R102. A substantial portion of this road runs through dense rural settlements thus limiting the potential for mixed use development. However, nodal development is proposed where this road intersects with the Shadow Corridor. Potential for limited light industrial development at the

intersection of this road with the N2 should also be investigated. Development along this road will integrate Amandawe.



### 1.3 Urban Edges

An “urban edge” is normally used to define the limit of urban built up areas and enables limitations to high capacity infrastructure provision. As part of the effort to consolidate the urban areas and achieve a more compact town, the Spatial Development Framework proposes that an Urban Edge be introduced to all nodal areas. The urban

Edge is a distinguish line that serves to manage, direct and control urban expansion.

The Urban Edge will be used to:

- Contain Urban Sprawl
- Protect significant environments and resources
- Re-orientate Growth Expectations
- Densify built environments
- Restructure growth
- Rationalize service delivery area

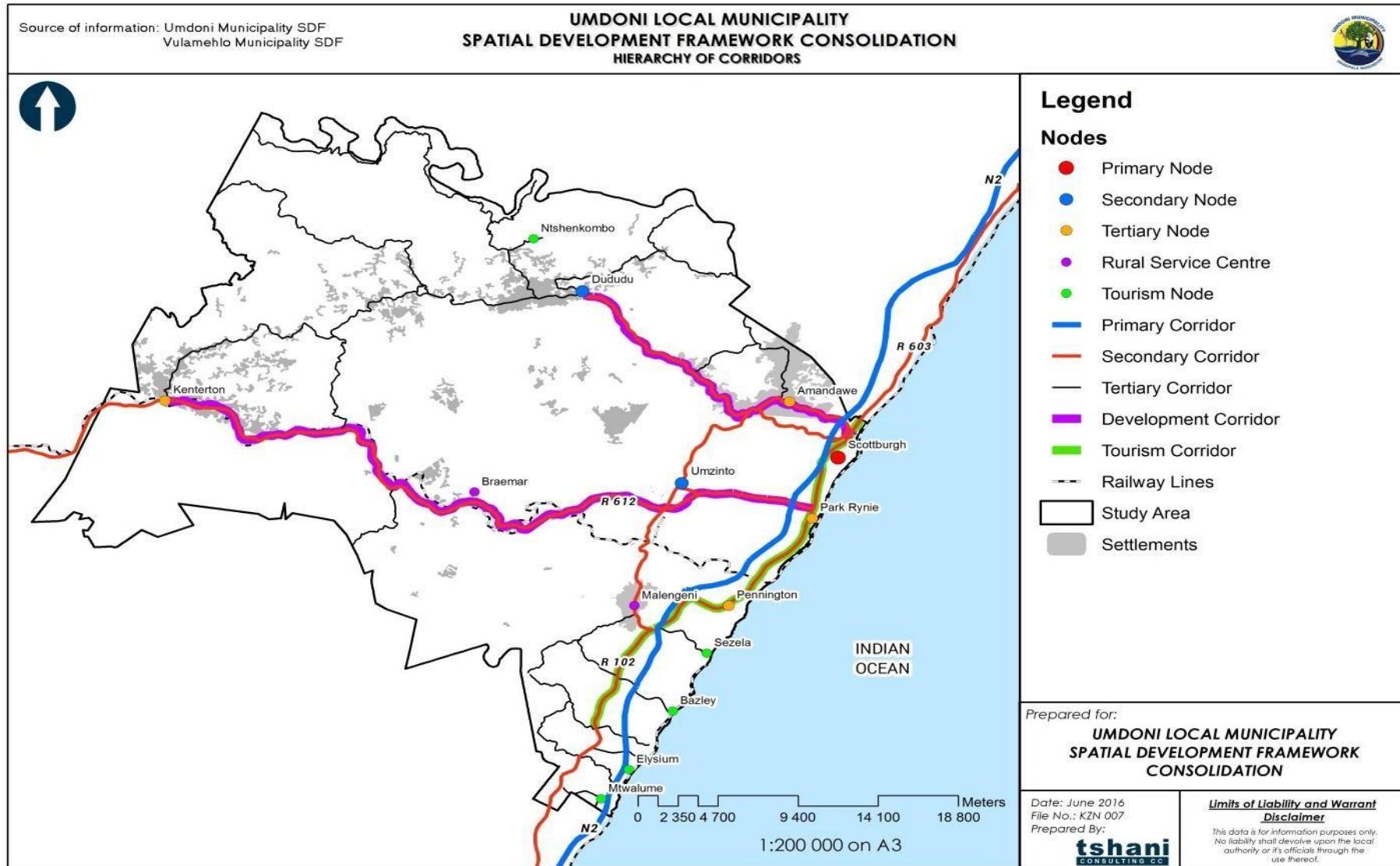
Urban Edges were delineated by analysing and utilising the Precinct Plans Conceptual Frameworks which were prepared for each major area. The urban edges include existing and proposed developments of the area. Map 1.3.1 depicts the urban edges of Umdoni Municipality.

### 1.4 Broad Land Use and Cover

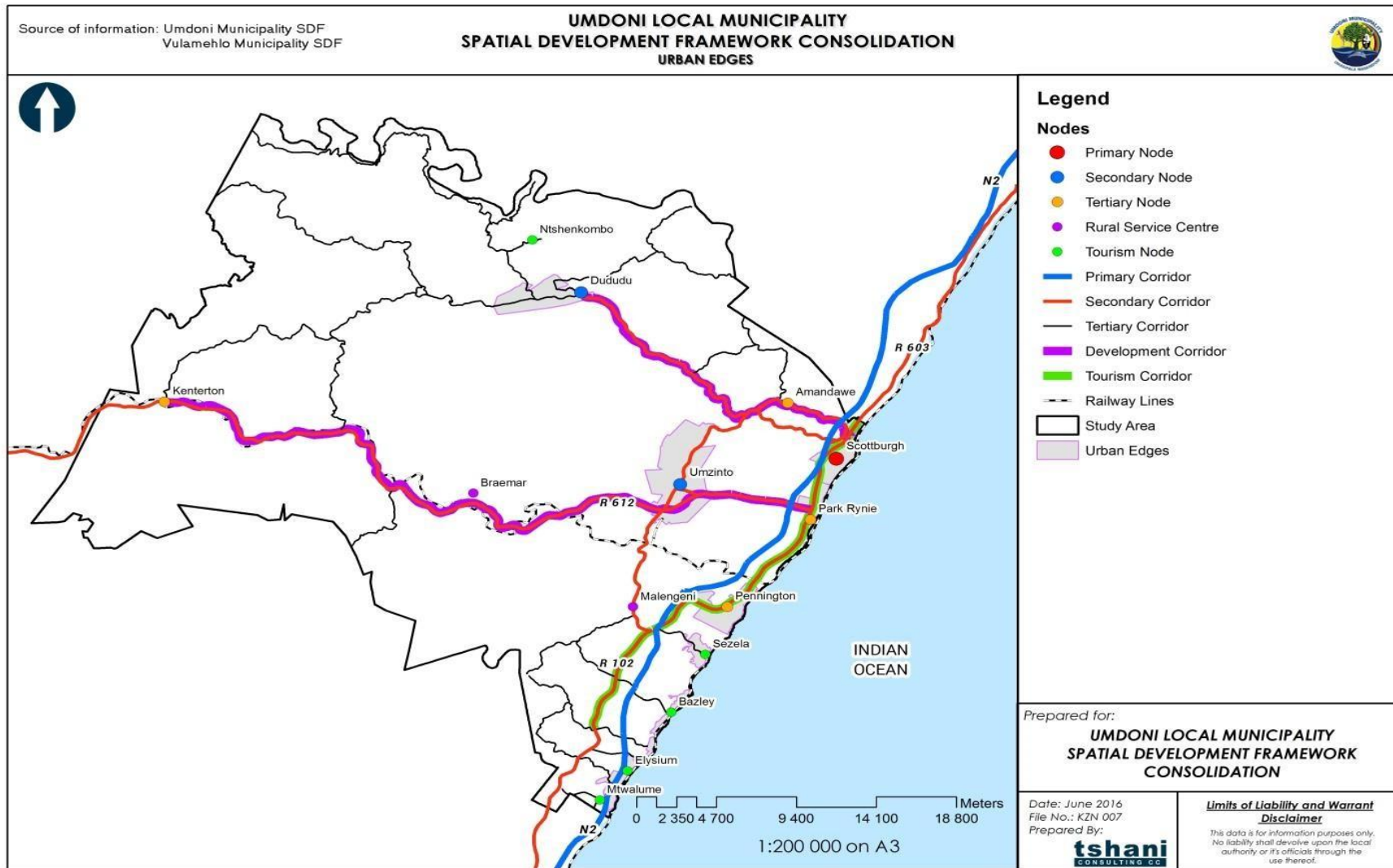
The land cover in rural areas of Umdoni comprises predominantly sugar cane, bananas and commercial forestry. The majority of the remaining area is under formal and informal urban development. There are limited areas of indigenous vegetation interspersed in the commercial crop lands. The majority of the rural areas of Umdoni Municipality appear to be under sugar cane production. There are relatively small areas of commercial forestry or plantation, particularly in the south of the Municipality. Banana production also occupies a relatively small area of the municipality.



Map 1.2.2.1: Development Corridors



Map 1.3.1: Urban Edges







## 1.5 Land Ownership

According to the cadastral data obtained from the municipality, the municipality had approximately 10 325 land parcels. The data does not contain information about parcel type, for instance, the classification between Farm Portions, Ervens or Alienated Land. The land parcels within the Municipality are recorded in Table 1.5.1 below.

**Table 6: RECORD OF LAND PARCELS WITHIN MUNICIPALITY**

No.	Parcel Type	No. of Parcels	Area (Ha)	Percentage
1	E	10 328	5 199.14	4%
2	FP	1575	133 606.29	94%
3	USL	11	2 126.01	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>11 914</b>	<b>140 931.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

The audit conducted by the municipality reveals that the large area of the municipality comprises farms covering the land area of approximately 171065 Ha.

### 1.5.1 Land Ownership and Registration Status

According to the audit, the municipality comprises mostly privately owned land (approximately 69 180,80 Ha – 49,09%), followed by ITB land (approximately 30 535.67Ha – 21,67%). unknown land (approximately 22 828.39 Ha – 16, 20%), state

land (including unalienated state land (approximately 17989.75 Ha – 12, 76%). The municipality comprises the least percentage of land ownership. The ownership of municipal land consists of properties that are owned by Ugu District and some by Hibiscus Coast Municipality (now Ray Nkonyeni Municipality).

The unknown properties represent properties that are not registered with the Deeds Office. However, it can be safely assumed that unregistered land is most likely to be some form of state land, mainly under the ownership of The Province of KwaZulu Natal, Department of Rural and Land Reform and some under the Traditional Authority land.

Approximately 112 properties that are not registered are under land claims processes. Approximately 928 properties in Ifafa Glebe may be under the ownership of the Province of KwaZulu Natal similar to the other properties within this Township. These properties fall under the General Plan, 2724/2002, 1051/2003, and 323/2003. However, there are no ownership records found from the Deeds Office. The Province of KwaZulu Natal can be approached to confirm the status of ownership for these properties.

In addition, approximately 400 properties within Farm Ifafa No.8319 need to be confirmed with Department of Rural Development and Land Reform as they originate from the parent farm owned by then Regional and Land Affairs Department. However, there is no record of ownership of the subdivided portions from the Deeds Office, but it can be safely assumed to be in the ownership of some form of state.



As such, of the 2501 properties that are unregistered/unknown, 1328 are likely to be owned by the State, this constitutes approximately 2538.99Ha of unaccounted State Land. In addition, the ownership of a portion of the subdivided land of AMAHLANGWA MISSION RESERVE 8317 which fall under Traditional Authority area could not be confirmed, as there were no records from Deeds Office. This constitutes approximately 1009.43ha of Tribal Land.

**Table 7: LAND OWNERSHIP STATUS**

No.	Parcel Type	No. of Parcels	Area (Ha)	Percentage
1	Private	7 448	69 180.80	49.09%
2	ITB	17	30 535.67	21.67%
3	Unknown	2 501	22 828.39	16.20%
4	State	1 734	15 863.74	11.26%
5	USL	11	2 126.01	1.51%
6	Municipality	203	396.83	0.28%
<b>Total</b>		<b>11 914</b>	<b>140 931.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 1.5.2 Land Reform

Umdoni Local Municipality forms part of the Ugu District Municipality. As is the case throughout much of South Africa, land reform in Ugu District Municipality has been slow. This has been attributed to the high number of Restitution Claims existing in the district and limitations on capacity in the Commission dealing with Restitution.

Trends in Umdoni Local Municipality appear to be similar to those in the District; that is few of the Restitution Claims have been settled. A limited number of Redistribution Claims have been made in Umdoni Local Municipality the majority of which have been settled through the Ugu Land Affairs’ office. Land Reform claims taking place in Umdoni Local Municipality comprise of two products, land Restitution and land Redistribution. There are currently 74 Restitution claims making up 91% of all claims in the municipality. Of the 74 Restitution claims, only four have been settled while the remainder are processed and gazetted.

Concerning Redistribution claims, six of the seven have been completed with the land having been settled in most cases since 2003. In all of the seven redistribution claims, the land was settled under the Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme and is under sugarcane cultivation. The total area in the municipality under land reform is 4071.274 hectares. This equates to 17% of the total land area of Umdoni Local Municipality. Those areas under Restitution claims account for 3358.954 hectares with the size of the individual claims varying from 1311.202 hectares to 0.041 hectares. Of the total land area under Restitution claims 1456.974 hectares or 43% has been settled. The Redistribution claims make up the remaining 712.32 hectares of which 681.045 hectares have been settled. It should be noted that there are a number of Land Redistribution projects that border Umdoni Local Municipality in the west but exist within the former Vulamehlo Local Municipality.

The majority of land reform claims in Umdoni Local Municipality exist inland of the N2 highway towards the south of the municipality. The exception is five Restitution Claims with a total area of 221.7 Hectares on the Umdoni – eThekweni border. This area is bisected by the N2. Inland of the N2 Restitution Claims exist in the South of the municipality near the Umzumbe Local Municipal Border. Land use in the area is dominated by sugarcane cultivation with small pockets of forest and plantations.

Further north, running along the border of former Vulamehlo Local Municipality, are two Restitution claims one of which is for 1311.202 hectares, the largest claim in the municipal area. The land use in these areas is predominantly commercial sugarcane. The seven Redistribution Claims in Umdoni Local Municipality exist on the borders of Umdoni and Umzumbe. As stated in the 'Extent of Land Reform section' (above) as one moves north there are numerous Redistribution Claims in Vulamehlo Local Municipality that border on Umdoni Local Municipality.

Land reform is taking place in Umdoni Local Municipality using two products, Land Restitution and Land Redistribution. In the case of Land Redistribution, the Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme has been used.

Potential difficulties arise when land reform takes place on commercial agricultural land as is the case in Umdoni Local Municipality. Cases of land reform being implemented without sufficient planning are common, with a lack of post-settlement support making commercial farming unviable (Sisonke Area Based Plan, 2007).

Commercial agriculture is an important sector of Umdoni economy and has been identified as critical in stimulating economic development. Poor planning, lack of post settlement support and the slow implementation of land reform is likely to impact

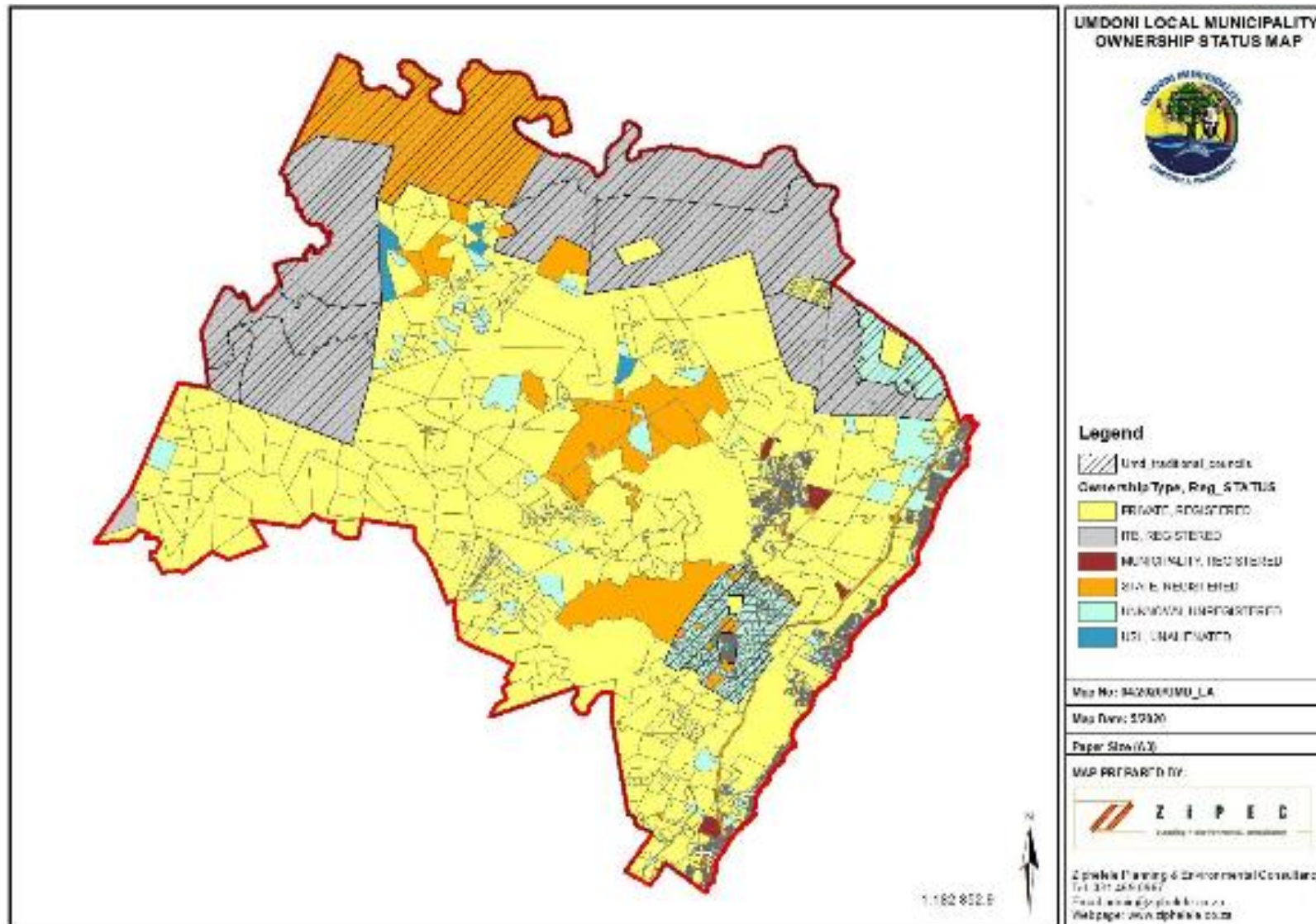
negatively on the agricultural sector, the local economy and as a result the broader community. This is particularly pertinent to Restitution roll out in KwaZulu-Natal and given the fact that 14% of the land area of Umdoni is under claim; this could have negative long-term implications for commercial agriculture.

The potential effect of land reform on the natural environment of Umdoni will only become apparent in the longer term. This largely depends upon the land use planned for each property included in a land claim and the commitment to that plan in post project support by the beneficiaries and implementing agencies.

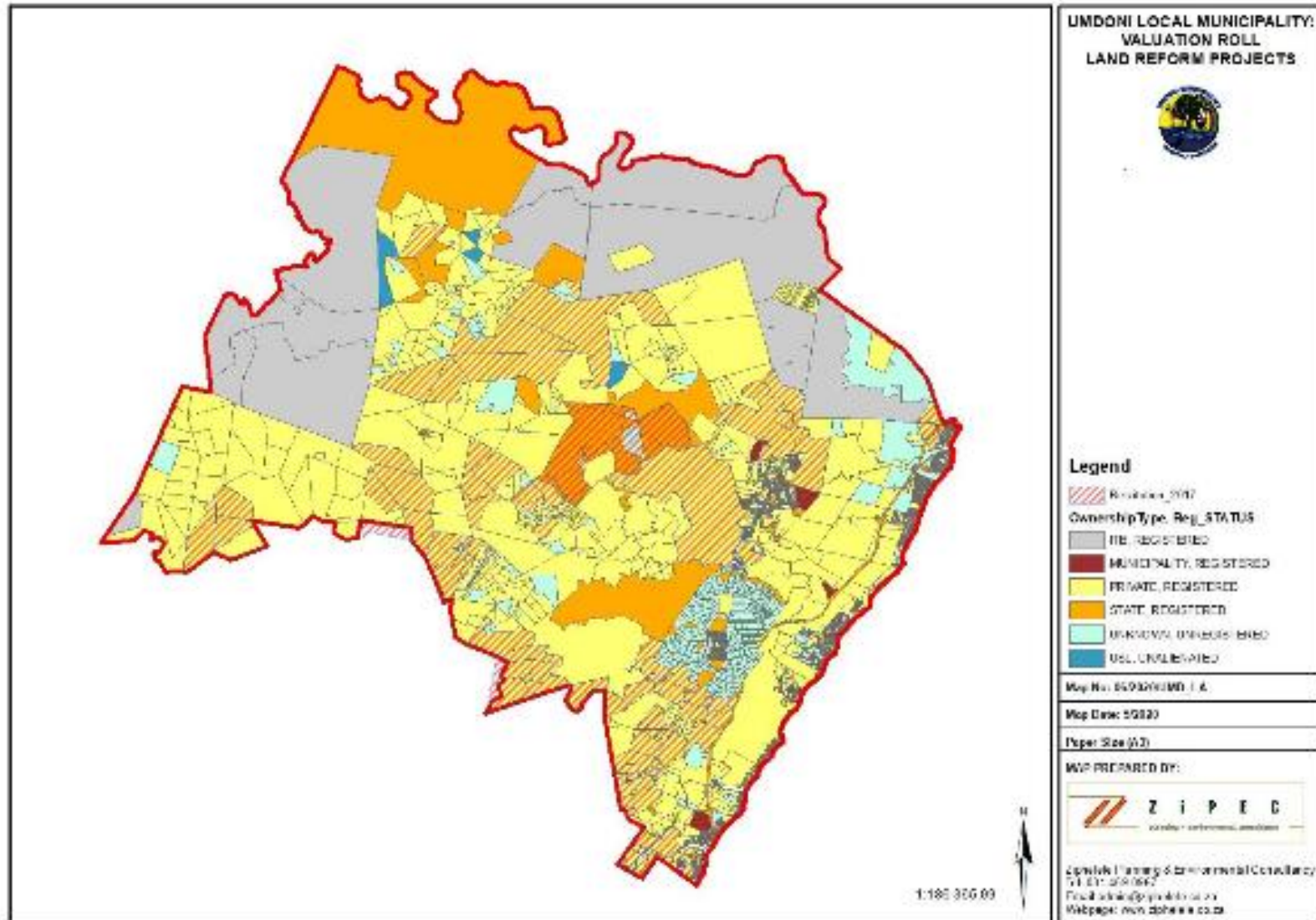
### 1.5.3 Land Capability

The majority of cultivable land in Umdoni, which is not under alternative forms of development, is already under commercial agricultural production. The majority of the cultivable area is under sugar production relatively small areas of land are being used for commercial timber and banana production. Traditional areas will be characterised by mixed use including smallholder cane production. There may be land available in traditional areas, which could be considered for commercial agricultural expansion; the opportunities for expansion of existing areas of land under agriculture appear limited. Farming methods associated with the different crops produced will determine the impact of agriculture on the surface and ground water in each of the catchments, pollution from fertilisers, top soil loss and siltation of estuaries at river mouths.

Map 1.5.1.1: Land Ownership and Registration Status



Map 1.5.2.1: Land Reform Projects and Land Ownership Overlay





## 1.6 Environmental Analysis

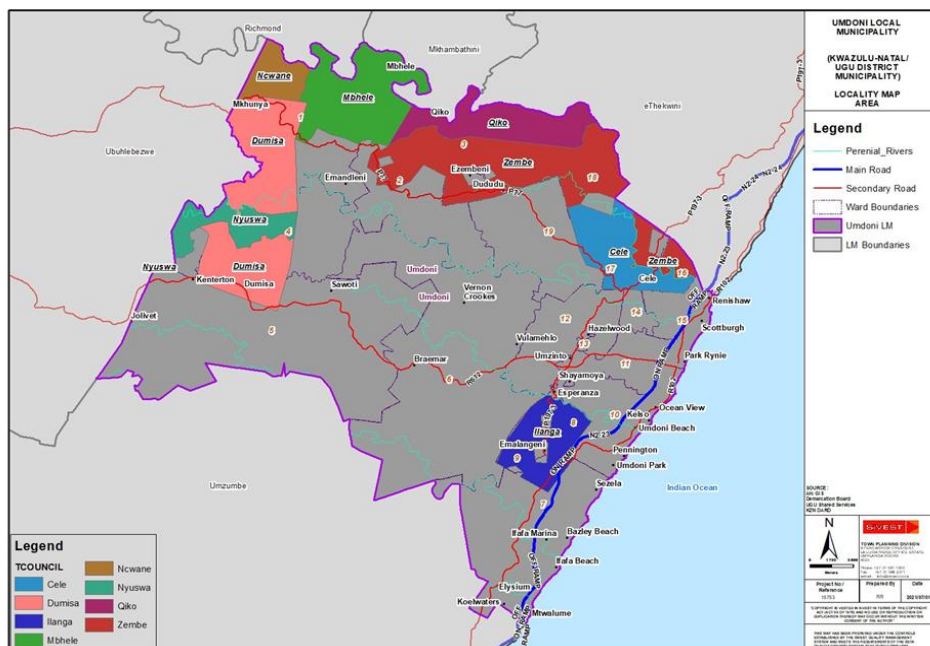
In recognizing and to give attention to the requirements of The Bill of Rights, Umdoni Municipality undertook an environmental evaluation and planning process known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA – during 2021.

The intention of the SEA is to support the planning and decision making process to ensure development and land transformation activities are undertaken in a sustainable manner. In addition, it is hoped that the SEA will assist the competent authorities in their ability to accelerate the decision making process surrounding applications for authorisation.

The areas of concern for Umdoni LM, which are focused on are as follows:

- Impacts of climate change including increased flooding and sea level rise;
- River health – Largely attributed to poor water quality as a result of agricultural runoff, erosion, untreated effluent and sewer discharges;
- Loss and decrease in the functionality of wetlands through environmental degradation. Wetlands may be used for wrong purposes instead of their natural recycling and cleaning services;
- Coastal and Marine management. Problems include: exploitation of marine resources, dune erosion, encroachments and destruction of vegetation within the admiralty reserve, lack of coastal and estuary management plans. Sewer and effluent discharges onto the beaches via Stormwater outfalls. It must be noted that 10km of Umdoni coastline falls within a Marine Protected Area;

- Deforestation – Unsustainable harvesting of indigenous vegetation for domestic purposes and destruction of coastal forest as a result of urban sprawl and poor agricultural practices;
- Loss of valuable Coastal Grasslands – Loss due to poor land management, development and agriculture;
- Invasive alien species pose one of the greatest risks to biodiversity. It is estimated that over 30% of Umdoni open spaces have been severely invaded;
- Loss of habitat- The rapid transformation in Umdoni over the three past decades has substantially reduced the habitat of fauna and flora;
- Decrease in species diversity; - Land use planning without a formal plan that identifies the areas that are suitable for development and the areas that must be protected for the conservation of natural assets; and
- In the absence of sound environmental decision-making, the risk associated with environmental degradation, climate change and natural disasters remain strong.



The coastal belt is characterised by urban formal development and is more developed with economic nodes of different hierarchies while the interior has sparsely populated housing typologies with less development. The hinterland is further characterized by steep topography which has resulted in substantially less development. The northern part of the municipality is largely characterized by protected and conservation worthy areas. There are no economic nodes in the hinterland except for the small town of Umzinto. Also in the hinterland is the Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve which serves as a tourist attraction as well as home to a number of rare species and indigenous forests and extensive grasslands.

### 1.6.1 Climate/Air Quality

The Umdoni Municipality has a favourable climate. Its bio-climate profile is suitable for certain type of agricultural production, for example sugarcane and timber production. The majority of households within the municipality have access to electricity in-house either via a prepaid meter or conventional meter which accounts for combined 76% of households. While 19% of households have no access to electricity. The remaining 5% of households derive electricity using other alternatives measures, including households connected to other source which a household is either paying or not paying for, generator or are connected via other sources.

#### Status of Air Quality

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

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

According to the Ugu District Air Quality Management Plan, the following activities are indicated as the main sources of air pollution within Umdoni municipality, namely:-

- Illovo Sugar Limited Sezela
- CBS Fibreglass
- FIBROX CC
- Clifton Treated Timber
- Crookes Brothers Limited

**Biomass Burning**

Biomass burning is an important source of emissions. Sugarcane burning, arson fires (uncontrolled burning of sugar cane and natural vegetation) and controlled burning of natural vegetation are the main types of biomass burning that occur at the Umdoni Municipality. The practice of burning sugarcane prior to harvesting is common in the area, and occurs predominantly in the late winter and early summer months. Sugar cane fires emit large volumes of particulate matter, ranging from coarse smut that deposit on surfaces and is a nuisance, to fine inhalable particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>). Gases emitted include CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs. Uncontrolled burning has been identified as an air pollution issue by the Umdoni municipality.

**Energy used for lighting in households of within the municipality**

An alternative energy project initiated in the Umdoni Local Municipality aims to replace the use of paraffin and firewood in rural households and informal settlement with the use of biofuel gel. This project has been successful with approximately 200 beneficiaries, the

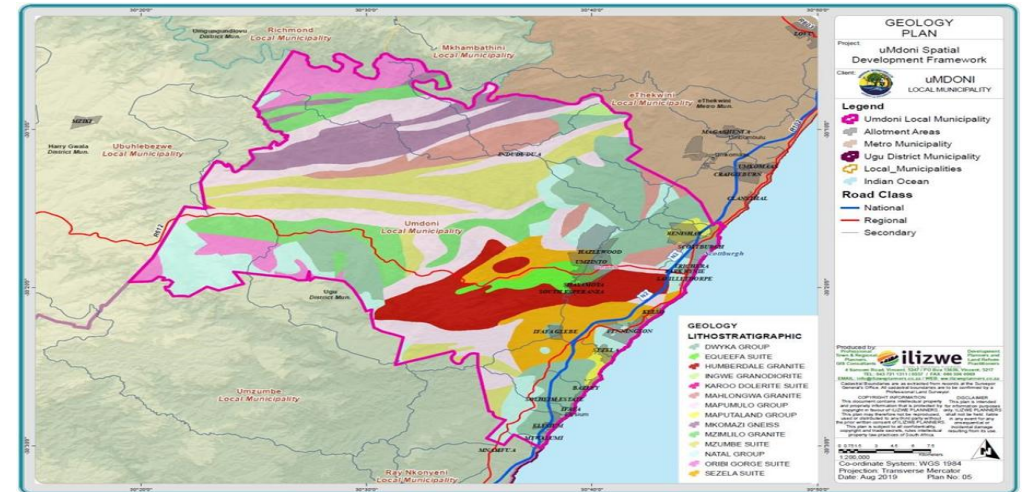
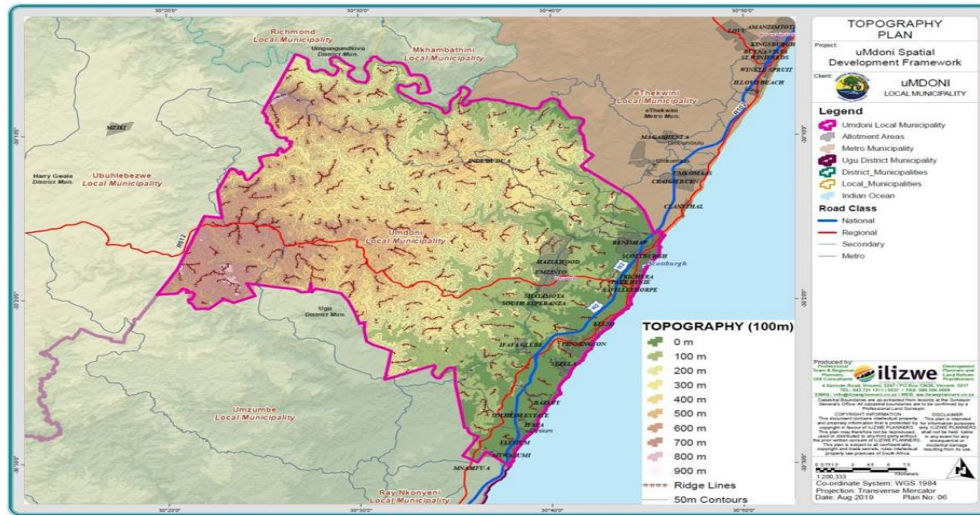
project started in 2021/2012 financial year to date. The selling of carbon credits to purchase the biofuel gels has implications for climate change. The biofuel project is an example of how reliance on fuels such as wood and paraffin associated with air pollutants such as PM, VOCs and SO<sub>2</sub> can be reduced.

**Ambient monitoring within the UGU district**





### 1.6.2 Topography & Geology



The geology of the Umdoni Local Municipality comprises four solid geology types, namely:

- Arenite:** This is a sedimentary rock with similar characteristics to sandstone which is found scattered along the coastline and also cross the north-east and south-west sectors of the study area.
- Gneiss:** This occurs across much of the study area and is an excellent founding material.
- Shale:** The occurrence of shale is restricted to the north-eastern boundary of the study area, near the town of Renishaw. This rock type has a tendency to break down after exposure to the atmosphere and as such is not suitable for construction.
- Tillite:** This occurs along the north-east boundary of the study area, as well as along the southern boundary and is an excellent founding material.

### Waste Management

Umdoni Local municipality is responsible for waste management within its area of jurisdiction. The Umdoni Municipality has the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), which is implemented by the municipality. The IWMP is attached as Annexure to the IDP. Waste services are one of the key service delivery areas of the municipality, with services rendered in the form of refuse collection from residential and business premises as well as supplying a basic service to rural areas by strategically placing large skips into which the communities can place their waste; these skips are then removed to the licensed landfill. Other waste management requirements consist of maintaining the formal town areas clean as well as the management of the landfill as per its permitted requirements.



The Waste management plan puts measures in place to provide a more effective and efficient waste management service thereby reducing operational costs and improving service delivery. A significant part of the municipal budget is allocated to waste related services and this is likely to increase. It is therefore imperative to state that the Umdoni Municipality has taken measures to reduce the costs of waste disposal by implementing plans to promote recycling and reuse – adopting the cradle-to-cradle philosophy.

### Recycling initiative

The municipality has signed an MOU with UMDONOMUHLE & HLC PACKWORLD. The ultimate aim of the Municipality with regards to implementation of a recycling initiative is for the protection of the environment and public health by reducing the ever increasing volumes of waste being generated by developing societies, as well as reducing the amount of natural resources necessary for the manufacture of any product. The Municipality has not made much progress in relation to recycling having only two recycling depots around one being at Pennington and the other at the Humberdale landfill site. This has been a growing call for solid waste recycling programme from the environmental management fraternity within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction and a strong advocacy from the National Environmental Affairs Department for minimisation of waste stream and avoidance of the generation of waste wherever possible.

The Municipality has also been inundated by proposals for implementation of recycling programmes from community based organisation, non-governmental organisations and private institutions. The implementation of the recycling initiative within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction was included in the IDP Implementation Plan. Implementation / initiation of a Solid Waste Recycling Programme by its very nature requires a collaborative effort from the

Government, Community, academia, research institutions and private sector. Furthermore, it involves multi-dimensional implementation avenues.

### Proposed establishment of transfer station.

The Municipality has identified the land that may be suitable for the storing and sorting general waste for the purposes of recycling and recovery. The identified land has a zoning that does not accommodate the proposed activity or use which then necessitate the rezoning of the site. The identified land is formally described as Erf 31 Umzinto.

#### The proposed site development and activities on site will include, inter alia:

- I. The storage of waste for recycling purposes;
- II. The sorting, grinding, crushing, screening and baling of general waste at a waste facility that has an operational area that is 72m<sup>2</sup> will take place. The building footprint is approximately 900m<sup>2</sup> with associated facilities such as, offices, ablution, canteen, tipping areas, recycling stations, temporary waste storage (to be kept in skip bins), weighbridge, etc.
- III. Workers at a transfer station will sort the garbage dropped off by delivery trucks. Items that aren't accepted at local landfills, such as batteries or other hazardous items will be removed and reloaded onto trucks to be taken to a final destination;
- IV. Weighbridge: all waste will be recorded and reported to SAWIS; V. Ablution facilities; and VI. Operational offices.

It is anticipated that the amount of waste that will go to the facility per day is approximately 20tons. This is based on the fact that the municipal landfill receives approximately 1000 tonnes/ pm. Therefore, it is estimated that recyclable material for the proposed project will be approximately 40% (400tonnes/pm) of the current waste that is received within the landfill.

This translates to approximately 20tonnes per day. Base on the extent of the operational area and the amount of waste that is anticipated to go to this facility per day, the proposed activity does not trigger an environmental authorisation. However, the facility will be registered to SAWIS and waste will be recorded according to the Norms and Standards.

### Coastal Management

Coastal Municipalities such as Umdoni have in terms of sections 20, 25, 34 & 48 of the ICMA specific responsibilities with regard to coastal access land; the establishment of coastal setback lines and the incorporation of this line onto maps that form part of the municipal zoning scheme; the preparation and adoption of both coastal and estuarine management plans.

The Integrated Coastal Management Act - Act 24 of 2008 that became effective in 2009 – stipulates to:

- The establishment of a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in the Republic, including norms, standards and policies, in order to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, and maintain the natural attributes of coastal landscapes and seascapes, and to ensure that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable;

- to define rights and duties in relation to coastal areas; to determine the responsibilities of organs of state in relation to coastal areas;
- to prohibit incineration at sea;
- to control dumping at sea, pollution in the coastal zone, inappropriate development of the coastal environment and other adverse effects on the coastal environment;
- to give effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.

The coastal protection zone is established for enabling the use of land that is adjacent to coastal public property or that plays a significant role in a coastal ecosystem to be managed, regulated or restricted in order to —

- a) Protect the ecological integrity, natural character and the economic, social and aesthetic value of coastal public property;
- b) Avoid increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards in the coastal zone;
- c) Protect people, property and economic activities from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise;
- d) Maintain the natural functioning of the littoral active zone;
- e) Maintain the productive capacity of the coastal zone by protecting the ecological integrity of the coastal environment; and
- f) Make land near the seashore available to organs of state and other authorised persons for (i) performing rescue operations; or (ii) temporarily depositing objects and materials washed up by the sea or tidal waters.



An estuarine management plan may form an integral part of a provincial coastal municipal coastal management programme.

In terms of section 20 (1) a municipality in whose area coastal access land falls, must amongst other duties, control the use of, and activities on, that land; maintain that land so as to ensure that the public has access to the relevant coastal public property; ensure that the provision and use of coastal access land and associated infrastructure do not cause adverse effects to the environment; describe or otherwise indicate all coastal access land in any municipal coastal management programme and in any municipal spatial development framework prepared in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.

In terms of section 25 (1) An MEC must in regulations published in the Gazette establish or change coastal set back lines after consulting with any local municipality within whose area of jurisdiction the coastal set-back line is, or will be, situated. Such setback lines are so delineated to, inter alia, protect the coastal protection zone; to protect coastal public property, private property and public safety; preserve the aesthetic values of the coastal zone; prohibit or restrict the building, erection, alteration or extension of structures that are wholly or partially seaward of that coastal set-back line. Further, a local municipality within whose area of jurisdiction a coastal set-back line has been established must delineate the coastal set-back line on a map or maps that form part of its zoning scheme in order to enable the public to determine the position of the set-back line in relation to existing cadastral boundaries.

In terms of section 40 (1) A coastal municipality must, within four years of the commencement of this Act, prepare and adopt a municipal coastal management programme for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality; must review any programme adopted by it at least once every five years and when necessary, amend the programme.

In terms of section 34 a coastal municipality may prepare and adopt an estuarine management plan that should address the protection and any required rehabilitation of estuaries that occur within the Municipality's boundaries. Such a plan must be consistent with the national estuarine management protocol and the national coastal management programme and with the applicable provincial coastal management programme and municipal coastal management programme. An estuarine management plan may form an integral part of a provincial coastal municipal coastal management programme.

### 1.6.3 River / Estuary

The quality of the water in most rivers within the Umdoni Municipality is poor creating unsuitable habitats for aquatic organisms and presenting a possible health risk to rural communities that depend on such rivers for their water supply. This degradation / pollution of our rivers is largely attributed to agricultural runoff, erosion, contamination by waste and untreated effluent and sewer discharges.

A rehabilitation plan ensures programs/ projects are in place that prevents negative impacts on rivers/estuaries; projects could include clearing of alien invasive vegetation in rivers, preventing waste from entering the system and improving



biodiversity. Improved functionality of these riverine systems will assist in combating climate change and the supply of free goods and services such as carbon sequestration and flood attenuation etc.

The estuaries and the condition thereof are depicted in the table below: -

**Table 8:UMDONI ESTUARIES AND CONDITIONS**

Name	Type	Health
Ifafa	Temporarily closed estuary	Good
Mdesingane	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Mkumbane	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Mpambanyoni	Temporarily closed estuary	Poor
Mtwalume	Temporarily closed estuary	Poor
Mvuzi	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Mzimayi	Temporarily closed estuary	Poor
Umzinto	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair
Sezela	Temporarily closed estuary	Fair

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008 as amended by Act 36 of 2014) (ICMA) was developed, in part, for this purpose and to facilitate the sustainable use and management of South Africa’s coastline and estuarine resources.

The ICMA requires that estuaries within South Africa be managed in a co-ordinated and efficient manner, and in accordance with the National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP). This forms the basis for requiring the development of Estuarine Management Plans (EMP).

The municipality had developed four Estuarine Management Plan namely:

- uMtwalume
- IFAFA
- Umphambanyoni
- Umuziwezinto

### Estuarine Management Plans

Estuaries are recognised as particularly vulnerable and dynamic ecosystems, which require specific care in the planning and control of activities related to their use and management.

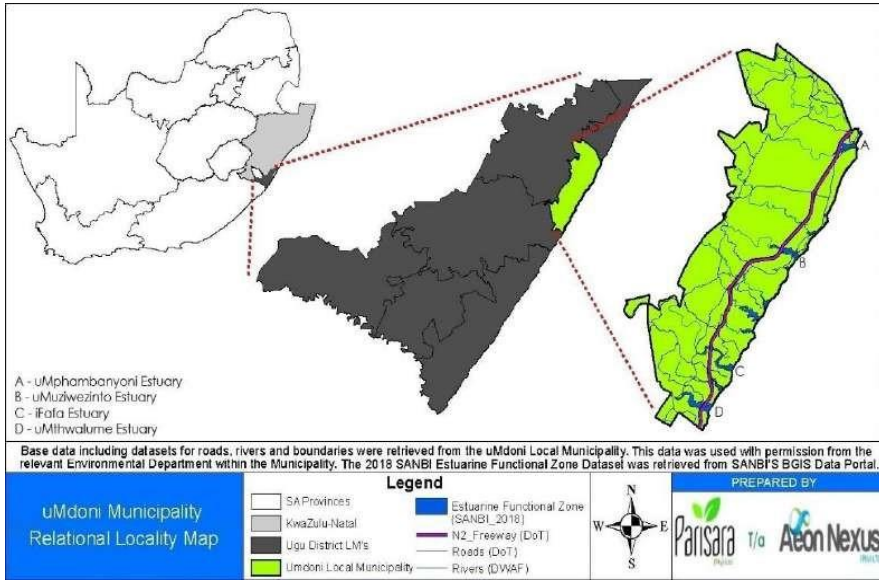
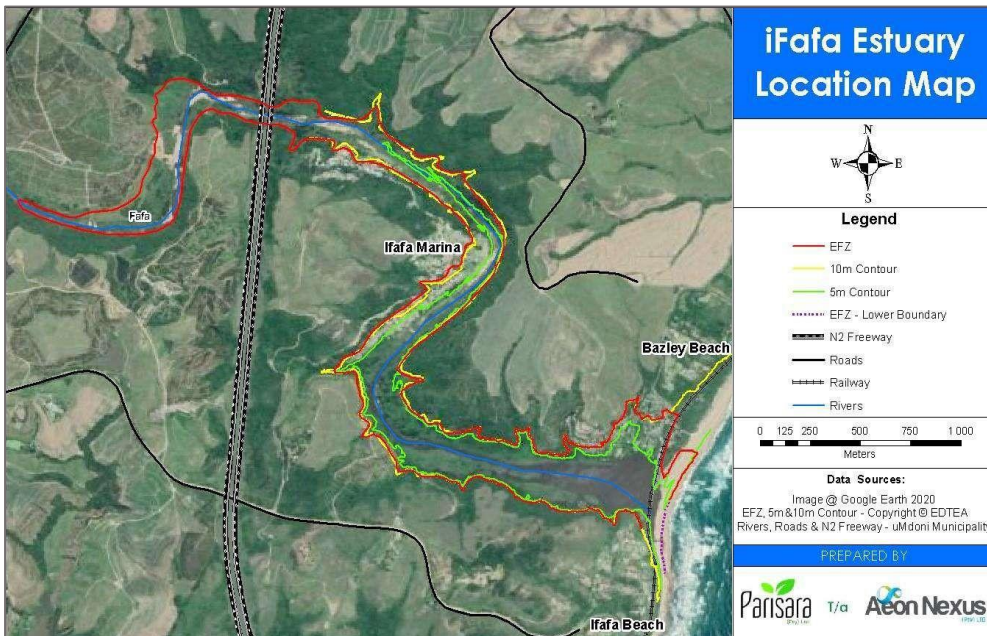
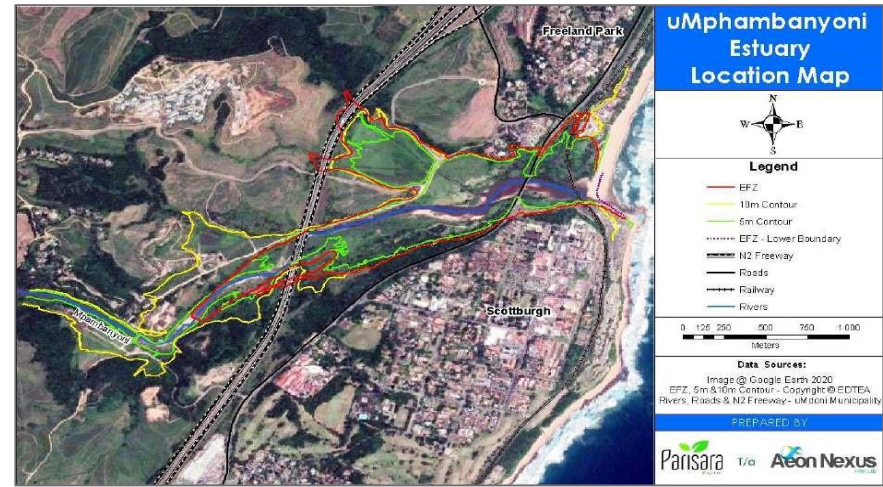


Figure1: The geographical boundaries of the iFafa Estuary showing the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) 5m contour and 10m contour



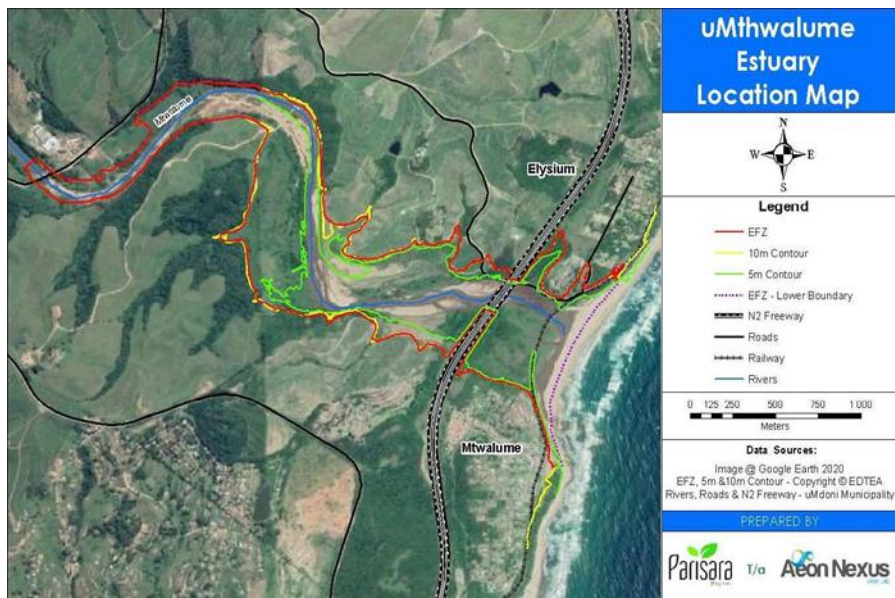


Figure 2: The geographical boundaries of the uMphambanyoni Estuary representing the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ), 5m contour and 10m contour

Figure 3: The geographical extent of the uMthwalume Estuary as delineated by the EFZ

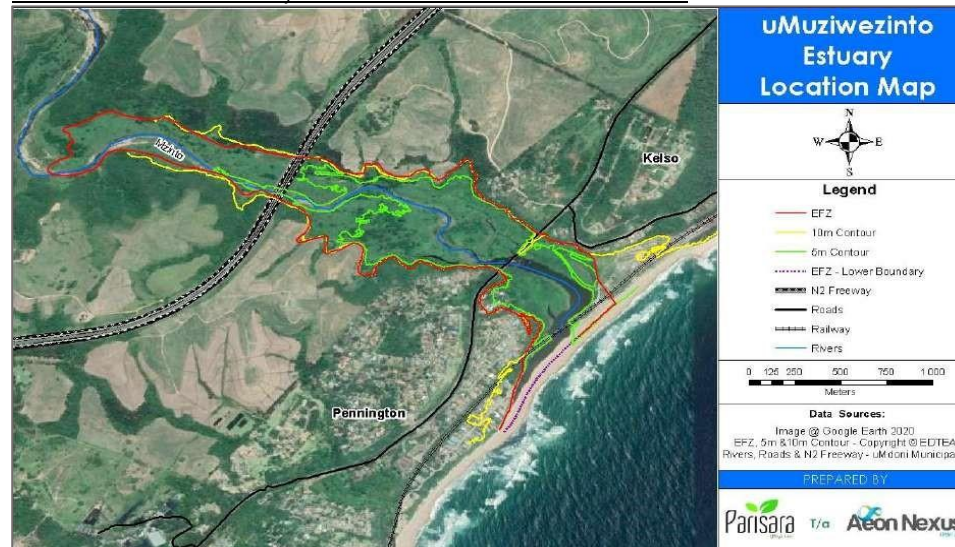


Figure 4: The geographical boundaries of the uMuziwezinto Estuary showing the Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) 5m contour and 10m contour



#### 1.6.4 Environmental Management Framework

The National Environmental Management Act (1998) provides for the development and adoption of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF). EMF is a study of the biophysical and socio-cultural systems of a geographically defined area to reveal where specific land uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land. Such an EMF is being developed by the Ugu District Municipality and will greatly benefit the Umdoni Municipality, however with the review of the Umdoni Strategic Environmental Assessment that will be adopted by June 2024 would assist and guide the municipality in developing its own Environmental Management Framework.

#### Environmental management Structures.

The municipality has active Environmental structures to the following forums:

- **Municipal portfolio Committee** -sits on a monthly basis where the environmental activities that are conducted are presented to the committee.
- **Invasive Alien Forum**-Sits quarterly. The Forum discusses progress on alien invasive control plans developed by the municipality.
- **Biodiversity forum**- sits on a quarterly basis, Issues discussed in this Forum entail encroachments, harvesting of straritza seeds etc
- **Environmental Education and awareness forum**-sits monthly  
Report back on all events that may have taken place as well as support from other sector departments who deal with environmental issues are some of the issues discussed in this forum

D8: The Umdoni municipality have five ski boat lodge site that promotes fishing commercial and private: These Ski boats are as follows:

- Scottburgh
- Parkrynie
- Pennington
- Umtwalume
- Bazley

#### Programs Aimed at Protecting the Environment

- **Arbour day:** Arbour day is celebrated annually where environmental awareness is presented to communities, schools and households, Indegenouse as well as fruit trees are distributed.
- **Nature reserves protected area:** The municipality has signed two SLA with the penngington conservancy to managed and maintain Nkomba sanctuary and Makamati river. The municipality also has existing SLA with private committees for the management and maintenance of TC Robertson nature reserve. These areas have bio-diversity species. People are encouraged to visit this area to learn about the importance of nature preservation.

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



Affairs. Communities are educated on recycling and re use. There are also recycling competitions held with schools.

### Environmental SWOT Analysis

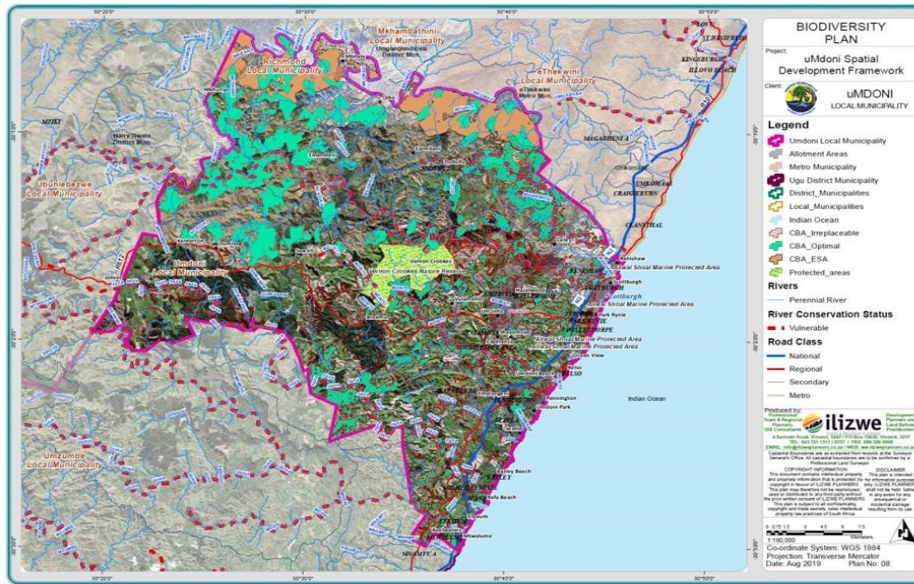
<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Awareness programs</li> <li>• Partnering with Schools and private sectors</li> <li>• Protection of the Environmental protected areas.</li> <li>• Alien Invasive plan is in place</li> <li>• Partnering with recyclers</li> <li>• Pennington Blue Flag Beach</li> <li>• Abundant water resources i.e. rivers</li> <li>• Signed Service Level Agreement with Pennington conservancy for the maintenance of the Nkomba Sanctuary</li> <li>• Signed Service Level Agreement with TC Robertson committee for the maintenance of the TC Robertson Nature reserve</li> <li>• Signed public- private partnership with silver Jupiter for the implementation of recycling within the municipality</li> <li>• Signed MoU with Pennington conservancy for the maintenance of the Makamati wetland</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget constraints in funding environmental programmes.</li> <li>- Under staffed</li> <li>- Funding challenges to implement Alien Invasive and Greening Strategy.</li> <li>- Lack of Coastal Management Plan</li> <li>- Lack of Environmental Management Plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Construction of Buyback centre</b></li> <li>• <b>Harvest methane from the landfill site and convert it into energy.</b></li> <li>• <b>40 KM Coastline</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of dune forestry for sea view</li> <li>• Sewer spillages into our rivers causes threats to the water quality of</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strategically located between Durban &amp; Port Shepstone</b></li> <li>• <b>Geographical location of the municipality is advantageous in terms of waste management (transport)</b></li> </ul>	<p>our rivers and destruction to aquatic species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of protected and indigenous trees by property owner.</li> <li>• Development in Floodlines and wetlands</li> <li>• uMdoni is prone to heavy rainfall and flooding, particularly in low-lying coastal areas. This is exacerbated by climate change, leading to more frequent and intense storms.</li> <li>• Climate variability is also causing periods of drought, putting pressure on water resources and agriculture, which are vital to the local economy</li> <li>• Capacity of Landfill site</li> </ul>
---	--

### 1.6.5 Critical Biodiversity Areas

The natural environment forms one of the most important resources of the municipality, providing the basis for Agriculture and Tourism development as well as a functioning Ecosystem and attractive Landscape. Ecological resources are irreplaceable and should thus be one of the major structuring elements guiding the development of the Municipality.

Owing to the importance of preserving areas of Biodiversity significance, It is proposed that a Municipal Open Space System be instituted as part of managing land use. This will have to be instituted through a process of thorough investigation of areas worth protecting, and subsequently, be formalised.



**Critical Biodiversity Area 2 “Mandatory”**

CBA2 indicate the presence of one (or more) features with a very high irreplaceability score. In practical terms, this means that there are alternate sites within which the targets can be met, but there aren't many. This site was chosen because it represents the most optimal area for choice in the systematic planning process, meeting both the target goals for the features concerned, as well as a number of other guiding criteria such as high agricultural potential area avoidance, falls within a macro-ecological corridor etc. Whilst the targets could be met elsewhere, the revised reserve design would more often than not be slightly more 'land-hungry' in an effort to meet its conservation objectives.

**Critical Biodiversity Area 1 “Mandatory”**

The CBA 1 Mandatory areas are based on the irreplaceability analysis. Identified as having an Irreplaceability value of 1, these planning units represent the only localities for which the conservation targets for one or more of the biodiversity features contained within can be achieved i.e. there are no alternative sites available. The distribution of the biodiversity features is not always applicable to the entire extent of the PU (Planning Unit), but is more often than not confined to a specific niche habitat e.g. a forest or wetland reflected as a portion of the PU in question. In such cases, development could be considered within the PU if special mitigation measures are put in place to safeguard this feature(s) and if the nature of the development is commiserating with the conservation objectives. This is site and case dependent.

**Critical Biodiversity Area 3 “Optimal”**

CBA3 indicate the presence of one (or more) features with a low irreplaceability score. Derived in the same way as outlined for CBA2 described above, the determination vision of these PU's is driven primarily by the guiding layers. The areas not highlighted in MINSET ARE NOT OPEN for wholesale development. Important species are still located within them and should be accounted for in the EIA process. They are not highlighted as the MINSET highlights the 'choice' areas from a biodiversity point of view only. Should one or more of the CBA2 and CBA3 sites be utilised for development, it is obvious that the target for whatever feature(s) where located within that PU will no longer be met. Ideally, MINSET would have to be re-run to calculate the next optimal solution, the new PUs being 'extracted' from the currently blank/undefined areas.

### **Biodiversity Area**

The areas not highlighted in MINSET ARE NOT OPEN for wholesale development. Important species are still located within them and should be accounted for in the EIA process. They are not highlighted as the MINSET highlights the 'choice' areas from a biodiversity point of view only. Should one or more of the CBA2 and CBA3 sites be utilised for development, it is obvious that the target for whatever feature(s) where located within that PU will no longer be met. Ideally, MINSET would have to be re-run to calculate the next optimal solution, the new PUs being 'extracted' from the currently blank/undefined areas.

#### **1.6.5.1 Sites for Conservation**

The sites, which have been identified for conservation, include: -

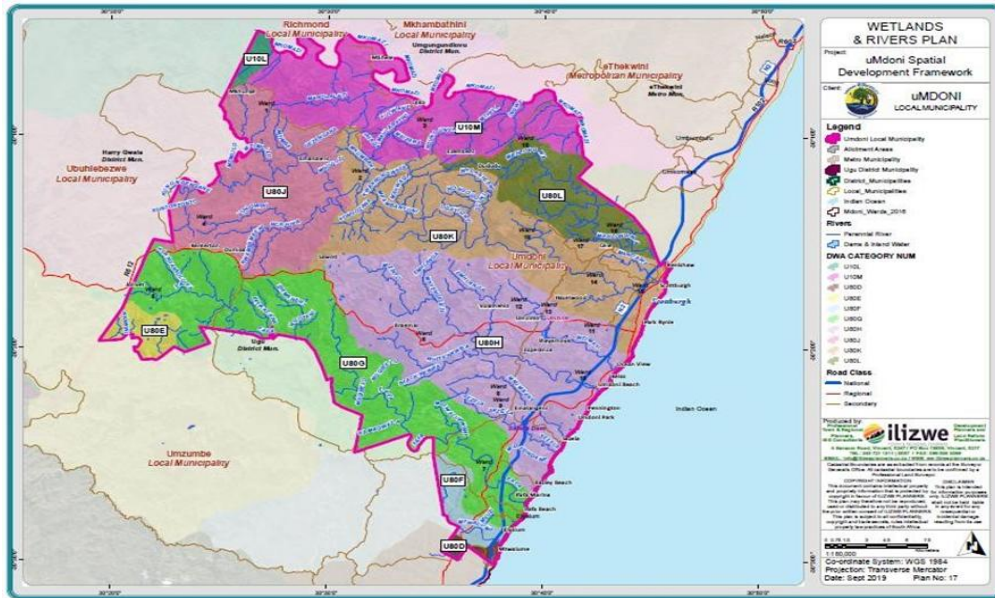
- Gwala Gwala
- • Leylands Bush
- • Makomati Dam
- • Mkondweni
- • Mzinto Lagoon Nature Reserve
- • Nkomba Birds Sanctuary
- • Quakweni
- • T C Robertson Memorial Sanctuary
- • Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve
- • Midlands Corridor
- • Admiralty Corridor

- • Dune Corridor
- • Aliwal Shoal Marine Protected Area

#### **1.6.6 Vegetation Type**

The Vegetation types that characterise the study area primarily fall within the Forest, Grassland and Savanna Biomes, and also consists of a variety of Azonal and Indian Ocean Coastal Belt vegetation.

- The Forest Biome is primarily characterised by Swamp Forest (FOa 2), Scarp Forest (FOz 5) and Northern Coastal Forest (FOz 7) vegetation.
- The Grassland Biome is primarily characterised by Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland (Gs 19) and Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland (Gs 20) vegetation.
- The Savanna Biome is primarily characterised by Kwa-Zulu Natal Hinterland Thornveld (SVs 3), KwaZulu Natal Sandstone Sourveld (SVs 5) and Eastern Valley Bushveld (SVs 6) vegetation.
- The Azonal vegetation within the area primarily consists of Estuarine vegetation, Subtropical Alluvial vegetation (Aza 7) and Subtropical Seashore Vegetation (AZd 4).
- The Indian Ocean Coastal Belt primarily consists of the Kwa-Zulu Natal Coastal Belt (CB 3) and Kwa-Zulu Natal Coastal Belt Thornveld (CB 6).





### 1.6.7 Climate Change

Many as the most important environmental challenge regard climate change in our era. Climate Change is defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods”. Global Warming has been blamed on human activity, which has had the most influential impact on climate change. Global warming is defined by the UNFCCC as “the increase in the earth’s temperature, in part due to emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG’s) associated with human activities such as burning fossil fuels, biomass burning, cement manufacture, cow and sheep rearing, deforestation and other land-use changes.”

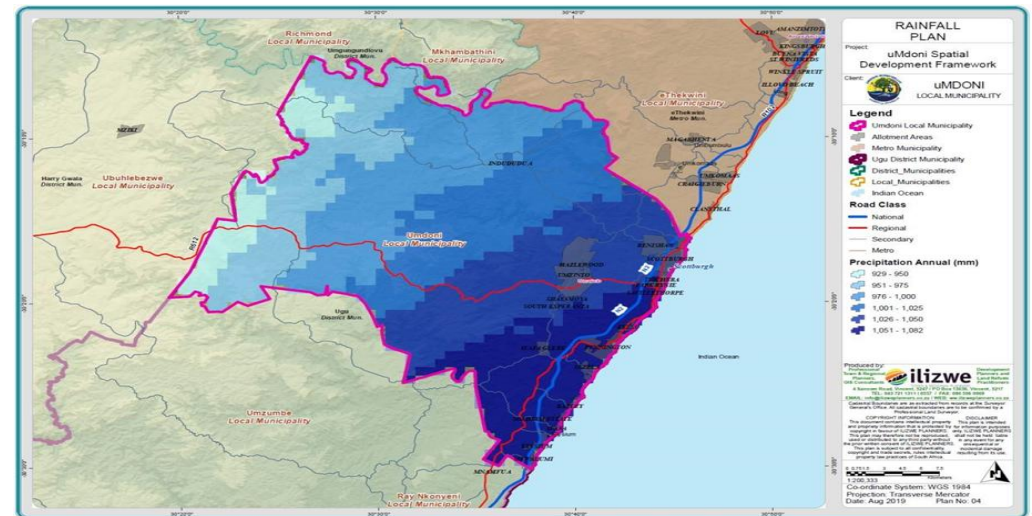
Climate change is already having and will continue to have far-reaching impacts on human and natural environments. As a result, policy and development plans must take cognizance of the implications of a changing climate and develop strategies for both mitigation and adaptation for a changing climate.

### Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan

Umdoni municipality utilises the Ugu District Municipality Climate Response Strategy, which caters for areas within Umdoni Municipality’s jurisdiction.

### The Effect of Climate Change: National, Provincial and Local Perspective

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



Climate change affects the decision making processes of the vulnerable poor people in South African communities, such as; where they choose to live and which areas are sustainable for their livelihoods. In some household’s people survive on subsistence farming as they may not have the opportunities to access formal employment channels neither are



they close to any public facilities which could enable them to access employment opportunities. Therefore, in such cases subsistence farming becomes a way of life and survival.

However, because of climate change, this form of livelihood is mostly threatened leaving subsistence farmers vulnerable to drought or forced to relocate from one area to another, where there is rainfall or access to water in order to survive. In some cases, the inability to access potable water forces people to relocate into other areas where water is available. These patterns then directly affect settlement patterns, in terms of where most informal settlements tend to conglomerate within a Municipal area.

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

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

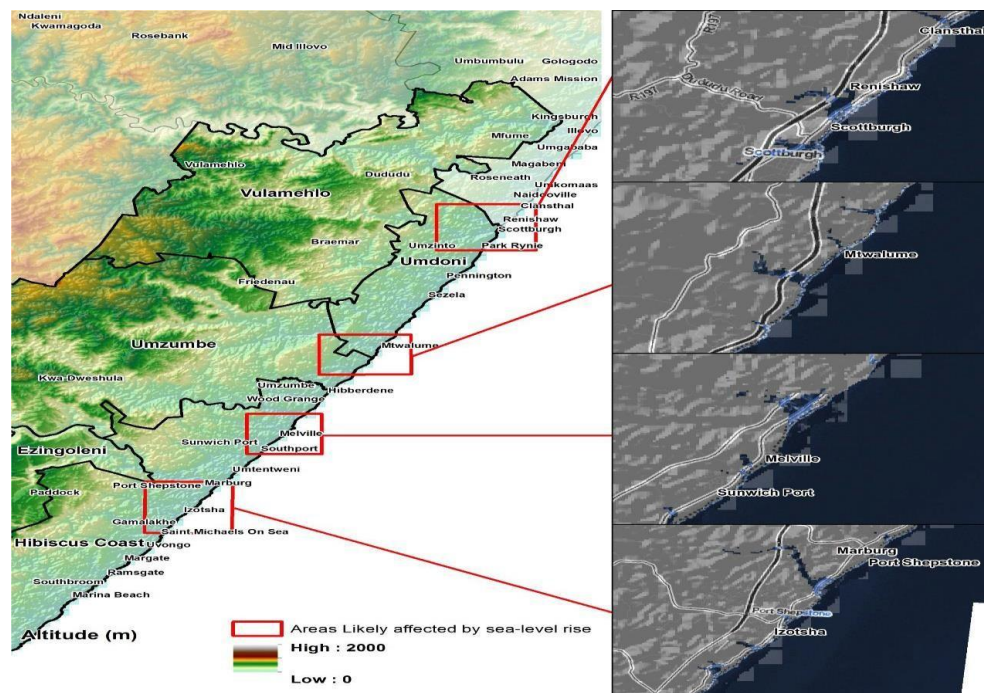
### **Effects of Climate Change in Umdoni Local Municipality**

The effects of climate change have been experienced in the municipal area both inland and coastal areas over the past few years. The 2008 floods destroying many houses mainly at

Dududu, Kwacele area, Mandawe and part of Umzinto which happened together with the tidal surge destroying a lot of public infrastructure and private property along our beaches. The response on the inland has been to rebuild most of the destroyed houses and on the coast restoring public infrastructure with latest (soft) engineering requirements. Ever since 2008 almost every year the municipalities more than one flash floods affecting some of its communities. Damage private property and public infrastructure is experienced.

### **Climate Change on Umdoni Sea Level**

Climate change embraces far more than temperature change and may include changes in rainfall patterns, sea level rise, and the spread of infectious disease such as malaria, increase alien vegetation invasion and loss of biodiversity.



Map: Areas likely to be affected by Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise along Municipality’s coastline is already occurring at 2.7 cm per decade and may accelerate into the future. (Source: <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/future.html> - 20 March 2015)

### Interventions on addressing Sea Level in Umdoni Local Municipality

To respond to the aforesaid Sea Level changes, the Umdoni Municipality envisages developing a similar approach that was initiated by the EThekweni Municipality, by initiating the Municipal Climate Protection Programme (MCP) in 2004. This was a phased

programme, which has focused on climate change adaptation and enhancing the city’s ability to cope with climate change impacts. The likely climate change impacts have been assessed and plans, programmes and projects have been developed to assist the Municipality in dealing with these impacts. The Umdoni Municipality will implement this approach in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024/25 financial year.

Climate change is recognized as the major environmental problem facing the globe. Escalating greenhouse gas emissions contribute towards climate change and will ultimately impact on human health, food security, natural resources, sea level rise, land loss and coastal infrastructure.

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

### Climate Change on Rainfall Changes

Temperatures in the Umdoni Municipality are likely to increase by 1. °C and 2. °C by 206 and by 3.0°C and .0°C by 2100. Projected annual rainfall changes are likely to include an increase in aggregated rainfall by 2065 with an increase of up to 500 mm by 2100. This increase is likely to be manifested as an increase in extreme rainfall events and stream flow intensity across the municipal area with prolonged dry spells between rainfall events.

The identified climate change impacts for the Umdoni Municipality include:

- An increase in the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts;
- A decrease in water availability due to changed rainfall patterns and increased evaporation; this will affect subsistence dry land farmers the most.
- An increase in erosional capacity of river courses, resulting in the loss of more top soil, thus decreasing the agricultural value of land and increasing siltation in dams.
- Infrastructural damage as a result of extreme weather events causing flooding, affecting human wellbeing and safety as well as insurance costs;
- An increase in erosion of coastal areas due to sea-level rise;
- Higher energy consumption due to increased residential cooling load;
- An increase in economic losses due to property damage and decreased tourism revenue;
- An increase in heat-related vector-borne (e.g. malaria) and water-borne (e.g. cholera) illnesses;
- An increase in heat stress, leading to dehydration, particularly for those that reside in the urban areas, as well as children and the elderly;
- Changes in the geographical distribution of plants and animals with extinction of species that are unable to move and an increase in the prevalence of alien invasive species. This will negatively affect the biodiversity of the Municipal Area and the associated goods and services;
- Further loss of critically endangered grassland habitats as they are outcompeted by woody species able to utilize the higher concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.
- A reduction in yield of staple food crops, such as maize;

- Changes in the optimal planting and harvesting dates for crops as well as land suitable for crop production;
- Heat stress increasing livestock and poultry mortality rates;
- An increase in respiratory problems in the city due to a decrease in air quality (e.g. changes in the concentration and distribution of near-surface ozone) and increased dampness; and
- Deterioration of foods leading to increased incidents of food-borne diseases.

### **Estuarine Management Plan on Shoreline Management Plans**

The areas particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise are coastal wetland and dune ecosystems. Shoreline Management Plans will be developed and implemented in the 2026/27 financial year as part of adaptation interventions. At present, the Municipality is using the Estuarine Management Plans to address sea-level and coastal management matters. The strategic mapping of Estuarine Management Plans is attached and presented in the environmental analysis section.

### **Climate Change on Energy Consumption and Emissions**

The issue of energy challenges and demand to reduce use of traditional electricity thereby reducing our emissions as the country is also on the agenda for the municipality. In this regard Eskom has offered second round of distributing energy efficiency globes. The municipality is also exploring ways to switch to energy saving alternatives in its traffic and streetlights as well as all public infrastructures in the municipal area. The use of solar for heating water and lighting is being considered.

Ugu district has developed a Climate Change response which states that SDF's provide key entry points for addressing pressing climate change related issues and climate change responsive spatial development planning will be critical to the long terms sustainability of the Ugu DM. Apart from support climate resilient development, failure to take climate change impacts into account could deem municipalities liable for damage and losses resulting from negligent planning decisions. The Umdoni municipal SDF consider climate change impacts on the following areas:

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

The Umdoni SDF is attached as Annexure to the IDP, which presents the spatially mapped areas on the aforesaid matters towards addressing climate change and enabling spatial sustainability in terms of SPLUMA principles.

Response Options are identified as follows:

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

### 1.6.8 Alien Eradication Programme

Invasive alien organisms pose the greatest threat to the biodiversity of the Umdoni region and if left unchecked will result in a tremendous loss in species diversity and localized extinctions. The Umdoni Municipality is currently experiencing a huge problem of alien plant infestations and if uncontrolled the problem will double within the next 10 years. Alien species pose an enormous risk to the environment as the invasion of aliens can:

- Cause decline in species diversity,
- Destroy and displace indigenous vegetation thereby contributing to the local extinction of indigenous species,
- Contribute to the impacts of climate change
- Substantially reduce agricultural resources and food security,
- Considerably increase agricultural input cost,
- Increase the loss of valuable ground water,
- Create an ecological imbalance, thereby increasing the risk of catastrophic events. Exuberate the threat of fire on infrastructure and ecosystems.

Umdoni will conduct engagements with the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs to assist the municipality in the review of Alien Plan Eradication plan to curb and alleviate the challenge of alien plant invasion.

## 1.7 Disaster Management

The Umdoni Municipality has developed the Disaster Management Plan, which is attached as an Annexure to the IDP. The development and implementation of the Municipality's Disaster Management Plan is in accordance with the legislative requirement of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002. The Disaster Management Act (57 of 2002) clearly outlines initiatives that must be undertaken to make sure that organs of state comply with the Act and policy framework on disaster management. The Umdoni Local Municipality is prone to different types of disasters, both natural and human made. It is therefore important to understand that natural disasters cannot be prevented. To proactively mitigate the disasters, the Municipality has developed strategies to mitigate the effectiveness of such natural disasters. These strategies are outlined in the Municipality's Disaster Management Plan. In addition, It is important to note that human disasters can be prevented by making sure that continuous sharing of information takes place with the community at all times.

The Disaster Management Plan of Umdoni Municipality includes administrative decisions and operational activities that involve prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation at all levels of government. Disaster management does not only involve official bodies, because non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations also play a vital role.

### 1.7.1 Disaster Management Institutional Capacity

In line with Section 43 on the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002, Umdoni Municipality established the Disaster Management Section in 2014 within its

Administration and it's fully functional. In 2015 in-line with the Fire Brigades Act 90 of 1987, a Fire section department was opened and is fully functional 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The call Centre Number is (039 974 6200).

Disaster Management, Fire and Rescue - Umdoni local municipality is based at Umzinto CBD. Umdoni local municipality is category B municipality located within Ugu District in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province. The Municipality is divided into three major land uses being commercial agriculture, traditional Authority areas and coastal urban nodes. The coastline stretches approximately 40 km. there are 19 municipal wards. The department is working 24/7 hours shift system with the assistance of Ugu District contributed towards 10-fire reservist. Disaster advisory forum with the inclusion of all government department and NGO's operating in our jurisdiction and It is activated base as per amended disaster management act.

The Disaster Management and Fire Services Section ensures an integrated and a well-coordinated approach to Disaster Risk Management and Fire Services within local communities. The Fire Team provide back-up support to Communities who are affected. The Umdoni Municipality was found to be fully functional. The support is provided in a form of back-up support, equipment, and sufficient resources  
Office Space location

The centre is situated in 309/7 Nelson Mandela Drive, Umzinto, 4200. The centre consists of block of offices, boardroom, control centre, store room, gym area and rest-rooms.

#### 1.7.1.1 Municipal Fire Services

The Centre has a functional Fire and Rescue Services Unit. It operates 24/7hours shift system with operational call centre. The positions are: -

- Chief Fire Officer
- Admin Assistant
- Senior Fire Fighters
- Fire Fighters
- Call Centre Officials
- EPWP Volunteers
- General worker

#### 1.7.1.2 Emergency response vehicles

The Municipality has the follows emergency response vehicles:

- 1x Fire Engines
- 2x Skid unit (with jaws of life)
- 3x Disaster management response vehicles
- 2x water tankers
- 1x rescue vehicle

#### 1.7.2 Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

Section 42 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 stipulates that each Municipality should established and implement a policy framework for disaster risk management at the Municipal Level aim at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its area.



The formulation and implementation of a Disaster Management Framework form part of the IDP review process for the Umdoni Municipality. The Umdoni Municipality Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework is executed in lien with the environmental management plan with the aim of ensuring the realisation of environmental sustainability and spatial resilience in Umdoni Municipality.

The framework is in line with the National and Provincial frameworks and deals with each of the 4 Key Performance Areas and its three enablers.

### 1.7.3 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

Umdoni local municipality has established the municipal Disaster Management advisory Forum as described in Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act. The Municipality has established the Disaster Management Advisory Forum in order to coordinate strategic issues related to disaster management such as risk assessments and to approve and/or review the disaster management plan for the municipality before it is submitted to Council. The Forum will be fully functional in 2024/25 financial year. The Municipality has informed the members of the ward committees about the importance of participating in the Forum with intent of promoting community commitment in the implementation of Umdoni Disaster Management Plan in order to proactively address disaster management and fire services matters.

### 1.7.4 Disaster Risk Assessment

After analysis of the likelihood, severity, vulnerability and the capacity to cope with the various hazard events the project team identified that the following risk reduction and preparedness plans need to be developed for all hazards listed in the table below. The initial scope was to identify the top 10 priority risk and develop risk reduction and preparedness plans for them, however after further investigation and consultation with the local role players additional risks were identified to be included in this round of planning. The following disaster risks were identified during a risk assessment process conducted throughout the Umdoni in 2024/25.

Hazard	Types	Priority in terms of occurrence	Priority in terms of damage
<b>Fires (seasonal)</b>	Forest	1	1
<b>Floods (seasonal)</b>	Flash	1	1
<b>Environmental</b>	Drought	2	1
<b>Climate Change</b>	All the above but reputably	3	1

Figure 1.7.4.1: Disaster Risk Assessment

Risk reduction plans providing for prevention and mitigation strategies have been compiled through a participative process and have not been vetted or submitted to feasibility studies. The risk reduction plans outlined in this document and its annexures which are implementable must be considered for inclusion within the IDP projects of the municipality and if included

must be budgeted for in terms of the operating and capital budgets of the municipality. Each project should be evaluated to determine which municipal department can lead its implementation. When a lead department is assigned through consensus in the DMAF, such a lead department must manage all planning and budgeting processes for said project. The Disaster Management department of the Umdoni Municipality must assist in this regard. Where the proposed project falls outside the mandate of the municipality, the municipality should establish a lobbying and monitoring mechanism to motivate the need for the project in the correct governmental or societal sector and to track progress on the project. It is anticipated that many projects will need to be executed on a partnership level, and in such cases the department of the municipality responsible for service delivery partnerships should take the lead with support from the Umdoni Disaster Management Centre.

#### **1.7.5 Community Consultation Meetings**

The consultations were conducted through the District, ward by ward. Communities were issued an opportunity to confirm the risks, oppose and provide additions. Response were similar in all wards whereby Communities confirmed the risks that are prone to their areas. Most communities put emphasis on the already identified risks. Wild Pigs have been mentioned by communities to be threatening their food security as most households rely heavily on agrarian reform as a form of food security. Crime in ward 8 and 9 threatens the lives of the community. Unfinished projects in Amahlongwa and Amandawe areas also pose a threat as those communities have embarked on strikes and have also threatened to strike on more than one occasion.

In response to the crime and safety issues, the Municipality has developed the Community Safety Plan, which is attached to the IDP as Annexure. There has been an increase in road accidents due to lack of adequate road signs and communities have called for road signs and installation of speed humps in residential roads to control the speed of motor vehicles and combat road accidents. Ward 1, 3, 4, & 6 are prone to lightning. The mitigation of lightning is an ongoing process as we are in partnership with Ugu District Disaster management and Provincial disaster centre, however another proposed solution is the distribution of lighting conductors in wards that are prone to lightning.

#### **1.7.6 Disaster Risk Reduction and Fire Services**

Risk reduction plans providing for prevention and mitigation strategies have been compiled through a participative process and have not been vetted or submitted to feasibility studies. The Risk Reduction Plans are attached as Annexures to the IDP. The risk reduction plans outlined in this document and its annexures which are implementable have been considered for inclusion within the IDP projects of the municipality. Each project has been evaluated to determine which municipal department can lead its implementation. In addition, the lead department will manage all planning and budgeting processes for said project.

#### **1.7.7 Response and Recovery**

The organisational structure for preparedness within the municipality includes Umdoni Management, the Disaster Management Advisory Forum, the Interdepartmental Disaster Management Committee, the nodal points for disaster management within municipal departments and local municipalities within the district, departmental and

local municipal planning groups, preparedness planning groups, Joint Response & Relief Management Teams, Recovery & Rehabilitation Project Teams, and the Umdoni Emergency Control Centre.

The total structure of the municipality, with every member of personnel and every resource can potentially form part of preparedness capacity. Ongoing capacity building programmes will be required to ensure the availability of adequate capacity for disaster preparedness. The Umdoni Emergency Control Centre is responsible for the operational procedures associated with day-to-day operational response to emergencies by municipal departments. The Umdoni Emergency Control Centre and the Umdoni Disaster Management Advisory Forum are jointly responsible for the emergency management policy framework and organisation that will be utilized to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the municipality.

During response and recovery operations the relevant disaster preparedness plans of the municipality will be executed by the disaster management structures.

When a disastrous event occurs or is threatening in the area of the municipality, the DMC /Section will determine whether the event is a disaster in terms of the Act, and, if so, the Head of the Centre will immediately

- initiate efforts to assess the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster;
- alert Disaster Management role players in the municipal area that may be of assistance in the circumstances;
- initiate the implementation of the disaster response plan or any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable in the circumstances; and

- Inform the National Disaster Management Centre and the KZN Provincial Disaster Management Centre of the disaster and its initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster.

When informing the National Centre and the KZN Provincial Disaster Management Centre, the Umdoni Disaster Management Centre may make recommendations regarding the classification of the disaster as may be appropriate. Irrespective of whether a local state of disaster has been declared or not, the municipality is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area. Whether or not an emergency situation is determined to exist, municipal and other agencies may take such actions under this plan as may be necessary to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Declaration of a local state of disaster: In the event of a local disaster the municipal council may by notice in the provincial gazette declare a local state of disaster if existing legislation and contingency arrangements do not adequately provide for the municipality to deal effectively with the disaster; or other special circumstances warrant the declaration of a local state of disaster. If a local state of disaster has been declared, the Council may make by-laws or issue directions, or authorise the issue of directions to:

- Assist and protect the public;
- Provide relief to the public;
- Prevent or combat disruption; or
- Deal with the destructive and other effects of the disaster.



### 1.7.8 Training and Awareness

The Disaster Management Act states that the following concepts should form the basis of disaster management awareness and training:

- A culture of risk avoidance.
- Promotion of education and training.
- Promotion of research into all aspects of disaster risk management.

This enabler is aimed at achieving the following requirements:

- Addresses the requirements for the implementation of education, training and research needs.
- The development of an integrated public awareness strategy
- Effective use of the media.
- The development of education and training for disaster risk management and associated professions.
- The inclusion of disaster risk management in school curricula.

All the sections prior to this highlight the various aspects of this enabler and the requirements by the act. It is important to ensure that some a strategy is in place to implement awareness, training, education and research in line with the guidelines provided in this document. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) has many ongoing disaster risk management initiatives amongst which is to provide assistance to municipalities. The NDMC is an important source of information and should be utilised optimally. They have conducted many research initiatives and are the custodians of many other disaster risk management literature. The rest of this section provides the strategy which needs to be implemented for achieving compliance with the requirement of Enabler 2. Additional information to assist with the implementation of this strategy is provided at the end .

### 1.7.9 Funding Arrangements

funding arrangements for disaster risk management to cover the costs associated with the following activities (National Disaster Management Framework):

- start-up activities,
- disaster risk management
- disaster risk reduction,
- response, recovery and rehabilitation activities, and
- Training and capacity-building programmes.

The table below provides an overview of the recommended funding mechanisms for each of the five disaster management activities mentioned above.

**Table 8: Funding arrangements for disaster risk management**

Activity	Funding source
Start-up activities (KPA 1, Enabler 1)	National government
Disaster risk management ongoing operations (KPAs 2 and 3)	National and provincial government
	New assignment to local government
Disaster risk reduction (KPAs 2 and 3)	National departments
	Provincial departments
	District municipalities



	NDMC - In the case of low-capacity, resource-poor municipalities
Response, recovery and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts (KPA 4)	National government
	Provincial government
	Local government
Education, training and capacity-building programmes (Enabler 2)	All spheres of government

Table 9: CROSSCUTTING INTERVENTIONS SWOT ANALYSIS

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognized area with Tourism growth opportunities</li> <li>- Natural beach areas</li> <li>- Umdoni Park forest, the largest coastal forest outside a protected area.</li> <li>- 40 Km Coastline</li> <li>- Good Environmental Conservation areas</li> <li>- Agricultural attribute</li> <li>- Strategically located along N2, R601 and R612</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Committed Fire &amp; Disaster Management Staff</li> <li>- Good relations with Disaster Management Stakeholders</li> <li>- Committed Disaster NGO's and Volunteers</li> <li>- fully-fledged fire station / disaster management building that will be responsive and efficient</li> </ul>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of Tourism Plans</li> <li>- Lack of management of Agricultural land</li> <li>- Water Quality</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited budget to implement SEA</li> <li>- Lack of Recycling initiatives within Umdoni</li> <li>- Adhoc developments</li> <li>- Lack of Area Plans</li> <li>- Lack of GIS Data</li> <li>- Shortage of staff to cover all municipal area</li> <li>- Communication system break-down</li> <li>- Non-functionality of normal two way radios</li> <li>- Lack of fire hydrants in rural areas</li> <li>- Review of Recovery and Response Plans on an annual basis</li> <li>- Capacity constraints with regards to resources and finance</li> </ul>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of Agricultural Land for food security</li> <li>- Recycling</li> <li>- Umdoni Park Forest for promotion of Tourism</li> <li>- Hinterland Tourism</li> <li>- Establishment of Blue Flag Beaches</li> <li>- Database design, development and population; Exact information, locality and hazardous materials known.</li> <li>- Establishment of Satellite Fire &amp; Disaster centre in Dududu</li> </ul>
<b>THREATS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change</li> <li>- Degraded Coastline</li> <li>- Invasive alien species</li> <li>- Waste Water Treatment polluted</li> <li>- Inadequate Landfill site</li> <li>- Lack of funding for natural areas</li> <li>- Lack of Estuary Management Plan</li> <li>- Loss of invaluable Coastal Forest and Grasslands</li> <li>- Illegal Developments</li> <li>- Illegal Dumping</li> <li>- Fires</li> <li>- Floods</li> </ul>



	Loss of biodiversity
	Accidents

### 3 DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

#### 3.1 Population

Umdoni local municipality is located in KwaZulu-Natal within the Ugu District municipality (DC21) (Figure 1.1). Umdoni municipality consists of 19 wards with a geographical area of 994 square kilometres. It abuts eThekweni Metro to the north, and Umzumbe to the south, and Ubuhlebezwe to the west, making it almost halfway from Port Shepstone and Durban. The Municipality is therefore strategically located about 50 km from Durban and 70 km from Port Shepstone. Umdoni has an approximate coastline of 40 km and stretches inland as far as Kenterton. It includes the towns of Scottburgh, Umzinto and urban areas and settlements such as Pennington, Ifafa, Bazely, Elysium, Amandawe, Emalangeneni and Amahlongwa and Dududu.

According to Statistics South Africa 2022 Census, Umdoni Local Municipality has a total population of 156 443. Umdoni is the second largest municipality after Ray Nkonyeni and it contributes 20,2% of the total population of the UGU district.. 82 051 people which is 52,4% of the total population are females while 74 392 which constitutes 42,6% of the population are males. The sex ratio of the municipality is 91 males per 100 females.



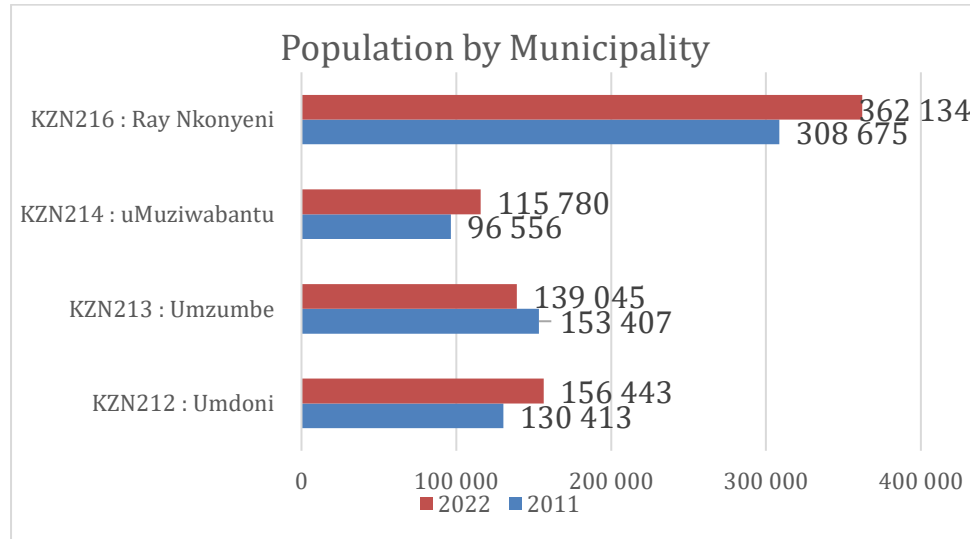
#### 16. MUNICIPALITY POPULATION RANKING

Name	Population size	Rank
Ray Nkonyeni	362 134	1
<b>Umdoni</b>	<b>156 443</b>	<b>2</b>
Umzumbe	139 045	3
uMuziwabantu	116 0	4

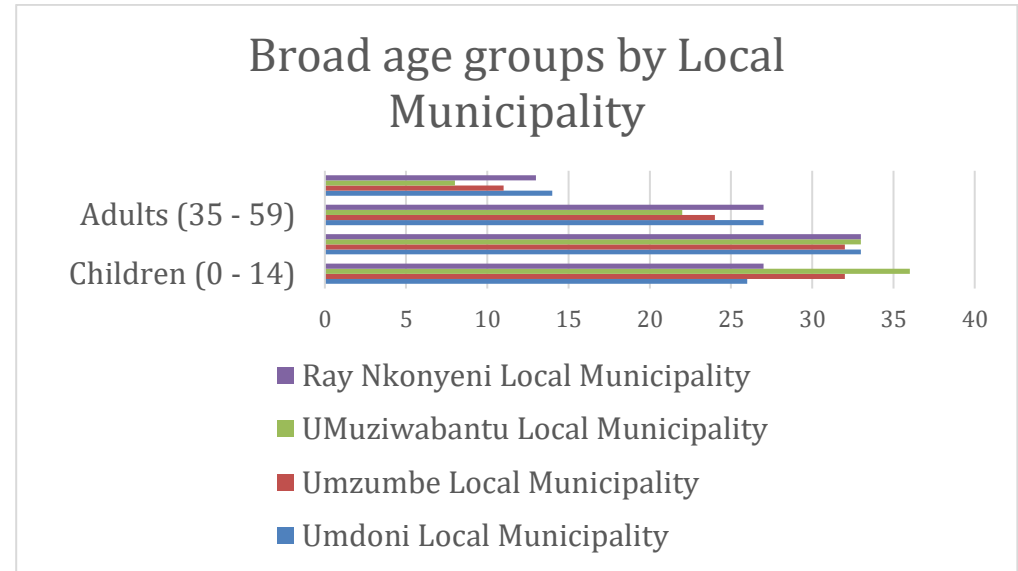


17. POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY

Data source: census 2011, 2022 comparison



18. POPULATION BY AGE WITHIN UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



	Total population
Census 2011	130 413
Census 2022	156 413

Source: STATS SA

**19. UMDONI LM: POPULATION BY GENDER**



**% MALE**  
**47, 6**

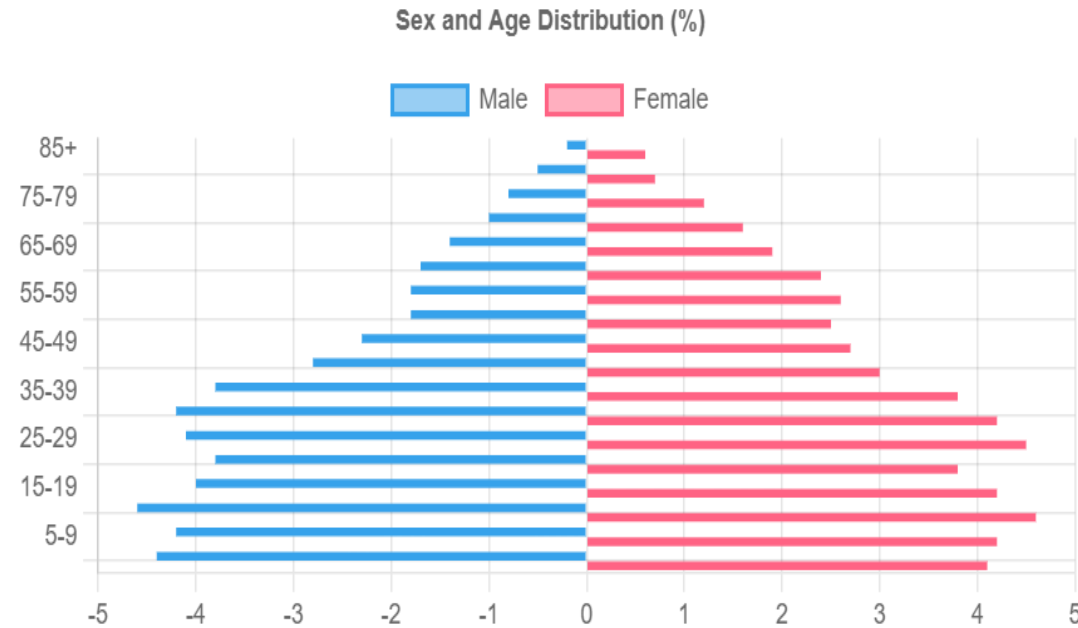
**% FEMALE**  
**52, 4**

**POPULATION 2022**  
**KZN212: UMDONI**  
**156 443**

**SEX RATIO**  
*91 males per*  
*100 females*

Umdoni LM has a majority of Females occupying 52.4% compared to Males at 47.6%. It therefore important to provide services for the population within the area and be able to mainstream gender throughout the programme as this will enable to balance the stratus quo and align budget with programmes and projects as per disaggregated data.

**20. POPULATION PYRAMID FOR UMDONI LM**



Source: Census 2022, STATS SA

The pyramids for Umdoni, Census 2022 depicts positive growth where the broad-base age cohort graduated to young adults. With the picture above, important to invest in children and youth, but also ensuring that the investments prioritise education, health, skills development. There is a high proportion of age cohort 0-4 which requires investment also in this age group ensuring that ECD, health services are of priority. Moreover, the Sexual Reproductive Health



intervention are critical for Umdoni LM youth so as to ensure that unplanned pregnancies and early pregnancies are prevented.

According to Stats SA, the age 15-64 constitutes 62.1% of the population at which according to stats SA is with working age population. Having highlighted this, the population has grown in a positive manner irrespective of the age 0-4 and 5-9 age cohort which still need to be attended to respectively.

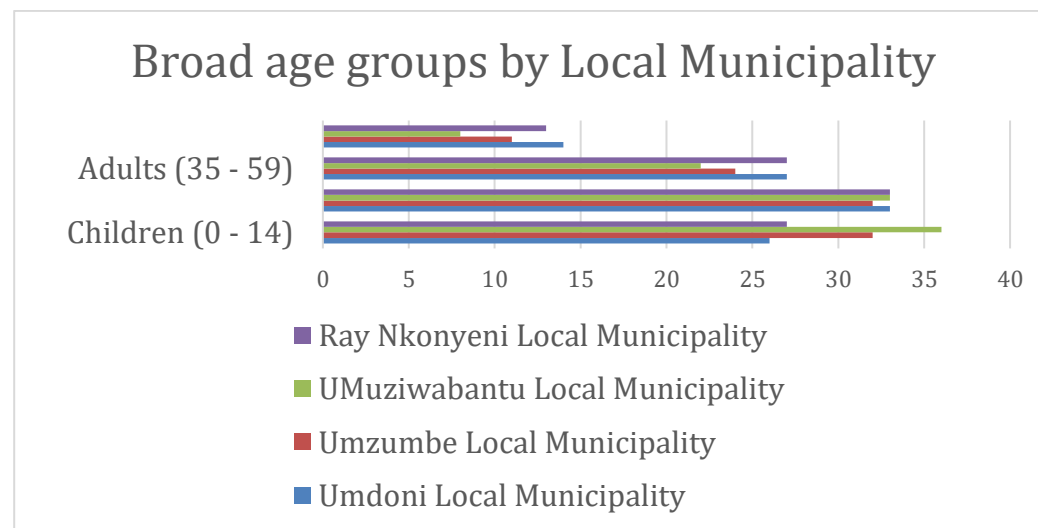
Nonetheless, the municipality must accelerate on the economic participation of working age population especially the youth and also collate information on the skills and education levels of this group in order to ascertain whether they are currently employed or contributing towards the economy, and make relevant interventions thereof.

### Dependency Ratio

The United Nations Development Programme<sup>1</sup> (UNDP) defines the dependency ratio as the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. All ratios are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64). This means that a dependency ratio of 0.5 implies that for every 100 people that are economically active 50 are dependents. The dependency ratio of Umdoni Municipality is 56, 1% as compared to 2011 where it was 62, 3%. This then implies Umdoni LM is moving towards a positive direction as it has decrease by 6.2% in 2022.

In terms of the responsive programmes and budget allocation, the LM must respond as per this population growth trend, the Population Age Structure information illustrated above is crucial for planning and plans must respond according to: Age, Gender, each group has different needs including vulnerable groups (elderly, disability, youth, women, children, LGBTIQA+) ensuring gender mainstreaming is considered and this cut-across

- **Population size:** is linked directly to demand for services (size of population determine feasible interventions e.g provide secondary education opportunities etc)
- **Geographic distribution of population:** allows for resources to be directed to where they are most needed





**21. KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR UMDONI LM**

Name	2022	2011
Total population	156 443	130 413

Young children (0-14 years)	26,1%	31,2%
Working age population (15-64 years)	64,1%	61,6%
Elderly (65+ years)	9,8%	7,2%
Dependency ratio	56,1	62,3
Sex ratio	90,7	90,8
No schooling (20+ years)	11,4%	15,8%
Higher education (20+ years)	7,2%	5,9%
Number of households	33 084	34 191
Average household size	4,7	3,8
Formal dwellings	75,3%	56,6%

Name	2022	2011
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	43,7%	32,4%
Weekly refuse disposal service	37,7%	35,6%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	41,5%	28,9%
Electricity for lighting	90,8%	76,3%

**22. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

- Demographic dividend refers to the additional increase in growth per capita income arising from the growing number of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.
- This is about the balance between the two groups, those who are dependent and those who are not. If the population age structure is going to be favourable, what should this balance look like?

*UN says that the demographic window of opportunity is open when “the proportion of youth under 15 falls below 30 per cent and the population of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent”*

**Stages of demographic dividend**

**Pre-Dividend**, sparking the demographic transition. Improving human development outcomes to accelerate the fertility decline.

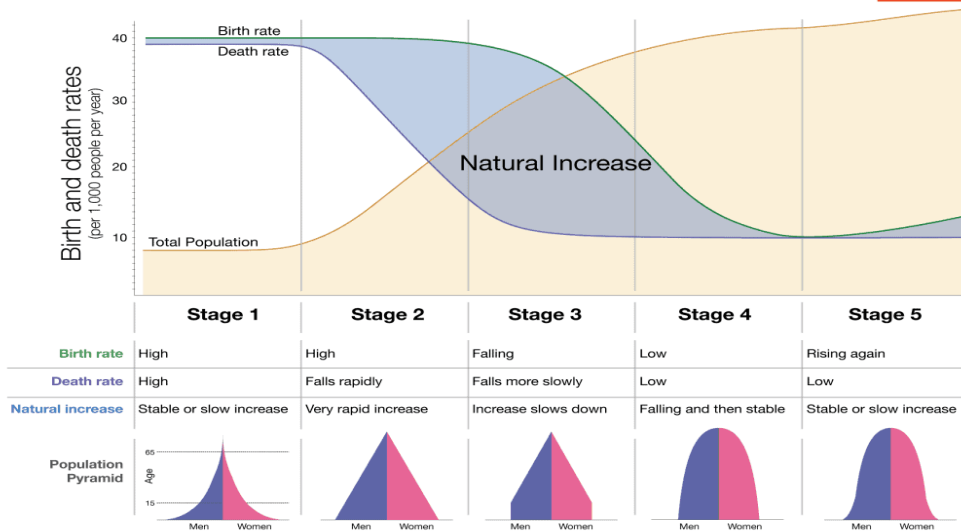
**Early-Dividend**, Accelerating job creation.

**Late-Dividend**, Sustaining productivity growth.

**Post-Dividend**, adapting to aging.

The graphs below show the stage population transitioning and where it is apparent for Umdoni Local Municipality that it's in stage 3 or early transition with characteristics of stage 3 depicted in the graph below in terms of birth, death rate

### The demographic transition in 5 stages



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Umdoni LM has shown in the above population pyramid to be at the Early Transition whereby the fertility rate remains high and mortality is decreasing.

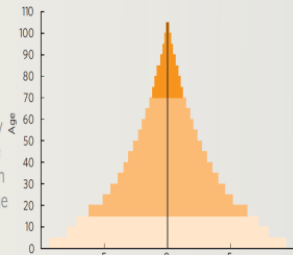
#### PRE-TRANSITION

▲ HIGH MORTALITY ▲ HIGH FERTILITY

**KEY INVESTMENTS TO**  
reduce child mortality through

- Childhood vaccinations
- Primary health
- Sanitation
- Safe drinking water

① When child mortality rates are high, fertility also tends to be high, resulting in a very young age structure.



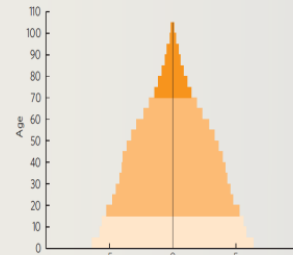
#### EARLY TRANSITION

▼ REDUCED MORTALITY ▲ HIGH FERTILITY

**KEY INVESTMENTS TO**  
empower girls, give them choices through

- Secondary education
- Comprehensive sexuality education
- Access to sexual and reproductive health information, services and supplies, including contraceptives

② When more children survive, parents choose to have fewer children. Population age structure shifts.



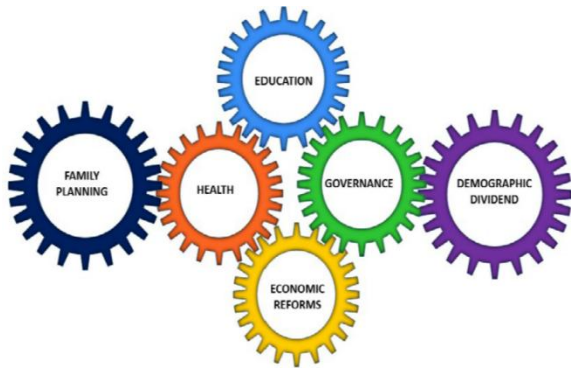
With the picture portrayed above, it is imperative that planning in the LM prioritize investment in youth, children, BUT also mainstreaming vulnerable group responsive intervention across board.

- Such investment must incorporate high quality education, ECDs, healthcare programmes, skills development, employment prospects.
- Other Services that are beneficial to youth include; health services, sexual reproductive health and rights services.
- Retaining youth means: economic empowerment, skills development, education, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities must be made available; this

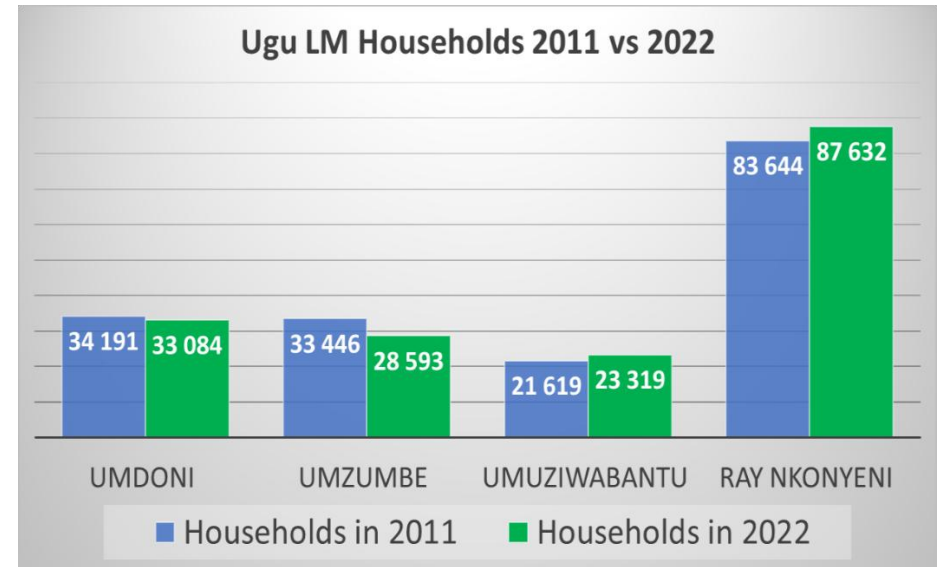
consequently addresses dependency in the LM. Hence the wheels of the demographic dividend are critical to achieve this transition.

**WHEELS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND**

- Demographic variables
- Health and wellbeing
- Education and skills development
- Entrepreneurship and youth empowerment

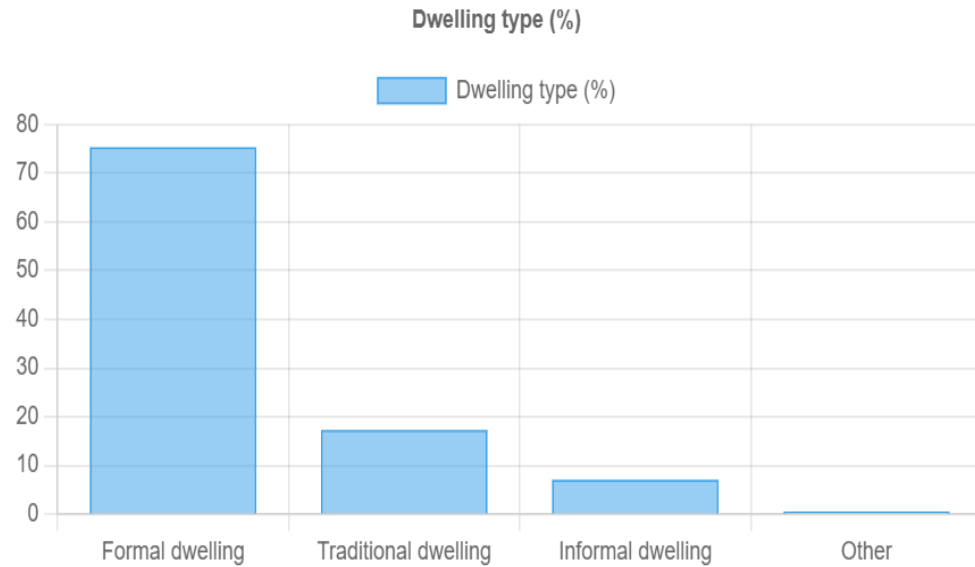


**23. HOUSEHOLD DWELLING INFORMATION**





**Umdoni Household**



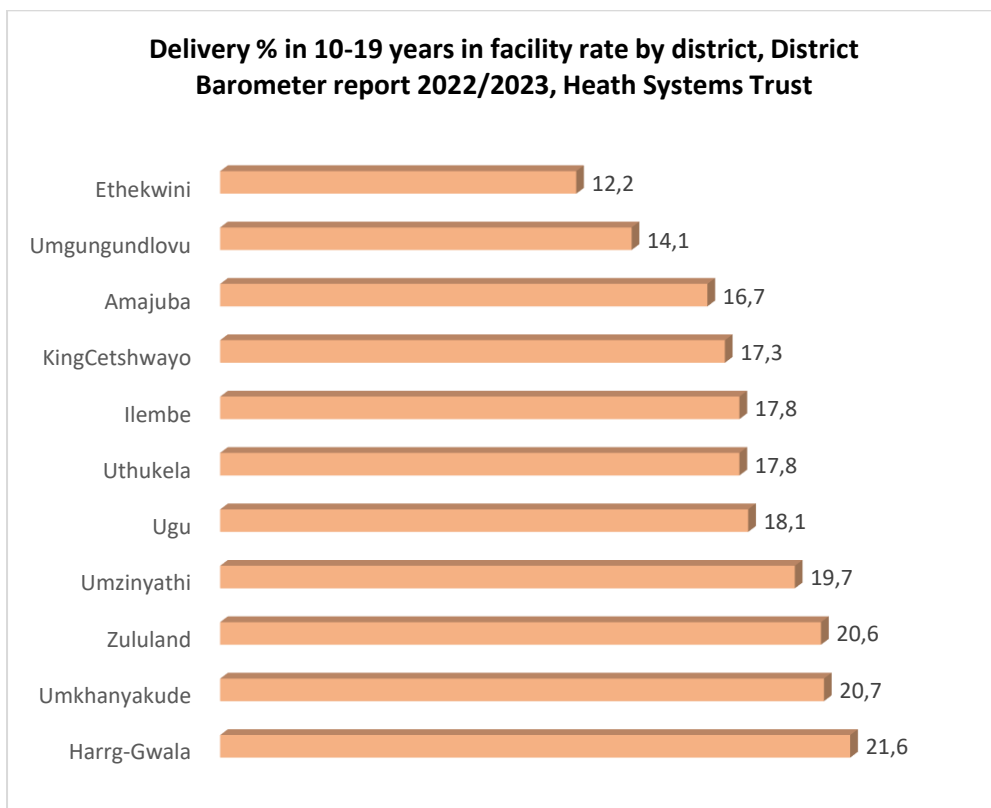
Household in formal dwelling is at 75.3%, indicating a move to improved service delivery, there is a room for improvement within the Municipality as there is 17.3% traditional dwellings, 7.1% informal dwelling and only 0.6% (96) indicated as other.

**24. Education Related Information**

Name	Frequency	%
No Schooling	10 912	11,4%
Some Primary	10 524	11,0%
Completed Primary	3 650	3,8%
Some Secondary	27 680	28,9%
Grade 12/Std10	35 161	36,7%
Higher Education	6 896	7,2%
Other	924	1,0%



## 25. HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION



Source: DISTRICT HEALTH BAROMETER 2022/2023, HST

Ugu District Municipality according to the latest district barometer 2022/2023 is on 5<sup>th</sup> position in the province with deliveries reported at age 10-19 at facility, this is another explanation of the population pyramid that has high population of the age cohort 0-5.

The challenge of delivery in 10 to 19 years which translates to early pregnancies in the province as shown in the table above requires ongoing interventions that addresses:

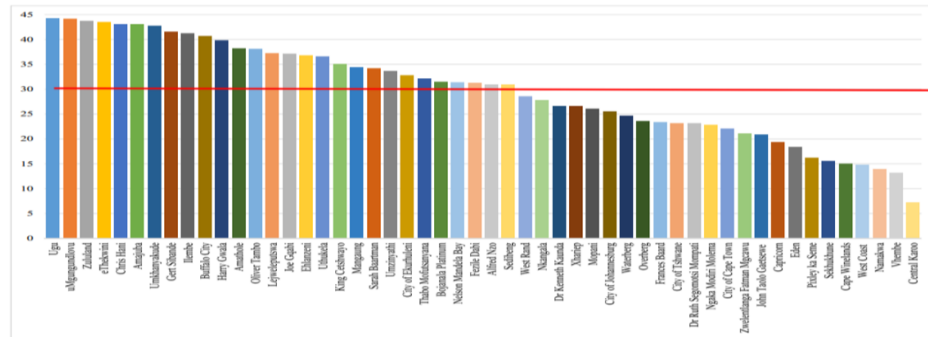
- g) Social determinants of teenage pregnancy and the socio-economic environment of children and adolescents
- h) Empowering young boys and girls, adolescents through effective life skills and sexual and reproductive health education.
- i) Strengthening access to appropriate sexual and reproductive health services through better implementation of adolescent- and youth-friendly health services at the primary health care level and its inclusion in the integrated school health programme.

## 26. HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

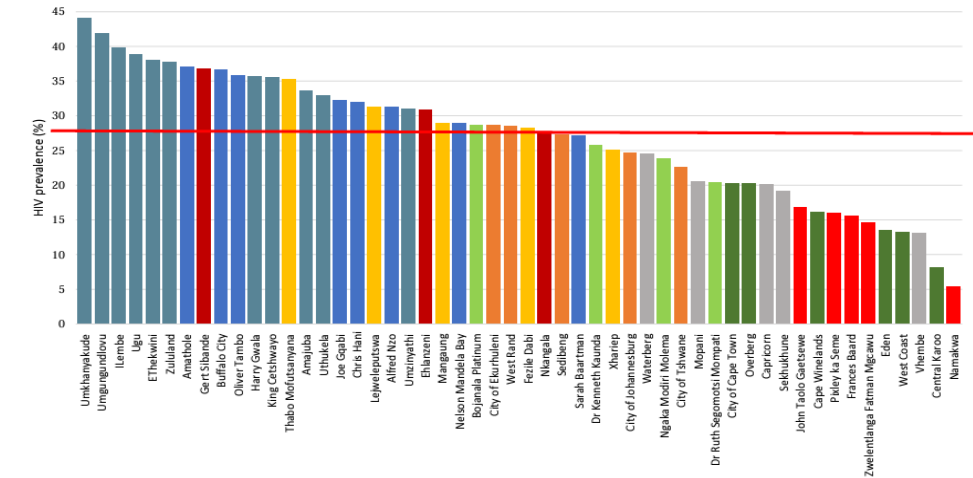
### 2021 AND 2022 REPORT

The graphs below aim to depict HIV/AIDS district trends for the 02 reports published 2021 and latest 2022 of National Sentenel HIV& Syphillis Survey. Ugu District Municipality in 2019 was rated no.1 throughout the Country, which was a major concern, however the 2022 report in the next slide shows that there were some kind of interventions that were done within the Municipality in order to rectify the situation. But there is still need to have a multi sectoral collaboration on the fight against HIV &AIDS within the Municipality, the Municipality is

currently occupying number 4 throughout the Country. Contributing factors need to be addressed collectively by all sectors within Ugu District Municipality.



The red line shows national prevalence. Both first ANC visit attendees and following visit attendees were included. Source: 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Survey Report Published 30 April 2021



The red line indicates the national HIV prevalence (27.5%)  
**Figure 8:** HIV prevalence among pregnant women by district (2022). Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, South Africa

## 4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Umdoni Municipality’s focus is to improve knowledge, ability, skills and other talents for employees. This is achieved through training and development. The training and developments aim to improve the performance and focuses on three main areas, namely, human resources management, quality improvement and career development. While training focuses on providing the knowledge and skills required for doing a particular job It also allows for future job’s responsibilities by increasing an employee’s capabilities. Furthermore, the Municipality is committed in a continuous process in an individual progression and this focuses on mainly two areas, namely, career planning which involves activities to be performed by the employee as well as career management which generally focuses on the steps that the Municipality is taking to foster career development which is done through offering bursaries.

This Municipality also has initiatives to retain staff and is confident in sustaining such initiatives i.e. Provision of Bursaries to staff, Housing Provision/ Allowance and Trainings. The Municipality also has Employment Equity Plan, which is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The Employment Equity Plan outlines numerical goals and targets that will ensure fair distribution amongst race and gender. The Employment Equity Plan is in line with the Municipality’s Human Resource Strategy, which is also attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Umdoni Municipality also provides effective and efficient labour relations support and is guided by Labour Relations Act as well as collective agreements concluded at National,



Divisional and local Level. The Local Labour Forum (LLF) was established and sits as per the year plan of meetings scheduled and the Forum creates a platform to maintain relations between employer and employees by addressing employee related issues as well as the consultation and bargaining process.

LLF Structure	
Councillors	<b>3 Councillors</b>
Management	<b>4 HODs</b>
Local Labour	<b>10 Labour (SAMWU &amp; IMATU)</b>

#### 4.1 Institutional Arrangements

Approval of key operational matters within the Municipality follows the following approval process, namely Management Committee (MANCO); Portfolio Committees, EXCO, and Council.

As per the adopted municipal delegation framework, the Municipal Manager will ensure that the delegation of functions or tasks to appropriate levels of staff is properly documented. Umdoni Local Municipality has the right to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective exercise of its powers. It has all the powers assigned to it in terms of the Constitution as well as other relevant legislation. The executive and legislative authority of the Municipality vests in the Council. The Council will take all the decisions of the Municipality except:

Decisions on those matters that it has delegated to a delegated office bearer and  
 Decisions on those matters that by law have been assigned to a political structure, Administrative Structure, Political office-bearer or employee of the Council.

The Council will exercise executive and legislative authority within the Municipal area only. All the powers of the Municipality that have not been reserved for the Council, or that have not been delegated to a political structure, Administrative Structure, political office-bearer or employee of the Council, will be delegated to the Executive Committee.

##### 4.1.1 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The first layer of committees is the Municipal Standing Committee on Public Accounts (MPAC) which consists of ordinary Councillors to oversee the expenditure of public funds in order to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of council resources and to enhance the political accountability of Council.

EXCO members account to MPAC on issues related to their portfolios. MPAC reports back to Council via the Speaker. The primary purpose of the municipal MPAC is to assist council to hold the executive and the municipal administration to account.



**MPAC MEMBERS:**

Member	Position
Cllr MA Khan	Chairperson
Cllr RB Bhoola	Ordinary Member
Cllr J Ndlela	Ordinary Member
Cllr TN Nzama	Ordinary Member
Cllr BA Cele	Ordinary Member
Cllr PK Khumalo	Ordinary Members
Cllr GM Phungula	Ordinary Member
Cllr MA Mbanjwa	Ordinary Member
Cllr S Sookhraj	Ordinary Member
Cllr SD Mdluli	Ordinary Member
Cllr A Cutten	Ordinary Member

**4.1.2 Executive Committee**

The second layer of committees is the EXCO which reports in terms of section 44 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 to the municipal council on decisions made in terms of its delegated powers as well as recommendations made on those issues the municipal council did not delegate to the EXCO. The EXCO consists of 7 Members plus the Speaker.

**Table with the Names of EXCO members.**

Member	Position
Cllr MJ Cele-Luthuli	Mayor
Cllr PE Thabethe	Deputy Mayor
Cllr P Naidoo	Ordinary Member
Cllr SD Mdluli	Ordinary Member
Cllr SG Dlamini	Ordinary Member
Cllr ZZ Duma	Ordinary Member

**4.1.3 Portfolio Committees**

The third layer of committees is the Portfolio Committees (in terms of Section 80 of the Local government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998), which makes recommendations to the EXCO and report back on resolutions taken in terms of its delegated powers.

All Portfolio Committees report to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may refer a matter back to the Portfolio Committee for further consideration, amend or adopt the recommendations if it has delegated authority to do so, or submit its (Executive committee) recommendations to council. There are 5 (five) section 80 committees, namely:

- Infrastructure & Housing Portfolio Committee;
- Planning and Development Portfolio Committee;



- Community Services Portfolio Committee;
- Corporate Governance Portfolio Committee; and
- Finance Portfolio Committee.

**Powers and Functions**

The powers and functions of Umdoni Municipality are derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and a range of local government legislation, and could be summarised as follows. It is imperative that the Municipality utilises the Ugu District Air Quality Management Plan as a means of enabling intergovernmental relations in planning and implementation of municipal strategic plans. This approach is envisaged to further respond to the district-wide DGDP and optimise functionality of the DDM structures. The implementation of the Ugu District Air Quality Management Plan within the jurisdiction of Umdoni Local Municipality is in line with the National Environmental Air Quality Management Act 39 of 2004.

Table 14: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Umdoni Local Municipality (Yes /No)*
<b>Constitution Scheduled 4, Part B functions:</b>	
Air pollution	No
Building regulations	Yes
Child care facilities	No
Electricity and gas reticulation	No
Firefighting services	Yes
Local tourism	Yes
Municipal airports	No

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Umdoni Local Municipality (Yes /No)*
Municipal planning	Yes
Municipal health services	No
Municipal public transport	Yes
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law.	No
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.	No
Storm water management systems in the built-up areas	Yes
Trading regulations	Yes
Water and sanitation services limited to portable water supply system and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems	No
Beaches and amusement facilities	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes
Cleansing	No
Control of public nuisances	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public.	No
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.	No
Fencing and fences	No
Licencing of dogs	No
Licencing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.	No
Local amenities	Yes
Local sport facilities	Yes
Markets	Yes



MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Umdoni Local Municipality (Yes /No)*
Municipal abattoirs	No
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes
Noise pollution	Yes
Pounds	Yes
Public places	No
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.	Yes
Street trading	Yes
Street lighting	Yes
Traffic and parking	Yes

Although the Municipality is currently carrying out most of its assigned powers and functions it lacks this ability in certain areas, e.g. Street lighting (maintenance), Municipal Pound & Municipal Public Transport. In an attempt to address the inability of the municipality in performing the aforesaid tasks, the Municipality has formed Public-Private Partnership where external agencies have been contracted to undertake these functions on a contract basis.

#### 4.2 Organizational Structure

Umdoni Municipality organizational structure provides for six departments to be managed by the Municipal Manager. The organizational structure was last reviewed and adopted in August 2025 to meet the current circumstances. The six municipal departments are as follows:

- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Technical Services
- Community Services

- Budget and Treasury Office
- Corporate Services
- Planning and Development

Each of these Departments is headed by a General Manager, who ensures that services are effectively and efficiently delivered to the people of Umdoni Municipality. The municipal manager and her team of General Managers hold weekly meetings to discuss key strategic service deliverables, and to offer guidance on achieving IDP goals. The administrative component is aligned with the six (6) National Key Performance Areas (named below); and they are linked to Back to Basic Pillars.

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

The top administrative structure has no vacant positions. All Senior Management positions are currently occupied. Positions of Municipal Manager & Chief Financial Officer were filled in 2023.

#### 4.3 Organogram

Council has an Organogram in place that aims to ensure alignment to the municipal vision and mission as well as the 5<sup>th</sup> Generation IDP that was adopted 2023/2024 FY. The current organogram was reviewed in 2023/2024, the municipality is in the process



of reviewing its organogram in consultation with Labour through LLF to ensure its compliance and alignment to the requirements of the Municipal Staff Regulations. The reviewed organogram will give priority to service delivery and recruitment of key service delivery personnel such as the establishment of an electricity unit within technical services that will attend to streetlight maintenance as well as energy backlog within the municipality so that service delivery is not hindered for our communities. The organogram will provide a detailed management hierarchy of all the departments in the municipality and the vacant positions and is attached as (Appendix A) of this document. The overall vacancy rate of the municipality is 27,7%

- e) employee and labour relations
- f) health, safety, and security
- g) human resource development
- h) job design
- i) performance management/ performance appraisal systems
- j) research and information systems
- k) training and development
- l) Organisational development
- m) Career development

#### 4.4 Human Resource Development

The Municipality has the Human Resource Management Plan, which was adopted by Council. The Human Resource Management Plan is attached to the IDP as Annexure.

The Municipality’s HR department shall be responsible for ensuring that:

The Municipality’s employees contain suitable skills and competence to contribute towards the Municipality’s strategic goals and objective of delivering sustainable solutions, advice and capacity building to the Municipality;

The Municipality makes optimum use of human resources and anticipates and manages surpluses and shortages of staff; and value is added to the following areas:

- a) human resource planning
- b) equal employment opportunity
- c) staffing (recruitment and selection)
- d) compensation and benefits

##### 4.4.1 Skills Development and Training

The Municipality conducts a training needs survey and analysis of both Councillors and employees on an annual basis with a purpose of addressing the skill development needs. An annual training plan is formulated with the purpose of ensuring that training interventions are in line with the Workplace Skills Plan. An annual training budget is allocated for in-service training interventions and conditional educational grants. There has also been an intervention for unemployed graduates who volunteer their service to the Municipality.

The Municipality has, through the Financial Management Grant (FMG) appointed five budget interns and one Budget and Compliance Manager who are allocated to the Finance department to ensure that the Municipality complies with relevant legislation and legislated reporting requirements. COGTA has also addressed some of Municipal capacity challenges by providing interns to our municipality in various



departments such as Finance, Town Planning, Corporate Services, Technical Services and Housing section.

#### **4.4.2 Municipal Competency Levels for Senior Management**

The Municipal Finance Management Act, Sections 83, 107 & 119 prescribe that the Accounting Officer, Senior Managers, the Chief Financial Officer and other financial officials of a municipality must meet the financial management competency levels prescribed by regulation. National Treasury issued regulations on Minimum Competency Levels on the 15 June 2007 the regulation prescribes the minimum competency levels for the following categories of employees: -

- Accounting Officers of Municipalities and Municipal entities;
- Chief Financial Officers of Municipalities and Municipal entities;
- Senior Managers of Municipalities and Municipal entities;
- Other Financial Officials of Municipalities and municipal entities; and
- Supply Chain Management Officials of Municipalities and Municipal entities.

#### **4.4.3 Learnership and Experiential Learning**

In recognizing government's policy, the Municipality has established a policy for the intake of unemployed graduates either in the form of Learnership, in-service training / experiential learning. The intakes are generally undertaken at the beginning of the financial year for a period of a year and learners are placed according to their field of study. The contract is then terminated at the end of the financial year or after a period of 18 months.

In – Service training has been designed to offer individuals experience in order to complete their qualifications whilst experiential learning is aimed at providing experience to those individuals that have completed their qualification.

For the period under review Umdoni Municipality has managed to offer 11 (Eleven) youth graduates with in-service training/experiential learning in various fields ranging from Finance, Public Management, Planning & Development as well as Customer Care and Public Participation. The Municipality affords all participants in – Service and Experiential learning a stipend of R3000 per month with the exception of Financial Interns that are paid a stipend as per the Provincial Treasury Regulations. The Stipends are aimed at covering their traveling costs.

#### **4.4.4 Occupational Health and Safety**

The Municipality reviewed and adopted the Occupational Health and Safety Policy in September 2019, the policy has been amended to be in line with the COVID-19 Regulations. Based on the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety the policy is aimed at ensuring that employee safety controls are in place with the view to guarantee employee health and safety in the work place. An Employee Wellness Programme has been established to strengthen the employer support to employees affected, infected by HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and psychosocial and health related problems.



An Occupational Health & Safety Officer has been appointed and the Committee for Occupational Health and Safety has been revived to monitor compliance with the Occupational Health & Safety Act and meets quarterly.

#### 4.4.5 Recruitment and Selection

The Municipality has formulated the Recruitment and Selection policy that was adopted by Council as means of enhancing the implementation of Municipal Recruitment Strategy. The recruitment and selection policy and its implementation is aimed at matching the human resources to the strategic and operational needs of the Municipality and ensuring the full utilization and continued development of these employees.

All aspects of the staffing, structuring, recruitment, selection, interviewing and appointment of employees will be non- discriminatory and followed in a fair, objective, consistent and transparent manner thereby reducing the risk of alleged Unfair Labour Practice.

#### 4.4.6 Exit and Termination Procedure

The main objective of the Exit and Termination procedure is to facilitate the effective administration associated with all circumstances of termination of employment with the Municipality. The main issues covered in the procedure are as follows:

- a) Resignation, retrenchment and dismissal
- b) Retirement
- c) Medical Boarding

#### d) Death

The Exit and Termination Procedure was adopted by Council on 22 May 2024. The implementation of the Exit and Termination Procedure will be executed in the 2024/25 financial year. The Municipality will convene five workshops with all the respective unit managers and political management to capacitate them on the implementation of Exit and Termination Procedure. Corporate Services and the Municipal Manager will facilitate the workshops. Exit and Termination Procedure is attached as Annexure to the IDP.

#### 4.4.7 Human Resource Strategy

Managing people is a significant task and should be conducted in a professional manner. This HR Strategy sets out the Municipality's plans to ensure the recruitment, development and retention of the best quality staff in all departments in order to fulfil the Municipality's mission and vision and thereby meeting its strategic aims and objectives.

Human resources planning involves ensuring that the Municipality has the correct amount of employees, with the required composition and competencies, in the right places with functioning systems and structures that will allow the Municipality to be effective and efficient in delivering on its mandates.

The aim of the HR Strategy and Plan is to set guidelines for strengthening leadership, planning and developing a municipal workforce that is skilled and driven to strive towards service excellence and in doing so attract and retain scarce and critical skills for the Municipality.



### Human Resource Strategy on Retention of Employees

Umdoni Municipality has developed a Human Resources Strategic document, which was reviewed and adopted by Council. The Human Resource Strategy is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The Human Resource Strategy further provides initiatives by the Municipality to address staff turn-over and promote retention of employees. The strategic document was formulated to pursue the following objectives:

- To ensure recognition of excellent performance
- Training and Skills Development
- To this end, the Strategy is structured around the following key themes:
  - Recruitment & Retention
  - Reward System
  - Training and Development
  - Diversity & Equal Opportunities
  - Performance Management
  - Policy Framework
- The Human Resource Strategy was adopted in September 2019.

#### 4.4.8 Work Place Skills Plan

The Municipality has developed the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP), which incorporated the Skills Development Plan for the 2026/2027. The development of the Workplace Skills Plan is based on the recommendations of the skills Audit process conducted by the Municipality. The municipality's Work Place Skills Plan

will be submitted to Local Government SETA to source funding for the capacity building of Staff and Councillors.

The skills Audit and training needs analysis and qualification profile of staff will be conducted in the 2025 / 2026 Financial Year that will assist in the formulation and development of the Work Place Skills Plan for 2026 / 2027 Financial Year.

#### 4.4.9 Employment Equity Plan

The municipality has drafted an Employment Equity Policy and Plan, which is scheduled for adoption by the Council on 30 June 2026. This policy and plan aims to establish a framework for enhancing gender equity within the municipal workforce. The implementation of the Employment Equity Plan is integrated and aligned to the Recruitment and Selection Policy. Umdoni Municipality has consciously acknowledged the serious need to address existing gaps on implementation of the Employment Equity Plan. The Draft Employment Equity Policy is attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Table 15: HUMAN RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Work Place Safety	The Occupational Health and Safety Committee has been revived to monitor compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
NON - Compliance with OHS Act:-	Convene Occupational Health & Safety Committees quarterly



<b>Labour Relations</b>	Labour Unions needs to be educated on the difference between matters of consultation and matters of negotiation. Establishment of LLF Sub-committees at Departmental Levels
<b>Poor Performance Management Culture</b>	Cascading of Performance Management to middle managers, supervisors and Superintendents to monitor and evaluate service delivery as well as create a culture of performance monitoring and reporting at lower levels.
<b>Skills Development</b>	The municipality has conducted a skills audit for the review of the 2023/2024 WSP that has identified and prioritized service delivery departments in capacitation or skills development programmes in order to meet the objectives of the IDP.

#### 4.4.10 Information and Communication Technology

Umdoni Municipality embarked on a municipal-wide integrated strategic ICT reform. The purpose of the Information Technology (ICT) is to provide the municipality with a cohesive strategy to ensure that all the ICT initiatives strive towards a common goal, which in turn will ensure that optimal use is made of the ICT investments of the Municipality. The ICT Strategy is attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Another purpose of the ICT Strategic Plan is to align the future direction of ICT with the Municipal objectives. The three main areas of the ICT Strategy aim to enhance:

##### Information Systems [IS]

The various software applications used by the organization to automate business processes.

##### Information Communication Technology [ICT]

The technology deployed to provide access to systems, information and people.

##### Information Management [IM]

The responsibility for IS and IT, governance, staffing, etc. The ICT strategic plan will be updated and revised continuously because both the technology it is based on as well as the business needs it supports, are not static. The Municipality proposed that it should be standard item on the agenda of the relevant portfolio Committee in order to will review the plan on a quarterly basis to ensure it remains current.

The following goals were identified:

- Establish an ICT governance framework that supports and enables the business, delivers value and improves performance.
- Design and implement formal controls over ICT systems to ensure the reliability of the systems and the availability, accuracy and protection of information.
- Implement appropriate risk management activities to ensure that regular risk assessments, including consideration of ICT risks and fraud prevention, are conducted and that a risk strategy to address the risks is developed and monitored.

Table 16: ICT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
<b>ICT infrastructure and systems does not have proper ICT security and monitoring</b>	Installation of centralised Antivirus and e-mail security
<b>Municipality doesn't have an integrated Telephone system</b>	Deployment of VoIP Telephone system to all Municipal sites utilize one service provider for telephone system services Implementation of geographical telephone numbers Installation of telephone system management (user codes and expenditure report per user



<b>Ageing ICT network infrastructure</b>	Installation of CAT6 cables and Power over internet switches Deployment of server and monitoring of infrastructure ICT Cloud hosting ICT infrastructure maintenance plan Backup generator
<b>Lack of Website Management</b>	Redesigning of municipal website Developing of SOP and forms to monitor the information uploaded

Work Study Assessment on utilization of staff	
---	--

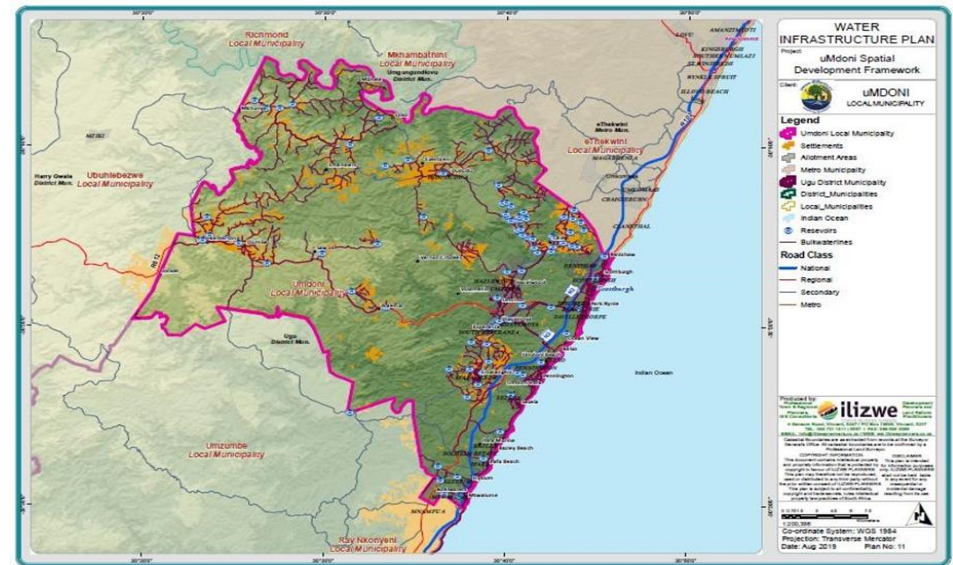
Table 17: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Institutional Systems in place Established and functional performance management systems All Top Management (sec 56) positions are filled. Workplace skills plan is being reviewed and implemented on an annual basis SDBIP in place and is reporting done on a monthly basis Adopted 2017/18 organisational structure Established and functional internal Audit Established customer care Unqualified Audit Outcome	Ad-hoc handling of increased legal matters Limited office space Dominance of males in management. Representation of women and the disabled in total staff complement. Weak knowledge management and institutional memory systems. Retention Strategy/Policy not in place Delays in the implementation of Job Evaluation Shortage of office furniture /equipment Policies outdated Vacant posts are not filled Capacity building workshops are being facilitated
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
establishing an electronic performance management system Clean Audit outcome High staff turn-over (institutional memory loss) Establishment of wellness centre	Municipal financial constraints Established customer care Work overload on existing staff

## 5 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

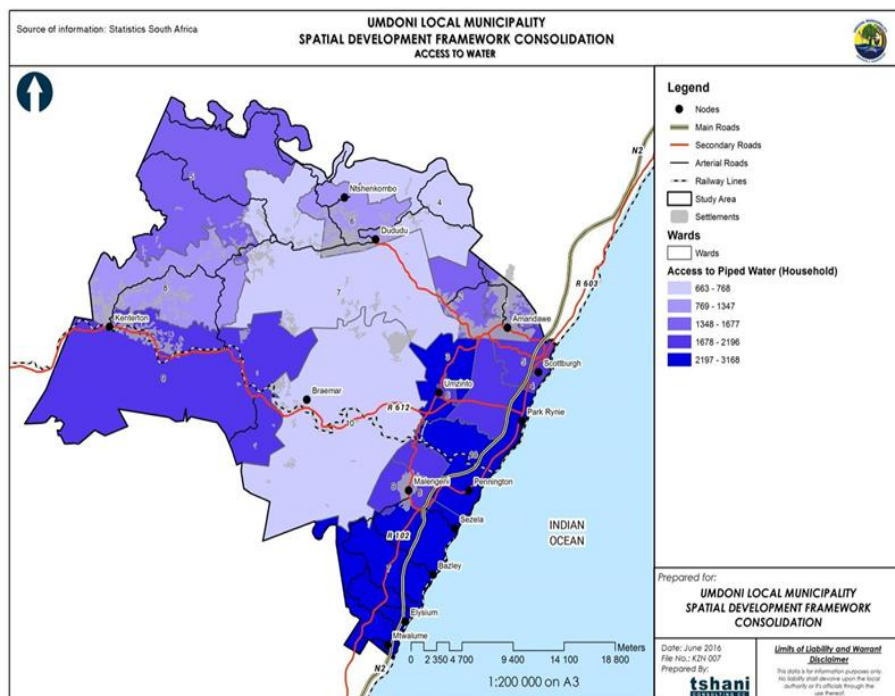
### 5.1 Water and Sanitation

The Umdoni Municipality is experiencing water shortage and disruption of services on a regular basis.



The provision of water is the responsibility of the Ugu District Municipality although the Local Municipality is assisting in gathering of information and the development of a consolidated Infrastructure Plan to inform the Water Services Development Plan by

providing information on backlogs and needs. This will assist the District to strategize the eradication of backlogs. The map below indicates access to water within the Umdoni Municipal Area.



It must be noted that there has been some improvement in the provision of safe drinking water within Umdoni area if comparing information from census 2001 and 2011 and 2016 Community Surveys.

Deteriorating infrastructure and poor maintenance has seen a rise in poor access to water within our communities. Water complaints have also increased, the District has water tankers distributing water in rural areas where there are challenges of water, however the water tanker system is poorly managed and run as a result there are some community members and areas that go for a period of over three months without water and this has seen our communities going back to the roots of collecting water from rivers and dams. The Municipality has engaged the Ugu District regarding distribution of water tankers. The interventions regarding maintenance of infrastructure and distribution of water tankers are provided by Ugu District Municipality in their IDP. Status of the water tankers and maintenance of water infrastructure is presented on DDM meetings. The table below indicates water demand and challenges with proposed programmes for each ward.

**Table 18: WATER DEMAND AND CHALLENGES WITH PROPOSED PROGRAMMES FOR EACH WARD.**

Ward No.	Water Demand/Programme/Proposed Project	Responsibility
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,,11,14,16,17,18 &19	Maintenance of Existing water infrastructure (Standpipes, Pumps & Reservoirs)	UGU District Municipality
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,14,16,17,18 &19	Installation of Borehole Systems	UGU District Municipality
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,14,16,17,18 &19	x3 Water Tankers per Ward to provide water (x3 per week)	UGU District Municipality



Ward No.	Water Demand/Programme/Proposed Project	Responsibility
1	Installation of 15 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
2	Installation of 10 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
3	Installation of 24 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
4	Installation of 5 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
5	Installation of 20 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
6	Installation of 10 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
7	Installation of 30 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
8	Installation of 18 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
9	Installation of 30 Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
10	Maintenance and visual identification of Fire Hydrants	UGU District Municipality
10, 11, 12, 13 & 15	Upgrading of Water Control Systems	UGU District Municipality
10, 11, 12, 13 & 15	Rectification and Extension of the Water Billing System to ensure accurate billing	UGU District Municipality
10, 11, 12, 13 & 15	Upgrade and Maintenance of Water Reticulation Systems	UGU District Municipality
10,11,12,13 & 15	Upgrade to Bulk Water Supply to ensure continuous provision of water	UGU District Municipality

Ward No.	Water Demand/Programme/Proposed Project	Responsibility
12	Installation of 5 Standpipes in Informal Settlements	UGU District Municipality
16	Maintenance of existing Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
17	Maintenance of Existing water infrastructure/Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
18	Maintenance of existing Standpipes	UGU District Municipality
19	Maintenance of existing Standpipes	UGU District Municipality

**UGU SANITATION PROJECTS FUNDED BY MG**

	PROJECT NAME	Wards/Villages	BUDGET	STATUS	IMPACT
1	Umzinto Slum Clearance: Farm Isonti Low cost Housing Water and Sanitation Scheme	Ward 12&13	R 19 011 464.93	Procurement Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets and more revenue
2	Umzinto Waste Water Treatment Works and Outfall Sewers Upgrade and Rehabilitation	Ward 12&13	R 21 950 000.00	Procurement Stage	Increase on Capacity of WWTW
3	Margate Extension 3 & 7 Sanitation Scheme - Ward 6	Ward 6	R 21 192 638.07	Implementation Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets
4	Refurbishment And Upgrade Of Margate Storm-Damaged Infrastructure, Wastewater Treatment Works And Effluent Main (Phase 1)	Ward 6 & 2	R 32 500 000.00	Procurement Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets and more revenue
5	Refurbishment of Sanitation Infrastructure	District Wide	R 15 895 000.00	Planning Stage	Optimal Performance of Sanitation Infrastructure
6	Pennington Waterbourne Sanitation Phase 3A	Ward 10	R 23 000 000.00	Planning Stage	Reduction of VTS & Chemical Toilets and more revenue
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>R 133 549 103.00</b>		



UGU WATER RELATED PROJECTS FUNDED BY MIG

WATER RELATED PROJECTS FUNDED BY MIG				
PROJECT NAME	Wards/Villages	BUDGET	STATUS	IMPACT
1 KwaMgai and Surrounds Water (Umzumbe)	Umzumbe Ward 8, 15, KwaMgayi and Mbiyane	R 19 183 778.00	Procurement Stage	Security of Water Supply and increase on universal access of Water
2 Vulamehlo Cross-Border Water Scheme	ward 7	R 23 300 000.00	Implementation Stage	Increase on Capacity form Source (WTW)
3 Umzimkhulu Bulk Water Augmentation Scheme - Phase 2	Ward 13	R 35 750 000.00	Implementation Stage	Reduction of Water Lost during Purification Process
4 KwaLembe Water Supply Scheme Extension Implementation - Phase 1	Ward 1	R 33 955 719.00	Procurement Stage	Increase on Capacity form Source (WTW)
5 Emergency Borehole Programme Phase 2 - Implementation	Accorss the district	R 28 672 700.00	Planning Stage	Increase on Universal Access to Water
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 140 862 197.00</b>		

UGU CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDED BY WSIG

NO.	PROJECT NAME	WARD	AMOUNT	PROJECT STATUS	IMPACT
1.	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of non-revenue water reducing equipment	District Wide	R40 273 259.01	Implementation	Optimal performance of water infrastructure & Reduction of water losses
2.	Replacement of Sewer mains & Refurbishment of sewer pump stations & Backup generators in Scottburgh & Sanitation Networks	District Wide	R6 500 000.00	Planning Appointment expected December 2025	Optimal performance of sanitation infrastructure

WATER SERVICES PLANNED INTERVENTIONS FOR 2025/2026

No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
1.	Umzinto Pipeline replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 150mm on Hazelwood Drive, Lily Road, Azad Road	Umzinto	R10 000 000
2.	Umzinto WTW to Park Rynie Res and from Umzinto WTW to Kelso - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement 150mm from Umzinto WTW to Park Rynie Res and Umzinto WTW to Kelso	Park Rynie and Kelso	R22 000 000
3.	Park Rynie - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 225mm -Park Rynie	Park Rynie	R3 700 000
4.	Kelso - Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 150mm to 225mm on Barracuda Bend and Dolphin Drive	Kelso	R3 700 000
5.	Pennington Pipeline replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 150mm on Beefwood Rd, Robert Rd and Savell Rd	Pennington	R3 500 000
6.	Pennington Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 100mm to 150mm on Gumtree, Umdoni South Rd, Douglas Rd and Dolphin to Pennington Reservoir	Pennington	R5 000 000
7.	Malangeni Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 110mm Malangeni Mdasha River Crossing	Malangeni	R5 000 000
8.	Scottburgh Pipeline replacement	Marine Terrace-Scottburgh Central and Scottburgh South under N2	Scottburgh	R4 000 000
9.	Mandawe Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Percy Road, Quarry Rd, Gqayinyanga outlet distribution line	Mandawe	R6 000 000



No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
10.	Umdoni Rural Pipeline Replacement at Vulamehlo	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Sibiya mains, Mayfield to Mbungulu Link	Vulamehlo	R6 500 000
11.	Umdoni Rural Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Mgobhozini main	Mgobhozini	R3 000 000
12.	Umdoni Rural Pipeline Replacement	Construction of pipeline replacement from 63mm to 100mm on Mkhunya Pipeline and KwaLembe (Mthembu)	KwaLembe	R3 000 000

**UGU PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION**

No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
1.	Malangeni Phase 2E	Contract UGU-07-1570-2021 - Construction of ±9,4 km of 110ND – 250ND PVC Sewer Reticulation Pipelines, ±3,6 km of 50ND – 110ND HDPE Water Reticulation Pipelines and 602N° Consumer Connections	Malangeni	R 29 940 827.58
2.	Malangeni Phase 2F	Contract UGU-07-1571-2021 - Construction of ±3,8 km of 110ND – 160ND PVC Sewer Reticulation Pipelines, ±2,7 km of 50ND – 110ND HDPE Water Reticulation Pipelines, 1 N° Small Pumpstation and 245 N° Consumer Connections	Malangeni	R 14 424 115.96
3.	Malangeni Phase 2G	Contract UGU-07-1572-2021 - Construction of ±6,8 km of 110ND – 160ND PVC Sewer Reticulation Pipelines, ±3,1 km of 50ND – 90ND HDPE Water Reticulation Pipelines and 423N° Consumer Connections	Malangeni	R 19 598 860.00
4.	Malangeni Phase 2D	Contract UGU-07-1595-2021: Construction of 1Mℓ Wastewater Treatment Works	Malangeni	R70 243 041.62

No	Project Name	Description	Village/ Ward No	Proposed Budget
5.	Malangeni Rising Main and Malangeni Reservoir	Construction of IFAFA 2ML Reservoir and 250mm Steel pipe rising main, at Malangeni/Esperanza	Malangeni	R35 234 100.21
6.	Construction Of Malangeni Low-Cost Housing Project Stage 2-Afa	Construction of 160/200mm diameter 2.6 km UPVC Gravity Pipe Line from Umzinto WTW Esperanza Reservoir, Modification of Electromechanical Works and Additional Storage	Malangeni	R15 001 236.53

**UGU EMERGENCY BOREHOLE PROGRAMME PHASE 1**

Allocation per Ward	Progress / status
1 x Borehole (Mushane) Ward 1	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Mkhunya, Mzimlilo) Ward 1	100% Complete and Operational
1x Borehole (KwaJonny1 Khakhama) Ward 2	100% Completed and Operational
1x Borehole (Kwajoni 2) Ward 2	100% Completed and Operation (Water was found to be salty and treated accordingly)
1 X Borehole (Bhewula hall, dududu) Ward 3	Borehole collapsed
1 x Borehole (Qwembe) Ward 4	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Dayeni,Dumisa) Ward 5	100% Complete and Operational
1x Borehole (Measland Mvrokwe) Ward 6/11	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (Golvani) Ward 6	100% Complete and Operational
1x Boreholes (Khuphuka , Kapeyi) Ward 7	100% Complete and Operational
1 x Borehole (GDP, Nkombo) Ward 8	100% Complete and Operational

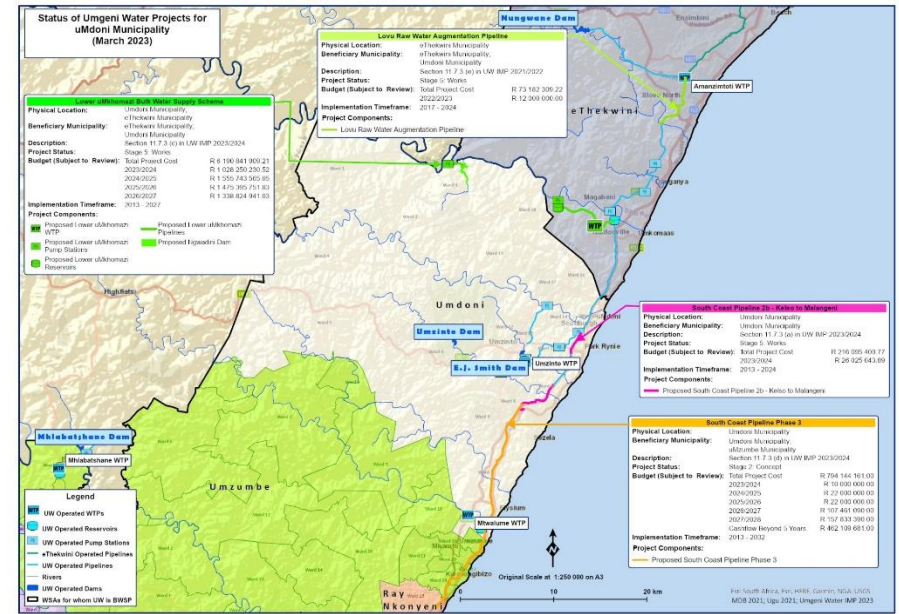


1 x Borehole (Mdasha, Bhudu) Ward 8	100% Complete and Operational
1x Boreholes (Ntontonto) Ward 19	100% Complete and Operational

UGU EMERGENCY BOREHOLE PROGRAMME PHASE 2

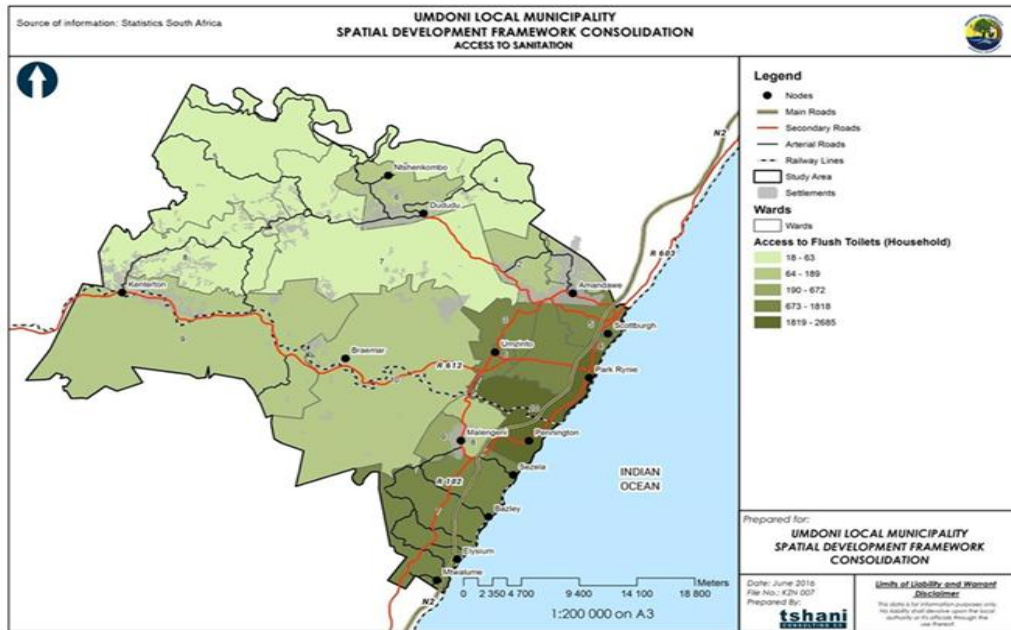
WARD	VILLAGE	NUMBER OF HH TO BENEFIT	PROGRESS	COMMENTS
19	Zithokozise School	15	Complete	
19	Alexandra/Macebo School	P 10	Complete	Refurbished privately by the school at the time contractor went to site
3	Amahwaqa	18	Complete	Converted to Solar Borehole
2	Mvuyane	25	Complete	Converted to Solar Borehole
5	Mayfield	30	Complete	Converted to Solar Borehole
5	Mbulula/Mayfield	25	Complete	
17	KwaCele	41	Complete	
07	Khuphuka/Sezela	42	Ongoing	
4	Mqanqala	52	Ongoing	
2	Khakhama	05	Ongoing	contractor appointed
14	Okhalweni	25	Ongoing	contractor appointed
02	KwaQiko	20	Complete	

UMGENI WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS





Map 4.1.1.1





There has been a major improvement in the delivery of Basic Services such as Sanitation in the Umdoni Municipal Area even though some areas lack adequate sanitation however; the data above shows figures that delivery of this service to the people has improved. In 2016 it shows that less than 2000 households have no access to sanitation and this is a call to the Ugu District Municipality to come forward with plans to address these challenges within the Municipality. After 20 years of Democracy all Households should have access to Sanitation. People who still use the Bucket System have decreased from, 552 to 504 in 2016. The number of people utilizing Flush Toilets has increased as well.

The basic services are a challenge as they involve a number of stakeholders, with Umdoni Municipality being the recipient for some and the implementing agent for others. UGU District municipality is the service provider for the water and sanitation infrastructure.

Wards 11, 12, 13, 10 and 15 are well served with water borne sewerage disposal or by septic tanks. Though some informal settlements have been serviced with Sanitec temporary toilets they require regular maintenance and pumping. The more rural nature of wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19 is highlighted by the predominant use of pit latrines (with or without vents) for the purpose of sewage disposal. The table below indicates the demand in sanitation in form of pit latrines and maintenance of existing infrastructure requirements at ward level.

**TABLE 19: THE DEMAND IN SANITATION IN FORM OF PIT LATRINES AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS AT WARD LEVEL.**

Ward No.	Sanitation Demand/Project/Programme	Responsibility
1	Installation of 320 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
2	Installation of 2490 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
3	Installation of 3150 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
4	Installation of 1350 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
5	Installation of 3750 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
6	Installation of 1535 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
7	Installation of 300 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
8	Installation of 175 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
9	Installation of 80 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
10	Upgrading and Maintenance of Waste Water Treatments Plants	UGU District Municipality
10	Extension of Water Borne Sewers (Park Rynie North, Park Rynie South & Kelso)	UGU District Municipality
10	Upgrade and Maintenance of the Water Borne Sewer Reticulation to alleviate sewer overflows	UGU District Municipality
11	Installation of 2450 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
11	Pumping & Regular Drainage of Sanitec toilets installed in Informal Settlements	UGU District Municipality



Ward No.	Sanitation Demand/Project/Programme	Responsibility
12	Pumping & Regular Drainage of Sanitec toilets installed in Informal Settlements	UGU District Municipality
14	Installation of 3000 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
15	Upgrading and Maintenance of Water Treatments Plants	UGU District Municipality

## 5.2 Solid Waste Management

The waste management section comprises three sub-sections, namely, refuse collection, street sweeping and the operation and maintenance of the Humberdale waste disposal facility. Street sweeping services maintain public cleansing in the central business districts through litter picking and sweeping of public areas and cleanliness of public ablutions. A day shift operates between 7am-4pm daily and a late shift operates between 1pm-10pm daily. Staff shortages poses a challenge to the section’s ability to effectively meet its service delivery needs. Areas currently serviced through streetsweeping are Scottburgh, Pennington, Park Rynie, Ifafa Glebe and Umzinto.

The Municipality provides a refuse collection service in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. An estimated 68% of households receive a refuse collection service through a schedule designed offer a daily service to the central business districts (CBD’s), a weekly service to urban residential areas and bi-weekly service to rural households

Ward No.	Sanitation Demand/Project/Programme	Responsibility
16	Installation of 500 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
17	Installation of 400 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
18	Installation of 3210 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality
19	Installation of 4275 Pit Latrines	UGU District Municipality

and informal settlements. Urban areas are serviced through kerbside collection using compactor trucks while rural areas and informal settlements are serviced through the strategic allocation of communal skips, which are collected using skip trucks.

A total of 40 skips are distributed across rural areas and informal settlements. Ten skips are serviced in semi-urban areas and ten (10) have been damaged due to community unrests. Furthermore, skip hire services are provided to businesses and households and these are serviced by the municipality as per contractual agreements. This skip hire service is essential at generating revenue for the Municipality hence the Municipality must ensure the effective maintenance and procurement of skips that are damaged or unusable. Infrastructural damages during community unrests challenges the Municipality’s ability to meet its service delivery needs in terms of waste management.

The frequent breakdown of waste removal fleet and delays in effective remedial action pose a challenge in the timely completion of daily collection schedules. The backlogs cause negative environmental impact, inconveniences our communities and increased tensions amongst employees to meet targets at shorter time periods.

Currently, the section has four (4) operational compactor trucks and three (3) skip loader trucks. Two compactor trucks have been sent for repairs and two 4-ton trucks are non-operational. These 4-ton trucks are utilised to transport employees to their respective sites and utilized by clean-up teams required to clean communal skips, illegal dump sites, areas not reachable by trucks and attend to complaints that relate to waste management. The procurement for a 4-ton truck is critical for the operational efficiency of the section. The section comprises 2 bakkies, one of which is in a poor condition. The procurement of a bakkie is essential to maintain operational efficiency of the section.

The adoption of the proposed organogram and the allocation of budget to vacant posts will address staff shortages caused by the non-replacement of staff that have retired, passed on or have been rendered unfit to perform certain duties. The opportunities for promotions has the potential to improve work ethics, fostering a culture of excellence and high performance.

The Department of Forestry, fisheries and the Environment (DFEE) is in the process of compiling an Intergrated Waste Management Plan for municipalities within the UGU District. This process is anticipated to take 36 months. Furthermore, the breach of duty in the form of fly-tipping, midnight-dumping and open dumping essentiate the need for the Municipality to update its Waste Management Bylaws. The municipality faces a huge challenge in terms of illegal waste disposal, leading to increased illegal dumping sites around the Municipality. The need to strengthen environmental enforcement is fundamental in maintaining public cleansing and addressing pollution within the Municipality

### Humberdale Waste Disposal Facility

The Humberdale landfill site (hereinafter refers to as “The site”) was commissioned in February 2002. Engineered with geotechnical liners, it was designed with 244 000m<sup>3</sup> airspace to accommodate an anticipated monthly deposition rate of 2000m<sup>3</sup> and expected lifespan of 10 years. The Permit referenced (B33/2/1980/P248) was issued and amended to permit number (16/2/7/U803/D3/P248) by The Department of Water Affairs and Forest (amended to Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation (DWs)), in terms of Section 20 of the National Environmental Conservation Act No.73 of 1989.

Currently, the site operates as per varied waste management license referenced DC21/WML/0019/2014/VAR2023/01, issued to Umdoni Local Municipality by the Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA) on 26/11/2025 in terms of section 49 (1) of the National Environmental Management act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008). The waste management license authorises the disposal of general (non-hazardous) solid waste by landfilling, at a small site that receives less than 150tonnes/ day and generates significant leachate (G: S: B+ class site). The license is made subject to a number of condition, which *inter alia* to the design, construction, monitoring and closure of the waste disposal facility.

The site is situated on portion 16 of the farm Humberdale No. 17270-ET, at Kelso. It spares approximately 117 527m<sup>2</sup>, comprising phase 1 (app 3 hectares) and phase



2 (app. 2 hectares). It has an administration building comprising of an office, ablutions, a store room and canteen. A perimeter fence with lockable gates control access to the site. A fogging system was installed at the contaminated storm water dam in order to maintain environmental compliance. A permitted recycling facility has been established within the landfill site, which aims achieve a zero waste to landfill culture within the Municipality. Furthermore, it contributes to increased landfill airspace and encourages a shift to a more circular economy.

The Municipality is required to operate, maintain and attend to the closure of the site in compliance with the conditions of the license, as well as in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by landfill. Consulting engineers appointed by The Municipality act as technical advisors to manage the landfill site and supervise the landfill operator who is responsible for the daily operation and maintenance of the site. While the recent trend of waste and operational strategies has increased the expected lifespan of phase 1 to July 2031, The Municipality still has a duty to ensure that the rehabilitation and closure processes for phase 1 are undertaken prior to phase 1 reaching full capacity.

The municipality has made financial provisions to develop a landfill site Master Plan that will outline future cell development within the site which will enable the municipality to plan and implement requirements for new cell development to extend the life span of Humberdale Landfill site. A conditional assessment must be conducted to establish and implement requirements for the operation of phase 2 by 2027. Furthermore, the upgrade and effective maintenance of the site access and

internal roads are crucial in ensuring unimpeded access to the site and disposal cells.

**Table 20: WASTE MANAGEMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS**

WASTE MANAGEMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Inadequate Recycling initiatives implemented by the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of Recycling bags at source of refuse collection (Businesses &amp; Residential)</li> <li>• Separate at source initiatives</li> <li>• Review of the Integrated Waste Management Plan that will have clear strategies and recommendations with regards to Recycling initiatives for implementation</li> <li>• Establishment of a Waste Transfer Station in Umzinto</li> </ul>
Maintenance of Humberdale waste disposal facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalizing and Upgrading of Humberdale Road from Gravel to Asphalt</li> <li>• Upgrade the tariff system in order to increase revenue</li> <li>• Conditional assessment for phase 2</li> <li>• Masterplan for the landfill site</li> </ul>
Service Delivery Fleet/Waste Management Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Municipality has decentralise fleet and has developed a Fleet Maintenance Plan that will be monitored and evaluated through the portfolio committees and prioritization has been given to service delivery vehicles.</li> <li>• The procurement of a 4-ton truck which will allow the Municipality to service areas that cannot be serviced through trucks.</li> <li>• Procurement of a bakkie in order to ensure operational efficiency</li> </ul>
Not all households within the Municipality have access to the refuse removal service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of skips for wards that have no access to refuse removal and placement of these skips in strategic points throughout rural wards to extend the refuse collection service</li> <li>• The municipality has made financial provisions for the refurbishment of 40 skips that will be distributed to wards with no access to refuse removal service</li> <li>• The procurement of a 4-ton truck which will allow the Municipality to service areas that cannot be serviced through trucks.</li> </ul>





### Operations and Maintenance of Road Networks

The road infrastructure within Umdoni is deteriorating due to the life span and lack of routine maintenance having a major impact on the damaged roads. The Municipality envisages maintaining and repairing the municipal roads in line with the Municipal Operations and Maintenance Plan. Most of the rural access roads are gravel and therefore require constant maintenance. Whilst certain urban roads are often characterized by potholes, the municipality also has a number of roads which are a responsibility of the department of Transport. The municipality must also pay attention to the storm water drainage system.

The municipality has a potential in terms of enhancing its transportation network it's located along major transport routes which links between eThekweni and Cape Town. The primary mode of Transport is public transport that being bus and taxi.. The taxi and bus route system provides extensive coverage throughout the municipality however, it must be stated that there are areas that are still not accessible to transport. The Municipality envisages engaging the Department of Transport to prioritize public transport routes during the District Development Model (DDM) engagements and process.

#### 5.3.2 Taxi Ranks

Umdoni Local Municipality has four Taxi Ranks namely:

**Umzinto taxi Rank:** this is a formal off-street rank, is swamped by the huge numbers of operator vehicles, which clog all aisles, and approaches to the rank. ICT does have vehicle and passenger shelters and a paved surface. There is no holding area.  
**Scottburgh Taxi Rank:** This rank is formally developed on-street with passenger shelters and a paved surface. Municipal ablutions are available nearby.

**Amandawe Taxi Rank:** This taxi rank is located at the intersection of roads P188 and P197 on private land. This rank is defined as an informal commuter rank with no amenities provided. There is a newly constructed rank nearby, which is not being used.  
**Sibiya Taxi Rank:** This rank is located to the north of the Amandawe rank in the same rural area. It is an informal ranking area with no amenities.

**Table 21: ROAD AND STORM WATER KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTION**

ROADS & STORMWATER	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Lack of Routine maintenance of our Roads & Stormwater network	The municipality has developed a Roads Rehabilitation programme for 2025/2026 Financial Year for urban roads and rural roads as well as the upgrading of Steep Hills.
Severe Rutting & Potholes	The Technical Service Department has developed a Pothole Patching Programme utilizing the complaints management register and roads identified in the IDP as priority to address pothole patching backlogs and resolve complaints.
Lack of Roads Maintenance Fleet to conduct routine maintenance and the municipality is reliant on hiring of roads maintenance plant/fleet	The municipality will make budget provision for the repairs/leasing of heavy machinery to ensure the maintenance of our rural roads. The municipality will also procure tools and materials to ensure functionality of the roads & Stormwater section that will enable it to conduct routine maintenance, pothole patching and rehabilitation of roads internally.



Table 22: SERVICE DELIVERY REQUIREMENT BY WARD

--	--



IDP REF NUMBER	Ward No.	Voting District	Project Name	Funding Source Internal/External	Year 4 2025/2026	Year 5 2026/2027	Year 6 2027/2028	Year 7 2028/2029	Year 8 2030/2031
BSD/1	1	Nkanini	Construction of Steep Hills in all access roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/2	1	Nkanini	Upgrading of Jiza Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/3	1	Miso	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngodini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/4	1	Sivelile	Upgrading of Mushana Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/5	1	Mtholi	Quarry & Regravelling of all Access Roads in Mtholi	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/6	1	Lembe	Quarry & Regravelling of Bhudubhudu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/7	1	Lembe	Upgrading of Mzimlilo Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/8	2	Bhewula	Upgrading of Bhewula Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/9	2	Mceleni	Upgrading of Mdabuka Road steep hills from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/10	2	Siyathuthuka	Upgrading of Mabhongo Access Road steep hills from gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/11	2	Shukumisa	Upgrading of Mthembu Road steep hill from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/12	2	Shukumisa	Quarry & Regravelling of Umkomaas River Access Roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
BSD/13	2	Ophondweni	Rehabilitation of Gqosha Bridge and Regravelling of Gqosha Access Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/14</b>	2	Nduduma	Upgrading of Buhlebezwe Access Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/15</b>	2	Nduduma	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngobolo Access Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/16</b>	2	Twostick	Upgrading of Twostick Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/17</b>	2	TwoStick	Upgrading of Steep Hills of TwoStick Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/19</b>	2	Mceleni	Upgrading of Odidini Steep Hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/19</b>	2	Bhewula	Upgrading of Bhewula Road steep Hills from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/20</b>	2	Bhewula	Rehabilitation of Mbhizana Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/21</b>	2	Siyathuthuka	Quarry & Regravelling of 2020 Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/22</b>	2	Siyathuthuka	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Mabhongo Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/23</b>	2	Shukumisa	Quarry & Regravelling of Maromeni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/24</b>	2	Shukumisa	Construction of new access road leading to Hlabathini Deep Tank	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/25</b>	2	Shukumisa	Quarry & Regravelling of Access Roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/26</b>	2	Sangqulo	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Ngongoma Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/27</b>	2	Sangqulo	Upgrading of steep hills on Matendeni Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/28</b>	2	Ophondweni	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Ophondweni Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/29</b>	2	Khakhame	Upgrading of Steep Hills on all access roads from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/30</b>	2	Nduduma	Quarry & Regravelling of Mcanzi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/31</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Mabheleni Road steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/32</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Mabheleni Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/33</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Nhlanyeza Road from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/34</b>	3	Nhlanyeza	Upgrading of Ngcece Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/35</b>	3	Bhewula	Upgrading of Bhewula Road steep hills from gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/36</b>	3	Bhewula	Upgrading of Mabetha Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/37</b>	3	Skebheni	Upgrading of Skebheni Road steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/38</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Tafuleni Road Steep Hills from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/39</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Mbanda Road steep hills from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/40</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Nyongweni Access Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/41</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Ntabaskobho Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/42</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of KwaMfundisi Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/43</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Njilo Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/44</b>	3	Zembeni Tribal	Upgrading of Ngwane Road Steep Hill from gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/45</b>	3	Nkampula	Upgrading of Mqadi Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/46</b>	3	Nkampula	Upgrading of Mhoqa Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/47</b>	3	Nhlonhlweni	Upgrading of Ngodoyi Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/48</b>	4	Qwembe	Quarry & Regravelling on Tony Zuma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/49</b>	4	Qwembe	Steep Hill Upgrade on Mabutho Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/50</b>	4	Qwembe	Steep Hill Upgrade on Sgwaza Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/51</b>	4	Qwembe	Steep Hill upgrade on Mabhala Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/52</b>	4	Qwembe	Quarry & Regravelling on Ngabiso Nsele Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/53</b>	4	Qwembe	Quarry & Regravelling on Govu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/54</b>	4	Bhadane	Construction of Bridge on Khawula Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/55</b>	4	Bhadane	Upgrade of Mngadi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/56</b>	4	Bhadane	Regravelling of Lundi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/57</b>	4	Bhadane	Upgrade of Bamingane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/58</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Zama Zama Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/59</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbumbe Sfuno Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/60</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Makhekhe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/61</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Nqamula Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/62</b>	4	Bhadane	Quarry & Regravelling of Ntobeko Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/63</b>	4	Mqangqala	Upgrade of Ncezu road Steep hill from gravel to concrete and installation of stormwater pipes	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/64</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Frank Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/65</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Mkwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/66</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Chiliza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/67</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Ntabinamandla Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/68</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Etsheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/69</b>	4	Mqangqala	Quarry & Regravelling of Budget Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/70</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Quarry & Regravelling of Mncwabe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/71</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Quarry & Regravelling of Shandu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/72</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Upgrading of Duma Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/73</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Regravelling of Mpambanyoni Hall Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/74</b>	4	Mpambanyoni	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbhele Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/75</b>	4	Kenterton	Quarry & Regravelling of Mtambo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/76</b>	4	Kenterton	Quarry & Regravelling of Russel Maphanga Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/77</b>	4	Kenterton	Quarry & Regravelling of Mayibuye Mbumbe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/78</b>	4	Kenterton	Installation of Stormwater Management System on Kenterton School Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/79</b>	4	Manyuswa	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Moyeni Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/80</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Diamond Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/81</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Hlongwa Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/82</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Mbhedeyajika Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/83</b>	4	Manyuswa	Regravelling of Namathela Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/84</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Upgrading of Bhadane Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/85</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Upgrading of Bhadane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/86</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Quarry & Regravelling of Bhadane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/87</b>	5	Vukaphi	Construction of Mgenge Bridge on Mgenge Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/88</b>	5	Vukaphi	Upgrade of Nongoloza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/89</b>	5	Vukaphi	Quarry & Regravelling of St Petros Church Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/90</b>	5	Vukaphi	Quarry & Regravelling of Vukaphi School Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/91</b>	5	Vukaphi	Upgrading of Bridge to Vukaphi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/92</b>	5	Vukaphi	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Sphapheme Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/93</b>	5	Vukaphi	Regravelling of Egoli Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/94</b>	5	Mayfield	Installation of Stormwater Pipes on Mzawlane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/95</b>	5	Mayfield	Upgrade of steep hill on Moba Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/96</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Quarry & Regravelling of Shange Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/97</b>	5	Sizophumelela	Quarry & Regravelling of Mzobe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/98</b>	5	Himmelburgh	Quarry & Regravelling of Duma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/99</b>	5	Himmelburgh	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbelu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/100</b>	5	Zamani	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbulula Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/101</b>	5	Zamani	Upgrading of Mathozela Road Steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/102</b>	6	Mbungulu	Upgrading of Mndaweni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/103</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Vezi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/104</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Shezi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/105</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Myeza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/106</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngogoma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/107</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Hlongwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/108</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Y Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/109</b>	6	Mbungulu	Quarry & Regravelling of Ndlovu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/110</b>	6	Mysie Land	Upgrading of Mbabala Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/111</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbabala Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/112</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Myeza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/113</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/114</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngidi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/115</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngcobo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/116</b>	6	Mysieland	Quarry & Regravelling of Duma Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/117</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Foyo Mbutho Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/118</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of Gabion Baskets on Vincent Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/119</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of Bridge on Dovoza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/120</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of x2 Bridges on Golvane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/121</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Construction of Bridge to join Foyo Mbutho and Vincent Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/122</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Upgrade of Steep Hills on Shozi & Nduna Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/123</b>	6	Mistake Farm	Quarry & Regravelling of Mzizi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/124</b>	6	Mahlathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Myeza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/125</b>	6	Mahlathini	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Khathi Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/126</b>	6	Mahlathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Shembe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/127</b>	6	Mahlathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Shozi Nduna Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/128</b>	6	Mahlathini	Upgrade of Chiliza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/129</b>	6	Mahlathini	Upgrade of Nuza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/130</b>	6	Braemar	Quarry & Regravelling of Amavenya Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/131</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of steep hill on Kwasqwayi Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/132</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Mbhaca Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/133</b>	6	Braemar	Quarry & Regravelling of Mazubane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/134</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of Nkanini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/135</b>	6	Braemar	Upgrading of Duma Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/136</b>	6	Braemar	Quarry & Regravelling of Myandu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/136</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of 5 Steep Hills on Mapitoli Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/138</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Khathi Road from gravel to concrete and maintenance and installation stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/139</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of steep hills on Shangase road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/140</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Mashilomu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/141</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Long Beach Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/142</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Sbu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/143</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Khoza Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/144</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Gumede Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/145</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Mangathini Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/146</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Thafeni Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/147</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Ntabeni Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/148</b>	7	Khuphuka	Upgrading of Duma Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/149</b>	7	Phase 1	Maintenance of Stormwater Management System on Phase 1 Road & Installation of Speed Humps	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/150</b>	7	Phase 1	Maintenance of all concrete access roads	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/151</b>	7	Sezela	Rehabilitation of Beach Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/152</b>	7	Sezela	Upgrading of Willow Road from Gravel to Asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/153</b>	7	Ifafa Beach (Bazley)	Rehabilitation of Marine Drive and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/154</b>	7	Ifafa Beach	Rehabilitation of Ridge Road and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/155</b>	7	Ifafa Beach	Rehabilitation of Ifafa Beach Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/156</b>	7	Elysium	Rehabilitation of Elysium Main Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/157</b>	7	Coveway	Rehabilitation of Coveway Road and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/158</b>	7	Coveway	Rehabilitation of Buccaneer Walk Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/159</b>	8	GDP	Upgrading of Maphumulo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/160</b>	8	P4	Quarry & Regravelling of Mkhubane Road and Stormwater maintenance	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/161</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrading of Bholokodo 1 Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/162</b>	8	Nkombo	Stormwater Management Maintenance on Nkombo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/163</b>	8	Section 16	Upgrade of Mnguni Road from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/164</b>	8	Bongumbhele	Upgrading of Bongumbhele Road steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/165</b>	8	Golokodo	Upgrading of Chiliza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/166</b>	8	P4	Construction of Bridge on Shozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/167</b>	8	P4	Quarry & Regravelling on Zungu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/168</b>	8	Nkombo	Upgrading of Goba Road steep hill from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/169</b>	8	Bongumbhele	Upgrading of Nkosini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/170</b>	8	Section 16	Upgrading of Zondi Road Steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/171</b>	8	Section 16	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngcobo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/172</b>	8	Golokodo	Upgrading of Ngubo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/173</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Stormwater Management maintenance on Mtolo & Shange Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/174</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of Shange Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/175</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of Gobhozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/176</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of steep hill on Vusisizwe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/177</b>	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of Beneva Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/178</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrade of Mkhukhwini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/179</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrade of Mqongqo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/180</b>	9	Sihle	Quarry & Regravelling of Zwelisha Road and installation of V-Drains	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/181</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrading of Mancwane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/182</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrade of Sibiya Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/183</b>	9	Sihle	Upgrading of Mgwempisi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/184</b>	9	Sihle	Widening of Beneva Road (Mbhele Road)	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/185</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrading of Nduneni Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/186</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Khoza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/187</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrading of Gwaza Road steep Hill from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/188</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Shoeway Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/189</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Hlongwa Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/190</b>	9	Mafithini	Regravelling of Sishi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/191</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrade of Hlongwa Road steep Hill from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/192</b>	9	Mafithini	Upgrading of Shozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete and maintenance of stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/193</b>	9	UCC	Upgrade of Mthimkhulu Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/194</b>	9	UCC	Upgrade of Ntombela Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/195</b>	9	UCC	Regravelling of Gumede Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/196</b>	9	UCC	Installation of Sidewalks on UCC Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/197</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Adrienne Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/198</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Anne Arbour Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/199</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Allen Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/200</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Allen Place and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/201</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Beefwood Road and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/202</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Botha Place and installation of Stormwater Management System	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/203</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Botha Road and Installation of Stormwater Management System	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/204</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Cheery Lane and Installation of Stormwater Management System	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/205</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Coral Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/206</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of David Avenue and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/207</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Dirk Uys Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/208</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Douglas Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/209</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Edward Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/210</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Elizabeth Avenue and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/211</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Figtree Lane and Stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/212</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Flatcrown Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/213</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Gerald Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/214</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Gumtree Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/215</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole patching on Impanthle Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/216</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Ironwood drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/217</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Lynda Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/218</b>	10	Pennington South	(Quarry & Regravelling) Rehabilitation of Mahogany Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/219</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Marion Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/220</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Minerva Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/221</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Nanette Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/222</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Natalia Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/223</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Oyster Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/224</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole patching of Palm Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/225</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Pennington Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/226</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Pienaar Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/227</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Piet Retief Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/228</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Plum Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/229</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Rahle Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/230</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Roberts Road and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/231</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Sandra Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/232</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole patching on Savell Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/233</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Shad Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/234</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Sheila Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/235</b>	10	Pennington South	Rehabilitation of Syringa Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/236</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Umdoni North Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/237</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Umdoni South Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/239</b>	10	Pennington South	Pothole Patching on Whale Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/239</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Quarry & Regravelling of Abrahams Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/240</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Barracouta Bend and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/240</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Bream Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/241</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Cod Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/242</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Pothole Patching on Dolphin Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/243</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Garrick Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/244</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Grunter Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/245</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Kingfish Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/246</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Marlin Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/247</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Pinkie Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/248</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Porpoise Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/249</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Salmon Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/250</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Sardine Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/251</b>	10	Pennington North (Kelso)	Rehabilitation of Shark Avenue and Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/252</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Alkins Drive South	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/253</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management Maintenance and rehabilitation of Gardner Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/254</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Guy Close	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/255</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Mallet Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/256</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Marine Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/257</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management Maintenance and rehabilitation of Mc Donald Road	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/258</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Miller Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/259</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Oceanic Grove	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/260</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Preston Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/261</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Saville Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/262</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of South Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/263</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater Management maintenance and rehabilitation of Steven Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/264</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater maintenance and rehabilitation of Alkins Drive North	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/265</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Hazel Avenue	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/266</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Payne Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/267</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Slayley Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/268</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Smith Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/269</b>	10	Park Rynie South & Industrial	Stormwater management maintenance and rehabilitation of Walnut Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/270</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Caine Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/271</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Garnet Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/272</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Lotus Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/273</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Marine Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/274</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Rocklyn Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/275</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of School Circle	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/276</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Wright Lane	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/277</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of First Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/278</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Second Avenue	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/279</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of First Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/280</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Second Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/281</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Thirst Street	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/282</b>	10	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Forth Street	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/283</b>	11	Ifafa	Upgrading of Mvubu Road 3 steep hills from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/284</b>	11	Ifafa	Construction of Bridge on Mvubu Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/285</b>	11	Imverogro	Upgrading of Deshi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/286</b>	11	Zamani	Upgrading of Chibini Road from gravel to asphalt and installation of stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/287</b>	11	Zamani	Regravelling of Goldstone Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/288</b>	11	Zamani	Construction of Zamani Bridge on Agriculture Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/289</b>	11	Zamani	Construction of Esperanza Bride on Esperanza (P) Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/290</b>	11	Egoli	Upgrading of Beneva Road steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/291</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of St Andrews road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/292</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Protea Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/293</b>	11	Boardroom	Pothole Patching on Azalea Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/294</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Lotus Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/295</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Old Ixopo Road and stormwater maintenance	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/296</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of St Patricks Lanes and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/297</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Hycint Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/298</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Hibiscus Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/299</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Ridge Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/300</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Vale Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/301</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Rajen Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/302</b>	11	Boardroom	Rehabilitation of Ridge Road (Sasol)	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/303</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of St Patricks Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/304</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Mbetheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/305</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Phakathi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/306</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Albany Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/307</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Majuba Lane	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/308</b>	11	Shayamoya	Rehabilitation of Vivian Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/309</b>	11	Ellingham	Rehabilitation of Mandela Road and stormwater maintenance	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/310</b>	11	Ellingham	Rehabilitation of Centenary Road (Sasol Road)	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/311</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Puffin Lane and stormwater management maintenance and installation of Gabions	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/312</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Pothole Patching and Stormwater maintenance on Flamingo Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/313</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Falcon Road and installation of Gabion Baskets on River Bank	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/314</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Nightingale Road & Stormwater Maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/315</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Penguin Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/316</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Rehabilitation of Robin Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/317</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Nkonka Road steep hill from gravel to concrete & Regravelling	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/318</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Widening of Bailey Textile Road & Regravelling	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/319</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrade of Thokoza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/320</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Flower Road from gravel to asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/321</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Lotus Road from gravel to asphalt and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/322</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Evergreen Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/323</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Prospect Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/324</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrading of Camel Foot Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/325</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Upgrade of Ester Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/326</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Stormwater management system maintenance on Temple Road	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/327</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Quarry & Regravelling of Grey Section Access Roads & Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/328</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Quarry & Regravelling of Yellow Section Access Roads & Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/329</b>	12	Gandhinagar	Quarry & Regravelling of Peach Section Access Roads & Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/330</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Regravelling of Roshan Heights Road and installation of stormwater management system	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/331</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Rehabilitation of Centenary Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/332</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Lilly Road installation of gabion baskets along river bank	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/333</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Upgrading of Fern Road from gravel to asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/334</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Upgrading of Kauser Road from gravel to asphalt and installation of gabion baskets on river banks and stormwater management maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/335</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Rehabilitation of Hibiscus Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/336</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Azad Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/337</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Daffodil Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/338</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching on Petunia Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/339</b>	12	Roseville (Informal Settlement)	Pothole Patching, stormwater maintenance and installation of crash barrier on Ester Road (Moosa Store)	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/340</b>	12	Roshan Heights	Potho Patching on St Anne Road	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/341</b>			Rehabilitation of Ester Road (Village Mall)	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/342</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Rehabilitation and stormwater maintenance of Court Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/343</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Pothole Patching of Pine Road	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/344</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Reh349abilitation of Malibu Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/345</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Rehabilitation of Glen Terrance Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/346</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Pothole Patching of Ocean View Road	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/347</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Rehabilitation of Hazelwood Drive	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/348</b>	12	Asoka Heights	Upgrading of Ryland Drive from Gravel to Asphalt	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/349</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Rehabilitation of Bhonobhono Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/350</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Regravelling and installation of stormwater pipes in Diza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/351</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Thafeni Road from gravel to concrete & Regravelling	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/352</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Magubane Road and Regravelling	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/353</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Mbhozamboza Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/354</b>	14	Gugulesizwe	Upgrading of Gugulesizwe Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/355</b>	14	Mahlashana	Upgrade of Steep Hill on Mahlashana Road from gravel to concrete & Quarry & Regravelling	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/356</b>	14	Mahlashana	Upgrading of Masanini Road steep hill from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/357</b>	14	Mahlashana	Quarry & Regravelling of Ngalo Road and installation of Gabion Baskets	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/358</b>	14	Mahlashana	Construction of Bridge on Mbambo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/359</b>	14	Mahlashana	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Zikalala Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/360</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrading of Shozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/361</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrade of Victor Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/362</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrade of Mphemba Road from Gravel to Concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/363</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrade of Khwela Road from Gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/364</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Quarry & Regravelling of Xaba Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/365</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Upgrading of Ggcwensa Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/366</b>	14	VG Nyawose	Quarry & Regravelling of Gama Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/367</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Bushy Grove and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/368</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Edgerton Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/369</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Escombe Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/370</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Freeland Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/371</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Hayden Close and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/372</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Lagoon Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/373</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Link Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/374</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Mill Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/375</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Moodie Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/376</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Olive Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/377</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Pioneer Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/378</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Richmond Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/379</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Short Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/380</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Sylvia Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/381</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Wesley Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/382</b>	15	Freeland Park	Rehabilitation of Woodford Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/383</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Adams Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/384</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Airth Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/385</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Allen Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/386</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Arbuthnot Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/387</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Caroline Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/388</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Cordiner Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/389</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Erskine Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/390</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Galway Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/391</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Landers Crescent and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/392</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Marine Terrance and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/393</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Radcliffe Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/394</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Scott Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/395</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Sir Matthew Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/396</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Strelitzia Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/397</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of Taylor Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/398</b>	15	Scottburgh Central	Rehabilitation of William Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/399</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Adrienne Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/400</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Anne Arbour Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/401</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Ashley Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/402</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Aubrey Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/403</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Bahama Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/404</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Barbra Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/405</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Bermuda Way and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/406</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Collocott Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/407</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Davallen Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/408</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of David Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/409</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Lindsey Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/410</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Margaret Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/411</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Marion Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/412</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Memory Lane and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/413</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Minerva Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/414</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Rahle Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/415</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Raymond Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/416</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Roger Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/417</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Savil Place and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/418</b>	15	Scottburgh South	Rehabilitation of Stephen Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/419</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Stephen Road and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/420</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Marine Drive and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/421</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Second Avenue and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/422</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of First Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/423</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Second Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/424</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Third Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					



<b>BSD/425</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Fourth Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/426</b>	15	Park Rynie North	Rehabilitation of Fifth Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/426</b>	15	Central Scottburgh (Town)	Rehabilitation of of Scotts Street and stormwater maintenance	Internal Funding					
<b>BSD/427</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Mhluzini Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/428</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Mhluzini Road steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/429</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Construction of Bridge on Mhluzini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/430</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Cele Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/431</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Ntsongeni Road from gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/432</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Shazi Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/433</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Upgrading of Sbhekedu Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/434</b>	16	Hluzingqondo	Quarry & Regravelling of Mangweni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/435</b>	16	Methodist	Upgrading of Danganya Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/436</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Mgebhozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/437</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Ngcobo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/438</b>	16	Methodist	Upgrading of Qalweni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/439</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Maphumulo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/440</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Danganya SS Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/441</b>	16	Methodist	Quarry & Regravelling on Sundwini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/442</b>	16	Zama Store	Quarry & Regravelling on Mdletshe Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/443</b>	16	Zama Store	Upgrading of Mfundisi Zama road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/444</b>	16	Zama Store	Upgrading of Bhengu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/445</b>	16	Zama Store	Quarry & Regravelling on Malishaba Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/447</b>	16	Zama Store	Upgrading of Danisa Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/448</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Bhakajane Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/449</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Bhakajane Road from Gravel to Asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/450</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Steep Hills on Wrongturn Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/451</b>	17	Shonkweni	Installation of Stormwater Management on Sdlangaleni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/452</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Sgewu Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/453</b>	17	Shonkweni	Installation of Stormwater Management System on Mbongo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/454</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Mvovo Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/455</b>	17	Shonkweni	Upgrading of Ndwalane Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/456</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of MaCele Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/457</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Esitaladini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/458</b>	17	Mandawe	Maintenance/ installation of stormwater management system on Khomo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/459</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Malukazi Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/460</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Cele Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/461</b>	17	Mandawe	Quarry & Regravelling of Skebheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/462</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading Gqayinyanga Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/463</b>	17	Mandawe	Upgrading of Ntuthuko Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/464</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Quarry & Regravelling on Khumalo Road & Installation of Stormwater management system	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/465</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Regravelling of Shozi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/366</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Upgrading of Nyando Road steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/467</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Regravelling of Qhakaza Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/468</b>	18	Othandolwethu	Regravelling of Mngadi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/469</b>	18	Ellingham	Construction of Bridges on Olwasini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/470</b>	18	Ellingham	Regravelling of Mgomodwane Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/471</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Construction of Sandanolwazi Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/472</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Installation of Stormwater Management System on Mfulawenkomo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/473</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Construction of Shlophe Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/474</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Upgrading of Ntsunguzini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/475</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Quarry & Regravelling on Khubalweni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/476</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Quarry & Regravelling on Maye Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/477</b>	18	Sandanolwazi	Quarry & Regravelling & Installation of stormwater management system on Ekukhanyeni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/478</b>	18	Moyeni	Quarry & Regravelling of Mbanjwa Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/479</b>	18	Moyeni	Upgrading of Ngidi Road Steep Hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/480</b>	18	Moyeni	Upgrading of Mgebhozi Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/481</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Quarry & Regravelling on Vulindlela Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/482</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Construction of Hlongwa Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/483</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Quarry & Regravelling on Khathi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/484</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Quarry & Regravelling on Msomi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/485</b>	18	Olwasini	Quarry & Regravelling on Ringini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/486</b>	18	Olwasini	Upgrading of Cele Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/487</b>	18	Olwasini	Upgrading of Myandu Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/489</b>	19	Macebo	Upgrading of Skanisweni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/490</b>	19	Macebo	Installation of Storwater Management System on Masondo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/491</b>	19	Macebo	Upgrading of Steep hill on Nkanini Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/492</b>	19	Macebo	Quarry & Regravelling of Mandeni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/493</b>	19	UCC	Upgrading of Steep Hill on Mathabethe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/394</b>	19	UCC	Quarry & Regravelling on Molo Khumalo Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/395</b>	19	UCC	Upgrading of Thokoza Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/496</b>	19	UCC	Quarry & Regravelling on Msweli Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/497</b>	19	UCC	Quarry & Regravelling on Ngqobheni Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/498</b>	19	UCC	Upgrading of Steep hill onMbumbe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/499</b>	19	Swelihle	Upgrading of Shinga Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/500</b>	19	Swelihle	Construction of Khuzwayo Road Bridge	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/501</b>	19	Swelihle	Quarry & Regravelling on Sindlovini Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/502</b>	19	Swelihle	Quarry & Regravelling on Mkhwanazi Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/503</b>	19	Ntontonto	Upgrading of steep hill on Ntontonto Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



<b>BSD/504</b>	19	Ntontonto	Upgrading of Nduna Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/505</b>	19	Ntontonto	Construction of new road at Kwamlungu area	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/506</b>	19	Celokuhle	Quarry & Regravelling on Induna Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/507</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of steep hill on Mathe Road from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/508</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of Sdlangalaleni Road from gravel to asphalt	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/509</b>	19	Celokuhle	Regravelling of Nkangala Road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/510</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of Slengeni Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/511</b>	19	Celokuhle	Upgrading of Mntengana Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/512</b>	19	Mahlabathini	Quarry & Regravelling of Mthombeni road	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					
<b>BSD/513</b>	19	Mahlabathini	Upgrading of Mahlabathini Road steep hill from gravel to concrete	External :-Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)					



IDP NUMBER	Ward No.	Voting District	Project Name	Funding Source
				Internal/External
BSD:DOT/1	1	Nkanini	Upgrading of P77 from gravel to Asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/2	1	Nkanini	Quarry & Regravelling of P739	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/3	2	Shukumisa	Upgrading of P79 Steep Hills from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/4	2	Mandalalathi	Rehabilitation of Bridge on D2386	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/5	3	Nkampula	Upgrading of D20 Road steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/6	4	Qwembe	Upgrading of D962-D1038 from gravel to Asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/7	4	Manyusweni	Upgrading of D1114 from gravel to asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/8	4	Manyusweni	Upgrading of D1114 steep hill from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/9	4	Manyusweni	Quarry & Regravelling of D1114	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/10	4	Mpambanyoni	D1038 Steep Hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/11	4	Bhadane	D1040 Steep hill upgrade from Gravel to Concrete	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/12	6	Mbungulu	Rehabilitation of D307 Road	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/13	6	Mahlathini	Upgrading of D691 from gravel to asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/14	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of P254	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/15	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of Dewa Road (P560)	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/16	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of Mthwalume Road (D56)	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/17	7	Ifafa Beach	Quarry & Regravelling of Ifafa Beach Road (D482)	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/18	7	Ifafa Beach	Rehabilitation of P3 Road and installation of Speed Humps	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/19	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Upgrade of D13 from gravel to asphalt	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/20	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Installation of Speed Humps on D13 Road	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/21	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Bus Shelter on D13 Road	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/22	8	Mhlangamkhulu	Installation of Bus Shelter on D13 near Goba Store	Department of Transport
BSD:DOT/23	8	GDP	Verge Maintenance on National Road & Installation of Bus Shelter	Department of Transport



<b>BSD: D)T/24</b>	15	Renishaw/Scottburgh	Pedestrian Bridge below GJ Crooks Hospital	Department of Transport
<b>BSD:DOT/25</b>	11	Zamani	Construction of Esparanza Bride on Esparanza (P) Road	Department of Transport
<b>BSD:DOT/26</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Upgrading of D963 Steep hills from gravel to concrete	Department of Transport
<b>BSD:DOT/27</b>	18	Mhlonhlweni	Construction of bridge on D963 Road	Department of Transport
<b>BSD.DOT/28</b>	15	Scottburgh	GJ Crookes Pedestrian Bridge	Department of Transport
<b>BSD.DOT/29</b>	15	Scottburgh	Traffic Lights Installation at P188 & R102 (Cutty Sark) Intersection	Department of Transport
<b>BSD.DOT/30</b>	15	Scottburgh	Redesign of TC Robertsons entrance on R102	Department of Transport

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS 2025/2026**

Project Name	Activity	SPECIFIC LOCATION	Construction Start	Construction End	Current Project Status (FIDPM)	2025/26 Tabled Budget Allocation
Rehabilitation of P22-1 (km 0,0 to km 36,360)	Rehab Roads	Umzinto	2024/11/01	2029/01/22	Stage 5 Site handed over to contractor	R 78 438 121,11
Upgrade of P77 (km15 to km25)	Upgrade Roads	Dududu	2023/02/23	2026/01/24	Stage 5 Works 26 to 50%	R 10 621 488,97
Construction of GJ Crookes Hospital Pedestrian Bridge	New Pedestrian Bridge	Scottburgh	2026/06/01	2026/12/31	Stage 4 Design Documentation Report-IDT	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme- D2386 km0.2	New Vehicular Bridge	Mandalalathi	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme- D2386 km0.75	New Vehicular Bridge	Mandalalathi	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme-D2386 km2.40	New Vehicular Bridge	Mandalalathi	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Low Level Bridge Response Programme- D971 km4.4	New Vehicular Bridge	KwaDumisa	2028/01/20	2030/01/17	Stage 1 Project Initiation/ Prefeasibility Report	R 500 000,00
Betterment and Regravelling for KZN212_Umdoni	Betterment and Regravelling		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 24 251 985,58
Blacktop Patching and Rut Repair for KZN212_Umdoni	Blacktop Patching and Rut Repair		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 4 608 828,90
Blading for KZN212_Umdoni	Blading		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 10 476 313,55
Crack Sealing for KZN212_Umdoni	Crack Sealing		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 4 995 365,94
Routine Maintenance for KZN212_Umdoni	Routine Maintenance		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 10 445 179,15
Safety Maintenance for KZN212_Umdoni	Safety Maintenance		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 2 745 588,09
Special Maintenance for KZN212_Umdoni	Special Maintenance		2025/04/01	2028/03/31	Various	R 500 000,00





Ward No.	Electricity demand (HH)	Street lighting Demand
9	110 Households	6 High Mast Lights
10	150 Households	50 Conventional Solar Street Lights
11	2665 Households	25 High Mast Lights 100 Streetlights
12	865 Households	100 Street Lights 5 High Mast Lights
14	300 Households	10 High Mast Lights
15	0	80 Street Lights
16	301 Households	15 High Mast Lights
17	220 Households	10 High Mast Lights
18	280 Households	5 High Mast Lights
19	1675 Households	6 High Mast Lights

Project Name	Ward	Project Type	Est. Connections	Status
Dumayo/Mpambanyoni	Ward 1	Households	200	Design Stages
Lintsi/Matshabholwe	Ward 3	Households	128	Design stages and awaiting bush clearing permit

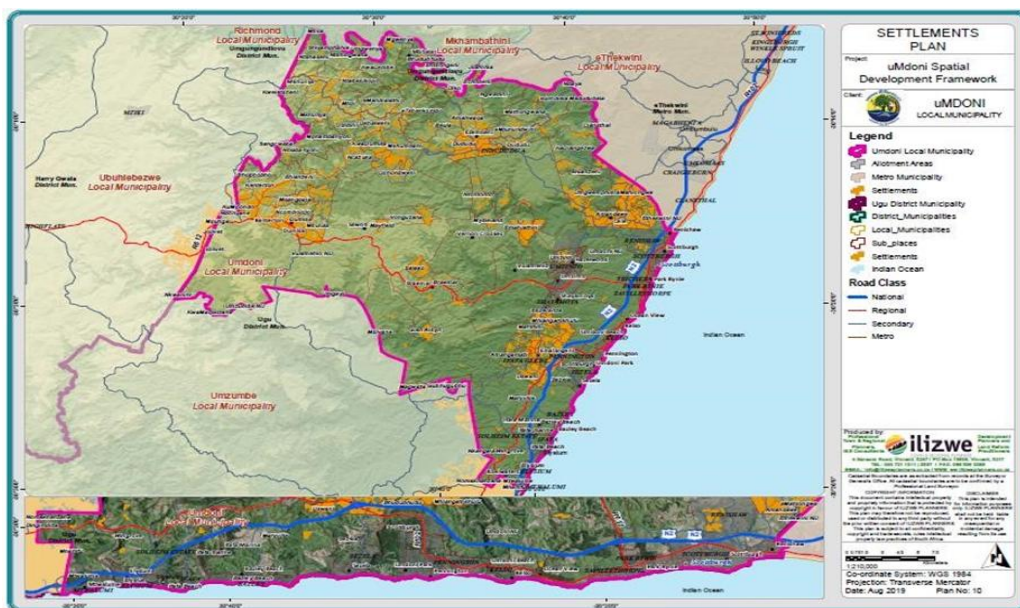
**2024/2025 ESKOM ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS**

Project Name	Ward	Project Type	Est. Connections	Status
Bongumbhele/Mkhumbane	Ward 8	Households	64	20%
Odidini		Households	691	98%

**2025/2026 ESKOM PLANNED PROJECTS**

## 5.5 Human Settlements

The Municipality has the Housing Sector Plan however it is outdated and needs to be reviewed. Due to financial capacity challenges the municipality has engaged the Department of Human Settlements who is currently reviewing the Umdoni Housing Sector Plan and is envisioned for adoption by March 2026. The reviewed Housing Sector Plan will illustrate the housing demands and gaps in rental units as well as planned and budgeted projects. The Housing Sector Plan will also align to the Human Settlements Master Plan which aims at enhancing the realisation of Spatial Justice as per the SPLUMA principles.



The Housing Sector Plan is a 5-year strategic plan that introduces a number of programmes to strengthen the strategic objective of integrated and sustainable human settlements. The approach is to respond to housing needs through analysing housing environment, provide effective project management and implement housing programmes that are geared towards elimination of slums, provide rural low income housing and rental stock accommodation.

The need for Housing Sector Plans (HSP) arises from a concern that, in most municipalities, the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process inadequately address issues related to the provision of housing. While the initial HSP was prepared independently of the IDP, the HSP now forms part of the IDP and take into cognisance the Spatial Development Framework of the Municipality.

The purpose of this Housing Sector Plan is to guide the municipality in planning and implementing its housing projects in order to overcome the housing backlog it is currently faced with. The process followed in the development of this Plan included consideration of the following elements amongst others;

- Exploring various housing developments in Umdoni Municipality
- To provide a formal and practical method of prioritizing housing projects and obtaining political consensus for the sequencing of their implementation.
- To ensure more integrated development through bringing together the relevant cross-sectoral role players to co-ordinate their development interventions in one plan
- To provide greater spatial linkages between the Spatial Development Framework and the physical implementation of projects on the ground.



- To ensure that there is definite housing focus for the IDP
- To ensure effective subsidy, budgeting and cash flows both at the local municipal and provincial levels.

In order to achieve these objectives, the following outputs must be focused on:

- Priority implementation list of housing projects within the municipality
- Preliminary assessment of the technical and social feasibility of all projects in the municipal area
- IDP linkages for all prioritized projects
- MIG and other funding for projects
- Stakeholder involvement in the development process
- Sustainable and comprehensive bulk infrastructure
- Updated spatial development framework linked to housing needs
- Transfer of skills from consultants to the staff of the municipality

The HSP is therefore a strategic document intended to inform and guide the municipality in the allocation of resources with respect to housing and its associated engineering and social infrastructure. The Municipality is in the process of drafting a 5 year Housing Sector Plan funded by the Department of Human Settlements that will be adopted by the Council by March 2026.

Table 25: HUMAN SETTLEMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTION

**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Human Resources are a challenges as the section has a manager, 2 Housing Officers and a clerk which in turn makes ICT difficult to monitor and report accordingly on housing programme/projects	Appointment of Housing Officer – Project Management to increase the capacity of the Human Settlement section. Acquisition of Housing Fleet to conduct site inspections
Limited identified land for Housing Development	To negotiate with private land owners and request DHS to purchase land on behalf of the municipality Expropriation of land for housing delivery purposes
Challenges with funding as the National Department of Human Settlements has been experiencing budget cuts by the Department of Treasury	To identify other government and international funding agency that support human settlements development
No Partnerships with developers and financial institutions to deliver housing for middle & high income earners	To forge public private partnership to fund mix type housing development targeting middle and high income earners
Local contractors lack financial capability and skills to undertake housing subcontracting work	To include and enforce skills transfer/mentorship/support in agreements between municipality and appointed implementing agents in order to empower emerging local enterprises. To empower local contractors through our LED capacity building programmes as the municipality

Table 26: HOUSING DEMAND

Ward No.	Housing demand (HH)	Type of Housing
1	500 Houses	RDP
2	1890 Houses	RDP



Ward No.	Housing demand (HH)	Type of Housing
3	2605 Houses	RDP
4	1080 Houses	RDP
5	3750 Houses	RDP
6	3200 Houses	RDP
7	3500 Households	RDP
8	3500 Houses	RDP
9	500 Houses	RDP
10	550 Houses	RDP & Rental Stock & Urban Housing
11	3500 Houses	RDP, Rental Stock
12	500 Houses	Rental Stock
13	500 Houses	Rental Stock
14	2500 Houses	RDP & Rental Stock
15	40 Houses	RDP
16	500 Houses	RDP
17	500 Houses	RDP
18	980 Houses	RDP
19	4460 Houses	RDP

Informal settlements in Umdoni Municipality, particularly in areas such as Umzinto, are increasingly facing a myriad of challenges that significantly impact the quality of life for their residents. These challenges include inadequate access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity, as well as poor infrastructure and housing conditions. Furthermore, the inhabitants of these settlements are often exposed to high levels of vulnerability due to their precarious locations in disaster-prone areas. Seasonal flooding, landslides, and other environmental hazards pose significant risks, exacerbating socio-economic difficulties and threatening the safety and well-being of communities.

In situ upgrading is considered an ideal approach as it addresses poor conditions in settlements without negatively impacting on beneficiaries' lives. However, there are certain instances when In situ upgrading is not feasible which then requires relocation of communities to the areas which are suitable for human settlement.

Umdoni Municipality is one of the municipalities in UGU District which are prone to storm disasters. Informal Settlements such as KwaMbetheni, NPA, Roseville and a portion of Temporal Houses are located in flood prone areas and are always affected when there are floods and therefore require urgent relocation. The Umzinto Slums Clearance Project was prioritized as a solution to the informal settlements around Umzinto Town. A greenfield site in Farm Isonti was identified for a total migration of all informal settlements that suitable land.

The National Department of Human Settlements, through the National Upgrading Program (NUSP), appointed a Professional Resource Team (PRT) to conduct the assessment, categorization, and develop informal settlement's upgrading plans for the Umdoni Local Municipality. The main aim of this exercise is to understand the status quo of the informal

**INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING & RELOCATION**



settlements and how the municipality should plan for future informal settlements eradication projects

The National Upgrading of Informal Settlements Program (NUSP) classifies informal settlements into four categories: A, B1, B2, and C. This classification is primarily based on the potential for upgrading the settlement versus the need for relocation, with a strong emphasis on the inherent disaster risk exposure of each settlement.

Below is a detailed explanation of NUSP categorization:

NUSP CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
A	Settlements in this category generally exhibit stable conditions and possess some basic infrastructure. Residents may have access to essential services such as water and sanitation, albeit in informal formats. The approach for Category A involves formalizing and improving existing services and infrastructure. Strategies may include upgrading housing quality, legalizing land tenure, enhancing community development, and ensuring reliable public service access.
B1	These settlements show some access to basic services but still have considerable gaps that create health and living condition challenges. The focus for Category B1 is on enhancing existing infrastructure and establishing more dependable access to essential services, such as water and sanitation improvements, road access, and community engagement initiatives.
B2	This category includes settlements with minimal access to basic services. Residents often rely on informal sources for crucial utilities, leading to precarious living conditions. Upgrading efforts for Category B2 aim at providing fundamental services and infrastructure improvements, such as

NUSP CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
	installing communal toilets, establishing water supply projects, and exploring safe energy alternatives while engaging the community.
C	Settlements classified as Category C are situated in areas with high inherent disaster risks, such as flood zones or unstable slopes. These communities face severe socio-economic challenges and are at significant risk of eviction or disaster-related impacts. The strategy for Category C is urgent relocation to safer areas. Emphasis is placed on disaster risk reduction, ensuring residents are moved to secure locations, and addressing their immediate needs throughout the relocation process.

This categorization by the NUSP enables targeted strategies that consider the specific risks and conditions of informal settlements. By focusing on disaster risk exposure, the program can determine whether to upgrade or relocate communities, aiming for sustainable living conditions and improved safety for residents. The NUSP categorization results in the table 1 above show that informal settlements around Umzinto Town require urgent relocation of households.

The assessment conducted by the Implementing Agent (Zutari) on the five informal settlements in Umzinto produced the results tabled in Table 1 and the assessments conducted by Mabune Consulting cc produced the results tabled in Table 2 as follows: -

MUNICIPALITY	SETTLEMENT NAME	AREA (HA)	STRUCTURES	NUSP CATEGORY
	KwaMbetheni	5,04	417	B2 and C



UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	NPA	5,21	587	B1 and C
	Roseville	10,98	759	B2 and C
	Sanathan	5,73	861	B1
	Temporal Houses	10,17	216	B1 and C
<b>Total number of informal structures</b>			<b>2 840</b>	

MUNICIPALITY	SETTLEMENT NAME	AREA (HA)	STRUCTURES	NUSP CATEGORY
UMDONI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Alexandra	3,57	58	A
	Karims Lane	1,59	106	A
	Kiss Kiss	1,44	76	A

The Municipality has two options that can be adopted to find suitable relocation solution for identified disaster prone informal settlements. The first one is to relocate them to FARM SONTI, a project that was identified solely for the purpose of dealing with housing backlog around Umzinto. This option has its own challenges that will be outlined below. The second option is finding another piece of vacant land for a new greenfield project. For this option to work several land parcels identified through vacant land audit will need to be further assessed, classified, acquired where applicable and then packaged accordingly for submission to KZN Provincial Housing department for land acquisition funding request. Both options are elaborated further below:

The FARM SONTI project was planned based on the Breaking New Ground (BNG) approach which incorporates principles such as :-

- *Integrating subsidised, rental, and bonded housing*
- *Providing municipal engineering services at a higher level and being applied consistently throughout the township*
- *Providing ancillary facilities such as schools, clinics and commercial opportunities*
- *Combining different housing densities and types, ranging from single-stand units to double story units and row houses*

The sites in Farm Isonti were allocated as follows:-

- 1 925 sites for low-cost housing
- 325 sites for middle income housing (FLISP)
- Community Residential Units
- Sites for socio & economic amenities

The Farm Isonti Housing project is considered as a blocked project as there is a challenge with the provision of bulk services by UGU District Municipality. The 500 units constructed and handed over to beneficiaries made a minimum impact in eradicating informal settlements. Some of the challenges that led to the project being inefficient are: -

- Beneficiary administration was not conducted to facilitate the effective demolition of existing structures. The first 500 beneficiaries were from different informal settlements, which made it impossible to demolish the shacks. The shacks that were demolished were re-built.



No	Area_Ha	Status	Town	Owner Of Affected Property	Description Of Affected Properties
1	4.74	Registered	Umzinto	Province Of KZN Provincial Government, Unknown	<b>State Owned:</b> Erf 317 Umzinto <b>Unregistered/Unknown:</b> 36/83, 37/83, 38/83, 39/83, 40/83, 41/83, 42/83, 43/83, 44/83, 45/83, 46/83, 4/36, 5/86, 1/680, 2/680, 3/680, 4/680, 5/680, 6/680, 7/680, 8/680, 9/680, 10/680, 11/680, 12/680, 13/680, 14/680, 15/680, 16/680, 17/680, 18/680, 19/680 Umzinto
2	0.88	Registered	Umzinto	Transnet Ltd	Erf 151 Umzinto
3	0.50	Registered	Umzinto	Transnet Ltd	Erf 152 Umzinto
4	9.33	Registered	Umzinto	Provincial Government Of The Province Of Kwazulu-Natal	Erf 313 Umzinto
5	2.42	Registered	Umzinto	Zama Lungi Beatrice	Erf 1/362 Umzinto
6	9.60	Registered	Umzinto	Utic Pty Ltd	Efr 661 Umzinto
7	1.18	Registered	Umzinto	Province Of KZN Provincial Government, Kadville Pty Ltd	<b>State Owned:</b> 787 Umzinto <b>Private Owned:</b> Erf 740 -749, 751, 752, 781-785, 788 - 794 Umzinto
8	2.13	Registered	Umzinto	Transnet Ltd	Erf 150 Umzinto
9	1.73	Registered	Umzinto Sugar Co	Transnet Ltd	Erf 15/1403 Umzinto

- The project focused on housing units rather than creating sustainable human settlements with access to social and economic amenities. There is a need to link the Farm Isonti Project to other Infrastructure development projects such as sportsfields, and community halls; and invite other stakeholders like education, health, and SAPS to prioritize projects in Farm Isonti

According to the Land Audit Report (2020), the municipality comprises mostly privately owned land (approximately 69 180,80 Ha – 49,09%), followed by ITB land (approximately 30 535.67Ha – 21,67%). unknown land (approximately 22 828.39 Ha – 16, 20%), state land (including unalienated state land (approximately 17989.75 Ha – 12, 76%). The municipality comprises the least percentage of land ownership.

The table below indicates the informal settlements identified through the land audit report within the municipality. It is evident that the majority of these informal settlements occur within state-owned properties. This could be an opportunity for the municipality to upgrade these areas into sustainable human settlements depending on the physical feasibility of the land as per the Umdoni Informal Settlements Upgrading Plans.

Acquisition of land that is privately owned generally follows a “willing buyer” or “will seller” approach. Once the land has been identified the municipality must appoint the suitable representative from the municipality to initiate land negotiations with the landowner. The

- Farm Isonti is far from Umzinto Town – After the relocation of beneficiaries, some returned and rebuilt their shacks to have walkable access to schools and work.



private land acquisition processes often lead to expropriation if the landowner is not willing to sell.

In cases where the property is necessary for the continuation of the project and the development of infrastructure, the property will be expropriated in terms of the law.

The table below provided detailed solution for each settlements based on the intervention options above:

Settlement Name	NUSP Category	Households	Number of available sites	Overflow	Proposed Intervention	Proposed site
Sanathan		861	168	693	-Relocation of beneficiaries that qualify for low-cost housing - the available stands can be earmarked for Social Housing and Community Rental Units (CRU) - High-density housing can be prioritized to maximize on available land	Farm Isonti
Kwa-Mbetheni		417	-		-Urgent relocation of households from flood-prone areas -Transnet owns the land, therefore after the relocation of beneficiaries the owner will be required to protect the land against future invasion	Farm Isonti
NPA		587	171		- Urgent relocation of households from flood-prone areas	Farm Isonti
Roseville		759			-Urgent relocation of households from flood-prone areas - servicing the settlement as part of in situ upgrading would be challenging and costly	Farm Isonti
Temporal Houses		216	233		-in situ upgrading is possible -land is privately owned -infrastructure upgrading cost is estimated at R38 million - The land can be procured and developed for mixed-residential - construction of high-density houses and include social amenities e.g park, outdoor gym and play areas	Insitu Upgrading
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 850</b>				

#### LIMITATIONS IDENTIFIED ON THE CURRENT INFORMAL UPGRADING PLAN

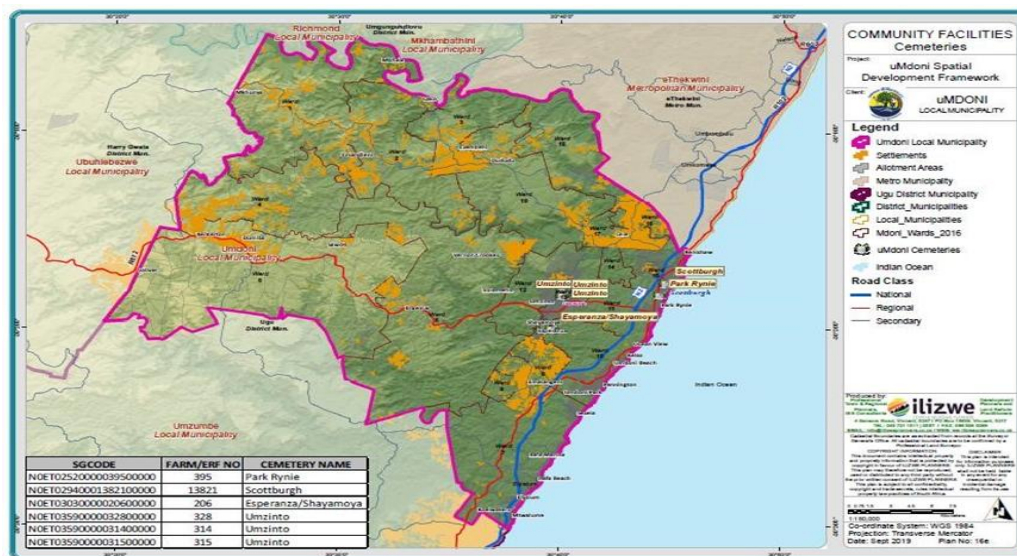
- The Report by Zutari could not determine the exact number of informal settlements as other informal settlements were unsafe to access due to illegal electricity connections
- There is a growth of “new” informal settlements – there is a new informal settlement that is growing rapidly near the Roman Catholic Church which is not included on the study

## 5.6 Access to Community Facilities

The Municipality has sufficient cemetery sites. In line with the Municipal Vision and Values, the Municipality provides services to its community in a manner that enables realisation of municipal SDF, Capital Investment Framework (CIF) and SPLUMA.

The following cemeteries are located within Umdoni:

- Park Rynie Cemetery.
- Scottburgh Cemetery.
- Kelso Cemetery
- Shayamoya Cemetery.
- Umzinto.



## Animal Pounds

The Municipality has entered into Public-Private Partnership to address the issue of animal pounds through contractual basis.

## Disability Mainstreaming in providing community facilities

The Municipality has some ramps to ensure that disabled people access the municipal facilities. In addition, the Municipality has partnered with the Department of Social Development and Education to raise awareness on disability mainstreaming and integration.

## 5.7 Telecommunications

The Municipality is also using the telecommunications, which is mostly supported by Telkom. The Map illustrating telecommunications accessibility within Municipal jurisdiction is presented below.

The challenges on the broadband, maintenance of telecommunications is conducted by the service providers including Telkom and other mobile companies.

## 5.8 Basic Service Delivery SWOT Analysis

Table 27: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Electricity plan developed and adopted</p> <p>There is a number of housing projects that are under</p> <p>Basic infrastructure (water, housing and sanitation) in place There has been an increase in the number of households with access to running water within the yard.</p> <p>The municipality provides subsidized electricity and other services to indigent households</p>	<p>Lack of attractive infrastructure</p> <p>Need incentives to attract investments</p> <p>High property prices and rates</p> <p>Ageing Infrastructure of water, sanitation and transport channels Limited land availability</p> <p>The lack of bulk services for housing developments</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS



<p>Infrastructure maintenance and construction to attract investment</p> <p>Council prioritizing and budget for road maintenance plant to ensure routine maintenance of our road infrastructure</p> <p>There are sufficient systems in place to manage Waste in urban areas</p> <p>Housing and Electricity backlog is currently being addressed</p> <p>Recycling Plan to be developed and adopted by Council</p> <p>Implementation of Food for Waste Programme as part of poverty alleviation strategies</p>	<p>Housing delivery delayed</p> <p>Electrical infrastructure is aging</p> <p>Pressure on the existing electricity systems</p> <p>Ageing infrastructure is placing the council under pressure to refurbish</p> <p>Low quality of roads is causing the municipality's maintenance costs to rise and inconsistent appointment of contractors</p> <p>Limited Land availability for development</p> <p>Dumping of refuse haphazardly has become a problem especially outside the Umzinto town;</p> <p>The lack of funding and the non-alignment of municipal and government department budgeting processes;</p> <p>Urbanisation results in growing number of informal settlements;</p>
--	---



## 6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

### 6.1 Comparative and Competitive Advantage

Comparative and competitive advantage: Comparative advantage indicates relatively more competitive production function for a product or service in a specific local economy than on the aggregate economy (provincial or national). It therefore measures whether a specific economy produces a product more efficiently. Competitive advantage allows an entity to outperform its competition through having a stronger market position than its competitor. For example, ICT may have stronger resources or skills and therefore maximize its economy of scale in certain goods and services, at lower but competitive prices.

The comparative advantages identified for Umdoni LM are:

- The tourism sector provides comparative advantage. Therefore, the development of tourism in particular areas, alleviate the spatial skewing of tourism where it currently is, as well as contributing to the overall development of the district LED strategy. The LED Strategy of Umdoni Local Municipality was developed in 2019, it therefore not more than five years. The Municipality will review the LED Strategy in 2024/25 financial year. The LED Strategy is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The existing LED Strategy was reviewed in line with the MEC Assessment Panel comments.

### LED Forum: Promoting IGR in the implementation of LED Priorities

The Municipality does not have the Umdoni LED Forum, however, the Municipality participates in the LED Forums as per the DDM Structures. In addition, the Municipality implements the Ugu DDM, PSEDS, PGDP and DGDP in line with the Umdoni Municipal LED Strategy. The Ugu DGDP, Ugu DDM and PSEDS are attached as Annexure to illustrate the alignment of strategic priorities in the implementation of LED initiatives within the Umdoni Municipality.

**Table on LED IGR Related Forums and LED Forums In Umdoni Municipality**

Forums	Frequency of Engagement	Stakeholder/s
Ugu DDM	Quarterly	All Local Municipalities
UGU LED Forum	Quarterly	All Local Municipalities

### Alignment of Sector Specific Forums: Promoting Green Economy and SMMEs

The Umdoni Municipality aligns the implementation of the LED Strategy in line with the Ugu DGDP. In addition, the Municipality implements the Green Economy through Recycling and community awareness programmes. It is imperative to state that the LED interventions in Umdoni Municipality promotes the realisation of the KZN PGDP.

The Municipality presents the alignment of sector specific programmes at various Forums. Engagements are convened with Edtea (Environmental Unit for Waste Management to promote Green Economy through recycling) and CoGTA: LED on the implementation of Provincial LED Imperatives entails in the PGDP, Ugu DGDP and DDM.



**Table on Green Economy in Umdoni Municipality**

Green Economy Initiatives		Wards	Stakeholder/s
Recycling		Ward	

**Unleashing Economic Potential of Informal Economies**

The implementation of sector specific Forums such as promotion of SMMEs in line with the Informal Economic Policies is executed by Umdoni Municipality in partnership with Edtea, Department of Transport, Department of Public Works and CoGTA LED.

**Table on Umdoni Municipal Informal Economic Interventions**

Informal Economy Intervention	Municipal Ward
Scottburgh Crafters Market	EDTEA
Beach Market	EDTA & Umdoni

**Table on EPWP Phase 4 Policy In Umdoni Municipality**

EPWP Initiatives	Wards	Stakeholder/s
Grass Cutting	All Wards	Umdoni
Litter Picking	All Wards	EDTEA
Landfill Site	Ward 10	EDTEA

The Municipality envisages enabling the realisation of EPWP Phase 4 and Phase 5 Policy Frameworks through the implementation of the programmes that will not only

focus on job creation and poverty alleviation. The implementation of EPWP Phase 4 and Phase 5 Policy Frameworks are aimed at promoting skills transfer in a manner that will impact significantly towards enabling the realisation of KZN PGDP, Ugu DGDP and Ugu DDM of inclusive economic growth.

**Creation of Job Opportunities through EPWP and CWP**

The implementation of the EPWP Policies as indicated in the aforesaid Tables is aimed at promoting not only job creation but further promote skills transfer, poverty alleviation and community development. The Municipality has identified EPWP as one of the major economic and job creation interventions that will augment the implementation of Municipal Council adopted LED Strategy.

he Municipality plans to enhance partnership with Department of Public Works and Department of Transport in order to optimise the job creation initiatives in the municipal jurisdiction.

**Analysis of Economic Resources and Economic Infrastructure**

The Municipality has identified the importance of maintaining infrastructure in terms of promoting infrastructure planning and maintenance. The maintenance of infrastructure particularly the roads networks, telecommunications and energy as well as water has been addressed under the Basic Service Delivery KPA with the intent of ensuring that economic development programmes and projects in Umdoni Municipality are augmented by sound infrastructure initiatives. In addition, the Operations and Maintenance (O and M) interventions is widely presented and addressed under the Basic Service Delivery KPA and Financial Viability KPA.



### Roll-out of Township and Rural Economy in Umdoni Municipality

The Municipality through its council adopted LED Strategy has identified the areas that need to be developed to address economic stagnation and unleash economic potential of informal economic and development of SMMEs. This planned intervention is not only aimed at improving the Township and Rural Economies, it is also aimed at enabling the realisation of KZN PSEDS, Ugu DGDP, Ugu DDM and Spatial Development Framework: Capital Investment Framework in a manner that will address spatial economic inequities.

Table on Economic Development Initiatives in Township and Rural Areas

Economy Intervention	Municipal Ward
Umzinto Bus Rank Upgrade	Ward 13
Issuing of Tuck-Shop Permits	All Wards

### Promotion of LED programmes through Public-Private Partnerships

The Municipality has identified Tourism as one of major contributing segments to drive economic development.

### The LED Capacity:

In accordance with the Council adopted Organogram, which is attached as Annexure to the IDP, the Municipality has an LED Manager who is employed on permanent basis.

- Strategic location of Umdoni Local Municipality needs to be exploited and other comparative advantages to achieve economic development. Umdoni Local

Municipality is located along the N2 and forms part of the South Coast Ribbon Development

- The environmental assets of Umdoni are clearly the main attraction of the area and provide a strong comparative advantage. These assets include the beaches and sea which provide recreational activities such as surf and rock fishing, deep-sea fishing, tidal pools, surfing and scuba diving.
- Carvelo indicates that the mining, manufacturing and business services sectors have a comparative advantage in their respective sectors. This indicates that these sectors are out performing their respective sectors at district level and thus, play a major role in the development and growth of the local and district economies.

The competitive advantages identified for Umdoni LM are:

- The agricultural land in Umdoni is currently progressing strongly with the commercial sugarcane production. Further growth can be assisted by the various well-developed transport enterprises in the district as well as the usage of the established agricultural export market for sugar and macadamia products.
- To make the area more competitive an extension of the production capacity in terms of new products and services and application of new technologies that is not being applied in production processes.



**Table 28: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTION**

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Tourism Sector lack of projects and programmes as well as insufficient resources to fund tourism programmes	Identify and develop tourism attraction sites database to be linked to USCT Coordinate annual events tourism Linking urban tourism and rural tourism Facilitating and co-ordinating the grading of BnBs and Lodges in partnership with the South Coast Tourism Entity Development of Database for Heritage and Cultural Sites in the hinterland to develop, promote and market Hinterland tourism Promotion of Tourism Events
Shortage of Industries within the manufacturing sector that could increase employment opportunities	Package land sites suitable for commercial purposes Develop and adopt investment and incentive policy Develop brochures and website to marker business opportunities available Provide youth portable skills and engage with TVET college Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships with small farmers and expansion of our Agro-processing market Park Rynie Industrial Park Facelift

	Development of Umzinto Textile Revitalization Plan Implementation of investment initiatives to townships
Lack of programmes for ocean economy	Co-ordinate and Facilitate the Investment Seminar that will have key business drivers and stakeholders and focus on key economic drivers including ocean economy, industrial development, investment opportunities and establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to grow the local economy Conduct Youth Business consultations on Ocean Economy
Enterprise and SMME's do not grow as anticipated	SMME & Co-Operatives Support Programmes Conduct Awareness Campaigns on Business permits Facilitate Business Indaba Exhibition with other institutions and stakeholders Conduct Bulk Buying Workshops Feasibility study for local fresh produce market Incubation programme for small businesses focusing on youth and PWD Engage SEDA for marketing strategy support Develop local business web-page and link to Umdoni website
Lack of informal trading infrastructure and regulation	Construction of Umzinto Informal Trader Stalls Engage relevant sector departments for funding Identify other areas to be rezoned for informal economy in CBD and other outlying areas and all beaches Enforce compliance with by-laws

## UMDONI CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Table 29 : UMDONI CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Ward	Name of the Project	Description of the project	Estimated Budget	Estimated No. of jobs
11, 12, 13	Umzinto construction and upgrading of stormwater infrastructure.	Construction and upgrading of stormwater infrastructure.	R21 000 000	600
11, 12, 13	Umzinto construction and detention and retention ponds.	Construction and detention and retention ponds.	R3 000 000	86
13	Umzinto Taxi and Bus Ranks refurbishments	Refurbishment of Taxi and Bus Ranks	R8 183 654	234
14	Amanadawe Taxi Rank Development with shelters	Construction of Amandawe Taxi Rank	R5 000 000	143
11, 12, 13	Repairing of Umzinto collapsed pipes and infrastructure filling washed away areas.	Repairing collapsed pipes and infrastructure filling washed away areas.	R1 000 000	29
15	Scottburgh Taxi Rank	Construction of Scottburgh Taxi Rank	-	-
15	Scottburgh Pedestrian Walkway improvements	Improvements and upgrade of pedestrian walkways	R6 070 000	173
15	Scottburgh Traffic Calming	Construction of traffic calming infrastructure	R3 050 000	87
10	Leachate Management System	Installation of Leachate Fogging System and Stormwater Storage Tank	R3 200 000	91



3 & 19	Experimental medicinal cannabis	Piloting the cultivation of 50 hectares of fallow fields with cannabis for medicinal purposes. The fields are currently fallow and if the pilot proves successful ICT will be replicated in other parts of the district. Discussions have commenced with EDTEA, Rural Development and the KZN Department of Agriculture for the necessary technical skills.	R3 500 000	70
7	Ifafa Industrial Park	The 1st ever post 1994 greenfield industrial park is planned adjacent the N2 / Ifafa interchange to provide light industrial premises to would be investors within a 50-kilometre radius to the Durban harbour. Ugu South Coast Development Agency is currently at a stage of concluding both EIA and rezoning which will then enable the construction of platforms. An amount of R400 000 is needed to conclude the EIA and rezoning and R210m for the earthworks and platforms post rezoning. An estimated 250 jobs would be created during construction excluding the multi-plier effects during operations.	R 120 000 000	110
15	Scottburgh beachfront development	Funding for the EIA and Rezoning to enable the implementation of the ground-breaking Scottburgh beachfront redevelopment into an iconic mixed-use node. The project at full scale will create in excess of 300 permanent jobs excluding the multiplier effects of attracting high-end tourists into the municipality	R 2 000 000	
10	Eden Rock Forest Estate Agri-Tourism	5 Villa - built v Boutique Hotel - 30 Keys, Wellness Spa, Fruit Juicing processing facility, Resultant, distillery and gin school, Conference and wedding venue, Boutique retail outlet (health and wellness) , 20 hectares medicinal plants		
15	Scottburgh Aeropark Development	Based on concept studies by GWI for CJ Landers & Son (Pty) Limited (the Company), the proposed ultimate core aviation area is a 'displaced threshold' runway modelled on Farnborough, UK, which will offer take-off distances of up to 1 200m on a 23m wide runway, with parallel taxiway and a mix of public and private aprons, provision for helicopter and drone facilities and communal infrastructure.		



		A privately developed bespoke terminal (FBO - fixed base of operations), business centre and commercial area is also proposed, subject to feasibility. The core aircraft manoeuvring areas will occupy between 15 and 20 Ha, leaving the balance available for viable mixed-uses		
10	Park Rynie Industrial Strip	Maintenance and upgrades to Stormwater systems, Verge maintenance, road names and signage, Sidewalks for pedestrians Economic Node at the N2/R612 intersection. Government service hub, truck stop, fuel station, motel, training centre, etc. Redesign of the R612 adjacent to the Industrial zone to provide passing lanes and safe access/egress		

## 6.2 Social Development Analysis

### 6.2.1 Broad Base Community Needs Analysis

The involvement of community members and/or community organisations in matters of local government and in development will enhance the effectiveness of local governments in various ways, including the following.

Firstly, since communities or community organisations know the challenges their communities face, they are not likely to struggle in identifying them. Secondly, involving them in the process of finding solutions to such problems creates a sense of ownership of the programmes/projects that are designed to address them. Thirdly, the fight against poverty can be won if it is fought at the grassroots level. Skills development has been identified as a challenge that hinders economic growth and employment opportunities during ward engagements. The table below identifies LED programmes/projects proposed to enhance economic development within Umdoni Local Municipality.

**Table 30: PROPOSED LED PROGRAMMES/PROJECT**

Ward No.	Proposed Programme/Project	Beneficiaries
All	Skills Development in (Bricklaying, Welding, Mechanical, Plumbing)	Youth
All	Establishment of SMMEs & Co-Operatives in trade Skills (Plumbing, Bricklaying, Electrification, Welding, Mechanical Engineering etc.)	Youth
All	Development of Tourism Businesses Database	
10	Ellingham Estate Development Project	
10	Park Rynie Industrial Park Development	
10	Park Rynie Promenade	



10	Identification of Spaces suitable for Informal Trading	Youth & Women
----	--	---------------

### 6.2.2 Access to Public Facilities

Community Facilities have a staff complement of 9 staff, of which 8 staff are general workers and 1 x Community Facilities Officer. 3 general workers are based at the Scottburgh Town Hall and 1 general worker is based at the Umzinto Town Hall. The balance of the 4 general workers are roving in the different halls. The general workers also assist in the sportsfield and cemeteries and Thusong Centres sub-section. The 30 halls under this section has caretakers employed in each hall on Friday to Sundays as well as public holidays. These caretakers are employed on a 3-month basis and reside in close proximity to the respective hall to open and close the halls as well as general cleaning over the weekends.

The Public Facilities and Open Spaces section comprises of 5 units namely:

- Building and Maintenance
- Community Facilities,
- Cemeteries and Sportsfields,
- Thusong centre and
- Parks and Gardens.

The main function for Building & maintenance is to ensure that all Municipal owned buildings are maintained. Community Facilities has 31 halls throughout Umdoni Municipality. The main function of this unit is to ensure all the community facilities are

maintained and well-kept for public use. The table below indicates community facilities that have deteriorated and require refurbishment or maintenance. **Table 31:**

### FACILITIES REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

Ward No.	Name of Facility	Maintenance Requirements
1	Mtshingwana Community Hall	Windows, Fence, & Low Roof
1	Bhudubhudu Community Hall	Doors, Windows, Fence, Gate
2	Mphelandaba Sportfield	Maintenance, Goal Posts & Nets
2	Bhewula Sportfield	Goal Posts, Nets, Maintenance & Change Rooms
2	Bhewula Community Hall	Maintenance & Caretaker
2	Vumaneni Sportfield	Lights, Fencing & Verge Maintenance
2	Shukumisa Sportfield & Community Hall	& Maintenance
2	Nkosi Qiko Community Hall	Complete Project & Handover
2	Ekuthuleni Community Hall	Caretaker, Windows, Doors & Maintenance
3	Skebheni Sportsfield	Refurbishment
4	Mandalalathi Sportfield	Maintenance
6	Mahlathini Community Hall	Fencing & Installation of Plug Points
6	Mbungulu Community Hall	Hal Furniture



Ward No.	Name of Facility	Maintenance Requirements
6	Mbungulu Sportfield	Fencing, Replacement of Goal Posts, & Construction of Ablution Facilities
6	Mistake Farm Sportfield	Fencing, Goal Post & Maintenance of Change rooms
6	Mysie Land Community Hall	Hall Furniture
8	Nkombo Sportfield	Maintenance & Fencing
8	Msani Sportfield	Maintenance and Goal Posts
8	Nhlanti Sportfield	Maintenance & Goal Posts
8	Beneva Sportfield	Regular Grass Cutting & Goal Posts
8	MPCC Sportfield	Grass Cutting, Fencing, Goal Posts & Wheel Chair racing area
9	Mafithini Community Hall	Electrification
11	Esparanza Sportfield	Goal Posts, Fencing & Regular Grass Cutting
11	Shayamoya Sportfield	Extension to accommodate Netball Field & Outdoor Gym
11	Mbetheni Sportfield	Re-grassing & Fencing
12	Gandhinagar Sportfield	Refurbishment (Ablution Facilities, Fencing, Drainage System, Floodlights & Outdoor Gym)
12	Roseville Park	Verge Maintenance & Installation of Play Area

Ward No.	Name of Facility	Maintenance Requirements
12	Ghandinager Community Hall	Ablution Facilities & Extension of Hall to accommodate ECD Center
15	Scottburgh CBD Public Ablutions	Refurbishment
15	Park Rynie Camp Site	Refurbishment
15	Scottburgh main Beach Ablution Facilities	Refurbishment
15	Scottburgh Town Hall	Maintenance of Ablution Facilities, air conditioning, curtains, stage floor, parking, lights, doors and painting, installation of generator
15	Scottburgh Clinic	Relocation of Scottburgh Clinic to GJ Crooks Hospital
15	Scottburgh Library	Refurbishment, Maintenance of memorial Plaque
17	Amandawe Community Hall	Maintenance
18	Olwasini Sportfield	Maintenance of Ablution Facilities
19	Dududu Community Hall	Maintenance
19	Celokuhle Sportfield	Maintenance

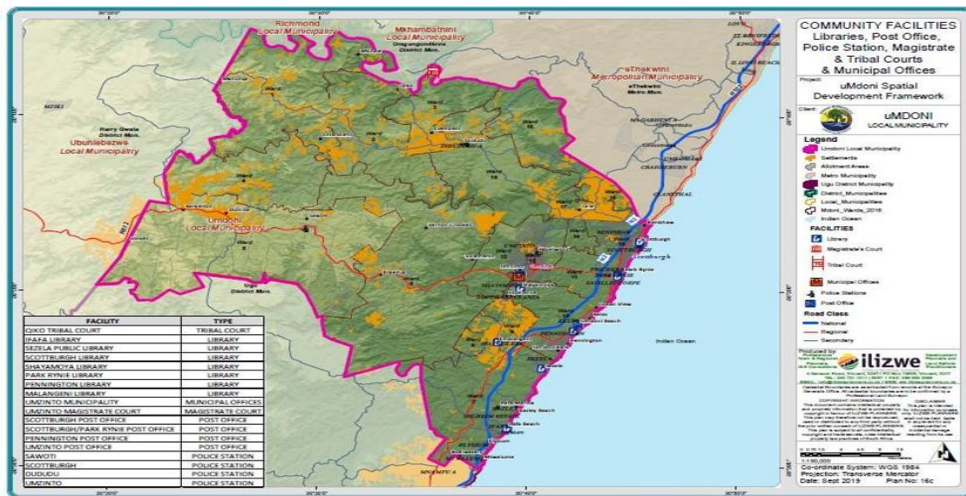
The Parks & Gardens unit is responsible for verge maintenance in the urban areas of Umdoni Municipality as well as the maintenance of civic buildings and public open spaces throughout its jurisdiction.

The following strategies for social infrastructure is based on the criteria as stipulated in terms of the CSIR Human Settlement Guidelines

The community needs and the existing Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDs) in each Municipal ward is presented in the ward-based plans. Furthermore, the IDP indicates the Provincial Strategic Goal of promoting human and community development through access to educational facilities. The educational facilities (primary and secondary) and ECD Centres in municipal ward, are presented through the map attached above.

Spatial Representation and Priorities of Community Needs

The Municipality responds to the community needs, which are identified during the IDP Roadshows. The mapping illustrating the community needs within the Municipal jurisdiction is presented below.





**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROJECTS**

School Name	Wardno	Implementing Agent	Project Stage	Subprogram	Main Program	2025_26
Amahlongwa Primary School	16	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R2 669 392,00
Amandawe Primary School	14	Dbsa	Design	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Amandlalathi Primary School	2	Dbsa	Design	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Dalusizo High School	18	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Dududu Primary School	3	Idt	On Hold	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Dumisa Primary School	5	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Dumisa Primary School	5	Dbsa	Construction 76% - 99%	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R1 908 449,07
Gugulesizwe High School	14	Public Works	Final Completion	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R 219 141,00
Ifafa Primary School	8	Dbsa	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Indunduma Primary School	2	Public Works	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Injabulo Senior Primary School	16	Dbsa	Final Completion	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R386 096,29
Isulabasha Primary School	6	Public Works	Practical Completion (100%)	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R96 177,58
Kwamaquzuka Primary School	19	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mceleni Combined Primary School	2	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R437 368,48
Mceleni Primary School	2	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mhlangamkhulu Junior Primary School	8	Public Works	Tender	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R736 830,99
Mmoyeni Primary School	18	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mtholi Primary School	1	Idt	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Mtwalume Primary School	7	Public Works	Design	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions	R -
Nhlayenza Primary School	3	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Nhlayenza Primary School	3	Dbsa	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Phindavele High School	3	Dbsa	Construction 76% - 99%	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions	R1 119 738,26
Roseville Secondary School	12	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R105 187,44
Sandanolwazi Primary School	18	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Sandanolwazi Primary School	18	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -
Schola Amoris Special School	12	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Learners With Special Educational Needs	New /Replacement Infrastructure Assets	R -
Scottburgh High School	15	Public Works	Project Initiation	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Rehabilitation Or Refurbishments	R -

Sezela Primary School	7	Public Works	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Sezela Primary School	7	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R118 989,55	
Shonkweni Primary School	1 7	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Shonkweni Primary School	1 7	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Shonkweni Primary School	1 7	Coega	Design	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Sibuyile Senior Secondary School	4	Public Works	Final Completion	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R187 578,64	
Sihle High School	9	Public Works	Design	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Siphapheme High School	5	Dbsa	Construction 51% - 75%	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R1 318 297,10	
Siphapheme High School	5	Dbsa	Project Initiation	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Siyathokoza Primary School	1 9	Public Works	Practical Completion (100%)	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R156 610,00	
Siyathokoza Primary School	1 9	Public Works	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Siyathokoza Primary School	1 9	Dbsa	Feasibility	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Sizathina Secondary School	2	Idt	Design	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R	-
Sizophumelela High School	5	Public Works	Design	Water And Sanitation	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
Sizophumelela High School	5	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R103 284,76	
St Annes Primary School	1 2	Public Works	Project Initiation	Upgrades And Additions	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
St Odilo Primary	1 1	Dbsa	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
St Odilo Primary School	1 1	Dbsa	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Early Childhood Development ( Grade R)	Upgrades And Additions			R	-
St Patricks Primary School (Umzinto Primary School)	1 1	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R131 551,13	
Tholimfundo Primary School	1 2	Public Works	Project Initiation	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or		R	-
Tholisu Secondary School	6	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R111 289,72	
Vukaphi Primary School	5	Dbsa	Practical Completion (100%)	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R106 783,23	
Vulindlela Primary School	1 8	Dbsa	Onhold-Low Enrolment	Storm Damage Programme	Renovations, Refurbishments	Rehabilitation	Or	R-	

Table 32: ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITEIS

Planning Thresholds	Walking Distance	Minimum Requirements
Crèche	2 km Radius	2 400 – 3 000 people
Primary School	5 km Radius	7 000 people
Secondary/ High School	5 km Radius	12 500 people
Library	8 - 10 km Radius	20 000 – 70 000 people
Clinic	1.5 km Radius	5 000 – 20 000 people
Primary Hospital	5 km Radius	24 000 – 70 000 people
Police Station	8 - 24 km Radius	60 000 – 100 000 people
Post Office	5 km Radius	40 000 people
Church	15 km Radius	3 000 – 6 000 people
Pension Pay Points	5 km Radius	40 000 people
Community Halls	15 km Radius	10 000 – 15 000 people

### 6.2.3 Public Open Spaces

The Municipality has cemetery sites, which are currently functional. The Table illustrating the functionality of Cemeteries is presented below:

The following cemeteries are located within Umdoni:

- Park Rynie Cemetery.
- Scottburgh Cemetery.
- Kelso Cemetery
- Shayamoya Cemetery.
- Umzinto.

Under the Cemeteries & Sportsfields unit there are 4 cemeteries, 28 sportsfields and 2 fully equipped and fenced outdoor gyms. Umdoni has also developed a number of parks, golf courses, and sports facilities, which includes, amongst others:

- Gandhinagar Sports field: This sports field was built with a surface of 8000m<sup>2</sup> with change rooms, ablution facilities and an open space stand seating area.
- EMalangeneni Sports Field/ Complex: This sports field is located in the Malangeneni area and was constructed in 2009. This sport facility is supplied with water and sanitation services. The facility is also with a change room.
- Amandawe Sports Field- with ablution facilities and changing rooms.
- Amahlongwa Sports Field: This field is located in Amahlongwa in ward. According to the Rural Development Strategy these public facilities are not

in good condition, they are not well maintained. The road leading to the facility needs upgrading.

- Kwa Cele Sport Field: This field is located in Kwa Cele in ward 2 and this field is not well maintained. It is accessed via a gravel road and water and sanitation facilities are not available.

The users of this facility depend on the neighbouring houses for these services.

- Olwasini Sport Field: This field is located in Nkulu area and was constructed in 2009.
- Umdoni Park.
- Scottburgh Golf Course.
- Selbourne Park.

Commemorative Park: This Park was constructed in Ward 13 in Umzinto. The edges of the park are defined with face-brick columns and galvanised palisade. Recreational facilities form an important aspect within the community. It provides a place for physical activity, as well as a space for social functions where people can gather and interact. The application of planning standards indicates that at least one sports field is required for every 7 700 – 12 000 people. Umdoni thus has 27 sports fields.

## 6.2.4 Libraries

Umdoni Municipality has 9 operational public libraries. The Scottburgh Ifafa, Sezela, Pennington and Park Rynie libraries are situated along the coast and the Malangeni, Shayamoya, Vulamehlo and Umzinto are situated further inland.

The Umzinto and Scottburgh are open for 43 ½ hours, Pennington 40hours, Malangeni 43 hours to the public per week. The Sezela, Shayamoya, Ifafa and Park Rynie libraries are open for 31hours to the public per week. Scottburgh, Umzinto and Malangeni libraries are managed by Librarians and Pennington and Shayamoya libraries are managed by senior library assistants while the Sezela, Park Rynie, Shayamoya and Ifafa libraries are managed by library assistants.

In terms of planning standards, at least one library should be provided for every 5000-50 000 people. As such, a maximum of 15 libraries is required and a minimum of 1.5. There is also an outcry from the Amandawe Community with regards to the establishment of a Library in Amandawe and has been identified as a need and a priority.

## 6.2.5 Cemeteries

Umdoni is one out of three municipalities in the Ugu District, which has formal cemetery sites. Informal cemetery sites are however found in rural settlements, where burial practices are conducted traditionally within the residential plots.

The following cemeteries are located within Umdoni:

- Scottburgh Cemetery.
- Shayamoya Cemetery has a capacity of 1500 graves.
- Park Rynie Cemetery.

- Humberdale Cemetery located in Kelso include crematorium

### Implications for Umdoni

From the plans above, it can be seen that there are many social facilities, which are lacking in most of the settlements/villages. The Municipality needs to provide these for communities. Once the population has access to these facilities, this will have many positive implications on the municipality in relation to the following: -

- Increased child development facilities, educational and skills levels;
- Better access to health facilities and medical assistance;
- Increased community cohesion
- Better access to services such as police services, post offices, pension pay points, places of worship, etc.

Access to these social facilities will lead increased socio-economic, economic, infrastructure and human development within the Municipality. Thus, resulting in an increase in the quality of settlements and quality of life.

## 6.3 Community Development with Focus on Vulnerable Groups

### 6.3.1 Youth Development

Youth development is a process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood and achieve his or her full prospective. Youth development is promoted through activities and experiences that help youth develop social, ethical, emotional, physical, and cognitive competencies. Youth Development is essential to helping the youth of Umdoni as a whole succeed in life. Children and Youth up the age of 35 years' account for approximately 40 percent of



Umdoni population which makes them a key factor for shaping the future of the municipality.

Without the constructive engagement of youth, socio – economic development will be hampered and it is unlikely that Umdoni will fulfil its developmental mandate. Youth, like any other previously disadvantaged groups were victims of previous unjust government systems and were not afforded opportunity to develop to their fullest potential. As a developmental local government one of our responsibilities is to play our part in redressing the imbalances of the past through developing a coordinated and integrated response to challenges facing young people.

Table 33: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT KEY CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	
Key Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Lack of Youth Offices to address and engage with the Youth of the Municipality	The municipality has identified Youth Offices in Umzinto Sportfield
Youth Development Programmes are not impact driven	<p>Main streaming of Youth Development programmes through LED programmes, Human Resources, Supply Chain Management, Arts and Culture.</p> <p>The Municipality also conducts job readiness workshops through the Moses Kotane Institute to assist in the preparation of CVs that will be attractive when they enter the job market.</p> <p>The Municipality will also create a platform for Youth in Business to access information from Business Owners through the Youth in Business Indaba information dissemination session.</p>

Poor beneficiary identification for Youth Development Programmes	Develop and Adopt Youth Development Policy that will clearly set out procedures for beneficiary identification.
Lack of initiatives to encourage Umdoni Youth into the Agricultural Sector	The Municipality will establish Youth in Agriculture and Rural Development Structures per ward.

### 6.3.2 Development of People with Disabilities

Although the Constitution of South Africa protects the rights of people with disability and prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability, limited facilities currently exist in the Umdoni Municipality for people living with disability. Currently public amenities such as libraries, community halls, municipal offices & buildings and road infrastructure are badly designed for people with disabilities. Council has however lately demonstrated more cognizance of this fact and new buildings and renovations to existing infrastructure are developed in such a way that access for people with disability are provided for. The municipality has recently formed a partnership with the Department of Social Development to develop focussed social development programs to up-scale representation of people with disabilities within our community as well as in municipal decision making processes.

The municipality has also set specific targets in its Employment Equity Plan. The shift from pure service delivery to a developmental approach has presented our municipality with new challenges. Umdoni Municipality is expected not only to respond to the service needs of local communities, but also to establish, understand and accommodate the needs of disabled people, and ensure that they benefit from development initiatives.

Umdoni Municipality has been making attempts to implement key legislation such as the Employment Equity Act, Skills Development Act and the Preferential Document Act, to appoint people with disability and also provide for people with disability in the EPWP projects that are currently being implemented in the different wards. A database of people with disability will be established which will also indicate their skills and competency levels.

Generally, these efforts are still at a very infant stage, at best fragmented and with very few pockets of excellence. Umdoni Disability Forum was launched and we have engaged in the development of a local strategic plan in partnership and with assistance from Kwa- Zulu Natal Premiers Office. This strategic plan will assist in accelerating our pace in developing decisive interventions for the benefit of disabled people

### **6.3.3 Development of Elderly**

Senior citizens have been one of the neglected sectors in terms of targeted programmes in all spheres of governance other than old age grants. The programme targeting senior citizens has recently been introduced at a Provincial and District level.

With limited budget the municipality will hosts a formal event in celebration of the senior citizens, awareness campaign on chronic diseases in partnership with

Department of Health as well as Christmas Party Celebration and participation in Golden Games.

The events are to celebrate the lives of our seniors and affirm their value in the society. The municipality has launched a senior citizens' forum, which is a civil society structure that will be interacting with Umdoni Municipality as part of our public participation programme.

### **6.3.4 Development of Women**

Women form a significant percentage of our population and government; through various legislations have shown commitment to address their social and economic needs. Part of the government commitment has been to make decisive interventions to redress imbalances of the past where women were seen as secondary citizens to men.

Through the guidance of spheres of government above Umdoni Municipality, we have since launched a women council, which was later changed to Gender Forum. The purpose of the forum is to consult and advise municipality on matters and priorities relating to women programmes. The municipality has made budget provision for gender programmes.

Umdoni vulnerable group fund has been one of our flagship projects aimed at assisting women agricultural groups with garden tools and seeds. The Municipality

is looking at the establishment of a Flea Market where the elderly and women can showcase their skills and talents and sell their products.

### 6.3.5 People Affected by Crime, HIV/AIDS, Drugs etc.

In South Africa, the AIDS pandemic is no longer a distant threat but an immediate reality reflected in the early death of hundreds of people every year. About 34% of the total population is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS. People having HIV may be symptom- free for years without developing AIDS. The scale of the problem has been largely hidden. Today's invisible HIV pandemic is tomorrow's AIDS pandemic. In theory, they follow each other like waves, eventually becoming similar in size. Hundreds of thousands of South Africans are already infected and there is no way to avert their illness and eventual death. HIV is spread in other ways but mainly through sexual transmission and this means that it can be prevented by behavioural change as has happened in countries as diverse as Australia, Thailand and Uganda. HIV and AIDS is perceived by many as a disease and the emphasis has been on prevention. Others, however, see HIV and AIDS as more than a disease. It affects the whole of society. No part of society could be excluded from the impact of HIV and AIDS, although some sectors such as mining and transport would be affected more than others. It is this factor, which makes HIV and AIDS important to the business community.

The Municipality has adopted its HIV and AIDS Policy. The Municipality is currently putting together an employee wellness programme. A number of support services not necessarily confined to HIV and AIDS will be provided to support employees.

The recent statistics could not be obtained from the Department of Health to confirm the data that is presented.

There is a need for more strategic and driven HIV/AIDS awareness programmes as the level of AIDS related deaths, especially amongst the youth is high. It is imperative that there is buy-in from communities if the programmes and campaigns are to be successful.

According to a 2005 publication of Development Bank of Southern Africa, the KZN population that was HIV positive during 1991, 1996 and 2001 was, 40000, 634000 and 1643000 respectively-the highest concentration of HIV positive people in South Africa. The following effect of HIV/Aids social should be noted:

- Poorer households are more vulnerable and the epidemic is therefore likely to deepen poverty and compromise upward mobility;
- A greater demand for additional healthcare facilities; and
- A greater demand for financial and welfare support for orphans.

### 6.3.6 Operation Sukuma Sakhe

Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) is a strategy to integrate departmental programmes and deliver jointly on outcomes since success depends on the cooperation of several departments. It has ensured that services are brought together at the level of communities in the wards and empowers communities to discuss with various government officials who do not necessarily work at ward levels in a venue designated as 'WAR ROOM.' This strategy has been implemented by the



Municipality to coordinate the efforts of various sectors and mobilize society for a common purpose.

Operation Sukuma Sakhe has the 'whole of Government's approach as its philosophical basis. It spells out every initiative and how it links to initiatives being implemented by the different sector departments and the spheres of government. Therefore, delivery of services is required through partnership with the community, stakeholders and government. Umdoni Local Municipality has ensured that all 19 ward committees together with ward councillors do participate in this program through the formation of war rooms at ward level.

Operation Sukuma Sakhe is a continuous interaction between Government and the community to come together to achieve the 14 National Outcomes. The program encourages the social mobilization where communities have a role, as well as the delivery of government services in a more integrated way. The Government has structured programs which need to get as deep as to the level of the people they are serving. This is at ward level, translating to all 19 wards and all households within Umdoni area of jurisdiction. The KwaZulu-Natal provincial government humbly accepts that it cannot achieve this alone, but needs the community's hands in building this nation together.

There are challenges experienced with the Operation Sukuma Sakhe Programme and challenges can be noted as follows;

Ward 16 War Room has no venue

- Some wards have no Community Care Givers and Community Development Workers
- Lack of attendance of Sector Departments in War Rooms
- Government Departments not resolving War Room issues/matters pertaining to them
- Poor Submission of War Room reports

The Municipality has presented the aforesaid challenges to the DDM Structures in order to facilitate the interventions by respective OSS Champions. These interventions will be presented in detail in the Municipal SDBIP and SDIP. The main intent of including these interventions in the Municipal SDIP is to ensure that the implementation of OSS promotes the realisation of Batho Pele principles.

#### 6.4 Local Development and Social Development SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis illustrates that while there is some infrastructure, policy and institutional challenges facing Umdoni, there are also latent opportunities for further development. Existing business activities (even in rural areas or by disadvantaged groups) need to be supported to realized impactful economic development. Small-scale activities that were started by people seeking to uplift their communities are doing just that and are already having a positive impact on a small scale. The formalisation of these activities and the identification of points of future development will require a lot of effort but will ultimately assist in consolidating business needs. The agricultural sector has greater potential to alleviate poverty and unemployment as it can absorb labour and upskill people. Current efforts in implementing community gardens, skills training and accelerated land reform need to be further supported. The



tourism sector is one of Umdoni greatest treasures and has the potential to unlock further LED opportunities. The focus on rural and township tourism activities will diversify the sector in unique ways. Exploring ecotourism will also assist in alleviating the pressures on the electricity grid, should green economic infrastructure be incorporated. With the assistance of the South Coast Tourism Development Agency

and the district, marketing Umdoni as the JEWEL of the south coast will attract more tourists once the infrastructure matches the level of its natural riches. Prioritising the support and development of agriculture and tourism will spur the growth of the manufacturing sector and small businesses.

SECTOR	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
AGRICULTURE	Availability of land for agricultural development	Unreliable water supply	Exporting due to proximity to Durban	Climate change and global warming
	Well-established agricultural sector	Focus on commercial agriculture	Competitive advantage of traditional medicine	Droughts and water shortage
	Ability to absorb labour despite current economic conditions	Small-scale farmers not getting opportunities to scale up	Ability to contribute to reducing youth unemployment through innovative interventions	High input costs
MANUFACTURING	Rail link to Durban	Electricity supply	Potential for green energy production	Climate change - droughts and flash flood
	Strength lies in food production and processing	Limited funding opportunities	Production opportunities in the oceans economy	Increase in fuel price
	Sezela as anchor of manufacturing	Difficulty attracting skilled workers	Agro-processing of vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants	Mechanisation- need for the sector to advance but employment is compromised
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	Labour absorptive	Lack of geographic spread of high order retail	Increase in distribution of social grants improve households buying power	Cheap imports to compete with
	Diversity of retail services for various groups	Relocation of banks into shopping malls compromised the lifespan and vitality of CBD	Opportunities to diversify tenant-mix with closing down of big retailers	Stricter labour laws reducing the flexibility of labour
	Retail sector improved quality of life and people's access to finance		Creation of temporary exhibition spaces for small businesses where big businesses have failed or left	Inflation rate reduces affordability of households goods

**Table 5.5.1: Social Development SWOT Analysis**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>The fight against HIV/AIDS is handled in a co-ordinated manner by government departments and NGO's;</p> <p>War room attendance</p> <p>Operational Sukuma Sakhe Programme an ongoing success in terms of meeting with relevant key role players on monthly basis;</p> <p>Good relations with the Civic organizations</p>	<p>Poorly maintained public facilities, including Cemeteries and open spaces.</p> <p>Ageing equipment;</p> <p>Unreliable fleet</p> <p>Some of the health facilities lack essential services;</p> <p>High illiteracy rate;</p> <p>Low personal and households' income levels;</p> <p>Schools in the rural areas are under resourced;</p> <p>Management of libraries and traffic by province and the municipality</p> <p>Position of Youth Manager Vacant</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Building more schools and tertiary facilities;</p> <p>Opportunity to liaise with the Department of Education, Department of Social Services and other stakeholders to improve the level of education;</p> <p>Upgrade of facilities and equipment.</p> <p>Libraries are funded by the province and therefore more equipment can be purchased</p> <p>Province is prepared to fund EPWP projects</p> <p>Scottburgh can be the cleanest town</p> <p>LED through recycling</p> <p>Mainstreaming of Special Programmes</p>	<p>Increase in HIV /AIDS Deaths;</p> <p>Low personal and households' income levels will increase poverty levels;</p> <p>Increase in theft / robbery;</p> <p>Low level of education limits the ability of absorbing new skills and effectively compete for higher paying jobs;</p>

*Table 34: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS*



## 7 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS

Good governance encourages municipal representatives and officials to collaborate with their communities in order to fulfil their needs in a more efficient manner and accountability. The participation of the public in all IDP processes forms the indispensable and integral part of the process and ensures identification with the final product.

### 7.1 Service Delivery Charter

The Municipality has the Service Delivery Charter, which is attached as Annexure to the IDP. The Municipal Service Standards helps to define what a customer can expect from a service that Umdoni Municipality provide, and how it should be delivered by the respective department to our citizens. The services standard may be expected from each service department with Umdoni Municipality and are listed below. Our service standard and services Charter will be published in the municipal website not later than August each year. The service Standard and Charter will further be published on the Municipal website throughout the Year.

#### GENERIC SERVICE STANDARDS

##### Office Hours

***We will commit to these office hours Monday to Friday***

**07:30-16:00**

#### Motor licensing

**07:30-15:00**

#### Driver Licensing

**07:30-14:00**

Note: The council will endeavour to keep customer desks such as libraries, the rates, halls, open during lunch periods as well.

#### TELEPHONIC CALLS

- We will endeavour to answer our telephone calls within ten (10) rings
- If we are unable to take your call, you will be able to leave a message on our voice mail system and we commit to respond within two (2) working days.

#### MAIL & FAX CORRESPONDENCE

- We will acknowledge receipt of your correspondence immediately or within two working days.
- If we are unable to respond to issues within two (2) working days, we will provide as estimate time , based on the complexity of the enquiry within a further five (5) working days.

#### WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCES

- If it must be posted, we will respond in five (5) working days.
- Walk in customers
- Appropriate signage will be displayed to ensure easy access to our facilities
- We will have received by informed and responsive staff
- We will identify who is serving you and who is in charge

## 7.2 Services Charter & Standards

<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>	
The IDP process to be conducted and concluded as per the approved process plan	IDP review conducted and a draft if finalised in March and adopted before the end of June before the commencement of the new financial year.
Public engagement are to be conducted in a safe and healthy environment	Final IDP and Budget are concluded in May
<b>TECHNICALS SERVICES – ROADS</b>	
Grading of gravel roads	Will be conducted as per the Rural Roads Rehabilitation Programme
Pothole repair	Will be conducted as per the Pothole Patching Programme
Maintenance of tarred roads	Will be conducted as per the Urban Roads Rehabilitation programme
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES – STORM WATER DRAINAGE</b>	
Floods / emergencies	Reaction within 24 hours after the incident has been reported
<b>TECHNICAL SERVICES – WASTE REMOVAL</b>	
Collection of Refuse in Residential, business waste	Weekly, accordingly to the schedule per area
Collection of Refuse in Businesses and CBDs	Daily according to the refuse collection schedule
Disruption of waste removal	Councillors to be informed immediately, Communications unit to publicise the notice on social media platform
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING – BUILDING PLANS</b>	
Acknowledgement of Receipt	3 Days
Finalisation of Building plans process – Buildings below 500m <sup>2</sup>	30 Days
Finalisation of Building plans process – Buildings above 500m <sup>2</sup>	60 Days
Non- standard building plans occupancy certificate	14 Days
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING – APPLICATION FOR LAND USE</b>	
Acknowledgement of receipt of application	14 Days
Consideration of standard application if the application meet the minimum requirement. If the below activities are not finalised with the stipulated time frame the feedback will be given.	90 Days to make final decision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rezoning and removal of restrictions</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Development plans</li> </ul>	90 Days to make final decision



● Building Plan Relaxation	90 Days to make final decision
● Consolidations	90 Days to make final decision
● Township Establishment	90 Days to make final decision
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING – OTHER</b>	
Formal Trade Licence	21 Days
Application for trading on Demarcated Areas	14 Days
Application for trading in the not demarcated areas	14 Days
Application for business selling food	21 Days
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – SPORTSFIELD MAINTENANCE</b>	
Mowing of Grass and removal of weed of sports field	Quarterly and as and when required
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES - PUBLIC OPEN SPACES</b>	
Mowing of Grass and removal of weed	Quarterly and as and when required
Pruning of shrubs and trees	
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – OTHER</b>	
Replace Damaged Stop Signs	3 days after reporting subject to availability of stock
Repaint of faded stop markings	3 days after reporting subject to availability of material
Rental of Municipal Facilities	Confirmation immediately upon proof of payment
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – LIBRARIES</b>	
Will be opened from Saturday From	08:00 – 12:00 Noon
Emergencies	Not Applicable
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – EMERGENCIES</b>	
Police Services 10111	24 HRS
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES – DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	
Response after the disaster	Dispatch within 1 hour depending on the area where the disaster occurred dispatch may take more than 1 hour.
<b>CORPORATE SERVICES</b>	



Council	Open to the members of public meeting held monthly
<b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	
Clearance Certificate Turn around time	Within 14 business days
Cashiers office	07h30 – 15h00

Table 35: Services Standard

### 7.3 Batho Pele Principles

The Municipality strives to achieve the following Batho Pele Principle both the administrative and political structure always attempt to achieve when delivering the services to the people of Umdoni. The Municipality has Batho Pele Policy and Procedure Manual, which is attached to the IDP as Annexure. The Municipality has identified three maximum services to be delivered per each ward.

**Consultation:** The municipality undertake its development priorities through community participation and engagements. The municipality has engaged the community in its development through the following channels: Ward Committees, radio slots, newsletters articles, meetings, suggestion boxes and through Izimbizo, etc.

**Courtesy:** Citizens are treated with courtesy and consideration, their views taken into account and addressed in a respectable and professional manner.

**Customer Impact:** If we put all the Batho Pele Principles into practice, we then increase the chances of improvements in our service delivery. This in turn will have a positive impact on our customers. It is about how the ten principles link together to show we have improved our overall service delivery.

**Service Standards:** The municipality is striving towards providing services to the community that are of good quality and satisfying.

### 7.4 Service Delivery Improvement Plan and its interface to OSS, DDM and Batho Pele Principles

The main rationale of the SDIP is to optimise service delivery in a manner that impact significantly in the realisation of Municipal Vision and responds effectively in service delivery programmes. Furthermore, the implementation of the SDIP is aimed at enhancing the interventions made through the Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Programme and the District

**Access:** The municipality is striving to ensure that the community has access to the basic services such as water, electricity, etc. Whilst there are challenges such as limited financial resources in realizing this aspect, a lot has been achieved thus far.

**Information:** Information on municipal developments and projects is always conveyed to the community through ward committee meetings, newsletters, newspapers, radio, posters, and through public consultation meetings.

**Openness and Transparency:** The municipality has established various structures that ensure that the public knows municipal activities. Information is made available to the public through annual reports, social media, printed media statements etc.

**Redress:** Redress is making it easy for people to tell us if they are unhappy with our service. The municipality has a suggestion box that is attended to. Complaints are attended to effectively and efficiently.

**Value for Money:** Our municipality is striving to make the best use of its available resources, avoid wasteful expenditure, prevent and mitigate fraud and corruption and finding new ways of improving services at little or no cost.

**Leadership and Strategic Direction** - Our leaders must create an atmosphere which allows for creativity. Management must ensure that goals are set and that planning is done.

Development Model (DDM). The implementation of SDIP is one of the mechanisms of Umdoni Municipality that promotes inter-spherical planning and community engagements and municipal accountability in line with Batho Pele principles. Three Critical Service Delivery requirements to be improved



**Waste Management**

Ageing waste removal equipment is a result of continuous disruption in waste management. The municipality have identified a number of areas which requires skips provision in rural areas. A plan in being put together to ensure that the waste removal is introduced in all areas of the municipality. New equipment will be sourced in the 2025/2026 financial year to increase capacity and reduce downtime in waste removal.

**Roads Rehabilitation**

The Municipal roads are dilapidating this is due to some other things the absence of a comprehensive maintenance plan. The municipality has conducted road assessment exercise which was finalised in June 2022. An annual Roads Rehabilitation Programme has been developed for 2025/2026 Financial year.

**Verge Maintenance**

The Municipality needs to maintain the verges on an ongoing basis across the municipality the shortage in human resources prevent the municipality from achieving its intended service delivery standard in the component. The municipality has introduced its own EPWP component to augment the current human resources capacity.

**7.5 Extended Public Works Programme**

The Extended Public Works Programme in the municipality is very active. To date, the programme has offered several job opportunities and skills upliftment to many in the community. The municipality is continuously engaging with Department of Public Works in an attempt to improve our reporting and increase our funding to ensure that

the majority of the community feels the impact of this programme. The municipality strongly feels that the programme is helping in curbing down poverty and unemployment and it is positively contributing to the municipal economic growth and development.

**7.6 Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)**

The municipality fosters relations with other spheres of government and participates in various intergovernmental activities to promote a closer working relationship between the various spheres of government. Council is of the view that these relationships can assist in enhancing government’s services to the communities of the Umdoni Municipal Area.

The municipality delegated officials and Councillors to the following forums:

Forum	Frequency	Responsibility
Premiers coordinating forum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager/Mayor
Provincial and District Municipal Manager’s Forum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager/Mayor
MuniMeC	Quarterly	Municipal Manager/ Mayor
District Development and Planning Forum	Quarterly	General manager Planning and Development/IDP Manager/Senior Town Planner
Local economic development forum	Quarterly	General Manager Planning and Development LED
Disaster Management Forum	Quarterly	Fire and Disaster



Provincial Planning Law Forum	Quarterly	General Manager Planning and Development/IDP Manager/Senior Town Planner
Asset Management Forum	Quarterly	CFO/manager Budget
SCM Forum	Quarterly	CFO/manager SCM
Property Rates Forum	Quarterly	CFO/Manager Income
Provincial CFO,s Forum	Quarterly	CFO

Table 36: OFFICIAL AND COUNCILLORS DELEGATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN PROVINCIAL FORUMS

## 7.7 Municipal Structures

### 7.7.1 Ward Committees

Section 152 of the Constitution places the participation of communities at the centre of service delivery and other matters of Local Government, the Municipal Structures Act, and (Act 117 of 1998). Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) provides the legislative framework for the establishment of Ward Committees within the municipality and its area of jurisdiction. Ward Committees were introduced in municipalities as community structures to play a critical role in linking and informing the municipality about the needs, potentials and challenges of the communities.

The ward committees represent diverse interests and serve as the means for public participation in the IDP and municipal affairs generally. The Ward Committees played a meaning full role during IDP/ Budget preparation as they outline the prioritization of service delivery needs of the communities per ward.

### 7.7.2 Establishment of Ward Committees

Notice was given in terms of Chapter 4 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and Part 4 of Chapter 4 of the Municipal Structures Act. Act 117 of 1998 for the established of Ward Committees in all Wards that fall within the jurisdiction of Umdoni. A Ward Committee was established for each Ward in the Municipality. Umdoni is sub-divided into 19 Wards comprising of Rural and Urban components. To enable Ward Committees to perform their functions and exercise their powers effectively, a fully equipped office was allocated for the Ward Secretariat to perform his/her duties. The provisions of these facilities are to ensure that the Ward Committee’s duties are performed in an efficient and effective manner. A Ward Committee Official is available at the office to offer support and assist administratively were necessary.

### 7.7.3 Composition of Ward Committees

A Ward Committee consists of the Councillor representing that Ward in the Council, who must also be the Chairperson of the Committee; and not more than 10 other persons. When electing members, the following is taken into account as follows: -

- Women must be equitably represented in a Ward Committee
- Diversity of interests in the Ward to be represented
- Gender equity may be pursued by ensuring an even spread of men and women on a Ward Committee.

During the Weeks of 01 March – 18 March 2022 the Municipality had engagements with all 18 ward committees with the exception of Ward 13 as the position of Ward



Councillor for the ward is vacant. The main purpose of these ward committee engagements was for the development of Ward Based Plans that will form annexures to this 5 year IDP. The Ward Base Plans were adopted by the Council in June 2022 and still relevant in enabling the realisation of community participation in municipal planning initiatives.

#### 7.7.4 Frequency of Ward Committee Meetings

In accordance with the Ward Committee Policy Ward Committees must meet at least once every quarter. Extra-ordinary meetings may be convened as and when the Committee deems it necessary. An annual schedule of meetings is circulated to all Ward Committees in preparation for forthcoming meetings. Due to the Local Government Elections that took place in the first quarter, no meetings were convened during this period

#### 7.7.5 IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Representative Forum (IDP RF) is constituted as part of the preparation phase of the IDP and will continue its functions throughout the annual IDP Review processes. This forum represents all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible. Efforts will be made to bring additional organisations into the IDP RF and ensure their continued participation throughout the process. The proposed composition of the IDP RF is as follows:

- EXCO members;
- Councillors;

- Traditional leaders;
- Ward Committee Members;
- Senior Municipal Officials;
- Stakeholder representatives of organised groups;
- Resource persons;
- Other community representatives;
- National and Provincial Departments regional representatives;
- NGO's; and
- Parastatal organizations

#### 7.7.6 Executive Committee (EXCO)

The Executive Committee meets once on a monthly basis. Her worship the Mayor: Cllr MJ Cele-Luthuli is the Chairperson of the Executive Committee, the Committee also comprises the following Councillors: Deputy Mayor: Cllr PE Thabethe, Cllr SD Mdluli, Cllr P Naidoo, Cllr SG Dlamini, and Cllr B Duma . The EXCO has delegated powers to functions of the municipality except for Approval of the Budget, IDP, PMS, raising of tariffs, approval of policies and bylaws and appointment of Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager.

#### 7.7.7 Council

Umdoni Municipal Council consists of 37 Councillors, seven of which are full time Councillors. Council is responsible for the approval of the Approval of the Budget, IDP, PMS, raising of tariffs, approval of policies and bylaws and appointment of the Municipal Manager and Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager.

### 7.7.8 Traditional Leadership

Section 81 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 provides for the participation of traditional leaders in municipal councils. Traditional Leaders are an important component of Municipal stakeholders, and their representative are always inviting in the council sitting to participate in the municipal strategies and policy decisions. The seven (7) Traditional Leaders represented participate in the Portfolio committees. The Traditional Leadership participate in public engagements which are planned by the municipal the participation of Amakhosi and Izinduna in the IDP processes is of paramount importance in the municipality as this also assist the municipality in identifying community members which are affected by poverty eradication and are in the need of basic services as we know that Umdoni Municipality is dominantly rural areas.

### 7.7.9 IDP Steering Committee

The municipality has the intention of reviving its IDP steering committee whereby all Senior Managers will be members of the steering committee and chairperson the Municipal Manager.

The IDP SC acts as a support to the IDP Representative Forum, making technical decisions and inputs, to the Municipal Manager and the IDP Manager. This IDP SC, as well as the Representative Forum will be reconstituted for the IDP preparation process. The IDP SC will be chaired by the Municipal Manager and in his absence, by the IDP Manager. Secretariat will be provided by the IDP Manager. Members of the IDP SC will comprise of the Top Management, the staff responsible for the

preparation of the IDP, PMS and Budget and any other members as the Municipal Manager may deem fit.

### 7.7.10 Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC)

Umdoni Municipality established the following committees: - Economic Development and Planning, Infrastructure and Housing, Finance, Community Services, Corporate Governance and MPAC in line with Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act.

The main role of these committees is to play an oversight function on any administrative matters and make recommendations to Council. The committees assist both administrative and political leadership to make informed decisions and deal with matters objectively and transparently.

### Audit and Performance Audit Committee

The various pieces of legislation for South Africa requires the establishment of an Audit Committee, with its roles and responsibilities clearly defined within a written terms of reference.

The Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations 2001 require a municipality to appoint, as an integral part of its mechanisms, systems and processes for auditing results of performance measurements a Performance Audit Committee.

The Municipality considered appropriate in terms of economy, efficiency and effectiveness to consolidate the functions of the aforementioned committees and



establish an Audit and Performance Audit Committee (PAC). The PAC is the shared amongst local municipality of the Ugu District Municipality. Municipality's PAC consists of four members with different areas of expertise. The committee meets quarterly.

The PAC is an independent advisory committee appointed by Council to create a channel of communication between Council, management and the auditors both internal and external. It provides a forum for discussing accounting practices, business risk control issues and performance management. This Committee reports directly to Council.

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

- Internal financial control
- The Safeguarding of assets
- The maintenance of an adequate control environment and systems of internal control
- The successful implementation of the council's risk management Strategy and effective operation of risk management processes
- The preparation of accurate financial reporting in compliance with all legal requirements and accounting policies and standards
- Effective corporate governance

- The effectiveness of the municipality's performance management system in ensuring the achievements of objectives set as per the Municipality's IDP.
- Any other issues referred to it by the municipality.
- The detailed Internal Audit Chapter which clearly defined the roles and responsibilities, composition of the committee as well as meetings has been adopted.

## 7.8 Municipal Risk Management and Risk Register

A risk-based audit plan which spans over three-year period has been adopted by Council. Risk-based audit Plan is attached as Annexure to the IDP. Subsequent to an annual revision of the Risk assessment register, an Annual Internal Audit Plan is collated. Risk management is prevalent and rife with salient challenges which are not unique to the Umdoni environment, as a result of ongoing fraud and corruption related articles and statement the municipality have included fraud risk indicators in its risk management action plan. The municipal risk management plan and risk register os attached as Annexure to the IDP.

Risk is addressed in the categories of Operational; Strategic; Informational; Financial; Legislative and Reputational/Social and is monitored on a low, medium and high rating scale.

Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been established. The Annual Internal Audit Plan for Financial Year 2023-24 will be primarily informed by the Risk Profiling process. To date a Risk Management Committee as per regulations has been established by the municipality.



Council has adopted a phased-in approach herein. The Risk Profiling Register has been reviewed by management with a support role by Representatives from Provincial Treasury.

### 7.9 Public Participation Analysis

The municipality does not have a separate community participation strategy but does however have a Draft Communication strategy. The municipality also has community participation programmes, such as:

- Mayoral Izimbizo – these took place in the second quarter of the financial year
- IDP/Budget Roadshows – these take place in the third quarter of a financial year and are done in collaboration with the district municipality
- Customer Care vehicle – this service is new to the municipality and the first of its kind in the district where the municipality goes to the people in trying to assess their needs utilising a specialized vehicle and in doing so working together with other departments that offer social services to our communities.

The targeted communities are those communities living in poverty stricken areas and those that have difficulty in accessing government services and information. The theme of the programme is “taking services closer to the people”.

During the review process of the IDP and particularly the public participation process it became apparent that approximately 50% of the issues raised and the projects suggested by communities relate to competencies which fall outside of the ambit of local government. Integrated planning between the different spheres of government is thus critically important if government wants to effectively fulfil its constitutional

mandates and effectively address the socio-economic challenges faced by communities. IDP is increasingly becoming a cornerstone for intergovernmental planning and budget alignment. Resources are also limited and establishing strategic partnerships between the different spheres of government will certainly optimise the impact of such resources.

The IDP should therefore guide where sector departments allocate their resources at local government level. The municipality should however also take into consideration the sector department’s policies and programmes when developing its own policies and strategies. For this reason, it is in the interest of the sector departments to participate in the IDP review process of the municipality to ensure alignment between development programmes.

### 7.10 Good Governance and Public Participation SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
Councillors elected by the community interact and give feedback to communities in the form of Ward Committees; ward meetings; IDP road shows; IMBIZOs etc.	Strikes Limited financial constraints Failure to obtain a clean Audit report from the Auditor General.
Communicate through website and media informing the stakeholders about the activities of the institution.	Legislative compliance. ineffective media interaction
Holding awareness campaigns like road safety campaigns; back to school campaigns; career guidance etc.	lack of public confidence and good media coverage



Use of website for information update like notices; adverts; and other municipal documents	
Updated risk register	
Unqualified Audit opinion	
Functional portfolio committees that perform an oversight function.	
Functional ward committees	
<b>OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
Support from national and provincial government.	Demotivated Staff
Communicate through various forums like Mms' forum; CFOs' forum etc.	Constant changes in local government legislation and policies.
Recycling of waste	Slow pace of service delivery which may spark service delivery protests.
Mobilization of media houses	
Automated PMS	
Paperless system for issuing of agendas through emails, document management system	

Table 37: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS



## SECTION D: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

### 1 MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION

In April 2022 the Umdoni Municipality Council reviewed and adopted a long term vision which reads

*“By 2030 Umdoni Municipality will be the Jewel of the South Coast”*

The vision was adopted together with the mission that reads

*“Working together in contributing to Job Creation, Economic viability through Local Economic Development to ensure the well-being of our community in Eco friendly environment.”*

The municipal vision and mission was underpinned by the following values:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Value Statement</u>
<b>Integrity</b>	Display a level of unquestionable honesty and ethics
<b>Responsiveness</b>	Work to improve the quality of life for all our communities
<b>Dedicated</b>	Be Loyal and committed public servants

<b>Efficiency</b>	Ensure all actions are adding value to seamless service delivery
<b>Human Dignity</b>	Show profound respect and observance to human rights of all our communities
<b>Accountability</b>	Be transparent and open about all our actions

### 8 PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The municipal priorities, goals and strategic objectives that were adopted by the council in May 2021 are contained in the table below:

### 9 Strategic Framework 2022-2026

The 2022 / 2026 strategic framework will be underpinned by the vision, mission, values, priorities, goals and objectives. (Annexure A: Implementation Plan)



Table 2.1: Priorities, Goals and Strategic Objectives

KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development</b>	Human Resources, Information Technology, Performance Management	Effectiveness and efficiency of Human Resource, IT, PMS and Communication	To ensure an effective and efficient performance management culture that within the Municipality that enhances accountability, time management and achievement of service delivery targets
			To establish an efficient and effective ICT System unit within Umdoni which is compliant, advanced and enhances communication channels that will improve time management and increase service delivery and achievement of Performance targets
			To ensure effective and efficient administrative processes that enable delivery of services to our communities
			To improve HR Policy Framework that is in line with the IDP and legislation and to ensure alignment of Organizational skills with the Organogram
			To ensure the implementation & Compliance to the Occupation Health & Safety Policy that is in line with relevant legislation
			To ensure effective and efficient management of Municipal Fleet that is in line with service delivery objectives of the municipality
<b>Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development</b>	Roads, Maintenance and Sustainable Housing	To Improve access to Basic Services for all communities	To ensure provision, upgrading, and maintenance of infrastructure and services that enhances economic development
			To ensure that the Housing Backlog is eliminated
<b>Local Economic Development</b>	Local Economic Development, Job creation and Tourism development	Vibrant Economic Development and Quality Services	To promote economic development in order to reduce poverty, inequality and unemployment
			To promote small businesses, Cooperatives and SMMEs
<b>Financial Viability and Management</b>	Financial Management	Financial sustainability and sound financial principles	To ensure financial sustainability and sound financial principles



KPA	PRIORITY	GOAL	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<b>Good Governance and Public Participation</b>	Institutional Development: Accountability and Management tools and Frameworks	To support individuals infected and affected with HIV/AIDS, Disabled, Youth, effective Internal Audit and Communication	To effective and efficient internal and external communication
			To promote human rights and social upliftment of vulnerable groups
			To have a functional Internal Audit Unit
			To have a functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee
			To ensure the provision of a safe and secure environment for all Umdoni residents
<b>Cross Cutting Interventions</b>	Sustainable Housing: Human Settlement, Broader Economic Development (SDF, LUMS, SEA)	Integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities	To facilitate an integrated approach towards planning for urban and rural communities
			To Monitor and manage proposed buildings and buildings under construction

Table 38: PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

## SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING

---

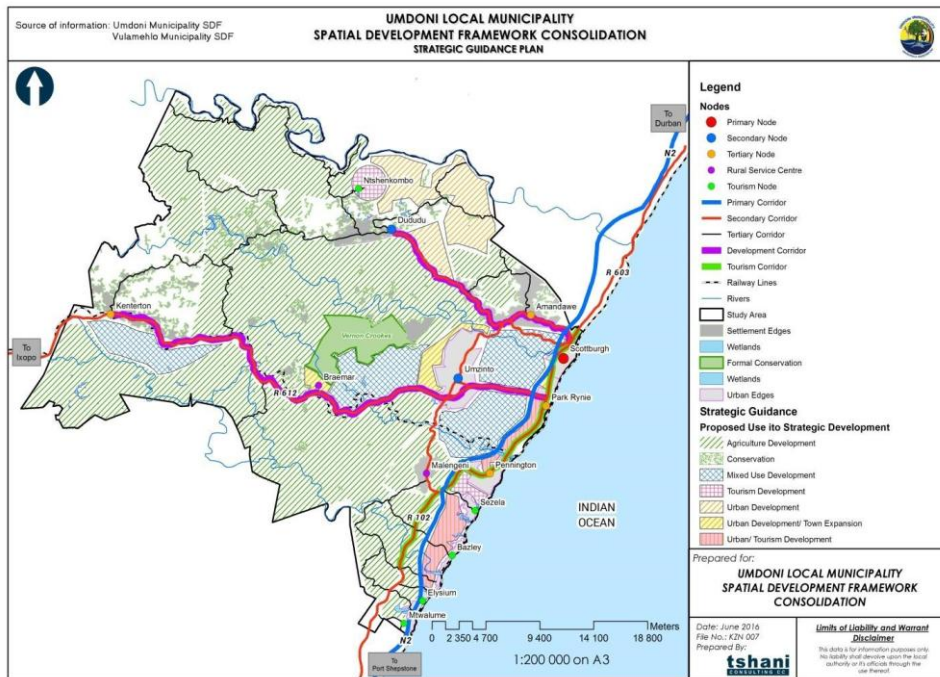
### 1 Spatial Development

This section of the IDP indicates the desired growth and development of Umdoni Local Municipality and is presented by maps that specifically reflect the following:

- Environmentally Sensitive Areas;
- Strategic Guide Plan;
- Municipal desired spatial form and land use;
- Spatial reconstruction of the Municipality;
- Spatial alignment with neighbouring municipalities;
- Priority Spending Areas
- Indication on where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place

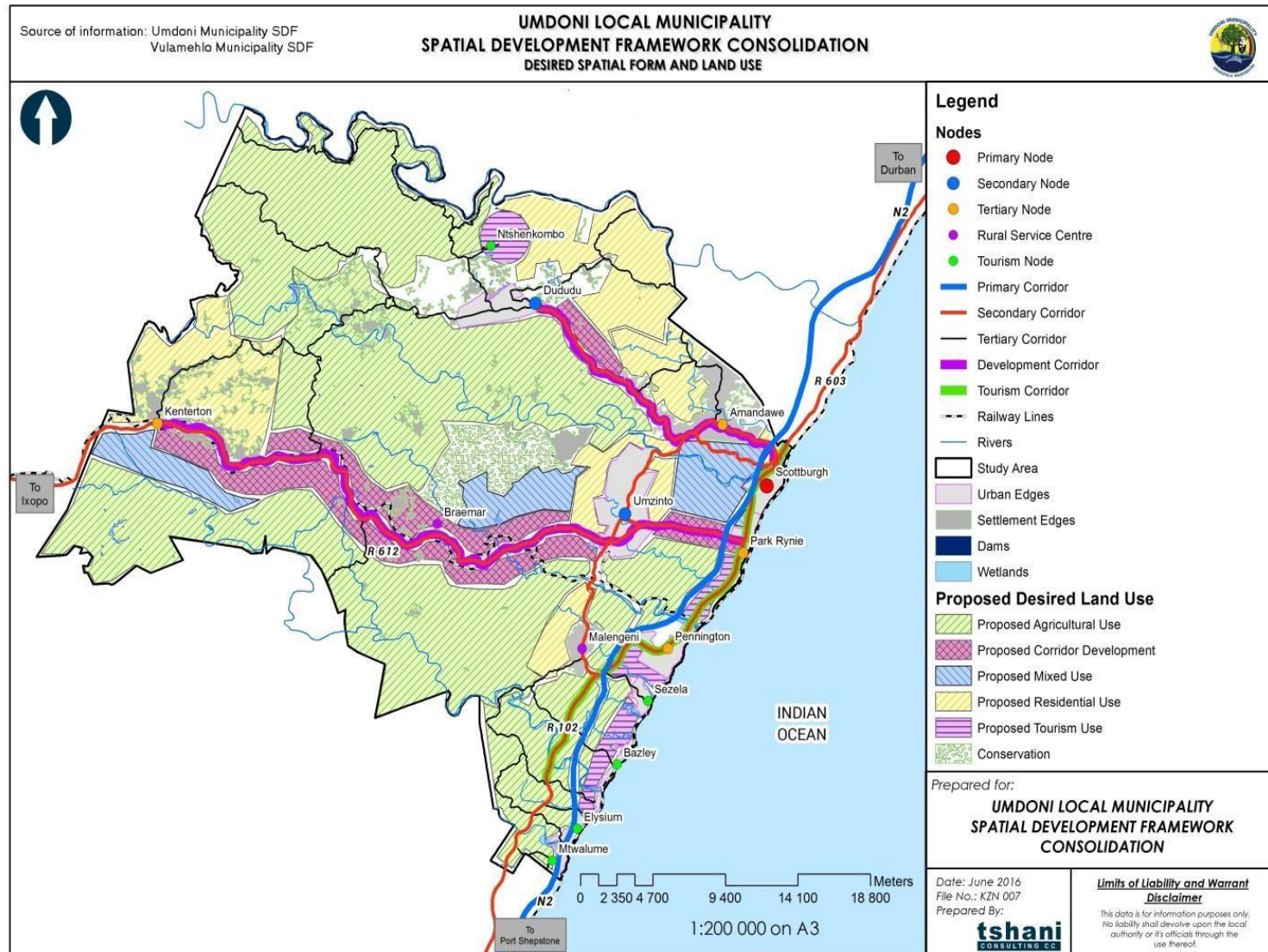


Map 1.1: Strategic Framework Guide



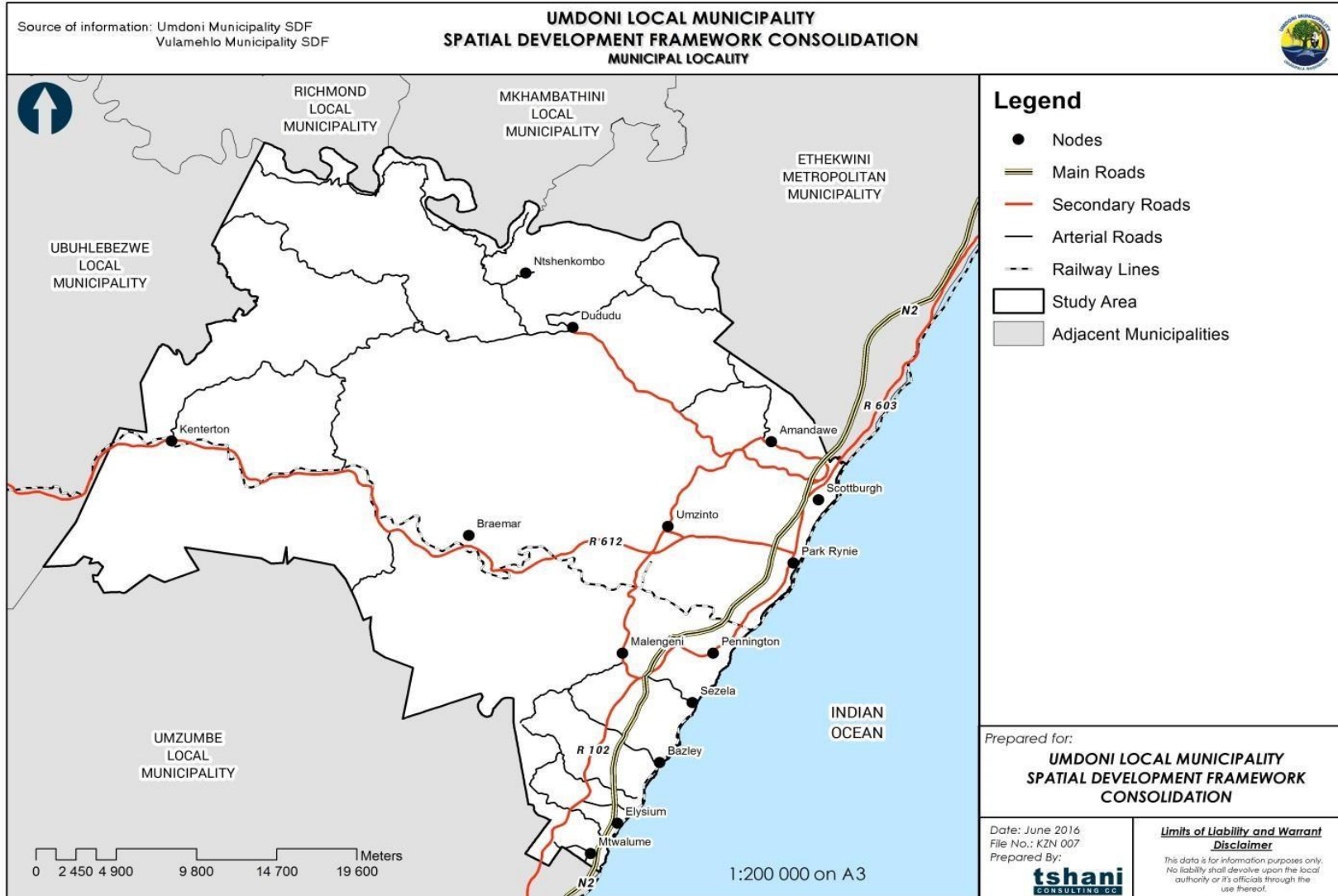


Map 1.2: Desired Spatial Form and land use

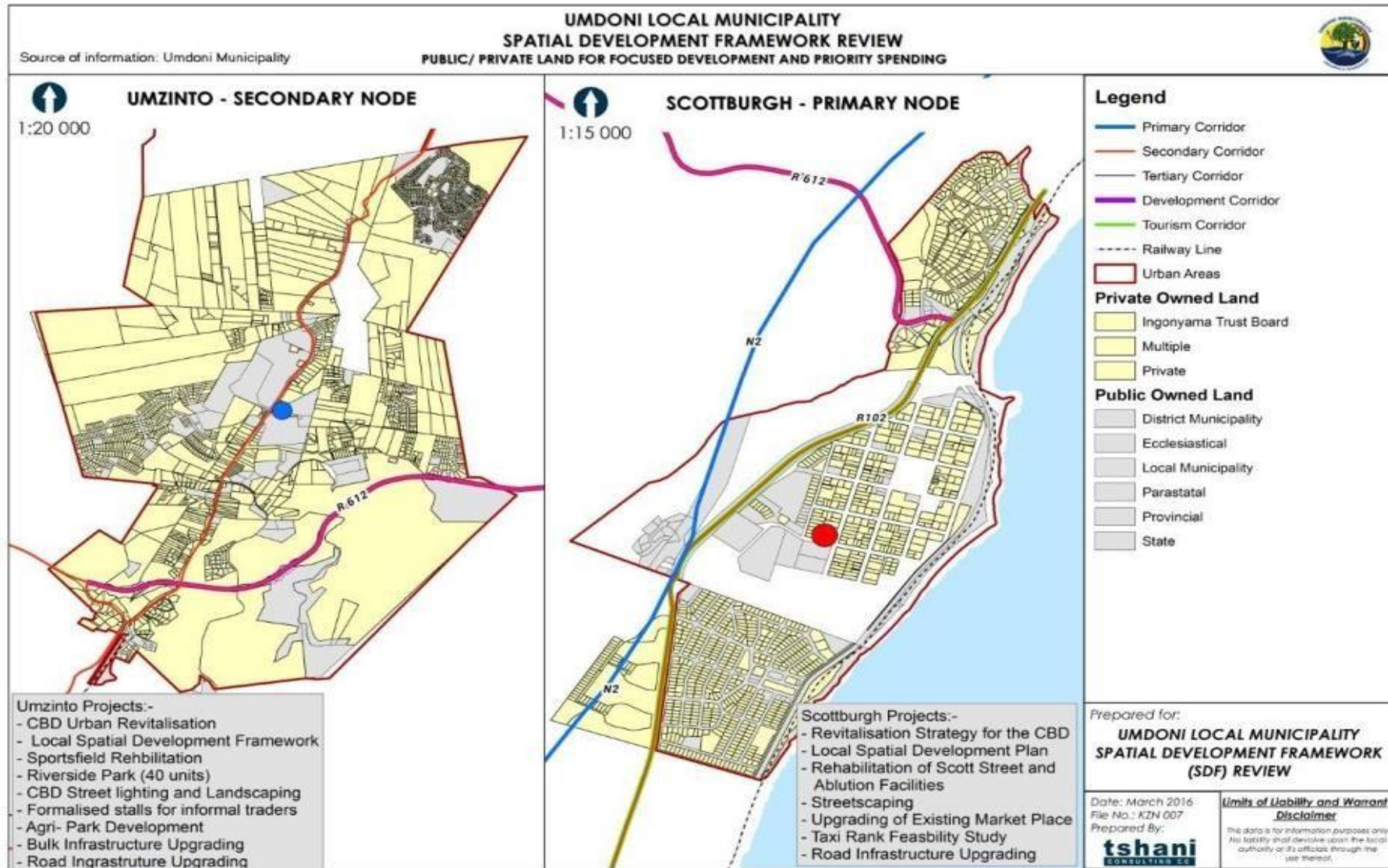




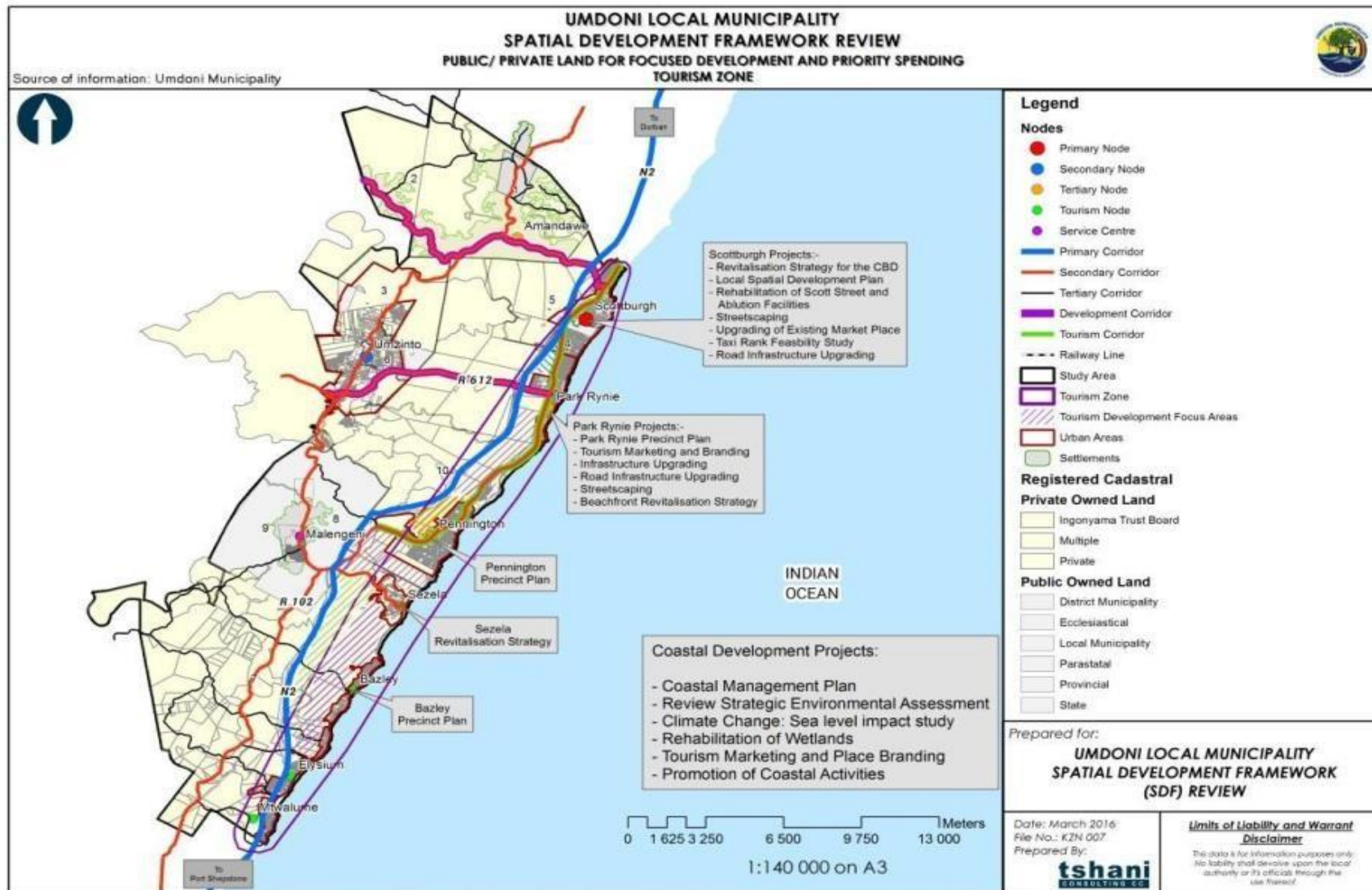
Map 1.3: Spatial Alignment with neighbouring Municipalities



Map 1.4: Public and Private Land Development and infrastructure investment



Map 1.5: Priority Spending Areas



## **SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN**

ANNEXURE (BUDGET & BUDGET POLICIES)



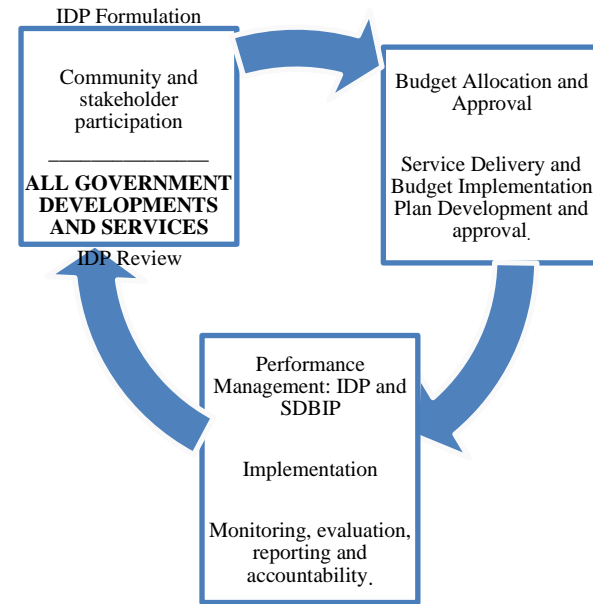
**SECTION G- SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (ANNEXURE TO THE IDP)**

Section 69(3) (a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003(MFMA) requires the Accounting Officer to submit a draft Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) to the Mayor no later than 14 days after the approval of the Budget and drafts of the performance agreements as required in terms of Section 57 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000. The Mayor must subsequently approve the SDBIP no later than 28 days after the approval of the Budget in accordance with section 53(1) (c) (ii) of the MFMA.

This is a one year detailed implementation plan which gives effects to the IDP and Budget and provide measuring performance in service delivery against end year targets and for the purposes of our municipality will be used as an implementation plan.

The final SDBIP for the 2026/2027 financial year will be adopted by June 2026 after the adoption of the budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) will be serving as our implementation which will be derived from proceedings of the strategic planning session.

Every attempt has been made in this Process Plan to align the IDP and Budget preparation process, and the Performance Management System (PMS) review/SDBIP. The linkages of the three processes are summarised in the following diagram:



In this financial year, the Umdoni municipality in order to address queries raised by the Auditor General in the 2024/2025 financial year working together with the internal audit unit have developed and Audit Action plan to address audit findings.

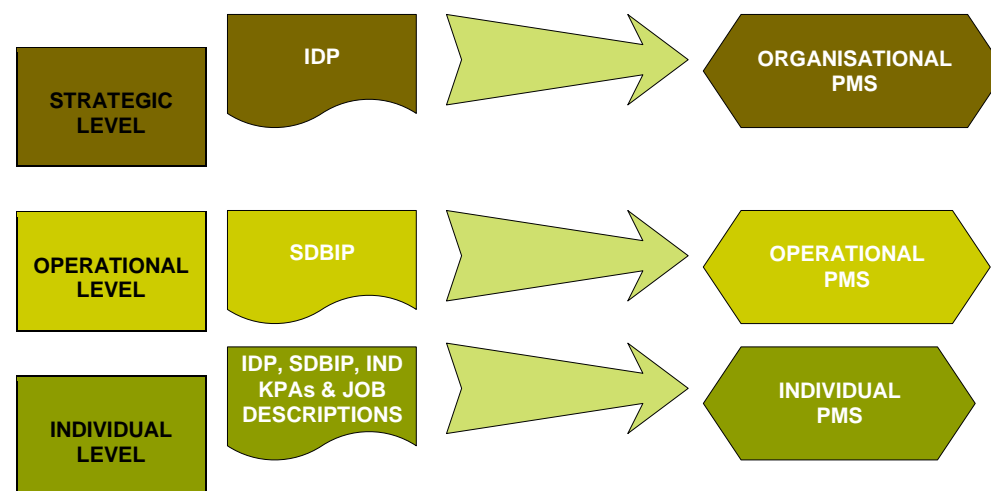
## SECTION G- ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Performance Management has been developed internally and has since been separated from being a combined SDBIP/PMS into an SDBIP and OPMS as separate documents. This Section details the OPMS framework. The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires the establishment of both an IDP and PMS and links the two. Specifically, section 26 of the MSA identifies the core components of the IDP which includes the establishment of performance indicators and performance targets. The Organizational Performance Framework is in place and is currently being reviewed to include the Standard Operating Procedures and the Compliance Checklist.

It identifies core components of the PMS as including:

- An appropriate set of Key Performance Indicators for measuring performance in relation to IDP and
- Setting measurable performance targets for each development priority and objective in the IDP.

Umdoni Council has undergone an intensive strategic planning session where it mapped out its development priorities and came out with clear strategies to deliver on its mandate for the coming year which is in line with Local Government Development agenda and other National and Provincial and provincial programs and priorities. This is in accordance with the five National KPA's with the addition of the sixth KPA on Spatial Rationale and Environment. The table below indicates roles and responsibilities of Umdoni Municipal Structures in Performance Management Systems.



Strategic (Organizational) Performance linked to the integrated development plan (IDP) of a municipality

At this level, the performance of the municipality is measured and managed against the progress made in achieving the strategic objectives as set out in the integrated development plan (IDP) of the municipality. This is done based on key performance indicators and targets set for each of the IDP objectives of a municipality. Given that an IDP has, a five-year timespan the measures set at this level should be of a strategic and mostly long-term nature with an outcome and impact focus.

The measures set for the Municipality at organisational level is captured in an organisational scorecard structured in terms of the preferred performance management model of the Municipality.



Below is the diagrammatic illustration of the components of Umdoni Organisational Performance Management Systems, which further illustrate the linkages and reporting cycles.



Table 39: STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS/POLICIES & BYLAWS

**SECTION H: STATUS OF SECTOR PLAN**

NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
<b>BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Housing Sector Plan	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Capital Investment Plan	No	No	2025/2026
	Strategic Environmental Assessment	No	Draft	2026/2027
<b>SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Local Economic Development Strategy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Informal Economy Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Tourism Plan/Strategy	No	No	2026/2027
	Youth Development Strategy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Youth Registration Fee Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
<b>FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT</b>				
	Budget Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Rates Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Revenue Enhancement Policy	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Asset Management Policy	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Funding & Reserves Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Virement Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Anti-Fraud & Corruption Prevention Strategy & Prevention Plan	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Whistle Blowing Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Disposal of Immovable Assets Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
	Allocation of Council Houses for Rental Policy	Yes	Draft	2025/2026
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>				



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Community & Image Management Strategy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Social Media Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Batho Pele Policy & Principles	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Customer Care & Complaints handling Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
<b>MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Acting Allowance Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Attendance of Seminars, External Meetings & Workshops Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Bereavement Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Bursary Policy for Employees	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Communicable Diseases Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Confidentiality Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Draft Affirmative Action and Employment Equity Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Employee Wellness and Assistance Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Dress Code Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	EPWP Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Exit Management Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Gift Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Housing Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Individual Performance Management, Rewards & Incentives Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Internship & Learnership Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Leave Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Mentoring Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Municipal Protective Clothing Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Night & Standby Allowance Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	OHS Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Overtime Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Placement Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Private Work Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Recruitment & Selection Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Remuneration Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Secondment of Employees Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Sexual Harassment Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Skills Development Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Smoking Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Subsistence & Travel Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	Substance Abuse Policy	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Succession Planning Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Transfer Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Incentives Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Work Place gender based violence & femicide Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	Working from Home Policy	Yes	Draft	2026/2027
	PMS Framework	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
<b>SPATIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS</b>				
	SDF	Yes	Yes	2025/2026
	Coastal Management Plan	No	No	2026/2027
	LUMS	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	IWMP	Yes	Yes	2026/2027



NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED /Y/N	ADOPTED Y/N	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
	SEA and IEMP	Yes	Yes	2026/2027
	Disaster Management Plan	Yes	Yes	2026/2027