



UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY

2016/2017 ANNUAL REPORT

2017

VOLUME I

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CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MAYOR’S FOREWORD

Municipal Overview

VISION

“To provide affordable quality services through good governance”

MISSION STATEMENT

“UBuhlebezwe Municipality will strive to deliver an appropriate level of service to all of its citizens by the year 2025 and alleviate poverty by promoting sustainable development through good governance and accountability.”

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AG	Auditor -General
CIP	Consolidated Infrastructure Plan
COGTA	Corporate Governance and traditional Affairs
CPMD	Certificate Programme in Management Development
DOT	Department Of Transport
EXCO	Executive Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
LGSETA	Local Government Sectoral Education and Training Authorities
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MTAS	Municipal Turnaround Strategy
PMS	Performance Management Systems
SCM	Supply Chain Management
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SMME	Small Medium Micro Enterprise
ODETD	Occupation Directed Education and Training Development Programme
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
APAC	Audit & Performance Audit Committee

Mayor's Foreword



The mandate given by society to us is to improve the quality of their lives. These ideals are captured in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that we adopted at the beginning of the financial year.

The 2016/17 Annual Report of Ubhlebezwe Municipality, which in many ways reflects our service delivery and developmental achievements and challenges, is presented in recognition of our legislative obligation to be an accountable and transparent organisation. This annual report which also outlines the implementation and achievement of the objectives conform to the various pieces of legislation such as the section 46 of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 and sections 121 and 127 (2) and Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003.

We are proud to present that we have completed some projects in 2016/17 financial year; Halls: Madungeni Hall, Soweto Hall. Roads: Nomakhele, Thuleshe, Mxolisi Ngubo, Msenge Access Roads, and we also have completed Jolivet Sports Field and Ixopo Bus Rank.

The performance report for the municipality reflects a stable financial institution and there is an improvement in rate payments as it is increased by 5% but the financial position of the Municipality can be vastly improved if the payment rate improves with 10% as it will allow our Municipality to improve in the maintenance of infrastructure and waste collection. Procedures are implemented to ensure that information is recorded and reviewed on a more frequent basis to measure the attainments of targets as set in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and Performance Plans of the Senior Managers

It is our responsibility as politicians to ensure that our Municipality does indeed perform to the best of its ability in addressing the backlogs of all our services. We also do this because it is a mandate as enshrined in our constitution.

Cllr Z.D NXUMALO

His Worship, the Mayor

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD



Ubuhlebezwe Municipality takes great pleasure in presenting to you, our stakeholders, the annual report for the 2016/17 financial year. With this report, we hope to bring you closer to our institution so that you may have a better understanding of what a Municipality is, how it functions, and the different structures that it comprises of. In this report will have included reports on the activities and programs that take place in all our internal departments. We report on our Infrastructure programs that we have embarked on for this financial year, we look at the social

development programmes that are aimed at community participation and upliftment and we also give an insight on the workings of our finance and corporate services departments which are more internally focused in nature.

Every year we look at new and innovative ways in which we can have an impact on our communities whilst also making sure that we adhere to all legislation that governs the Local Government sphere. When looking at our social development and youth issues we identified a need to reach out to our youth through education, sports and entertainment, which are the main activities that appeal to young people. We had a career exhibition where all high schools were invited and institutions of higher learning displayed their institutions and the different courses that they have to offer. We also had different government departments presenting the opportunities that are available for young people within their institutions. In terms of infrastructure aimed specifically at the youth, we have constructed a very modern sportsfield in Jolivet that the youth is now utilizing for sporting activities, which takes them off the streets and keeps them active with more constructive activities.

The Municipality still actively communicates with the community through our Ward Committees who are the link between the municipality and the community, and through IDP izimbizo. We encourage our community members to make use of these structures as they are there to help them in communicating with us. We also have our elected councilors who are there to address any concerns that may arise within their communities and who work tirelessly to bring positive changes to their wards.

At this time where there has been a noticeable increase in the violence towards women and children in South Africa, we want to emphasize the fact that the municipality remains active in fighting against this scourge, through our programs such as the 16 days of activism and marches that are aimed at raising awareness.

As the Council and Management of Ubuhlebezwe, we remain committed to the betterment of the lives our citizens and we believe that working together we can do more.

GM Sineke

Municipal Manager.

MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 UBuhlebezwe Municipality (KZ434) is classified as a B Municipality and falls within the Harry Gwala District Municipality (DC43). This act made provision of the division of powers and functions between the district and local municipalities with the most day to day service delivery functions being delegated to local municipalities and the District wide to District Municipalities. UBuhlebezwe Municipality is responsible for a number of functions some of which are not being performed due to lack of capacity. The Municipality has entered into shared service with Harry Gwala District Municipality in some of the functions

UBuhlebezwe Municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer the local government matters listed below:

Functions	Function currently performed		Capacity perform function to the		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity)	Municipal Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
1. Amusement facilities	-	x	-	X	-	-	-
2. Air pollution	-	x	-	X	-	-	There is no demand no action required
3 Building Regulations	x	-	x	-	Limited capacity there is only one building inspector responsible for all building related activities. Law enforcement not effectively executed.	-	Deal with contraventions effectively
4. Child care facilities	-	x	-	X	-	Community driven function.	The municipality coordinates Sukuma Sakhe where departments sit and look at the adequacy and Department of Social Development builds creches
5. Case of Burial of Pauper and Human Remains	-	X	-	X	-	-	Maintenance of facilities
6. Fire Fighting	X	-	x	-	Municipality has a functional capacity and is gradually increasing human resources	-	The municipality creates awarenesses and responds in case of accidents. Disaster Management Plan

Functions	Function currently performed		Capacity to perform function to the		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity)	Municipal Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
							caters for fire fighting functions
7. Local Tourism	X	-	x	-	Limited due to financial constraints and minimum skills	-	The municipality adopted a Tourism strategy and is working with local tourism owners to uplift tourism within the ecomic space
8. Municipal Planning	X		x		Limited capacity to perform all planning functions. There is the Manager Planning with only Town Planner.	-	Planning shared to assist in this regard
9. Municipal Public Transport	-		-	X	-	-	Planning has been done by the District
10. Storm water	X	-	x	-	Performed internally. Limited Financial and human resources to perform this function fully.	-	Maintenance of storm water facilities are done internally.
11. Trading Regulations	X	-	x	-	Municipal Bylaws are enforced with limited resources	-	The municipality reviewed Bylaws and training of Peace Officers

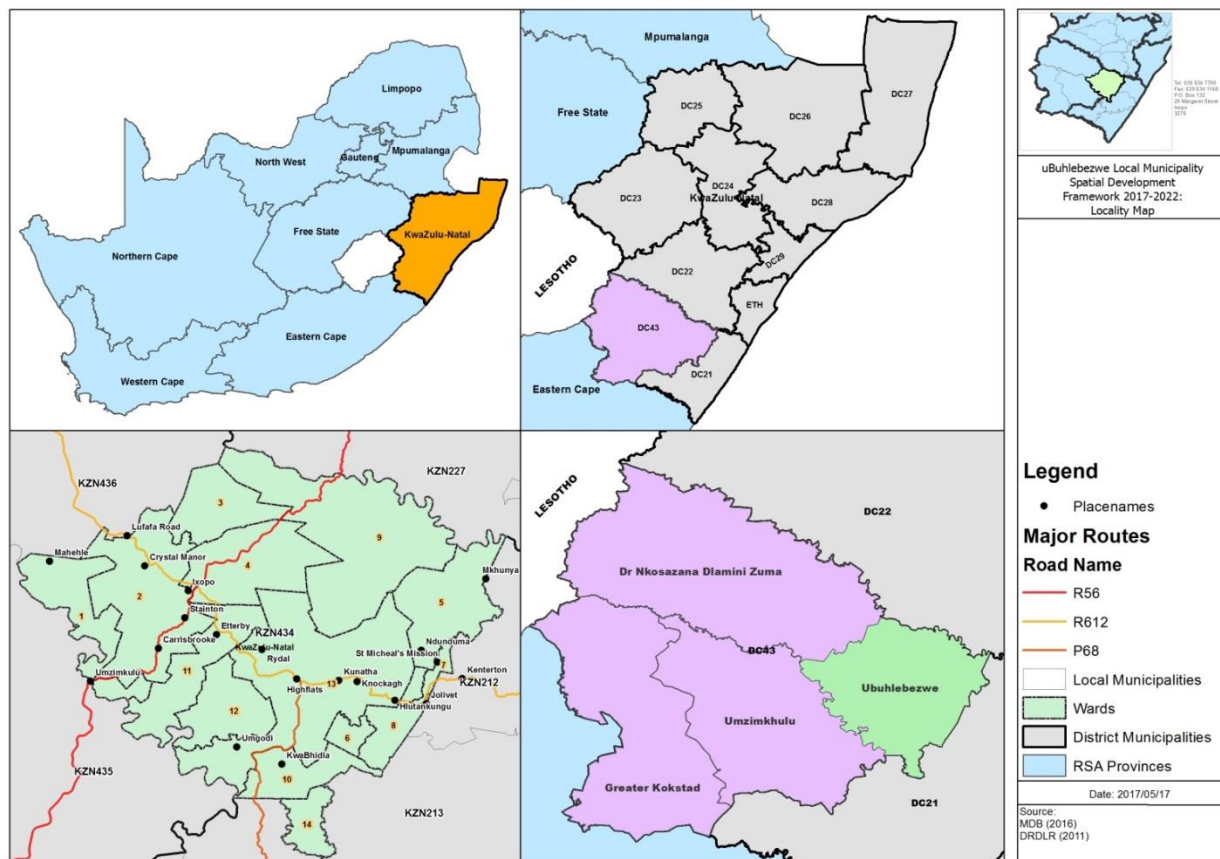
Functions	Function currently performed		Capacity perform function to the		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity)	Municipal Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
12. Billboard and display of advertisement in public places	X	-	x	-	Municipal Bylaws are enforced	-	Signage Bylaws and strengthen law enforcement
13. Cemeteries ,funeral parlour and crematoria	X	-	x	-	-	-	Maintenance and allocation of graves.
14. Cleansing	X	-	x	-	-	-	Daily to day activity
15. Control Public nuisance	X	-	x	-	-	-	By-laws are in place and enforced
16. Fencing and fences	X	-	x	-	-	-	No action required
17. Licensing of dog	X	-	x	-	Limited capacity	-	By-laws in place and enforced
18. Licensing and control undertakings that sell food to the public	-	x	-	X	Municipality has licenced informal traders	Each case is treated base on its own merits	Harry Gwala District municipality conducts Environmental Health inspections to ensure that formal shops also get licenced
19. Local amenities	X	-	x	-	-	-	Ixopo Town Regeneration to address the lack of amenities within the municipal area.

Functions	Function currently performed		Capacity perform function to the		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
20. Local Sports facilities	X	-	x	-			Continuously maintain community sports field within the municipality
21. Markets	-	x	-	X	-	-	The municipality deals with the markets through the informal traders policy
22. Parks and recreation	X	-	x	-	-	-	Continuously Maintain and beautify parks and gardens
23. Pontoons and ferries	-	x	-	X	-	-	No action required
24. Pounds	-	x	-	X	-	-	Municipality in a process of establishing a pound in terms of the Pounds Act. Lots of stray animals around the municipal area
25. Municipal Roads	X	-	x	X	This function is performed by PMU Unit under the supervision of the Director IPD		municipal roads are maintained as per the maintenance plan
26. Municipal airport	-	x	-	X	-	-	No action required
27. Municipal Abattoir	-	x	-	X	-	-	No action required

Functions	Function currently performed		Capacity perform function to the		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
28. Noise pollution	-	x	-	X	By-laws in place	-	Bylaws enforced by community safety unit
29. Public places	X	-	-	X	Functioned performed to a limited extent due to financial constraints	-	-
30 Refuse Removal and Solid Waste Disposal	X	-	-	X	Municipality does not have a landfill site	The Municipality utilizes UMzimkhulu Municipality's land fill to dump refuse.	The municipality to acquire land for the landfill site in partnership Department of Land Affairs
31 Street trading	X	-	x	-	Limited number of Peace Officers	-	The municipality to train more Peace Officers
32 Street Lighting	X	-	X	-	Capacity is limited relying to ESKOM.	-	Municipality is negotiating with ESKOM to take over the street lighting after completion of the project.
33. Traffic and parking	x	-	x	-	-	-	No action required
34. Fireworks					-	-	No action required
35. Libraries	x	-	x	-	-	-	-

AN OVERVIEW

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality (ULM) is one of the four local municipalities that constitute the Harry Gwala District Municipality (HGDM). The ULM is characterised as a small urban centre with large agricultural plantations, natural vegetation and traditional authority land. The main administrative centre of the municipality is the town of Ixopo, it is located 85km from the City of Pietermaritzburg at the intersection of two national routes R56 and R612. Apart from the Ixopo town the settlement patterns of the ULM reflects one that is predominantly rural. The ULM has a population of about 118 346 people (Community Survey, 2016) spread out throughout the area with the majority of its population residing in the rural areas. The major economic drivers in the ULM area are agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, utilities, business services and tourism. Among these economic sub-sectors, agriculture; business services; and



manufacturing have been the biggest contributors to the ULM GDP thus far. Sub-sectors with minute contribution to the ULM GDP were the mining and utilities sub-sectors.

Unemployment is considered as one of the main reasons of poverty. The municipality's percentage contribution to the District employment is currently seating at 21%. The unemployment rate in the ULM currently stands at 25%, reduced by 0.3% from 24.7% projected in 2011 (Global Insights,2007). It is a clear indication that unemployment still remains a concern and shows that the municipality is currently living e below the poverty line. It is also observed that the urbanised wards have a relative lesser concentration of poor people living under the poverty line then those living in rural wards.

Ubuhlebezwe has strong north-south linkages and east-west linkages within its region. This is achieved via R56, which links it to areas such as Pietermaritzburg to the north and Kokstad to the south. R612 provides regional access and linkages with the South Coast tourism region in the east and Southern Drakensburg to the west. In addition, Ubuhlebezwe is located at the intersection of at least three established tourism regions, namely: Southern Drakensburg; Natal Midlands; and UGu South Coast.

The town of Ixopo forms the primary development node of the Municipality and has also been selected as the seat of the Harry Gwala District Council. The importance of Ixopo cannot be underestimated in the socio-economic development of the area as a whole. Its role as a centre of activity is further emphasised in the Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF). Ixopo plays an important role in terms of the possible location for industry, commerce and other economic activity. It is a major education and health centre and assists in the diffusion of new ideas and technologies to the rural areas. It is also the primary base for the operation of many departments and service providers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Initially Statistics South Africa (Statssa) conducted a population census once every 5 years i.e. 1996 and 2001, this interval was however changed to 10 years and thus the last census was in 2011. In between the census, Statssa conducts a Community Survey (CS) and the last one was in 2016. According to Statssa a population census, as defined by the United Nations, is “the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or a well-defined part of the country”; i.e. a total count of the population. The CS on the other hand is a large-scale household survey conducted by Statistics South Africa to bridge the gap between censuses. I.e. it is a representative sample of the population. As a result of this the information from the Community Survey is only provided at a Municipal level and not at ward level as compared to the 2011 census which goes down to the ward level and beyond. Prior to the release of the CS results in 2016 there was a redemarcation of the municipal wards. Statssa thus had to delay the release of the CS results and realign the ward boundaries to the newly demarcated ward boundaries. E.g. Population Figures for Ubuhlebezwe from the CS before factoring in the new demarcation was 101690; but after factoring in the redemarcation it is 118 346.

According to the Stats SA, Community Survey 2016 results, there is an average of 4,1 persons per household. 30, 3% of households reside formal dwellings and approximately 63, 8% of residences are owned and fully paid off. 12, 4% of households have access to piped water from either inside the dwelling, inside the yard or water on a community stand. Access to proper sanitation is very poor, with 12% having access to a flush toilet connected to the sewerage system. Harry Gwala District has an increase in total population from 461 420 to 510 865, out of which Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality has increased from 101 690 to 118 346 which is 23.2% of the District total population. The female population is dominant at UBuhlebezwe which indicates male absenteeism. Out of the total population of 118 346, total number of females has increased from 54445 to 62834 which is 53.1% of the total population and males from 47246 to 55513 which is 46.9% of the total population. The population density is 63 persons/ km².

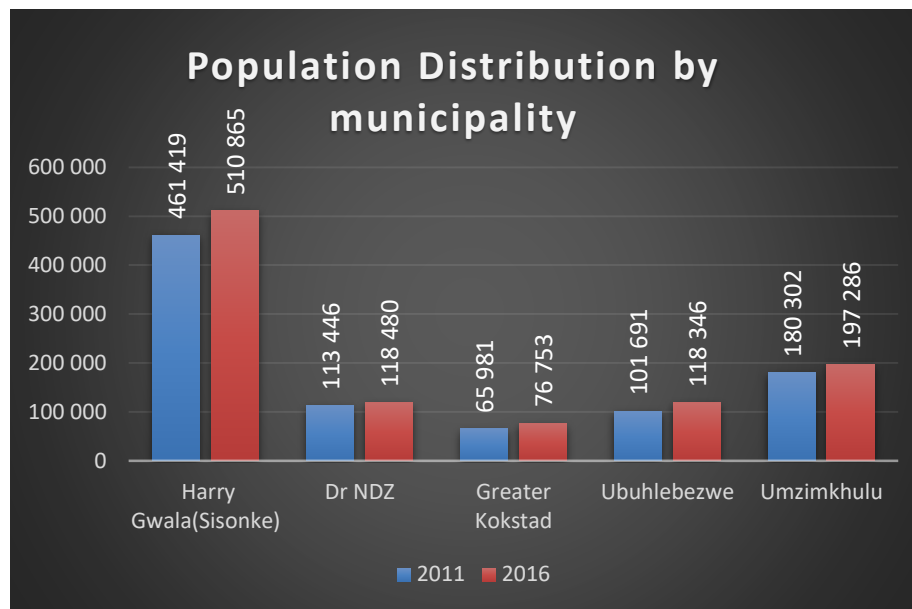
The majority of population in Ubuhlebezwe is dominated by Black Africans with a total population increased from 99 188 to 115 893 which is 97.9% of the total population. Age distribution within Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area, where the ages 00-04 accounting to 17 247 which is 14.6% of the total population followed by ages 05-09 accounting to 15 679 which is 13.3% of the total population. Based on the CS 2016 results for the whole population, Males (10545) and Females (12847) with no formal education constitute the majority in terms of the population in relation to education. The highest level of

education that has been attained by the population of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality is Grade 12, whereby the number of females (8589) out numbers males (6933). From here on the highest of education attained decreases progressively from Grade 11 to Grade R, as well as for Tertiary education for males and females combined. The dominant trend is that each of the categories the number of educated females exceeds that of males. One exception is in Grade 4 whereby the number of educated males (2959) exceeds that of females (2446). With regards to employment, there has been a steady increase in the total number of people employed except for 2011 which experienced a decline to 19631 from 20217. In terms of percentages the average employment contribution to the district population has declined by 0,3% between 2010 and 2015. The total number of unemployed people at Ubuhlebezwe Municipality correlates directly with the total employment per municipality in that for 2011 there was a decline in the number of people employed (4843) as compared to 2010 (5150).

Children between the ages of 0-14 contribute a portion of 40, 4% towards the total population of uBuhlebezwe. Elderly people from 65+ within the existing population contribute 6.8%. The observable dependence ration of people between people living below 15 years of age and those having 64+ is 89.39%. This percentage is too high and contributes to uncontrollable levels of poverty.

Population size

The graph below depicts the population for Harry Gwala District Municipality (HGDM) and its family of local municipalities. All municipalities reflect an increase in their population from 2011 to 2016.



Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Population distribution by gender

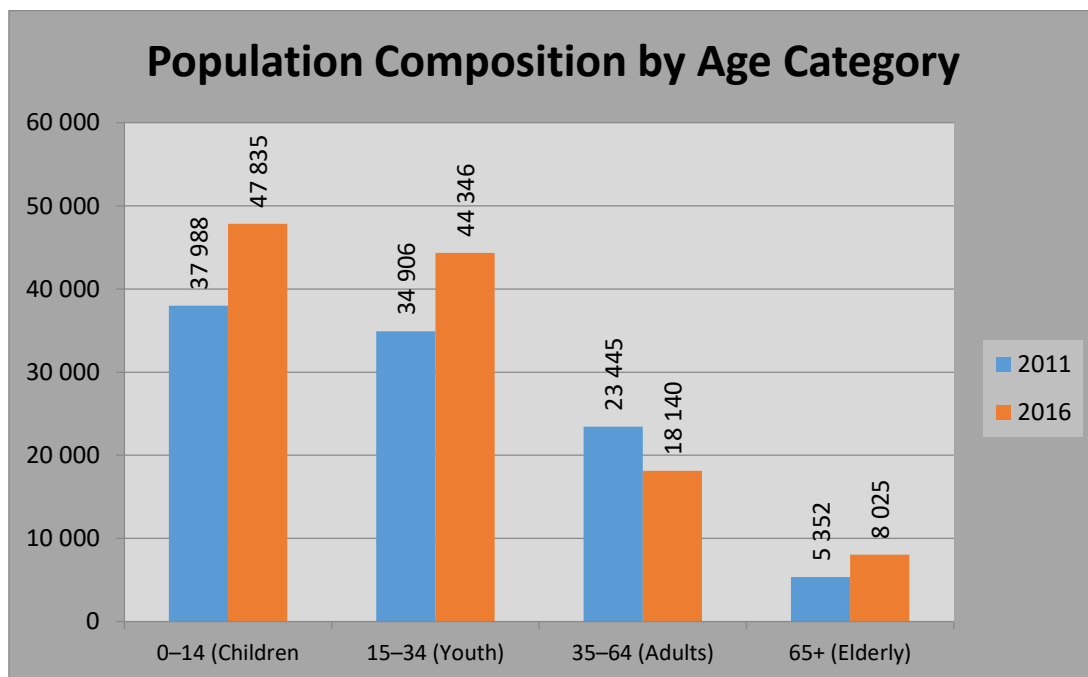
The table below depicts the population distribution by gender for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality for 2011 and 2016. There is a 1% increase in the percentage of males from 2011 to 2016; inversely the females declined by 1% over the same period.

	2011	2016
Males	46%	47%
Females	54%	53%

Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Population composition

The graph below depicts the population composition by age category for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality between 2011 and 2016. The graph shows an increase in the population composition between 2011 and 2016 except for the 35-64 age category (Adults).



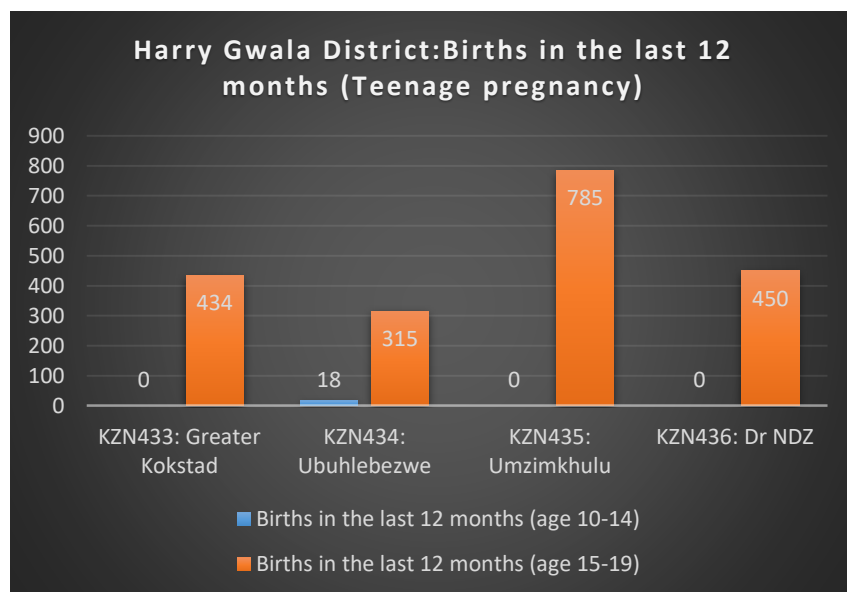
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is defined as the ratio between the number of people aged less than 14 and over 65 to the number of people aged 15-64. A high ratio may increase the burden on the productive part of the population. The dependency ratio for 2011 stood at 74, 27%. For 2016 the dependency ratio stands at 89, 39%. Therefore a higher number of the population is now dependent on the working population.

Teenage pregnancy

The table below depicts the teenage pregnancy figures for the district LMs. uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality is the only municipality that has had births in the 10-14 age category. In the age category of 15-19 it has the lowest number at 315 births.



Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Fertility rate

Fertility statistics that speak directly to Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality are difficult to find but according to StasSA mid-year population estimates (2009) the KwaZulu Natal Province has had average fertility rates.

Province	2001-2006	2006-2011
KwaZulu Natal	3,03	2,60

Source: StasSA mid-year population estimates (2009)

The above table depict that, the municipal health system has birth control determinants in place that one can firmly state that they are accessible to the society at large.

Mortality rate

Mortality is the decrement process by which living members of a population gradually die out. The Infant Mortality Rate is the number of infant deaths (< 1 year of age) in a given year divided by the total number of live births during the same year multiplied by a thousand. The IMR is a good indicator of general health & living standard.

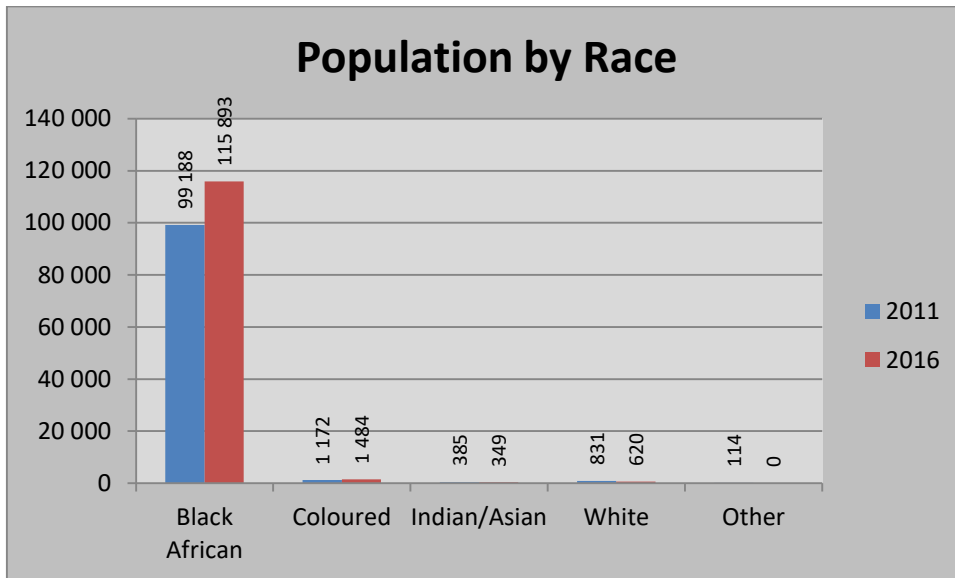
The IMR stands at 19, 4 i.e. 19, 4 infant deaths per thousand births.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the expected average number of years remaining to be lived by persons of a particular age. Between 2002 and 2016, there was an overall increase in Life expectancy (55,2 to 62,4 years). The population for 2016(8025) for persons above the age of 65 has increased compared to the same age category for 2011(5352).

Population groups

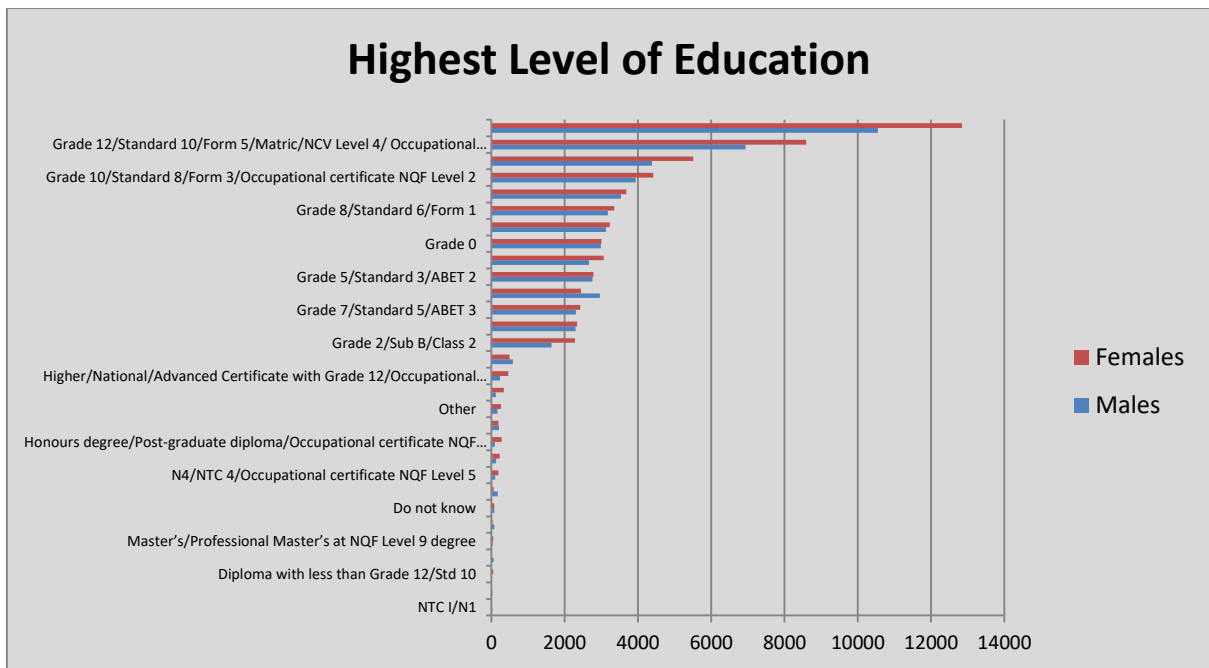
The graph below depicts the population by race group between 2011 and 2016. There is an increase in the black (16 705) and coloured (312) population groups. The Indian/Asian and White population groups have experienced a decline in population numbers of -36 and -211 respectively. In 2011 there was a population group category called "Other" which stood at 114; in 2016 this category is 0.



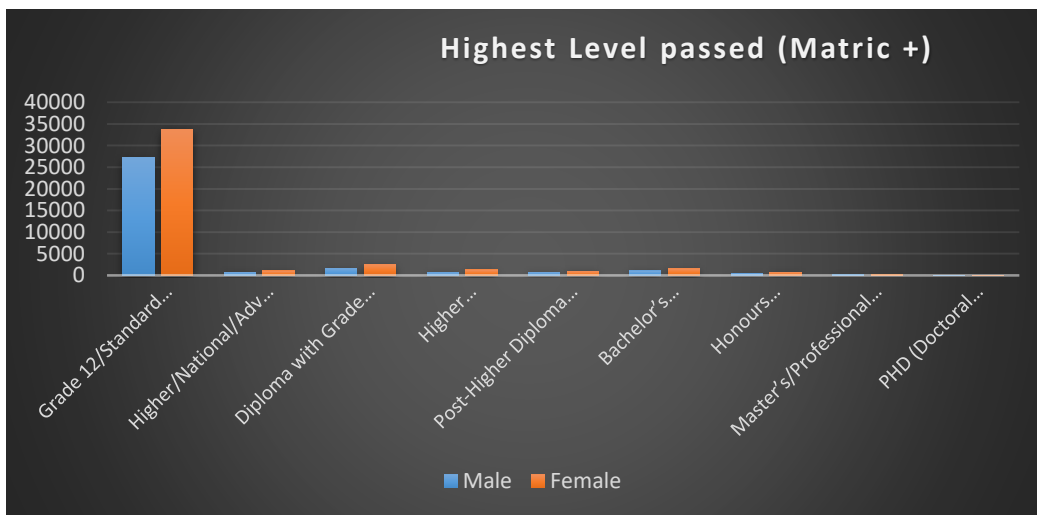
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Educational status

The graph below depicts the highest level of education within various categories for males and females at Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality based on the CS 2016 results for the whole population. Males (10545) and Females (12847) with no formal education constitute the majority in terms of the population in relation to education. The highest level of education that has been attained by the population of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality is Grade 12, whereby the number of females (8589) out numbers males (6933). From here on the highest of education attained decreases progressively from Grade 11 to Grade R, as well as for Tertiary education for males and females combined. The dominant trend is that each of the categories the number of educated females exceeds that of males. One exception is in Grade 4 whereby the number of educated males (2959) exceeds that of females (2446).



Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)



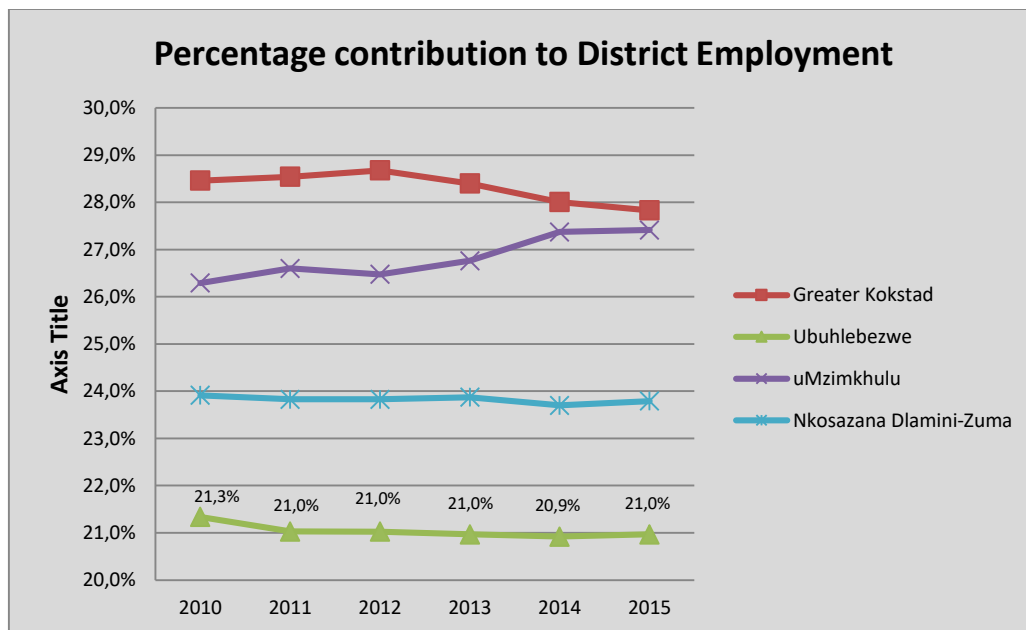
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Employment status

The table below depicts the total number of employment from 2010 to 2015. The table shows a steady increase in the total number of people employed except for 2011 which experienced a decline to 19 631 from 20 217. In terms of percentages the average employment contribution to the district population has declined by 0,3% between 2010 and 2015. The total number of unemployed people at Ubuhlebezwe Municipality correlates directly with the total employment per municipality in that for 2011 there was a decline in the number of people employed (4843) as compared to 2010 (5150).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Harry Gwala	94 749	93 351	96 088	101 051	107 537	112 306
Greater Kokstad	26 964	26 643	27 553	28 698	30 117	31 256
Ubuhlebezwe	20 217	19 631	20 202	21 188	22 498	23 546
uMzimkhulu	24 910	24 832	25 438	27 043	29 437	30 786
Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma	22 658	22 245	22 894	24 122	25 486	26 718

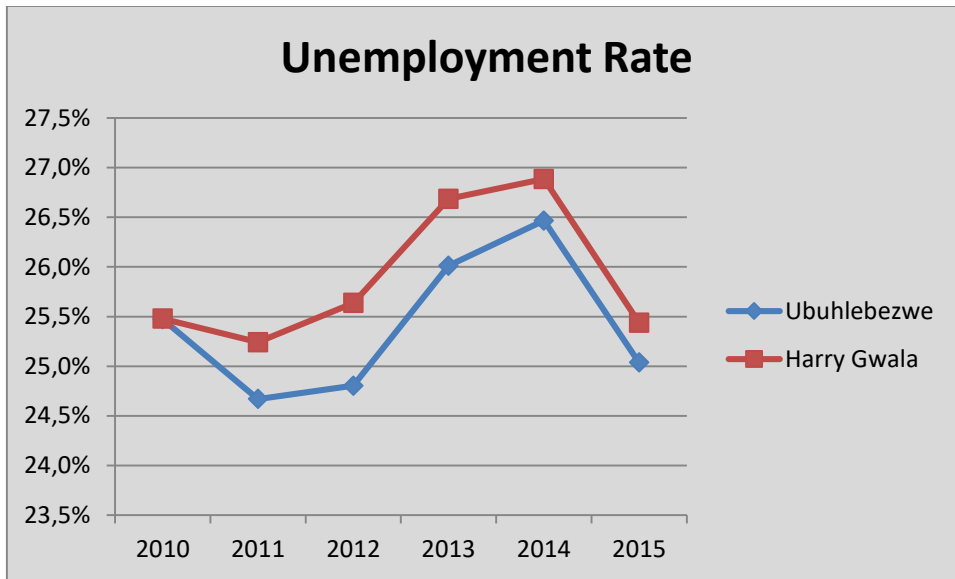
Total Employment per Municipality. Quantec (2015)



Percentage contribution of HGDM local municipalities to District Employment. Quantec (2015)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ubuhlebezwe	5 150	4 843	5 011	5 512	5 954	5 895
Harry Gwala	24 140	23 563	24 634	26 967	28 912	28 568

Number of the unemployed people. Quantec (2015)



Unemployment Rate of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality vs HGDM. Quantec (2015)

SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality although striving for excellency, there are still some challenges in terms of service delivery, that of the municipality has already engaged on processes to address them. There is a challenge with the landfill site; currently the municipality is using the one at Umzimkhulu under Umzimkhulu Municipality. There are also financial constraints, since we have a low revenue base and are highly dependent on Grant Funding. The municipality is unable to retain skills due to low salaries offered. Funds are so limited that the municipality is unable to address backlog in terms of CIP. Inability to attract economic and investment opportunities to the urban area and to extend it to other areas of the municipality to ensure economic sustainability due to aging and inadequate infrastructure. The municipality is also providing for public facilities and there is too much of vandalism. There was poor Information and Communication Technology. The municipality is intending to extend the town but there is a challenge of land availability since the land is privately owned.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Organizational development, in essence, is a wide effort to increase an organization's effectiveness and/or efficiency to enable the organization to achieve its strategic goals.

Organizational development with the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is a priority as we would like to:

- Attain optimal performance from our employees,
- Provide opportunities and an environment where staff is able function as part of the Municipality at large developing them to their full potential,
- Increase effectiveness of the organization in terms of all of its goals,

- Create an evolving and ever growing environment, in which it is possible for employees to be enthusiastic and able to undertake challenges,
- Develop platforms where issues are prioritized in such a way that it changes and improves the individual and organizational performance.

The Municipality took various strides towards this by:

1. Developing a comprehensive Workplace Skill Plan and offering bursaries to employees as a means of developing and having a more focused approach to staff development,
2. Developing a systematic approach, PMS Policy and other related documents for affected parties, towards the cascading of PMS to middle management for implementation which took place in the 14/15 financial year,
3. Creating a culture of systematic reporting in undertaking performance assessments for Departmental Heads every quarter,
4. Reviewing its organizational structure to address gaps within departments as a means of ensuring effectiveness of departments and vice versa the organization on the whole,
5. Undertaking specific strategic planning sessions i.e. Policies, budgeting, adjustments budget, SDBIP, IDP etc. wherein relevant officials are directly involved in the compilation of the said documents therefore promoting accountability and ultimately performance,
6. Exercising strict project management in that service level agreements are now standard with every project ensuring performance of service providers and thus improving service delivery and reaching municipal objectives

STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No.	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period.	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences	
3	Finalise 4 th quarter Report for previous financial year	
4	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality	August
5	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
6	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General.	
7	Submit draft 2016/2017 Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-General	
8	Auditor General assesses draft Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September - October
9	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November - December
10	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	
11	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report	January
12	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
13	Council adopts Oversight report	March
14	Oversight report is made public	
15	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

There is a strong relationship between the Political and Administrative wings which enables the smooth operation of our Municipality. The lines of reporting are clear and there is no interference in Administration

by politicians and visa versa. Funds have been allocated to ensure the capacitation of the Municipal workforce.

Political and Administrative Governance

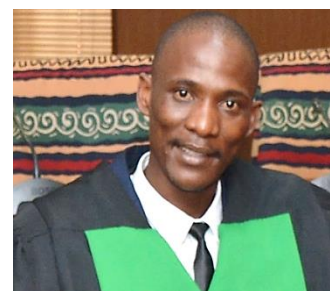
Political Structure (Executive Committee)



MAYOR: CLLR ZD NXUMALO



DEP MAYOR: CLLR EB NGUBO



SPEAKER: CLLR CZ MNGONYAMA



CLLR GJ NGONGO: EXCO MEMBER



CLLR CN NTABENI: EXCO MEMBER



CLLR ET SHOBA: EXCO MEMBER

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

There are three tiers of government: national, provincial and local - i.e. municipalities. S151(3) of the Constitution gives municipalities the power to govern their own affairs, subject to national and provincial legislation as provided for in the Constitution, while S151(4) prevents national and provincial government compromising or impeding the exercise of municipal power.

It is with this that the political and administrative governance of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is closely linked but exercised through clear processes of taking political goals and implementing them through systematic administrative procedures. Our political and administrative governance can be outlined as per items 2.1 and 2.2 below.

POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

The Council (headed by the Speaker) together with the Executive Committee (chaired by the Mayor) are the 2 decisive structure within the organisation and have 3 (three) portfolio Committees reporting thereto. Portfolio Committees, chaired by Exco members are aligned to the core functions of the existing departments, namely the Social Development; the Administration and Human Resources; and the Infrastructure, Planning and Development Committees. The Finance Committee also formulated by Council is chaired by the Mayor and deals with financial management issues focusing on compliance reporting, budgeting, income and expenditure, systems and procedures, revenue enhancement etc.

Additionally to that is the Audit and the Oversight/ MPAC Committee reporting directly to Council and the sub-committee, the Local Labour Forum reporting to the AHR Portfolio Committee.

The mentioned committees provide structural reporting to various levels to ensure extensive interrogation before such is tabled before council or Exco and also to ensure proper monitoring and oversight over the performance of departments.

COUNCILLORS

Also refer to **Appendix A & B** which sets out committees and committee purposes.

Political governance within Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is comprised of 27 (twenty seven) Councillors with 14 of such being Ward Councillors and the remaining forming part of proportional representatives affiliated with parties such as the ANC, IFP, EFF and DA; with the majority being that of the ANC.

POLITICAL DECISION TAKING

Our decision making is governed by both political and administrative leadership, which comprises of 27 Councillors and 4 Amakhosi together with 5 Departmental heads, respectively. All of which are appointed to sit on Council Committees wherein decisions are taken depending on the delegation of powers assigned to the relevant committee and on the terms of reference thereof.

The Council (headed by the Speaker) together with the Executive Committee (chaired by the Mayor) are the 2 decisive structures within the organisation and have 3 (three) portfolio Committees reporting thereto. Portfolio Committees, chaired by Exco members are aligned to the core functions of the existing departments, namely the Social Development; the Administration and Human Resources; and the Infrastructure, Planning and Development Committees. The Finance Committee also formulated by Council is chaired by the Mayor and deals with financial management issues focusing on compliance reporting, budgeting, income and expenditure, systems and procedures, revenue enhancement etc.

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ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Municipal Manager as the accounting officer is the administrative head responsible for the implementation of organisational goals in line with the national key performance areas namely, Municipal Transformation and Organizational goals; Basic Service Delivery; Local Economic Development; Municipal Financial Viability and Management; and lastly Good Governance and Public Participation.

The Municipal Manager provides leadership and direction through effective strategies, in order to fulfil the objectives of local government which are provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, and any other legislative framework that governs local government.

At Ubuhlebezwe Municipality we uphold the values of integrity and honesty, promoting a culture of Collegiality throughout the municipality by delegating duties and rewarding excellence. We also strongly adhere to the Employment Equity policies and ensure that our staff complement has a fair representation in gender and race.

Top Administration Structure



MUNICIPAL MANAGER: MR GM SINEKE



CFO: MRS UP MAHLASELA



DIR: CORPORATE SERVICES: MR ME MKHIZE



**DIR; INFRASTRUCTURE, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
MS S.M BUTHELEZI**



DIR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: MS NNF BUTHELEZI

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, all municipalities should exercise their executive and legislative authority within the constitutional system of co-operative governance in the Constitution S41. Ubuhlebezwe is one of the five (5) municipalities within Harry Gwala District Municipality. There are five (5) portfolios which sit quarterly and coordinated by the Sisonke District. There are also Mayoral and Municipal Manager's Forums that sit on a regular basis.

PORTOLIO	CHAIRPERSON	MUNICIPALITY THE CHAIRPERSON IS COMING FROM
Social Development, Youth and Special Programmes	Mr GM Sineke	Ubuhlebezwe Municipality
Communication	Ms N James	Dr NDZ Municipality
Planning	Mr Mkhize	Greater Kokstad Municipality
Finance and Economic Development	Mr NC Vezi	Dr NDZ Municipality
Infrastructure Planning and Development	Mr ZS Sikhosana	Umzimkhulu Municipality

PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The rationale behind uBuhlebezwe Municipality putting community participation on its strategic and operational agenda is because Section 152 (1) (e) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that one of the objectives of local government is to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government thus taken initiatives to honour this constitutional obligation.

Accountability and participation refers to the extent to which stakeholders can influence development by contributing to the project design, influencing public choices, and holding public institutions accountable for the goods and services they are bound to provide.

Adhering to Section 152 (1) (e) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Promoted social Cohesion between itself and its Citizens by;

- Encourages its citizens to make meaningful influence in a decision making process such as policy development, Planning, and Budgeting.
- Strengthening the voice of its communities on its matters so that they become architects of their own development.

Putting community participation on the strategic and operational agenda is the rationale behind uBuhlebezwe Municipality.

WARD COMMITTEES

Ward Committees in Ubuhlebezwe have been established in compliance with pieces of legislation that regulates ward committee elections. The roll-out of elections of such structures commenced on Monday the 7th and ended on Saturday the 26th of year 2016. The election model adopted in Ubuhlebezwe is a sectorial model.

Ward Committee Structures in Ubuhlebezwe were launched in on 28 November 2016.



Ward committee Launch

Ward Committees serve as an official specialized participatory structure in the municipality. In developing a culture of community participation; ward committees create an unbiased communication channels between communities, the municipality and its Council. They make recommendations on matters affecting the wards, assist Councillors to identify challenges, disseminate information concerning budget, IDP and performance management (PMS).

Chairpersons to ward committees convene monthly meetings whereby issues affecting the ward are discussed. Moreover, centralized ward committee meetings are convened as they serve as an enabling platform to share achievements and challenges where Council and its administration are presented. Any information that needs to be cascaded to the communities is first known by ward committees.

In carrying out their functions Ward Committees are being monitored every quarter through a revised approach to improve and sustain their functionality as per following indicators:

- Number of ward committee meetings held
- Number of meetings chaired by Ward Councillor
- Percentage of attendance
- Number of community meetings held
- Number of sectorial reports submitted
- Number of ward reports submitted to the municipality

WARD COMMITTEE TRAINING

Newly elected ward committees have been trained on module one which covered the following topics:

- What is Local Government?
- Legal & policy framework for developmental local Government
- Ward Committees and key municipal processes
- Skills for ward committee members

COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

Community Based Planning (CBP) has been rolled out in Ubuhlebezwe with an aim to develop plans that will inform the municipalities Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Community involvement in CBP improves the quality of plans, services, community solidarity, communal ownership of projects and minimizes chances of protests. In developing ward based plans for twelve wards of Ubuhlebezwe, Public Participation Unit has applied a bottom-up participatory which entails the following CBP elements:

- The CBP processes that is empowering and bring about broad action in the community,
- CBP based on strengths and opportunities not needs,
- CBP that identifies where support is needed from outside,

- Sustainable CBP as it is developed through legitimate structures.
The composition of CBP participants are community representatives from structures e.g. Ward Committees, Community Care Givers, forums that are in existence in the wards and general members of the community which is a full complement of a War Room representation.

CDW's INVOLVEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Community Development Workers (CDW's) in Ubuhlebezwe are placed in all wards. Their role is to ensure that service delivery reaches all spectrums by assisting in fast tracking social services to those who are unable to help themselves. Working very close with municipality and sector departments they provide support to war rooms champions in ensuring that war rooms are functional. They advise sector departments with regards to necessary interventions emanated from household profiling.

IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

IDP Participation and Alignment Criteria*	Yes/No
Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	Yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPIs, development strategies?	Yes
Does the IDP have multi-year projects?	Yes
Does the budget align directly to the KPIs in the strategic plan?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align to the Section 57 Managers	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPIs on the 12 Outcomes	Yes
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	Yes
* Section 26 Municipal Systems Act 2000	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITY

The Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality has an Internal Audit Activity which has been fully functional for the year under review. The roles and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Activity are set out in Section 165 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 as follows:

- Prepare a risk-based audit plan and an internal audit program for each financial year;
- Advise and report to the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee on the implementation of the internal audit plan and matters relating to:
 - Internal audit;
 - Internal controls;
 - Accounting procedures and practices;
 - Risk and risk management;
 - Performance management;
 - Loss control; and
 - Compliance with the MFMA, the annual Division of Revenue Act and any other applicable legislation; and

- Perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Accounting Officer.

The Internal Audit Activity functionally reports to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Accounting Officer. Internal audit uses systematic processes which determine whether established procedures are being followed and whether internal controls are operating effectively. The internal audit observes and formally assesses governance risk and control structural design and operational effectiveness while not being directly responsible for operations

The Internal Audit Activity complied with section 165 of the MFMA by developing a risk-based internal audit plan and an audit program. The risk-based internal audit plan was approved by the Audit and Performance Audit Committee in November 2016. The risk-based internal audit plan was implemented successfully; the internal audit reports were submitted to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee quarterly. The progress of the internal audit plan was monitored quarterly to ensure that projects are completed timely.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Section 62 (1)(c)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act(MFMA) states that, the accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control.

The MFMA establishes responsibility for Risk Management at all levels of management and thus becomes everybody's responsibility.

Ubuhlebezwe municipality ensures compliance with section 62(1)(c)(i) of the MFMA. The risk management workshop was conducted in June 2016 to update the municipality's risk register. The risks are recorded on the municipality's risk register and are continuously monitored by the Risk and compliance officer.

The municipality has a Risk management committee in place. The Risk management committee held four (4) meetings during the year to monitor the implementation of action plans to mitigate identified risks. The Risk management committee reports are discussed with the Accounting officer and tabled to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee quarterly.

The Council has adopted a Risk Management Policy and Framework that enables management to proactively identify and respond appropriately to all significant risks that could impact badly on the achievement of municipal goals and strategic objectives

The top four (4) risks facing the municipality are:

- Unavailability of land for cemeteries.
- Insufficient security
- Failure to spend grant money.
- Inability to account for Municipal asset.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

Ubuhlebezwe municipality has an approved fraud and anti-corruption strategy in place, which comprises a fraud prevention plan, fraud response plan and a fraud ethics policy.

Fraud Prevention Plan – set out a detailed step by step action plan to implement the Fraud Prevention Strategy and responsibilities and deadlines are assigned to each step.

Fraud Response Plan - A Fraud Response Plan set out clear, prompt and appropriate actions that must be taken when fraud is suspected. This will greatly assist officials who are unlikely to have experienced fraud before. The creation of a Fraud Response Plan increases the likelihood that the crisis will be managed effectively ensuring minimum loss and appropriate outcomes.

The Fraud Ethics Policy has been implemented in order to stress:

- The need for all to demonstrate the highest standard of personal and corporate ethics,
- The need for compliance with all laws and regulations,
- That Ubuhlebezwe values integrity and effort, not merely financial performance, in all dealings with staff, the public and suppliers,
- The desire to be open and honest in all internal and external dealings,
- That the policy applies consistently to all staff, whatever their level.

The key risk areas which are prone to fraud in most institutions include the procurement process, embezzlement and theft of cash etc. Ubuhlebezwe has ensured segregation of duties in these key risk areas,

access controls have been improved. KZN COGTA has assisted the municipality by conducting a fraud awareness workshop in March 2017. The fraud prevention plan will then be amended and forwarded to Council for approval.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The SCM Section was established and was fully functional during the 2016/2017 financial year.

The municipality has developed and further reviewed the Supply Chain Management Policy. Council further adopted a reviewed policy which incorporated the formation of an SCM Tribunal. The policy is also aligned to the SCM Regulations.

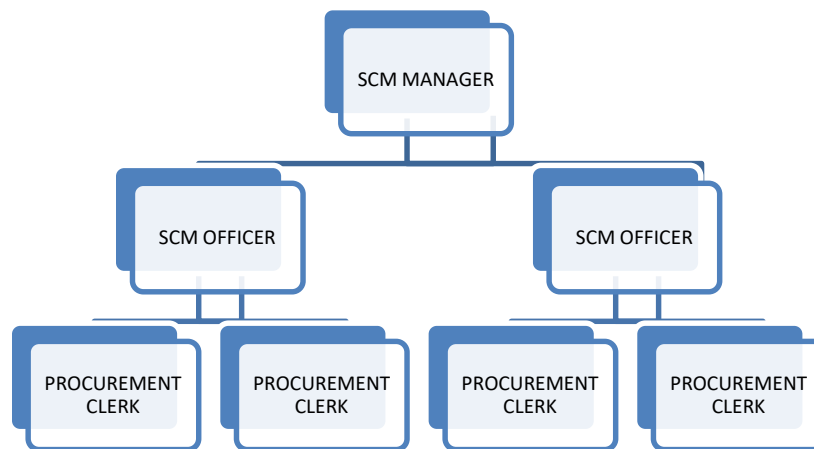
The SCM Policy was implemented throughout the year and is further monitored monthly. The SCM report forms part of the monthly MFMA Section 71 report wherein all procurements are reported to the Finance Committee, chaired by the Mayor, which further recommends the reports for submission to the Executive Committee.

All SCM Section 36 appointments were reported to council and further condoned and written off by Council. No irregular expenditure was reported.

The SCM policy has been implemented throughout the 2015 financial year. Deviations of R651 000 were reported and written off by council. These were mostly due to the repairs and maintenance. An SCM report is presented by the Accounting Officer to the Mayor on monthly basis through the Finance Committee.

SCM SECTION – EMPLOYEE STRUCTURE

There were no vacant posts within the SCM section during the 2016/2017 financial year. The employee structure is as follows:-



DEMAND MANAGEMENT PLAN / PROCUREMENT PLAN

The municipality developed a demand management plan and council adopted the plan during May 2016. The document was monitored monthly through the Finance Committee and quarterly by the Council. The monitored demand management plan is a tool to fast track service delivery. All planned projects were procured timeously as per the demand management plan. The plan was also monitored by the Risk Management Section.

BY-LAWS

By-laws cover various local government issues such as public roads and miscellaneous, parking grounds, public open spaces, street trading, selling and undertakings of liquor to the public, public health, cemeteries and crematoria, emergency services, culture and recreation services, encroachment on property .Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has a total number of 24 (twenty four) bylaws which were adopted by Council on the 4th December 2014 together with their Fine Schedules following Public Participation and Magistrates' approval of the Fine Schedules.

Translation of existing Bylaws and development of any additional Bylaws required has been budgeted for in the 2017/18 financial year.

The following Bylaws and applicable fine schedules were gazetted on the 9th February 2016.

ADOPTED BYLAWS	DEVELOPED/ REVIEWED	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION CONDUCTED PRIOR TO ADOPTION OF BYLAWS (YES/ NO)	DATES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	BYLAWS GAZETTED (YES/ NO)	DATE OF ADOPTION BY COUNCIL
ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 29 of 2016)	04/12/14
ADVERTISING BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 28 of 2016)	04/12/14
BUILDINGS REGULATIONS BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 31 of 2016)	04/12/14
BYLAWS RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF DOGS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 30 of 2016)	04/12/14
CEMETERY LAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 32 of 2016)	04/12/14
BY-LAWS RELATING TO CHILDCARE SERVICES	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 34 of 2016)	04/12/14
BYLAWS FOR THE CONTROL AND DISCHARGE OF FIREWORKS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 35 of 2016)	04/12/14
CONTROL OF UNDERTAKINGS THAT SELL LIQUOR TO THE PUBLIC	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES(Notice No. 37 of 2016)	04/12/14
CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 41 of 2016)	04/12/14
PROPERTY ENCROACHMENT BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 42 of 2016)	04/12/14
BYLAWS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 39 of 2016)	04/12/14

FENCES AND FENCING BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 27 of 2016)	04/12/14
FIRE PREVENTION BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 40 of 2016)	04/12/14
GENERAL & NUISANCE BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 38 of 2016)	04/12/14
INFORMAL TRADING BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 36 of 2016)	04/12/14
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT (RECYCLING) BY-LAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 33 of 2016)	04/12/14
BYLAWS RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS BUT EXCLUDING DOGS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 43 of 2016)	04/12/14
LIBRARY BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 49 of 2016)	04/12/14
MUNICIPAL POUND BYLAW	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 45 of 2016)	04/12/14
PUBLIC ROADS AND MUNICIPAL STREETS BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 46 of 2016)	04/12/14
BYLAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC AMENITIES	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 46 of 2016)	04/12/14
MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY-LAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 47 of 2016)	04/12/14
ROAD TRAFFIC BYLAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 50 of 2016)	04/12/14
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BY-LAWS	DEVELOPED	YES	2014	YES (Notice No. 51 of 2016)	04/12/14

WEBSITES

Introduction:

The municipality constantly strives to make information that is relevant, fresh, accurate and consistent content available through its website to keep visitors well informed. Furthermore, we endeavour to run a website that is useful to visitors while being a continuous communication bridge between the community and the organization. Other responsibilities include compliance with Section 75 of MFMA that requires the municipality to publish documents for the purpose of access to information and transparency.

Our website currently is compatible with mobile phones. The Municipality has established a SAMRAS web portal that will allow customers to be able to make payments & view their accounts and statements online in the near future. The portal is active for internal users and has the following functionalities SDBIP, Employee measurements, Petty Cash, Costing, Reporting, Budget Managements, IDP and lastly the Ratepayers Portal which is still not yet active.

Shortfall in achieving our goals:

The web portal is not yet available for our customers and Creditors to make online payments and view their accounts. We have also identified the need to upgrade to a dynamic “interactive”, data driven website, where visitors will not only view information but will be able to interact with modules such as, requesting of services, directed audience news alerts and notification and updating changes in profile. We hope to start evaluations and implementation thereof in the near future; progress on these procedures will be made available through our website www.ubuhlebezwe.gov.za.

PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has never experienced any challenges regarding service delivery protests on services under its mandate. However, there is still a challenge of some areas not having services such as electricity. The management has then engaged the office of the Premier and the Department of Minerals and Energy to address this issue, and has successfully come up with a solution.

CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART I)

BASIC SERVICES

HOUSING

Ubuhlebezwe housing project situational analysis is very complex and falls under the urban and rural settlement context. The urban setting involves the growing of informal settlement challenges coupled with the rectification issues dealing with past housing developmental quality standards. There are also issues around the limited availability of renting spaces to house the forever growing working-class resulting to more expensive backyard renting as the options available. The rural context largely includes robust growth of settlement patterns as well as the rural human shelter made of informal structures which are not applicable to the general housing standards.

The Housing projects within the Municipality offers a range of choices that are available and are applicable to deal with housing shortages applicable in our local context i.e. from integrated residential development program, upgrading of informal settlements, housing assistance in emergency circumstances, community residential units programme, individual subsidy program, rectification of pre-1994 dispensation as described on the national housing code 2009, as amended.

The delivery of sustainable housing is an integral role to the municipality plan of service delivery; however the following challenges still exist:-

- Slow and complex land identification and development processes;
- Limited land in close proximity to the town centre;
- Land invasions and uncontrolled growth of informal settlements;
- Limited capacity of bulk services to meet the demands of new developments (roads, Water, sewerage, electricity and storm-water);

- Variation between National and Provincial norms and standards in terms of Housing delivery which causes delay to the implementation;
- Slow response by Provincial Human settlement with respect to approval and conclusion of delivery contracts,
- Slow and complex land purchasing procedures;

The Municipality also recognizes the benefits of having densification especially in rural settlements as that would mean close proximity to main access routes which makes the development implementation to be easier and much central to one vicinity. The municipality sees the importance of densification and with the assistance of Human Settlements this can be achieved through important engagements with Traditional Leaders to address of development sprawl and filter in the gospel of densification in rural areas.

HOUSING SITUATION PER WARD

RURAL HOUSING:

PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT SIZE	CURRENT STATUS
1) Sponya Rural Housing	8	700 units	Project is complete. 700 units built, handed over and claimed for by the Implementing Agent. A close out report was forwarded to the Department of Human Settlements late 2016. The department is to formally closing out the project.
2) Mahehle Phase 1	1	500 units	Mahehle Phase 1 has been completed. 500 units have been built and handed over to the beneficiaries. What is pending is the official handover of title deeds which will be done in 2017/2018 financial year.
3) Mahehle Housing Project Phase 2	1	1000 units.	The Municipality is currently engaging in packaging Mahehle phase 2 which falls within privately owned land. The Municipality and the Implementing Agent have facilitated all the requirements needed for the land purchasing requirements as prescribed by the Housing Development Agency. A Land Evaluation Report which has also been completed meaning the land purchasing pack is now complete. The complete Land purchase application pack has been formally submitted to the Housing Development Agency for consideration for finance approval to purchase the farms.
4) Highflats Slums Clearance Housing Project	9	500 units	Highflats area lacks bulks and this will hamper the project packaging process. After finalization of land negotiations the Municipality and the Implementing Agent will identify the project description and package the project. The municipality has identified yet another portion of land to accommodate the Highflats informal settlements still to be negotiated. An alternative land parcel has been sourced for the project due to the fact that there is currently no progress regarding the negotiations of Portion 32 of Farm Esparanza No. 1938.

5) Kwathathani Rural Housing Project	10	688 units.	To date 688 houses have been constructed and handed over to the beneficiaries. An addendum to cater for 12 additional beneficiaries has been approved by the Human Settlements. The Municipality is awaiting contract for the contract to be finalized by Human Settlements department.
6) Ibhobhobho Rural Housing Project	5	644 units	The project size is 644, reduced from 750 units. To date construction is progressing well. Project is ahead of the development programme.
7) Mziki Agri Village Housing Project	9	385 units	The Implementing agent (IA) has also indicated that in terms of the conditions of establishment issued it specifies that there should water services installed as part of the project. The IA mentioned that the township register could not be opened due to the lack of bulks in the project. Harry Gwala has not responded in terms of the Water Bulks project implementation plan which could assist in this regard. To date, the project is still without water services. Houses are vandalized. The additional funding application cannot be applied for the conveyancing as the project doesn't meet the requirements for bulks and sanitation.
8) Amanyuswa Rural Housing Project	7	750 units	To date, the approval of the stage 1 application has not been approved by Department of Human Settlement (DOHS). The Municipal Council has supported the previous tender appointments, resolution concluded in December 2016. The Municipality has formally written the correspondence to the Head of Department: DOHS with regards to the way forward of the project.
9) Madungeni Rural Housing Project	12	1000 units	There are 366 approvals within the Madungeni area, 119 new beneficiaries that have been captured. The Development Rights Agreement (DRA) community resolution meeting was held on 04 June 2016. It was signed and submitted to the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) has finalized the DRA mid-June 2016. IA is waiting for the SLA to be signed by the District. The Implementing Agent (IA) submitted a SPLUMA application on the 5 th of December 2016 and the municipality has sent back the comments to the IA. The IA is expected to submit an amended application that will be addressing all the raised comments.
10) Ufafa Rural Housing Project	3	3000 units in total. (1000) units targeted for the 1 st phase)	Sales and administration is currently sitting at approximately 721 of approved beneficiaries. DOHS have indicated that the project should construct 500 units over 24 month's period (2017 to 2018). The project is currently at construction phase and it is three months behind the programme. The IA has however submitted a recovery plan outlining how the project will meet the

			agreed timeframes. As a result the implementing agent is on site.
11) Mfulomubi Rural Housing Project	7 & 8	1500 units	Approved beneficiaries are currently sitting at 1151, applications, declined beneficiaries are sitting at 48 and 37 applications have missing documents hence they are requested to re-apply. Local community members were trained to complete the sales documents on site with the beneficiaries. Local subcontractors are being used for the building works. A local contractor was used to erect the fence and other structures for the site camp. A local TLB owner is used for cutting platforms. A tripartite agreement was concluded on 8 May 2016. The project is on construction with 251 completions.
12) Hlokozi Rural Housing Project	6	2600	Contract for stage 1 has been signed. SPLUMA application has been submitted to the Municipality and comments have been sent to the IA and now awaiting concerns to be addressed and amendments be submitted to SPLUMA processes.
13) Gudlucingo Rural Housing Project	8	1500	<p>The contract for the project was done and signed off by municipality, the department and the implementing agent. Beneficiary administration have been done and its status is as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captured Co-ordinates: 767 • Registered beneficiaries to date: 1042 • GPS and registered beneficiaries to date: 571 • GPS and not registered: 196 <p>Implementing Agent (IA) is waiting for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to be signed by Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB). The finalized SPLUMA application that has addressed all the comments was submitted on 14 June 2017.</p>

RECTIFICATION PROJECT:

PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	BACKGROUND AND PROJECT SIZE	CURRENT STATUS
Mariathal Rectification Housing Project	4	92	All rectification projects have been blocked by the National Minister due to lack of funds.
Fairview Rectification Housing Project	4	736	All rectification projects have been blocked by the National Minister due to lack of funds.

URBAN HOUSING PROJECTS:

PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	BACKGROUND AND PROJECT SIZE	CURRENT STATUS
ITHUBALETHU EXTENSION 1 HOUSING PROJECT	4	384 units	The IA verified all the administered beneficiaries through the DOHS system for qualification purposes. The confirmation of bulks and the sewer outfall has been received from the Harry Gwala District Municipality on the 27 June 2017. The Municipality and IA will apply to the DOHS for the stage two funding for the project to commence.
MORNING VIEW MIDDLE INCOME PROJECT	4	Project is a municipal initiative. Project awarded to a private property developer and will consist of 105 units	The construction of the Morning View Middle Income Housing is progressing well and the current status of the houses are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are fifty six (56) houses completed and occupied and six (6) houses completed but not yet occupied.
BUHLEBETHU COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS	4	150 units, phase one.	The project budget was approved at about 73 million. It is currently at planning stage. The IA has submitted a SPLUMA application for the proposed development to be pre- assessed by the municipal Planner whilst being circulated to service departments for comments. The development is pending Basic Assessment which is due to be resubmitted to EDTEA now that the bulk confirmation has been received from the Harry Gwala District Municipality.
IXOPO SLUMS CLEARANCE	4	Still to be determined.	The Department of Human Settlement has indicated that a budget to acquire land will be made available over 2 financial years. DOHS has indicated that the municipality needs to establish and estimate how much the de-stumping procedure on the farm can likely costs. The housing unit has approached SAPPI to get advise in this regard of which they had indicated to approach a local service provider that normally handles the de-stumping. We are still waiting for cost estimation figure in which we will communicate to DOHS as soon as we

			receive it. After which the project can be advertised for an implementing agent. DOHS has indicated that the Municipality can opt for an IA for the housing project to be tendered and with the Planning (Pre-feasibility Study) money can be used to de-stump the existing forestry within the site.
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FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS;

The municipality is in a process of developing high income houses on Portion 0 of Erf 175 Stuartstown situated at close proximity to the Medium Density: Community Residential Units site. The proposed subdivision layout depicts ±16 Erven including public open space. The proposed development will cater for middle income houses. This project is still at planning stage and will be finalized and registered at the Surveyor Generals Office and the Deeds office in the 2017/2018 financial year.

It should also be highlighted that the municipality with the assistance from COGTA has acquired land that will cater for both the middle-income and High-income residential needs of the broad public called the Ogle Farm Precinct. This will be located close to main existing functional activities such as R56 and consist of social-recreation facilities, institutional supporting activities, Civic Hall, Petrol Service Station, Market area and possibly commercial spaces. A Precinct Plan has been finalized and was adopted by Council on 22 June 2017. The next step will be to finalise the Basic Assessment (BA) and appoint a service provider to do the Water Use License Application (WULA) since the existing watercourses on the subject property trigger this process.

Alignment is needed to the finalized with the water services authority in order to avoid bulks issues that may create blockages on future housing projects.

Land negotiations are currently being undertaken by the Municipality. A comprehensive report has been forwarded by the Municipality and other studies to form part of the packaging to be submitted through to DOHS in order to assist with the purchasing of the land as well as feasibility of the project, this largely relates to the Wolseley Farm proposed development.

The Municipality has also seen the need for more Housing to cater to low-income groups as can be seen with the growing number of informal settlements around Ixopo urban area and Highflats areas. Ithubalethu planned Housing Projects will also assists in resolving this issues and it is in the planning stage. There are also dedicated pre-feasibility studies that have been conducted for Ixopo Slum clarification projects that will assist in dealing with slums clearance. The above mentioned Housing projects are set to formalize living spaces and assist the occupants to be located closer to infrastructural services as well as job opportunities that exist within the urban spaces.

SUCCESSSES ACHIEVED THROUGH HOUSING PROVISION;

During financial year 2016/2017 the municipality had no completed housing projects. It is however, important to note that Bhobhobho Rural Housing Project is at its final stage, left with 4 months to be completed. Thathani Rural Housing Projects only pending the signed addendum from DOHS for the twelve units. Buhlebethu Community Residential Units finalising its planning stage and to be implemented in the new financial year. The municipality has the big projects at construction stage such as Mfulomubi Rural Housing Project which is a project set to bring through 1500 and Ogle Farm Development estimated to accommodate of 1600 units once completed.

Construction of phase 1 of the Ufafa Rural Housing Project commenced in June 2017 to be completed on the 8th of March 2019. Though the project is currently behind schedule in terms of the agreed time frames, the Implementing Agent (IA) submitted a Recovery Plan outlining how the contractor is planned to meet the timeframes and speed up service delivery. As part of the project implementation the Department of Human Settlements: Capacity Building Directorate with the assistance from SETA will be offering a NQF level 2 Technical training to thirty (30) learners. This project will be implemented in the Ufafa Rural Housing Project, the project will include Bricks, Plastering and Painting and it will resume in July 2017.

SPLUMA applications have been submitted for the following projects:

- Hlokozi Rural Housing Project
- Emadungeni Rural Housing Project and
- Gudlucingo Rural Housing Project

CURRENT APPROVED HOUSING PROJECTS;

Over and above the submitted approved budget reflecting housing projects to be implemented in the next 3 years to be funded by the Department of Human Settlements, the department has also indicated they are currently experiencing some financial constraints and currently requires the Municipality to prioritize projects based on the need as based on land availability. The housing unit has had recent meetings with Harry Gwala District Municipality and the Department of Human Settlements to discuss all projects reflecting on our IDP.

Housing Projects Under Planning Section – Funding Approved by Human Settlements:

- Emadungeni Rural Housing Project
- Community Residential Units (urban)
- Ithubalethu Housing Project (urban)
- Gudlucingo Rural Housing Project
- Hlokozi Rural Housing Project
- Amanyuswa Rural Housing Project

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PHASE APPROVED PROJECTS: (CONSTRUCTION PHASE)

- Mfulomubi Rural Housing Project
- Bhobhobho Rural Housing Project
- Ufafa Rural Housing Project

FUTURE MUNICIPAL HOUSING PROJECTS;

HOUSING PROJECTS UNDER PLANNING SECTION:

Mahehle Phase 2 Housing Project

Ixopo Slums Housing Project

Highflats Slums Project

Community Residential Unit

EXISTING CHALLENGES SURROUNDING THE HOUSING SECTOR IN UBUHLEBEZWE;

The challenges that the municipality is faced with when it comes to development issues are laid in the following tables. The table below also addresses the attempt that has been made to deal with these challenges as well;

CHALLENGES	ATTEMPTS MADE AND ISSUES
Lack of bulk services confirmation from the district municipality.	<p>Several meetings have been facilitated with the district as a way to align the municipal housing projects with both water and sanitation plans. The municipality has since received bulk confirmation letters for the following project_-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Residential Units (CRU) • Ithubalethu urban housing project, • Wolseley Farm and • Ogle Farm Development.
Slow response by Department of Human Settlement with respect to approval and conclusion of delivery of contracts.	<p>Recent cases have been experienced in this regard which includes Kwathathani. The addendum for 12 beneficiaries is still outstanding. Numerous follow ups have taken place at the Department of Human Settlements. Matter is still outstanding.</p> <p>Amanyuswa which is on a stand still, the Municipality is currently awaiting feedback on the matter from the Council resolution and project information that was forwarded to DOHS.</p> <p>Ixopo Slums and Mahehle Phase 2 submission has been made to the Housing Development Agency (HDA) for purchasing of the land parcels identified for the project. The Municipality is still awaiting confirmation from the HDA on the matter on the funding approval and timeframes.</p> <p>Sponya Housing Project is pending the status of the closing out report from the DOHS.</p>
Electricity	<p>Eskom is currently developing a Network Plan. The proposed network plan will ensure alignment with all municipal projects within the 5 year plan as pertained in the IDP. As a result it will eliminate misalignment of projects and electricity backlog. This will also assist both</p>

	the municipality on estimating the additional power that will be required by the municipality for the next 5 years.
The informal Settlements Urban secondary	<p>The growing number of informal settlements within the primary and secondary nodal areas of Ubuhlebezwe LM. This requires for much land to be sourced by the Municipality in order to cater for formal shelter to accommodate the occupants of the informal settlements in this regard.</p> <p>The municipality earmarked Wolseley Farm for the development of housing at close proximity to employment opportunities with the assistance of DOHS.</p> <p>The municipality has received the bulk confirmation letter from the district which will assist with the project packaging and submission to DOHS for funding to purchase the land on behalf of the municipality.</p>
Legal stance on foreign nationals in housing delivery	There is no legal stance to provide housing for foreign nationals in the country. More over almost all the Housing Legislations are quiet about this matter.

UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS:

Due to the increasing rate of urbanisation and the general growth of urban space within Ixopo the negative results are definitely seen with the growing number of informal settlements around the town. The poor are drawn to the need for better services and closely linked to decent work opportunities. The urban areas are seen as having an ability to provide this and the very same urban spaces that don't have the ability to cater to the growing needs as not enough resource are available to combat the growing concentration of people. Services such as electricity, water bulks and roads infrastructure are the main ones and both the District and Local authorities have planned for the project around services to assist is providing better socio-economic functions in line with the planned housing projects.

ERADICATION OF BACKLOG;

HOUSING BACKLOGS:

The municipality notes the backlogs that need to be addressed through careful planning of the housing projects and the following tables showcases the backlog figures that have been dealt with through housing projects across the municipal jurisdiction. Although the progress takes time and much work needs to be done.

TABLE 5: BACKLOG DEALT WITH IN 2016 - 2017

WARD NUMBER	NUMBER OF UNITS	ORIGINAL BACKLOGS per Ward	OUTSTANDING backlog per ward	PROJECT NAME
Ward 8	700 houses	2538	1838	Sponya Rural Housing Project
Ward 10 ONGOING	688	1684	996	Kwathathani Rural Housing Project
Ward 4	105 units	3783	3678	Morning view Middle Income Project

BACKLOG ERADICATED IN THE PAST FINANCIAL YEARS

WARD NUMBER	NUMBER OF UNITS	PROJECT NAME
ward 5	500 units provided	SANGCWABA Rural Housing
Ward 1	500 units provided	Mahehle Housing Projects Phase 1
Ward 9	384 units provided	Mziki Agri Village Housing Project
Ward 4	736 units provided	Fairview housing Project
Ward 4	92 units provided	Mariathal Housing Project
Ward 8	700 units provided	Sponya Housing Project

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

INDIVIDUAL SUBSIDY PROGRAMME

The construction of the Morning View Middle Income Housing is progressing and the current status of the houses is as follows:

- There are fifty six (56) houses completed and occupied and six (6) houses completed but not yet occupied.
- The developer has submitted the twelve (12) copies of plans for Morning View Middle Income Housing Project and these drawings consist of two and three bedroom; these plans were submitted on 13 May 2016 by the developer and they are as follows:
 - Erf No. 1691
 - Erf No. 1657
 - Erf No. 1655
 - Erf No. 1678
 - Erf No. 1716
 - Erf No. 1671
 - Erf No. 1719
 - Erf No. 1675
 - Erf No. 1723
 - Erf No. 1711
 - Erf No. 1715
 - Erf No. 1697

NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED WITHIN 2016/2017 FINANCIAL YEAR:

TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED	MALES	FEMALES
291	226	65

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is one of the five Local Municipalities that exist within the Harry Gwala District. The main administrative centre of the Municipality is the town of Ixopo and is strategically located at the intersection of four major provincial routes leading to Pietermaritzburg, the Drakensberg, the Eastern Cape and the South Coast (R56 and R612). A total of ±8,994 inhabitants reside in Ward 10. Two commercial nodes viz. Ixopo and Highflats characterize the Ubuhlebezwe municipal area.

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act all Municipalities are required to prepare and review their IDP during the 5-Year period of its lifespan. As part of the IDP process, the municipality has developed a Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Ubuhlebezwe Municipality finalised the development of a four generation IDP and SDF and it was adopted by municipal council on the 25th of May 2017 together with the final Housing Sector Plan and the Migration Plan.

Moreover, a number of sector plans have been developed/reviewed, which impact on a number of spatial issues such as the; Housing Sector Plan and Migration Plan (HSP), Three Year Capital Investment plan, Spatial Development Framework, Urban Regeneration Plan which unanimously informs the development and growth of the Municipal jurisdiction. It should be noted that the Municipality also facilitated the preparation of the Wall to wall Land Use Management Scheme as well as the Rural Land Use policy to look into the alignment with the elements of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013. The development of the fourth year generation SDF, review of the HSP and Migration Plan were finalised towards the end of the 2016/17 financial year.

The single Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) has been developed as requirement in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA). On 23 February 2017 Council adopted and approved names of persons to serve on the MPT as required by SPLUMA. SPLUMA also requires that the names of MPT nominees be gazette and a notice informing the public of the MPT Establishment be advert on a local newspaper. The municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) is facilitating the process on behalf of Planning Unit. The notice was advertised on the local newspaper on the 16 March 2016 and the Gazette is yet to be published on the Government Gazette.

Municipal Planning Tribunal Introductory meeting was held on 29 May 2017. There was a presentation from Rural Development and COGTA on the overview of SPLUMA and the BYLAW, municipality wall to wall scheme. It was clarified that there is no conflict of interest if a Municipal Authorised Officer who also act as deputy chairperson of the MPT. The first MPT sitting will be held on the 27th of June 2017.

BUILDING PLANS TABLE (2016-2017)

PLAN NO.	OWNER	LOT NO.	USAGE	DATE SUBMITTED	DATE APPROVED
1719	Mr. Dlamini	Erf 646 Fairview	Extension to the existing	18/05/2017	Not approved
1721	Mr. & Mrs. Osei	Erf 441 Stuartstown	Addition to existing	09/06/2017	Not approved
1715	Standard Bank Programme	Black Store area	New Dwelling	12/09/2016	19/09/2016
1718	Mr. Ngubo	Erf 70	New Dwelling	01/02/2017	31/03/2017

PUBLIC BUILDING TABLE (2016-2017)

PLAN NO.	OWNER	LOT NO.	USAGE	DATE SUBMITTED	DATE APPROVED
1720	KZN Dept Of Education	Nobengela Combined Primary School	Renovations and additions to existing	05/06/2017	Not yet approved

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES (2016-2017)

PLAN NO.	OWNER	LOT NO.	USAGE	DATE SUBMITTED	DATE APPROVED
1717	Nedbank	Erf 46 Margaret Street	Internal alterations	07/03/2017	05/04/2017
1716	Hollywood Bets	Sub 1 of 731 Margaret Street	Sports Gambling	07/11/2016	15/11/2016

PLANS APPROVED BUT BUILDING NOT COMMENCED

PLAN NO.	OWNER	LOT NO.	USAGE	DATE SUBMITTED	DATE APPROVED
1716	Hollywood Bets	Sub 1 of 731 Margaret Street	Sports Gambling	07/11/2016	15/11/2016

Plan 1716 for Hollywood Bets of Sub1 of 731 Margaret Street was approved but the building not commenced because the plan submitted is an as built drawing which means the structure already exists and it is occupied.

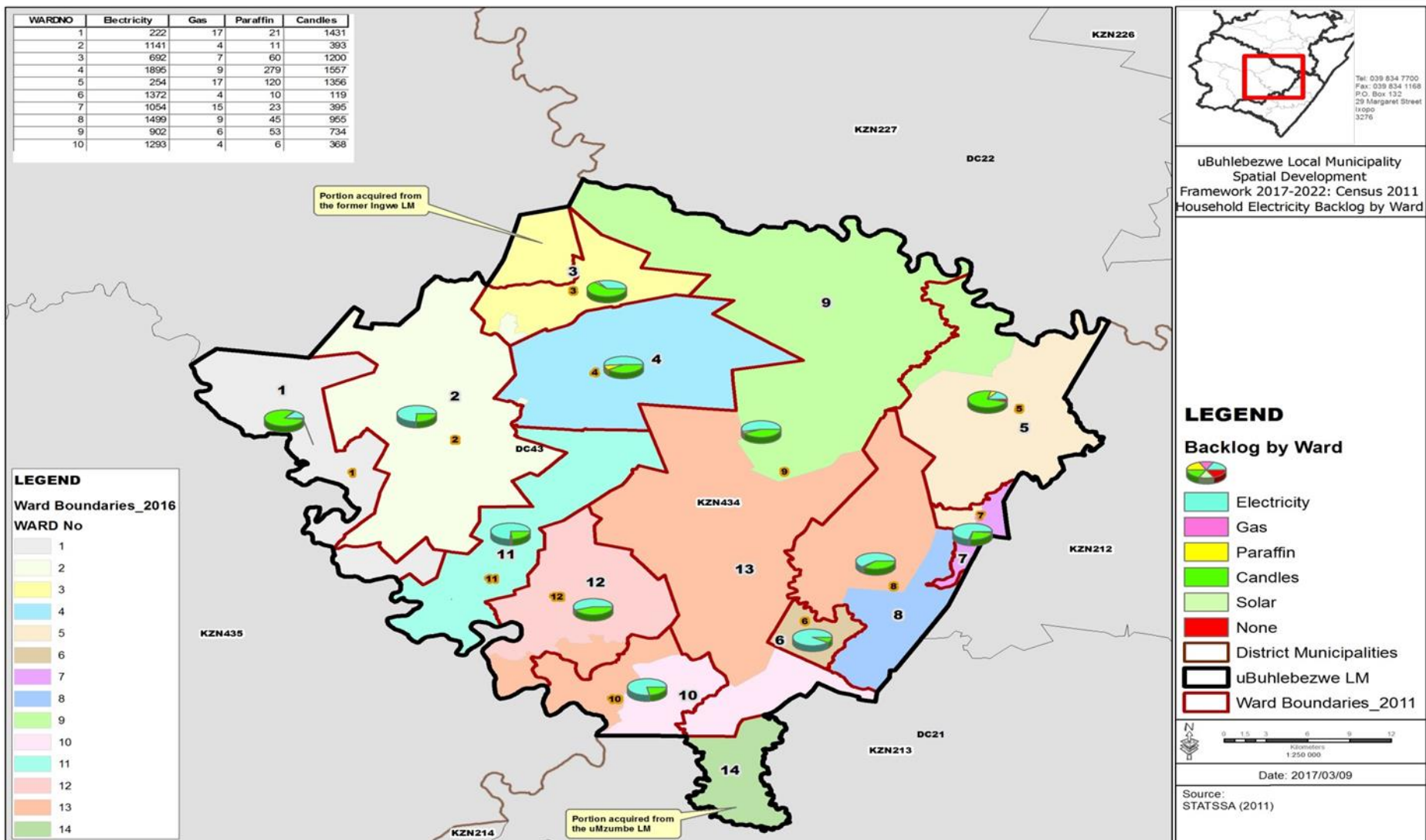
Household and services

The section below covers the backlog status that is faced by Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality by providing a comparison of Census 2011 and CS 2016 data. As stated earlier in the passage, the demarcation process and the level of detail at which the CS 2016 is collected has had major implications in how the data is represented.

Electricity

Electricity used for Lighting is commonly used to identify electrification Backlogs (CS). In the 2011 statistics the electrification backlogs are calculated per household and in 2016 they are based on the total population.

The electricity backlog in 2011 was 10838 households. The backlog for 2016 is 26477 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries.



Electricity Backlogs

(Piped) water

The minimum requirements for acceptable access to Piped Water are:

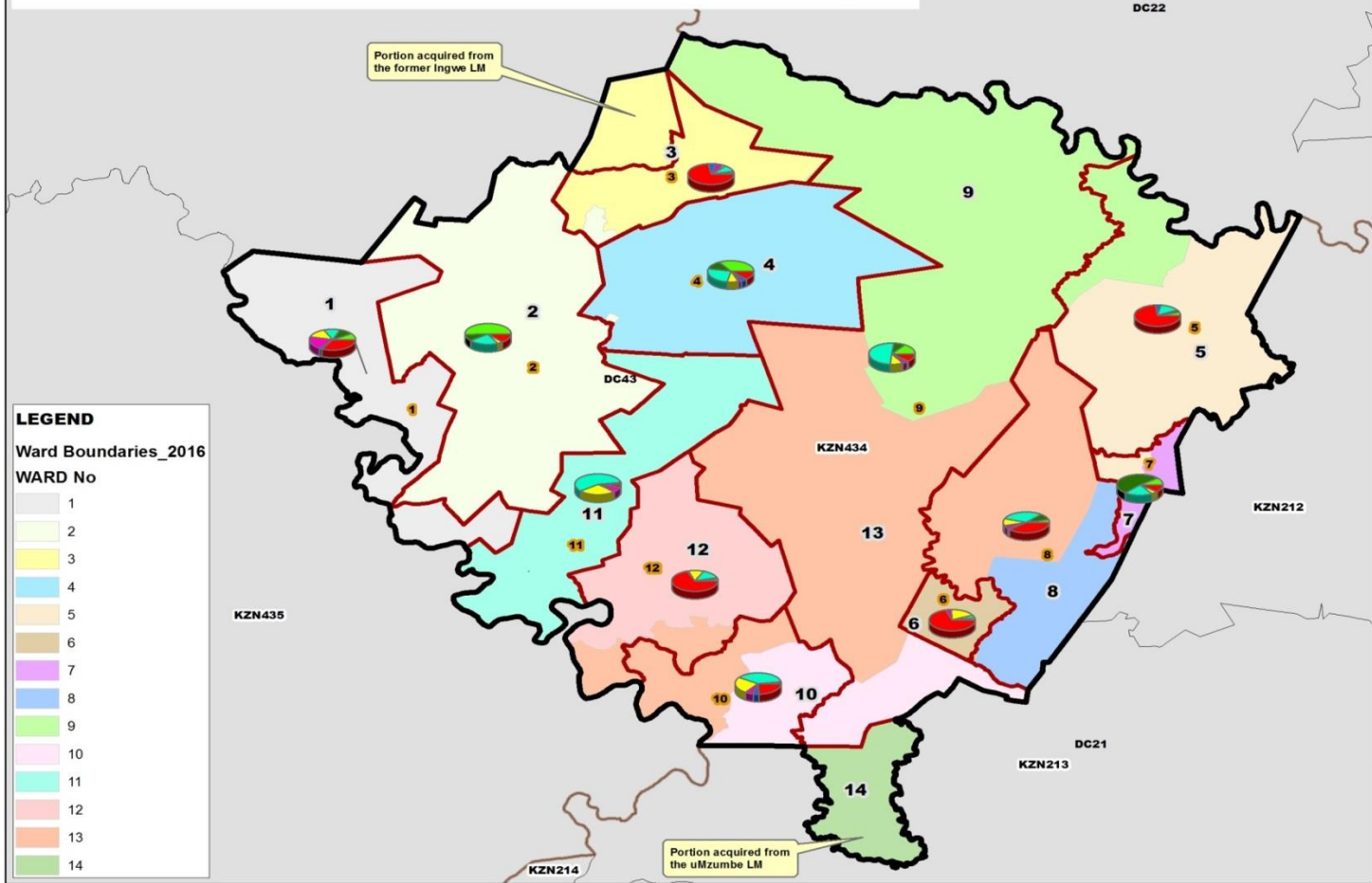
- Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution
- Piped (tap) water inside yard
- Piped (tap) water on community stand: < 200m from dwelling/institution

The following constitute backlogs:

- Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution
- Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution
- Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution
- No access to piped (tap) water

The (Piped) water backlog in 2011 was 12 468 households. The backlog for 2016 is 70834 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries.

WARD NO	Inside dwelling	Inside yard	less than 200m	between 200m & 500m	between 500m & 1000m
1	127	183	264	227	270
2	780	128	392	61	10
3	33	29	163	41	138
4	1372	413	914	404	110
5	68	49	261	18	17
6	35	9	51	294	84
7	131	781	380	73	11
8	82	204	880	200	102
9	219	173	868	197	74
10	16	31	676	346	124



LEGEND
Ward Boundaries_2016
WARD No

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14

Tel: 039 834 7700
Fax: 039 834 1168
P.O. Box 132
29 Margaret Street
Ixopo
3276

uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality
Spatial Development
Framework 2017-2022: Census 2011
Household Water Backlog by Ward

LEGEND
Backlog by Ward

- Inside dwelling
- Inside yard
- less than 200m
- between 200m & 500m
- between 500m & 1000m
- Greater than 1000m
- No access
- District Municipalities
- uBuhlebezwe LM
- Ward Boundaries_2011

Date: 2017/03/09

Source:
STATSSA (2011)

Water Backlogs

Sanitation

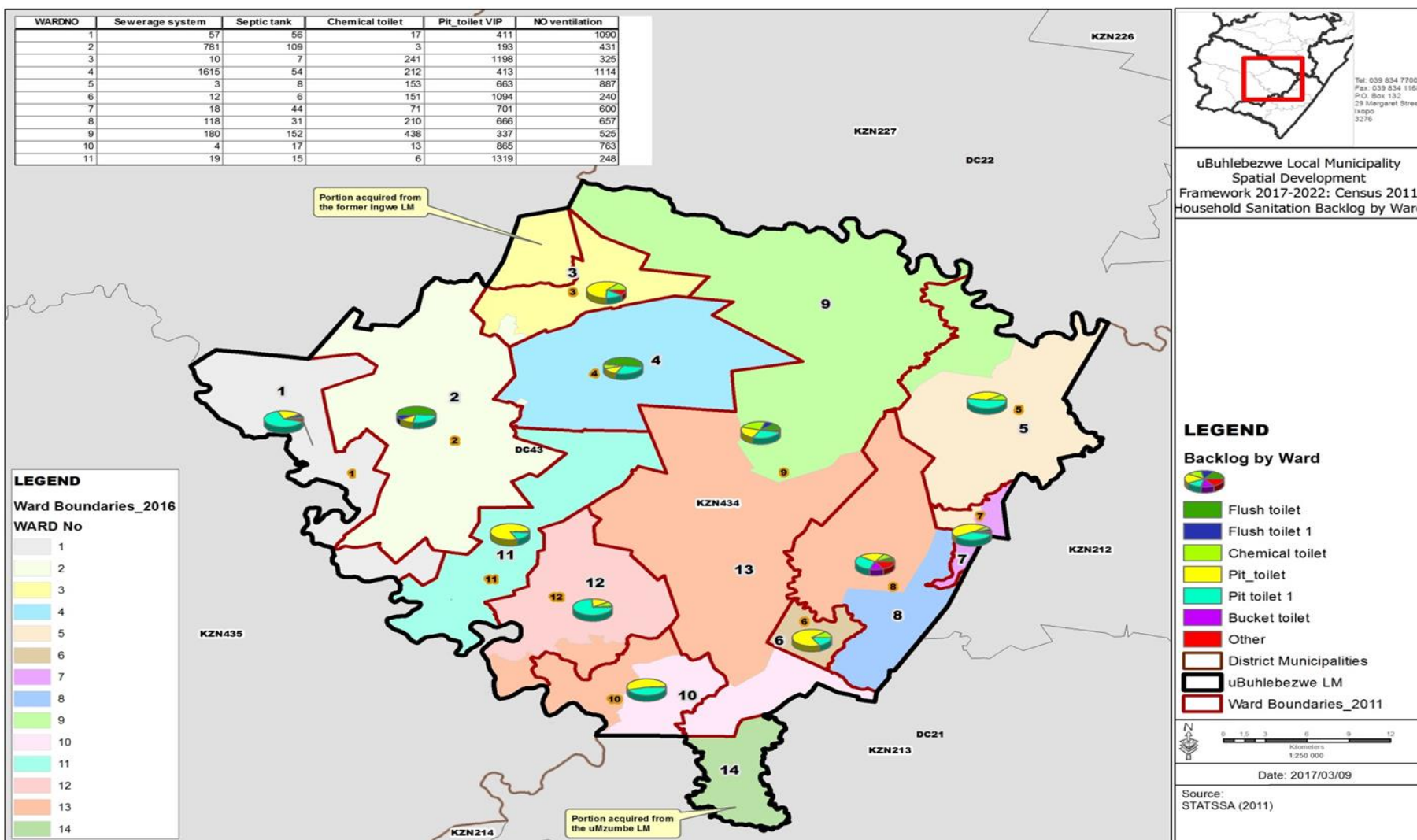
Minimum requirements for acceptable access to Sanitation are:

- Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)
- Flush toilet (with septic tank)
- Chemical toilet
- Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)

The following constitute backlogs:

- None
- Pit toilet without ventilation
- Bucket toilet
- Other

The sanitation backlog in 2011 was 10 287 households. The backlog for 2016 is 34 318 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries. The (Piped) water backlog in 2011 was 12 468 households. The backlog for 2016 is 70834 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries.



Sanitation Backlogs

Refuse Removal

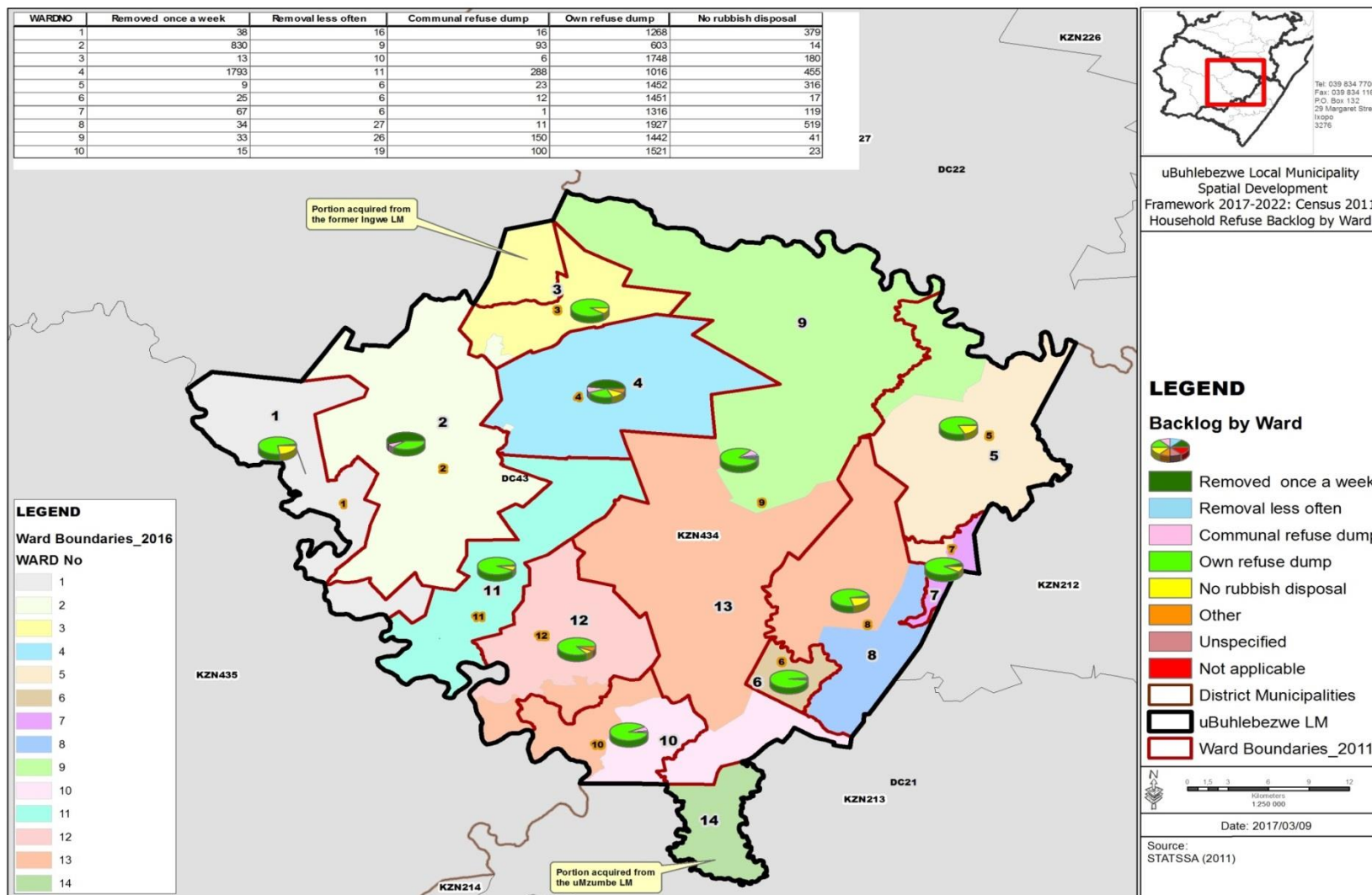
Minimum requirements for acceptable access to Refuse Removal are:

- Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week
- Removed by local authority/private company less often

The following constitute backlogs:

- Communal refuse dump
- Own refuse dump
- No rubbish disposal
- Other

The Refuse Removal backlog in 2011 was 20 432 households against 23487 total households. The backlog for 2016 is 109 424 (people) against 118 346 (people). The map below depicts the backlogs from 2011 against the new ward boundaries.



Refuse Backlogs

WASTE MANAGEMENT (THIS SECTION TO INCLUDE: REFUSE COLLECTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING AND RECYCLING)

Introduction to waste management

The municipality has adopted a weekly routine collection, wherein it is collected once a week in the residential areas and twice a day in business areas. Waste Management is under the department of Social Development, Community Services Unit. This unit is being complimented by two compactor trucks, one skip truck and 25 general workers with one General Foreman and one Assistant Foreman. The skip bins are kept at strategic places in both Highflats and Ixopo town.

Recycling

This activity is not formally implemented; the municipality does not have recycling facility, although local SMME take this business opportunity, they make arrangement with local shops owners and collect all recyclables for profit.

Street Cleaning

Street cleaning starts at 2pm till 9pm, each employee are tasked to work in a particular area and they are given a daily task. Prohibition signs (No dumping) have been put to all areas where illegal dumping is prevalent. Awareness campaigns are coordinated in areas such as Highflats to reduce illegal dumping.

Challenges:

Regarding waste management the municipality is still faced with challenge of establishing a dumping site. UMzimkhulu Municipality dumping site is being used (on rental basis) to dump both domestic and business waste. The arrangement also has transport costs as Mzimkhulu is more than 20 kms away from Ixopo.

Measure taken to improve

Changes have been made in a refuse collection, i.e. revision of an organogram with an additional position of Assistant Foreman. With improved supervision in the unit, positive results are expected.

Available Resources:



Skipper Truck used to take waste to Umzimkhulu landfill site



6m³ Skip bin



12m³ Compactor Truck:

FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

As mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as well as the Municipal Finance Management Act, the municipality provides for indigents in the annual budgets. The municipality provides for the following services:

1. Free Basic Electricity
2. Municipal Property Rates
3. Waste / Refuse Collection

INDIGENT POLICY

The municipality adopted an indigent policy custom made for the individual needs of Ubuhlebezwe residents. All households with a total monthly income that is equal to or less than two state pensions are exempted from paying for municipal services. The municipality provides for such households in the annual budgets. The municipal residents are requested to apply for this exemption and each application is scrutinised and a decision will be made by the Accounting Officer based on facts and verification of information supplied.

The following was the budget and actual expenditure on indigent support for the year 2016/2017:

Description	Budget	Actual
Rates	R700 000	R29 664
Refuse	R150 000	R10 467
Free Basic Electricity	R1 325 000	R663 221
Total	R2 175 000	R703 352

The municipality maintains a council approved list of indigents for the year.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The municipality prepares the financial statements using the internal human capacity of the Budget and Treasury Office. The municipality has further complied with the Municipal Finance Management reporting requirements.

Budgets were approved and implemented during the year and no unauthorised expenditure was noted during the year under review.

The municipality can be regarded as a going concern.

PROCUREMENT SERVICES

Goods and services are procured based on the Supply Chain Management Policy as well as the Supply Chain Management Regulations.

No goods or services were procured outside the requirements of the SCM policy and Regulations.

The municipality has established all bid committees as mandated by the SCM Regulations and Policy. The following Bid Committees were in place:

1. Bid Specification Committee
2. Bid Evaluation Committee
3. Bid Adjudication Committee

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Infrastructure Planning and Development department is also responsible for the development of road, public transport infrastructure, public facilities, electrification project as well as the implementation of maintenance programmes.



The mandate objectives are achieved by among others:




- Design and construct roads infrastructure as per Department of Transport standards
- Design and construct sport facilities as per the Department of Sport and Recreation specifications
- Design and built all municipal buildings to meet Building regulation standards.
- Design and built all electrification projects to meet Eskom standards through the Schedule B programme.
- Implementation of project under the guidelines of the EPWP





ACTIVITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	2016/2017 OUTPUT ACHIEVED
Number of km of new surfaced roads	Km	0
Number of km surfaced roads rehabilitated	Km	0.77
Number of km new gravel roads constructed	Km	4.8
Number of km patched gravel roads	Km	0
Public Transport Facility (i.e. Ixopo Bus Rank)	No.	1
Number of sport facilities constructed	No.	0
Number of sport facilities upgraded	No.	1

Number of community halls constructed	No.	2
Number of community halls Renovated	No.	1
Number of bridges constructed	No.	1
Number of crèches constructed	No.	0
Number of skills centre constructed	No.	0
Number of street light installed	No.	0
Number of Households electrified	No.	761



CAPITAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2016/2017 FINANCIAL YEAR:

WARD	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Photos	ORIGINAL BUDGET	BUDGET SPENT IN 2016/2017 FINANCIAL YEAR	PROJECT DURATION
2	Upgrading of Jeffrey Zungu Sportfield Phase 2		R 14 165 207.37	R 5 608 338.83	8 Months (Multi-year project)
	Construction of Ixopo Bus Rank		R 12 045 041.91	R 5 609 632.72	20 Months (Multi-year project)

	Upgrading of East Street Phase 2		R 3 549 534.78	R 1 560 758.53	6 months
	Upgrading of Chapel street		R 9 064 615.27	R 1 368 756.80	8 Months (Multi - year project)
	Upgrade of Landsdowne		R 370 497.80	R 370 497.80	2 Months

3	Ufafa Electrification		R 32 862 400.65	R 4 604 793.49	11 Months (Multi-year project)
4	Construction of Morningside-Soweto Hall		R 4 585 026.34	R 1 319 485.97	17 Months (Multi-year project)
5	Umkhunya 904 households Electrification Phase 1		R 25 652 214.34	R 20 527 409.38	21 Months (Multi-year project)
6	Construction of Msenge road		R 1 216 284.14	R 1 027 283.51	6 Months

7	Upgrading of Jolivet Sportfield		R 6 738 886.56	R 5 461 125.6	6 Months
8	Construction of Madungeni hall		R 3 736 191.26	R 3 025 463.73	5 Months
9	Construction of Kintal Hall		R 3 736 191.26	R 3 025 463.73	5 Months
11	Construction of Mxolisi Ngubo		R 979 783.85	R 849 274.02	4 Months

12	Construction of Nomakhele road		R 1 612 164.36	R 1 588 459.52	4 Months
13	Construction of Thuleshe road		R 1 305 749.26	R 1 276 019.27	5 Months

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY DISASTER MANAGEMENT, FIRE, TRAFFIC AND LICENSING UNIT

a. DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND FIRE UNIT

PREAMBLE

Chapter 5, section 50 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002, as amended from time to time indicate that (1) *“the disaster management centre of a municipality must submit a report annually to the municipal council on:*

- a) *Its activities during the year;*
- b) *The results of the centre’s monitoring of prevention and mitigation initiatives;*

- c) *Disasters that have occurred during the year in the area of the municipality;*
- d) *The classification, magnitude and severity of such disasters*
- e) *The effects they had;*
- f) *Particular problems that were experienced-*
 - i) *In dealing with such disasters*
 - ii) *Generally in implementing the act, national disaster management framework, the disaster management framework of the province concerned and the municipal disaster management framework.*
- g) *The way in the problems were addressed and any recommendations the centre wishes to make in this regard;*
- h) *Progress with the preparation and regular updating in terms of sections 52 and 53 of the disaster management plans and strategies by the municipal organs of state involved in disaster management in the municipal area and*
- i) *An evaluation of the implementation of such plans.*

(2) (a) A municipal disaster management centre must at the same time that its report is submitted to the municipal council in terms of subsection (1), submit a copy of the report to the National Centre and the disaster management centre of the province concerned.

b) The disaster management centre of the district municipality must, at the same time, also submit a copy of its report to each local municipality in the area of the district municipality.

(3) *The disaster management centre of a district municipality that is operated in partnership with the local municipalities with the area of the district municipality must prepare its report in consultation with those local municipalities.*

uBuhlebezwe local municipality undertook to comply with the disaster management act, 57 of 2002 by implementing chapter 5 of the above act. There were quite a number of activities that were undertaken to prevent and mitigate disaster risks within its area of jurisdiction as part of ensuring or building disaster resilient communities.

Capacity building at community level including at schools is one of the most paramount initiatives that the municipality has embarked on in reducing the vulnerability of communities to disaster risks. The belief is that, where communities are well vested with disaster management strategies that seek to assist them during disasters, the likelihood is that, in case of a disaster incident and or disaster very minimal or nil mortality can be registered.

As uBuhlebezwe municipality we take pride in educating the residents within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality with special emphasis on disaster risk prevention and mitigation.

2. DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

uBuhlebezwe municipality's disaster management centre is located at the municipal offices in 29 Margaret street in Ixopo. Both disaster management and fire services activities are discharged from such centre.

The disaster management centre in line with section 44, of the disaster management act undertakes all activities enshrined in such section as indicative above.





Figure 1- shows the location of uBuhlebezwe municipality's disaster management centre

3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM

The municipality established the Disaster Management Advisory Forum in 2014, and since then the forum has been very effective in dealing with all issues that pertains to disaster management within the area of jurisdiction of uBuhlebezwe municipality.

The forum sits once a quarter, and four times a year. For the period July 2016 and June 2017, the Disaster Management Forum set as follows:

NAME	DATES	VENUES
Disaster Management Advisory Forum	15 September 2016	Council Chamber
Disaster Management Advisory Forum	06 December 2016	Council Chamber
Disaster Management Advisory Forum	28 March 2017	Council Chamber
Disaster Management Advisory Forum	27 June 2017	Council Chamber



Disaster Management Advisory Forum

3.1 UBUHLEBEZWE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the uBuhlebezwe Municipality Disaster Management Advisory Forum are as follows:

- To deal with all disaster risk management issues within the area of jurisdiction of uBuhlebezwe.
- Provide advices and where necessary make recommendations to council on disaster risk management issues.
- Ensure contribution to disaster risk management planning and coordination.
- Promote and establish joint standards of practice amongst relevant disaster risk management stakeholders.
- Ensure that, the Disaster Management Centre stores critical information and becomes a conduit and or repository for such information
- Promote and assist with disaster management awareness campaigns, training and capacity building
- Monitor and evaluate disaster management activities.
- Ensure annual report is compiled and submitted to all relevant government spheres as required by the Disaster Management Act.

3.2 MEMBERSHIP OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM

The members of the Disaster Management Advisory Forum are as follows:

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS
M.E Mkhize	Acting Director Social Development	uBuhlebezwe Municipality	0398341904 0726318620
ZN Mthanti	Manager Community Safety	uBuhlebezwe Municipality	0398347700 0828540339
M.W. Dlamini	Chief Fire and Disaster Management Officer	uBuhlebezwe Municipality	0398342211 0829681168 0760628953
S.P Mthembu	Station Officer	uBuhlebezwe Municipality	0398342211 0729393281 0732753407
T. Dzanibe	Disaster Manager	Harry Gwala District Municipality	0398340043 0828057892
T.S. Mkhize	District Manager	Emergency Medical Services	0398347211 0834689563
V. Dawchurran	Communications Officer	Emergency Medical Services	0398347211 0844047817
N. Mbongwa	Principal Provincial Inspector	Road Traffic Inspectorate -Ixopo	0398341450 0798058208
N. Mhlophe	Senior Provincial Inspector	Road Traffic Inspectorate	0398341450 0829074079
K.Nala	Station Commander	Ixopo SAPS	0398348823/7 0829074079
L.M. Zondi	Lieutenant	Ixopo SAPS	0398348823/7 0796963557
B.K. Maphumulo	Station Commander	High Flats SAPS	0398353262/3 0824177166
S.S. Chiliza	Captain	High Flats	0398353262/3 0795000026
Mr. Mbuli	Ibhubesi Emergency Services	Operates in district area	035-7899052 0783792749

Dr. F. Parak	Gijima Care	District Area	0609090911
			0609090911
S Nzunza	Superintendent Traffic Officer	uBuhlebezwe Traffic	0398347700
			0733468357
S. Chiya	Senior Traffic Officer	uBuhlebezwe Traffic	0398347700
			0826594405
P. Ramdev- Ashley	Vehicle Tower	Ashley Towing	0398341516
			0715057156
Ettian	Vehicle Tower	Ixopo Towing	0398341351
			0822201948
E. Mlomo	Municipal Health Services Manager	Harry Gwala District Municipality	0398348700
			0781407357
T. Mahlaba	Director Social Services	Harry Gwala District Municipality	0398348700
			0763180097
M. Mchunu	Municipal Health Services Manager	Harry Gwala District Municipality	0398348700
			0724210687
B. Mchunu	Manager	EDTEA	0398347600
			0722053441
S. Sosiba	Assistant Manager	EDTEA	0398347600
			0720850458
Charmaine Moses	Manager	World Vision	0398340053
			0612936040
Zama Mngadi	Development Facilitator	World Vision	0398340053
			0829737770
Mrs. Ngcobo	Manager	Department of Social Development	0398341668
			0828048720
S. Dimba	Manager	SASSA	0398342985
			0736930372
Larry Smith	Manager	Eskom	0398342064
			0793166141
Nozipho Ndlovu	Manager	Home Affairs	0398348902
			0793409451
Cyril Vezi	Manager	South African Red Cross	0315632914
			0839389966
Thembakazi Base	Manager uMzimkhulu Branch	South African Red Cross	0829315171

4. STATUS OF THE DISASTER AMANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN THE MUNICIPALITY

In line with the Disaster Management amendment Bill 2015, section 14, subsection 4, which indicates that, *“local municipalities **may** establish a disaster management centre in consultation with the relevant district municipality in accordance with the terms set out in a service level agreement between the two parties in alignment with the national norms and standards”*.

In complying with the above legislation, uBuhlebezwe municipality established its disaster management centre which is situated in the municipal offices in 29 Margaret Street, Ixopo.

The Head of the Disaster Management Centre was appointed and currently running the centre accordingly.

The disaster management unit is integrated with the fire section, and is within the Social Development Department in the municipality and its organogram is as follows:



Figure 6: Organogram for Disaster Management and Fire

DESIGNATION	NUMBER
ACTING Director Social Development	1
Manager Community Safety	1
Chief Disaster Management and Fire Officer	1
Station Officer	1
Shift Leaders	2+(2 vacant)
Fire Fighters	11+ (1 Vacant)
Trainee Fire Fighters	2
TOTAL	19



Figure 7: Fire Fidghters on Parade



Figure 8: Fire Fighters and their Chief

4.1 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS BY UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY 2016/2017

NAME OF PROJECT	BUDGET	DEADLINE
Fire Safety Inspections	-	On-going
Coordination of Disaster Management Advisory Forum	R 10, 000	On-going
Burning of fire breaks	-	May 2017
Disaster Management Awareness Campaigns	-	On-going
Fire Hydrants Inspection	-	On-going
Procurement of Disaster Management Relief	R20, 000	June 2017
Proposed uBuhlebezwe Disaster Management Centre/ Fire Station	-	-

Procurement of Fire vehicle/ bakkie	R 300, 000	June 2017
Disaster Management Promotional Material	R 5, 000	
Procurement of fire equipment	R 100, 000	June 2017
Coordination of construction of access roads in informal settlements	-	-
Recruitment of Fire Fighters (2 trainees & 2 Fire Fighters)	-	June 2017
Recovery and Rehabilitation	R 225, 000	June 2017

4.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

The Disaster Management Centre has achieved the following given its tight budget:

- A fire and Rescue services bakkie is on order anticipating delivery sometime in August/ September 2017.
- Convinced the municipality to provide budget to procure more disaster management relief.
- Successfully conducting disaster management awareness campaigns, this has seen a reduction to mortalities related to human induced disaster risks specifically structural fires.
- Ensured continuity and sustainability of the Disaster Management Advisory Forums.
- Disaster Management Plan was successfully reviewed and approved by the municipality.
- Disaster Management Policy Framework is in place.
- Involvement of private sector on disaster management issues

4.3 CHALLENGES

- The current Disaster Management Centre/ fire station is not ideally/ strategically located in terms of ensuring suffice emergency response without interference from traffic, hence a disaster management centre is required which will be situated in an ideal location, wherein the fire equipment can also be stored in-house.
- Inaccessible informal settlements in terms of access roads which currently pose a big threat to the informal settlement residents.
- Provision of emergency houses/ wendy houses to needy communities is still a challenge
- Inadequate financial muscle for the municipality to deal with disasters.
- Approved maximum R 10, 000.00 to assist towards procuring building material for people affected by disaster incidents

5. REVIEWED AND UPDATED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In line with section 52 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) as amended from time to time, uBuhlebezwe municipality, reviewed and updated its disaster management plan in 2017.

Included in the plan is the ward based disaster risk assessment for the area of jurisdiction of uBuhlebezwe municipality. Such risk assessment gave effect to disaster risk reduction projects which the municipality budget for, on annual basis as part of disaster risk prevention and mitigation. (see *risk assessment below*).

a. DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLAN

uBuhlebezwe municipality has since developed a Disaster Management Sector Plan for the financial year 2017/2018 for inclusion in the integrated development plan. The sector plan has since been submitted to COGTA, the district municipality and to our IDP section in the municipality. In line with such sector plan, the following projects will be implemented for the financial year 2017/2018

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES FOR UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY 2017/2018

PROJECT NAME	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDER	DEADLINE
Integrated Community Safety Awareness Campaigns	Conduct Awareness campaign per quarter	Four Awareness Campaigns Annually	None	All wards	Disaster Management stakeholders	On-going
Disaster Management Advisory Forum Meetings	Hold Disaster Management Advisory Forums	Four Disaster Management Advisory Forum Meetings Held Annually	R 12 000.00		All Disaster Management Relevant Stakeholders	Quarterly
Burning of Fire Breaks	Burning of Fire Breaks	Three scheduled fire breaks conducted at high risk areas Annually	None	Ward 2 and 4	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	May - June
Fire Safety Inspections	Conduct Fire safety Inspections	One Hundred and Eighty Fire Safety Inspections Conducted Annually	None	All wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	On-going
Fire Hydrants Inspections	Conduct Fire Hydrants Inspections	Two hundred and Forty Fire Hydrants Inspections Conducted annually	None	Ward 4	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	On-going

Disaster Management Relief	Procurement of Disaster Management Relief	1. Blankets 2. Sponges 3. Plastic Rolls	R 70 000.00	All Wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	December 2017
Disaster Management Promotional Material	Procurement of Disaster Management Pamphlets	10, 000 pamphlets-Zulu and English versions, Key holders	R 40 000.00	All Wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	Re-Currying
Fire Breaks and prevention equipment	Procurement of Knapsack Tanks	15 Knapsack Tanks	R 30 000.00	All Wards	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	March 2018
Fire Emergency Vehicle	Procurement of Fire vehicle (Bakkie-Sakkie)	1 Fire Vehicle procured and install fire fighting equipment	R 300 000		Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	August 2017
Fire Station	Source Funding to build fire station	Submit business plan and letter to cogta	To be sourced	Ward 4	Disaster Management Fire and Rescue Services	July 2017
Study on Satellite Stations	Conduct a study on satellite stations positioning within area of jurisdiction	Report on study of positioning of satellite stations	None	All wards	Disaster Management and Fire Services	June 2018
Memorandum of Understanding	To forge and improve working relations with private sector	Memorandum of Understanding signed	None		Municipality and Private Sector	June 2018
Disaster Management Information and Communication System (DMICS)	Facilitate Procurement of the System	System procured	R 12 000.00	Ward 2	Disaster management and Fire Services	March 2018

6. DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

As required by section 53 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), the municipality developed a Disaster Management Policy Framework, which is a document that spells out, how the municipality intends implementing issues of disaster management within its area of jurisdiction.

7. STATUS OF READINESS TO DEAL WITH DISASTERS

As indicative above, in terms of personnel the municipality is currently ready to deal with any kind of a disaster that can be realized within its area of jurisdiction. Such can be augmented by the volunteers and other relevant stakeholders responsible for disaster management within uBuhlebezwe.

The municipality procured disaster management relief as part of ensuring that, communities can be assisted in case of need and such relief is as follows:

DISASTER MANAGEMENT RELIEF AVAILABLE 2016/2017	
NAME	AVAILABLE AS AT 05 July 2017
BLANKETS	53
SPONGES	15
PLASTIC SHEETS	17

7.1 TRAINING OF WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS

As part of mainstreaming disaster management at a ward level, the municipality undertook to train all 140 ward committee members within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality. The training was well attended and fruitful. Such ward committee members were thereafter the training included in the volunteer data base for the municipality.

It is very much important for the ward committee members to fully understand issues of disaster management as champions of development working together with their councillors.

The disaster management training for the ward committee members was conducted in collaboration with the district municipality's municipal health services, provincial disaster management centre and liquor authority.

7.2 TRAINING OF YOUTH ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The municipality also undertook to train unemployed youth on disaster management issues, specifically on fire safety in order to involve them on developmental projects at a ward level. The project was piloted in ward 2 of uBuhlebezwe wherein such youth was provided with pamphlets with containing disaster management information to conduct door to door awareness campaigns.

Such initiative was conducted with working on fire. The youth was also provided with fire beaters to be proactive in conducting fire breaks and extinguishing veld fires.



Figure 9: WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING



Figure 10: Ward Committee Members on Disaster Management Training



Figure 11: Youth of ward 2 in training for Disaster Management



Figure 12: Youth in ward 2 trained on disaster management

7.3 EMERGENCY SIMULATIONS

As part of ensuring state of preparedness to deal with emergencies the municipality conducts emergency simulations. In the past financial year (2016/2017) the municipality had the following simulations: mass casualty bus accident, Fire emergency evacuation, bush fire simulation and structural fire simulation.



Figure 13: Mass casualty bus accident simulation at Ixopo cross roads



14: Structural Fire emergency evacuation simulation at traffic department Ixopo

Figure



Figure: 15 Debriefing of the structural fire emergency simulation at traffic



Figure 16:

Bush fire simulation conducted in collaboration with working on fire



Figure 17: Another fire emergency simulation conducted in partnership with working on fire

7.4 CLEARING OF STORM WATER DRAINS

The technical department working in conjunction with the disaster management unit, as the summer season approaches makes sure that, storm water drains are cleared to allow free flow of access water, as part of

risk

reduction

initiatives.



Figure 18: Clearing of storm water drains in preparation of the summer season

7.5 CONDUCTING OF FIRE BREAKS

As per fire high risk areas, the municipality determined such areas to perform fire breaks, as means of mitigating the effects of runaway fires.



Figure 19: Fire break above little flower school



Figure 20: Fire break towards the former incinerator site

8. DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

During the review of the disaster management plan in 2017, the municipality also conducted a risk assessment of wards due to the fact that, there were some voting districts that were incorporated into the municipality after the 2016 elections.

The risk profile of the municipality is as follows:

Ward	Brief Overview	Hazards and threats
1	Ward 1 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe municipal area. Ward 1 shares municipal boundaries with Umzimkhulu Local Municipality, Ingwe local municipality, and ward 2 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
2	Ward 2 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal area. Ward 2 shares municipal boundaries with ward 1, ward 3, ward 4, ward 9 and ward 11 of Ubuhlebezwe local municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Strong winds • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Potential Unrest • Lightning
3	Ward 3 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 3 shares municipal boundaries with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods

	Richmond Local Municipality, Ingwe Local Municipality, Ward 2 and Ward 4 of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
4	Ward 4 is situated on the North Western part of Ubuhlebezwe municipal area. Ward 4 shares Municipal boundaries with ward 3, ward 2 and ward 9 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Potential Unrest • Strong Winds • Illegal Connections of Electricity • Lightning
5	Ward 5 is situated on the far North Eastern side of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 5 Shares Municipal boundaries with Richmond Local Municipality, and Vulamehlo Local Municipality, ward 7, ward 9 and ward 8 of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
6	Ward 6 is situated on the South Eastern part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 6 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzumbe Local Municipality, ward 7, ward 8 and ward 10 of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
7	Ward 7 is situated on the eastern part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 7 shares Municipal boundaries with Vulamehlo Local Municipality, ward 8, ward 6, and ward 5 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
8	Ward 8 is situated on the South Eastern Part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 8 shares Municipal boundaries with ward 7, ward 6, ward 10, ward 9 and ward 5 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Potential Unrest • Lightning

9	Ward 9 is situated in the centre of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 9 shares Municipal boundaries with, ward 4, ward 5, ward 6, ward 8, 12 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Illegal Connection of Electricity • Lightning
10	Ward 10 is situated on the Southern part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 10 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzumbe Local Municipality, ward 12, ward 11 and ward 6 of Ubuhlebezwe local Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Lightning
11	Ward 11 is situated on the South Western part of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 11 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzimkhulu Municipality, ward 12, ward 2, and ward 9 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accident • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
12	Ward 12 is situated on the South Western part Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 12 shares Municipal boundaries with Umzimkhulu Local Municipality; ward 10 and ward 11 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Snow • Lightning
13	Ward 13 is situated in the centre of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area. Ward 13 shares Municipal boundaries with, ward 4, ward 5, ward 7 ward 9, ward 8, ward 10, ward 11, ward 12, of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Floods • Storms • Motor Vehicle Accidents • Hazmat Incidents • Epidemics • Drought • Illegal Connection of Electricity • Lightning
14	Ward 14 is situated in the east south of the municipal area and it shares boundaries with ward 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires • Drought • Hailstorm • Road Accidents • Heavy Rain

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods • Strong wind • Snow • Lightning • Wild pigs • Snow • Substance Abuse and Crime • Hazardous Installations
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After the risk assessment was done, risk profiles were populated for different wards and the profiles are presented below per ward.

WARDNO	DROUGHT	LIGHTNING	HAIL STORMS	FLOODS	HEAVY RAIN	VEGETATION FIRES	STRUCTURAL FIRES	STRONG WIND	SNOW	MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										

LEGEND

WARDS

LOW HAZARD

MEDIUM HAZARD

MEDIUM HIGH HAZARD

HIGH HAZARD

EXTREMELY HIGH HAZARD

Figure 21: Risk Profile for uBuhlebezwe Municipality

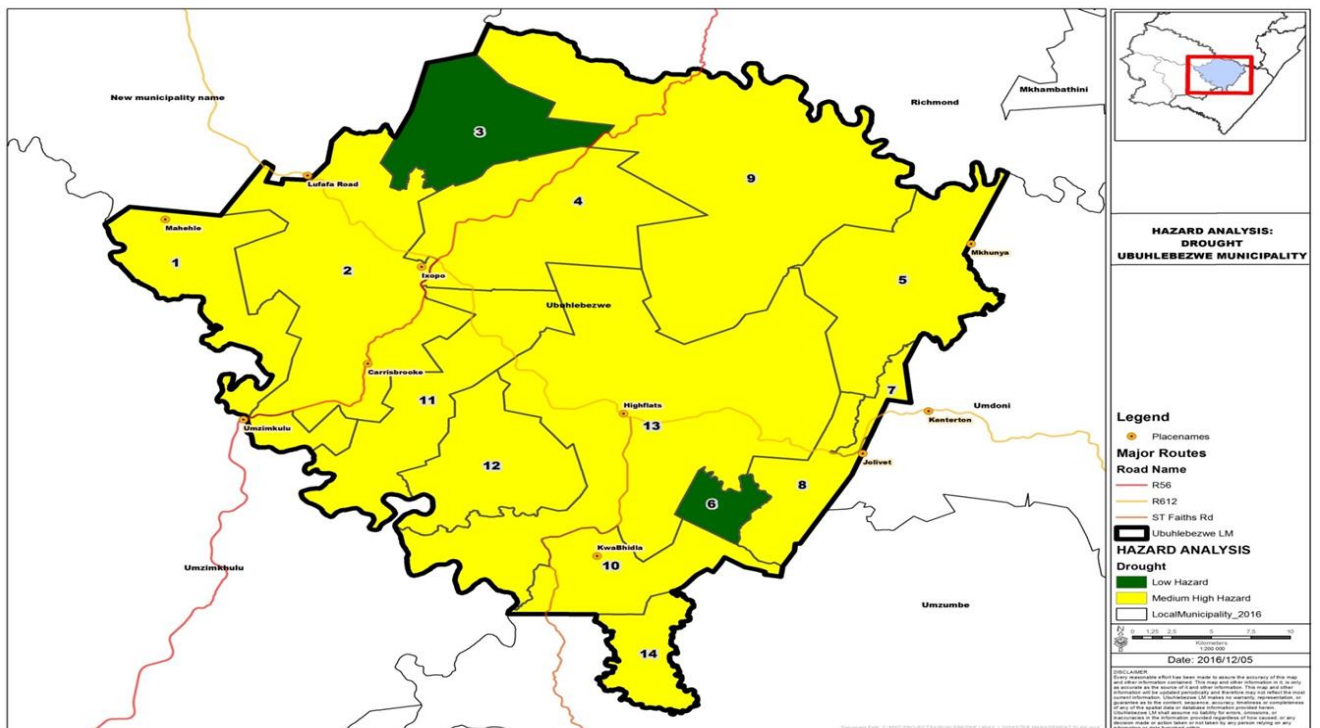


Figure 22: Drought hazard

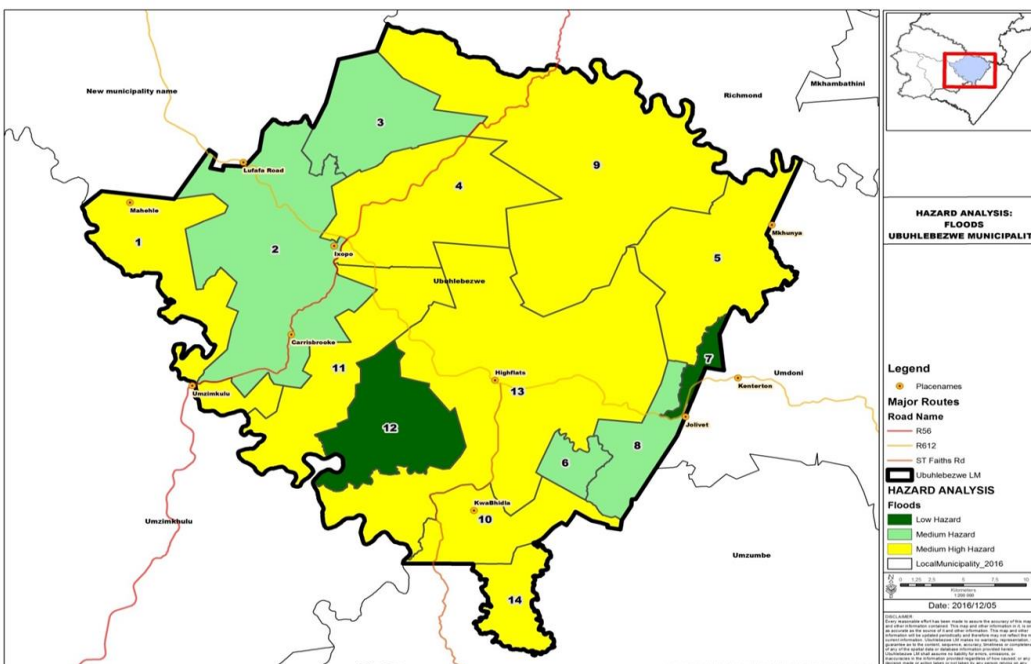
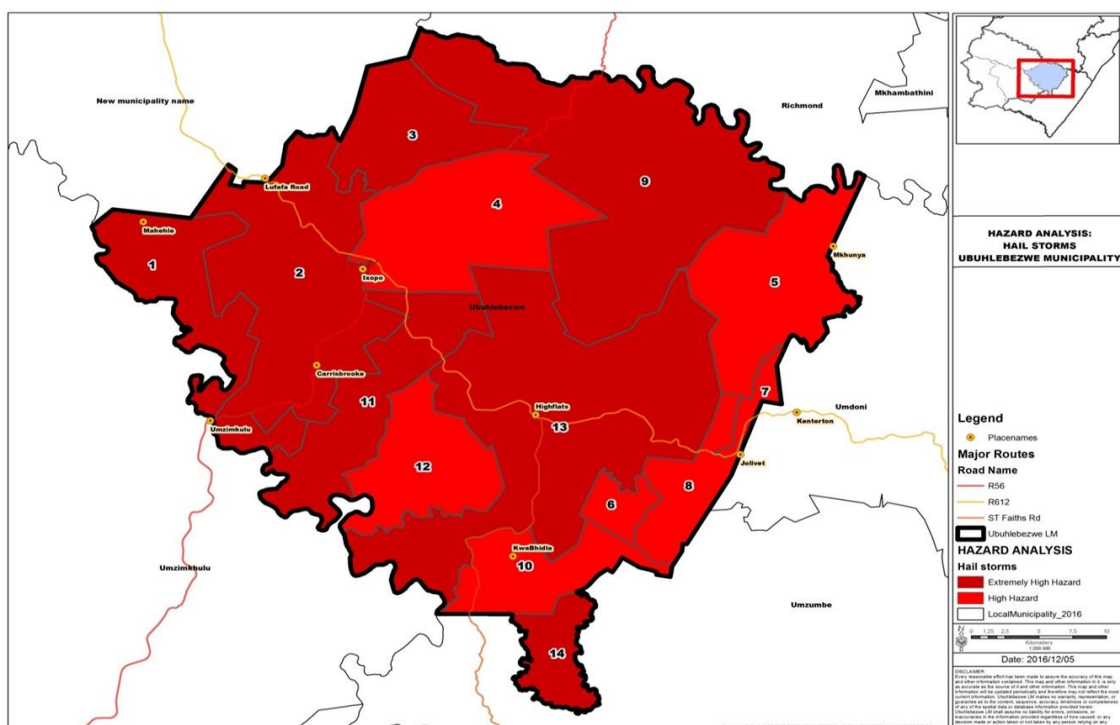


Figure 23: Flood Hazard



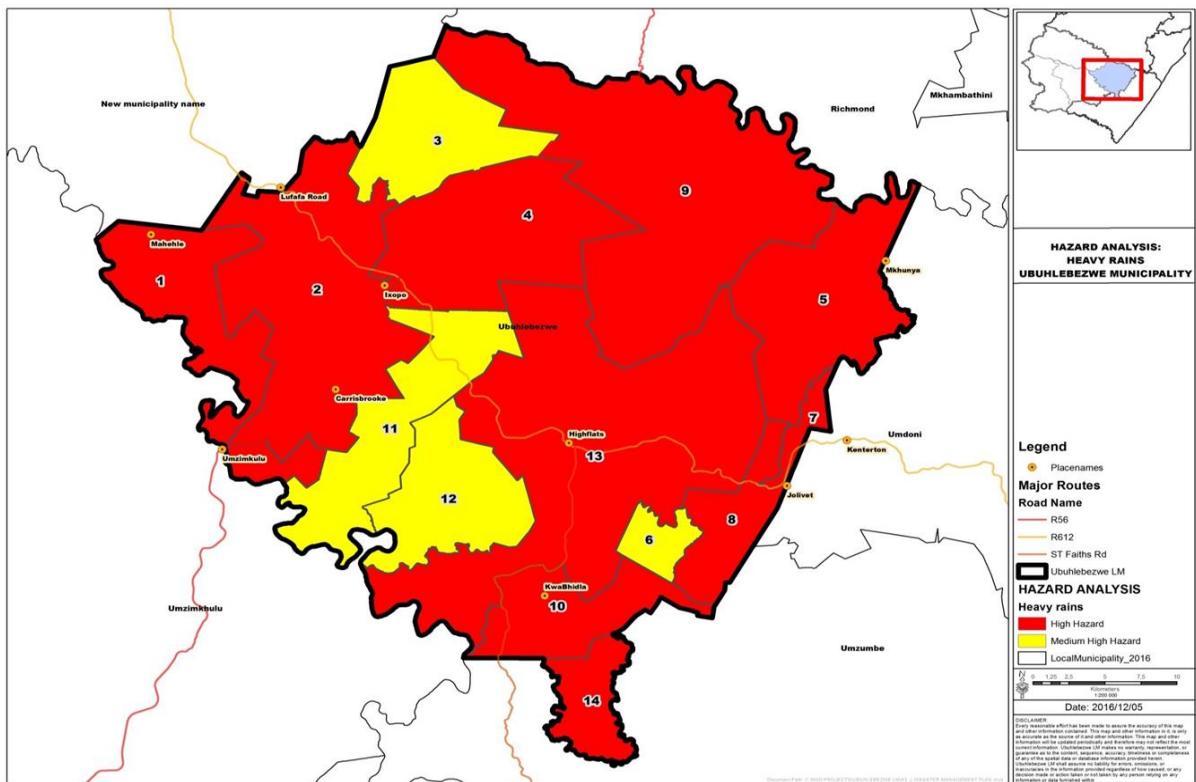


Figure 25: Heavy Rain Hazard

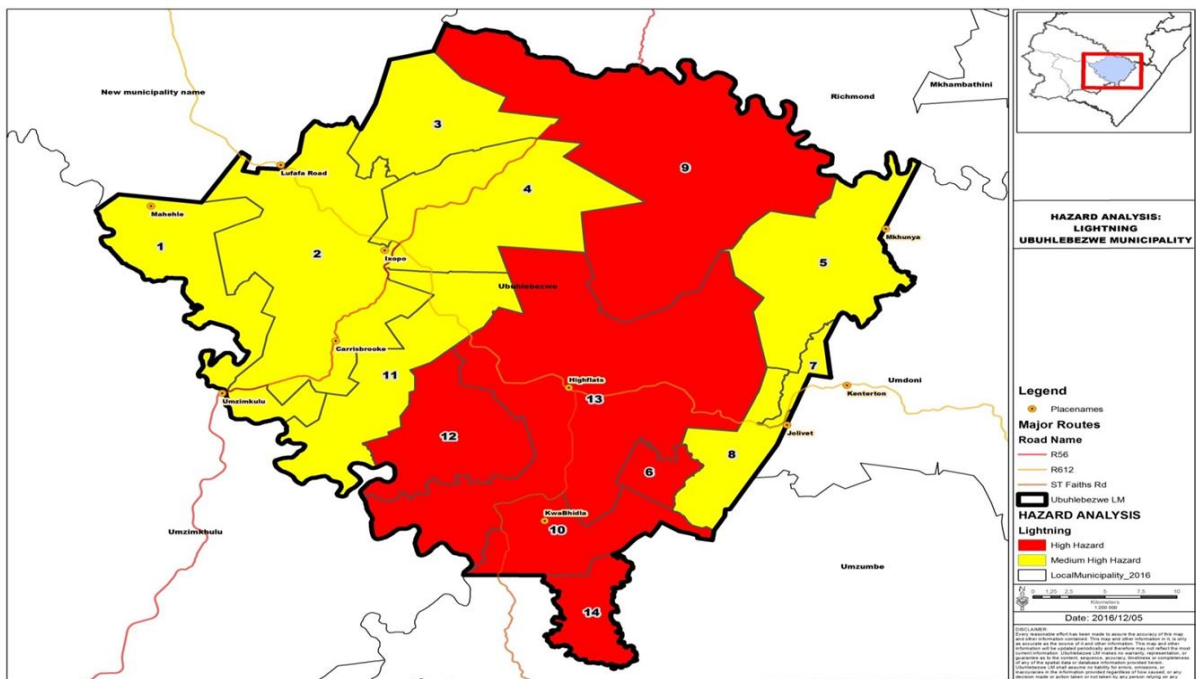


Figure 26: Lightning Hazard

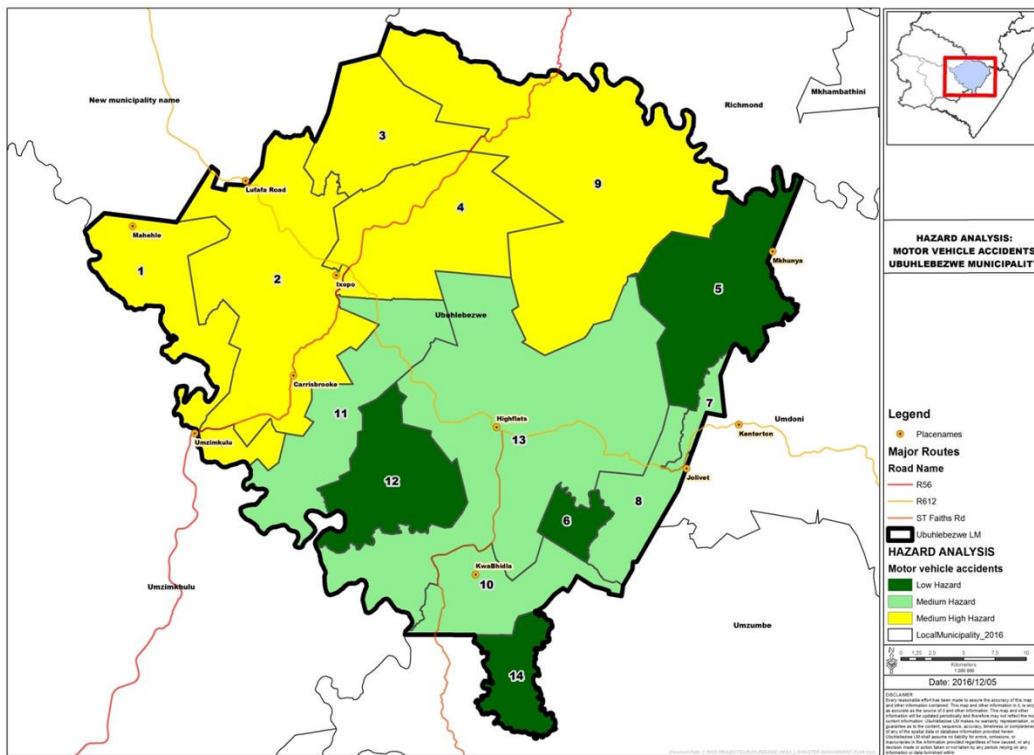


Figure 27: Motor Vehicle Hazard

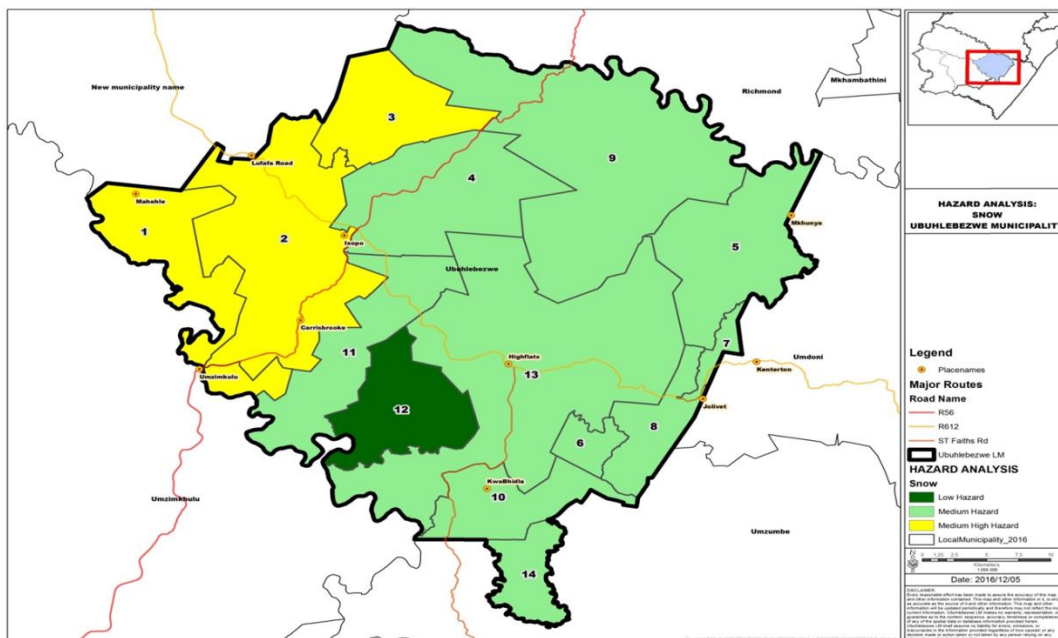


Figure 28: Snow Hazard

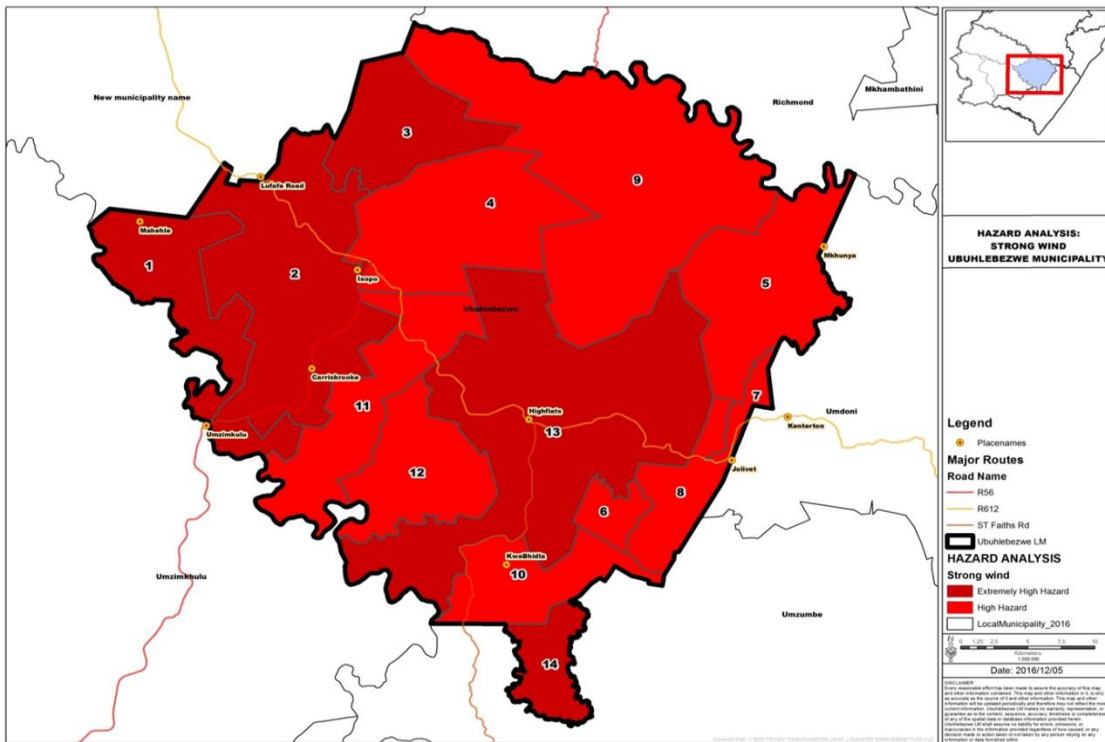


Figure 29: Strong Wind Hazard

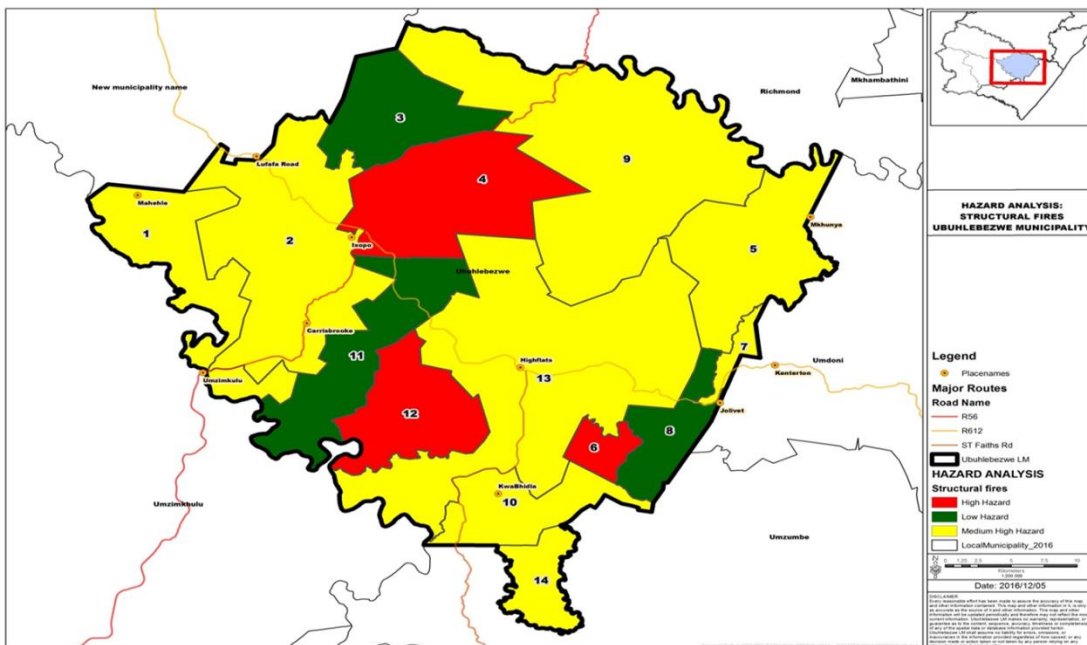


Figure 30: Structural Fire Hazard

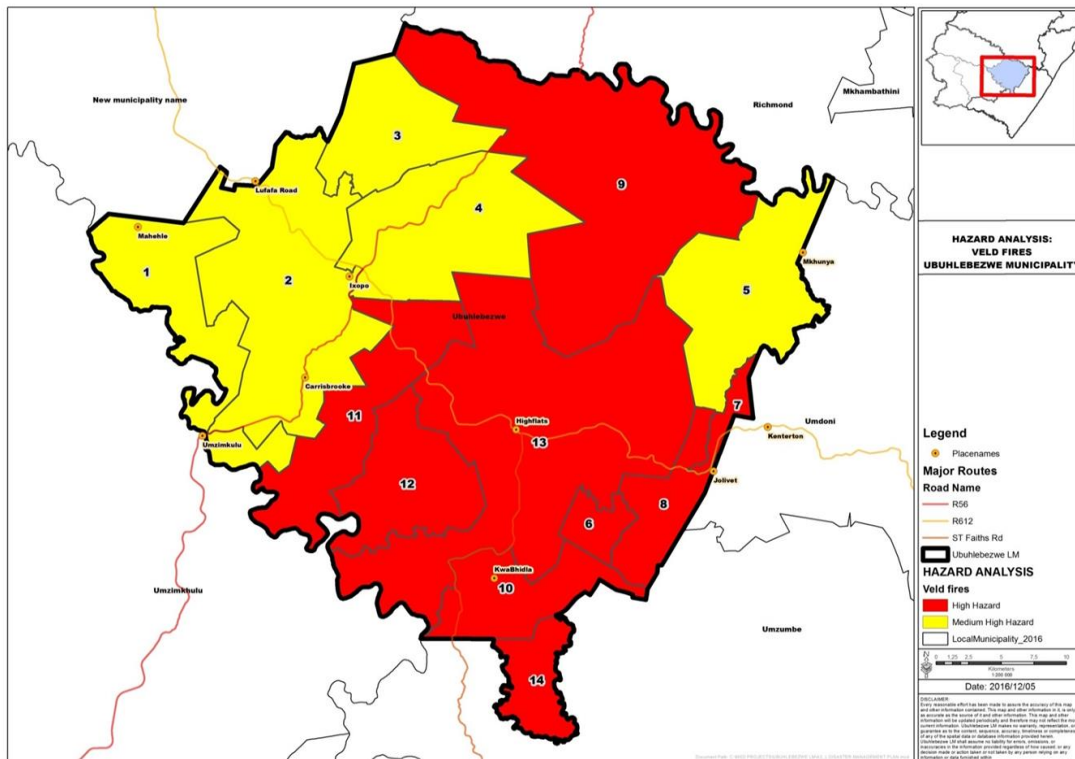


Figure 31: Veld Fire hazard

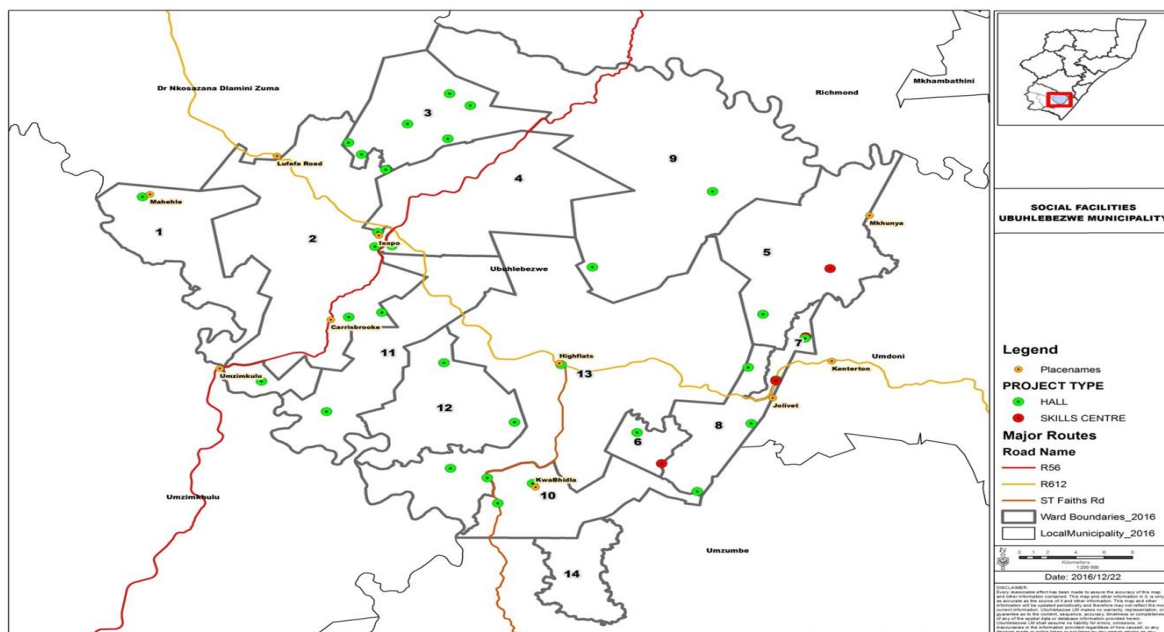


Figure 32: Social Facilities (Halls and Skills Centre)

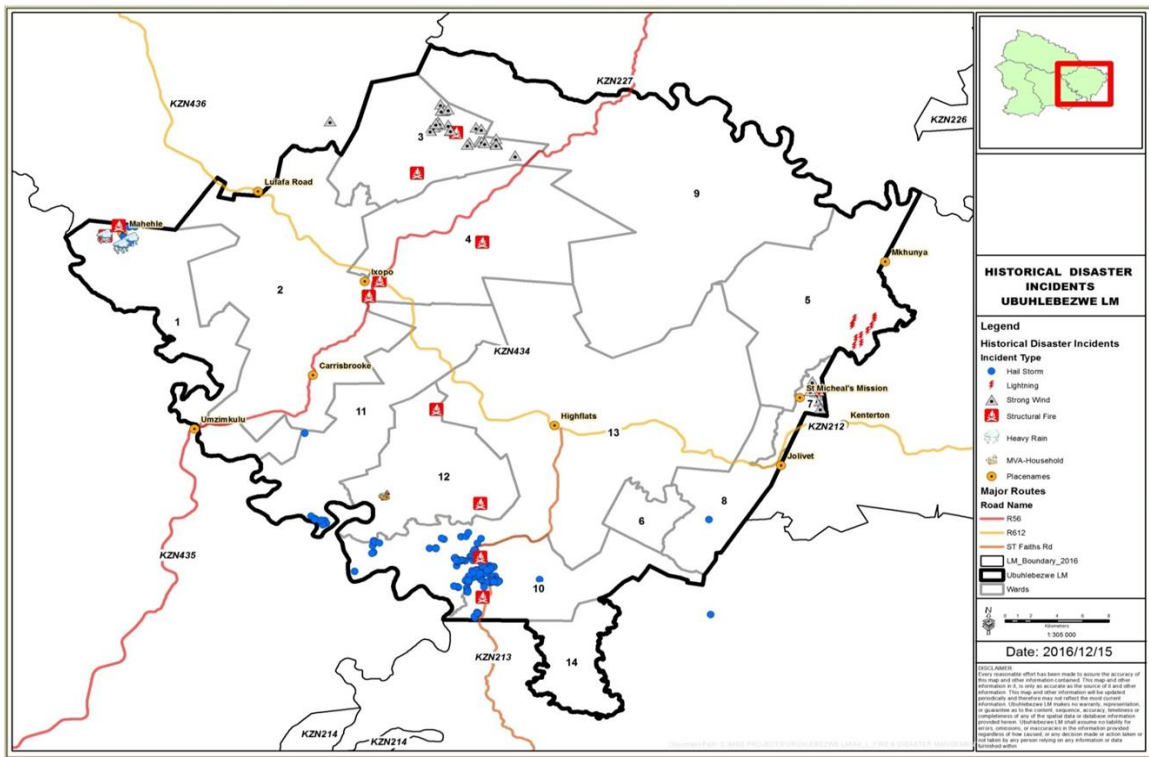


Figure 33: Disaster Incident Mapping (Historical Data)

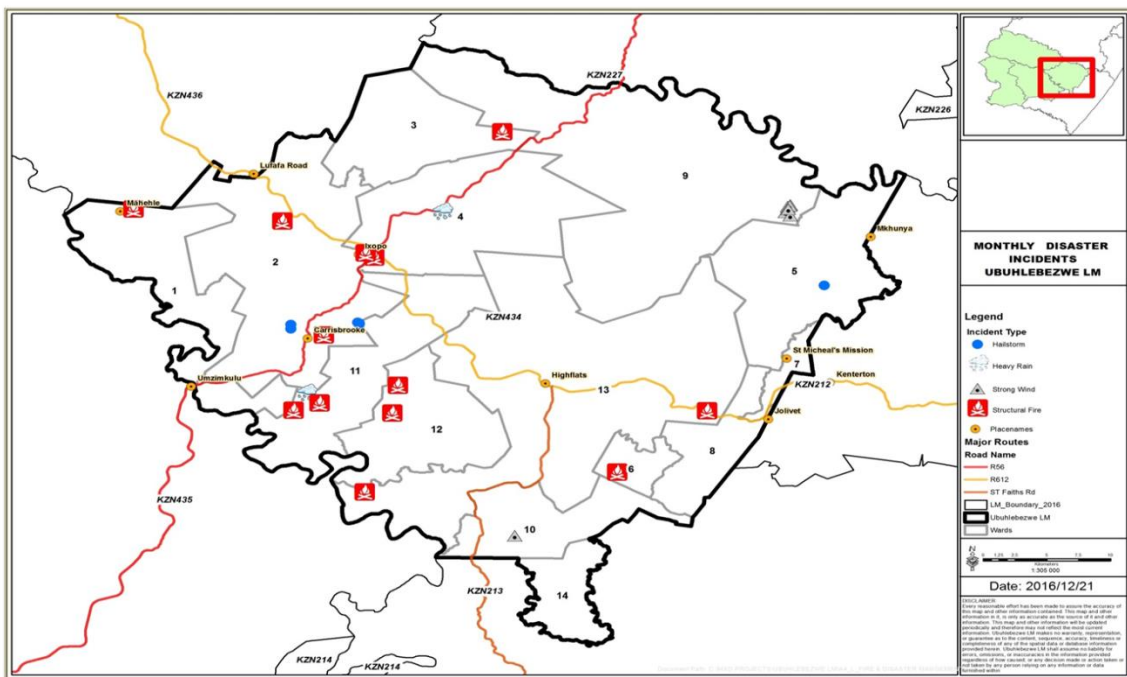


Figure 34: Disaster Incident Mapping (Historical Data)

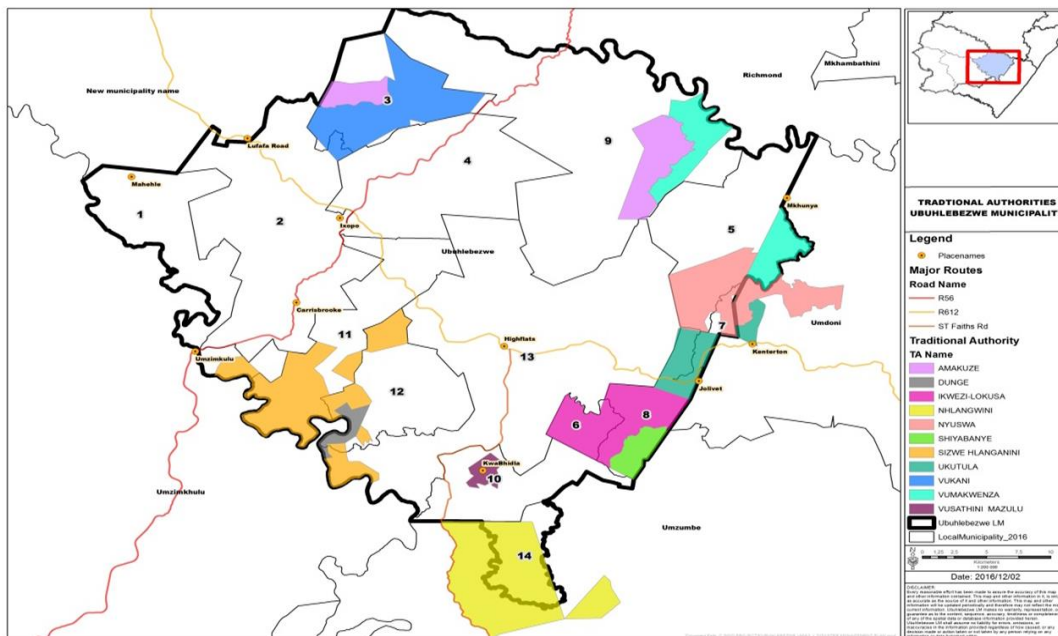


Figure 35: Map showing location of traditional authorities

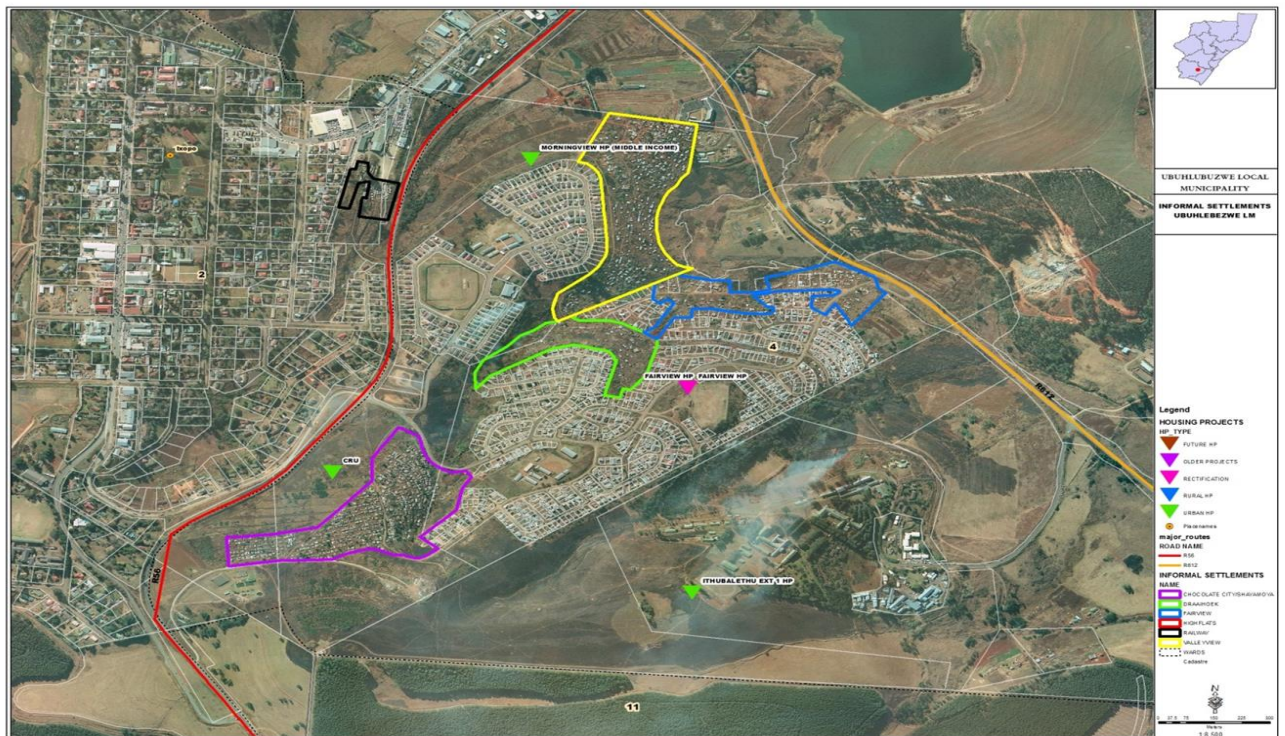
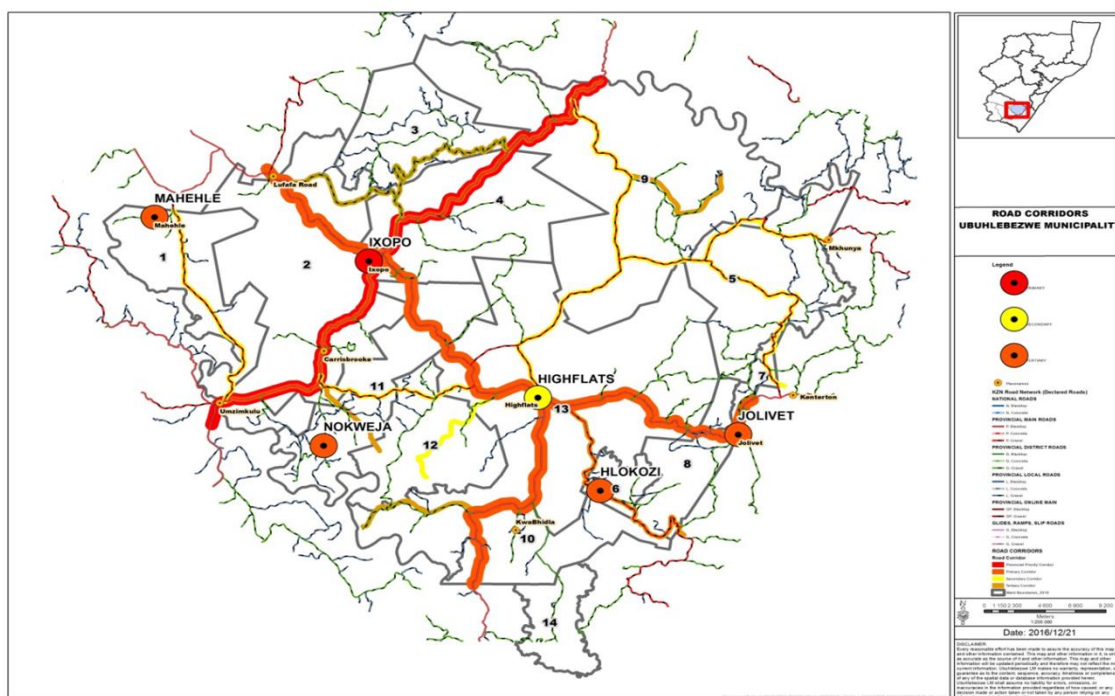


Figure 36: Map of settlements pattern at Ixopo Town and surroundings



Figure 37: Map showing current and future developments in High-flats



38: Map of uBuhlebezwe Road Corridor

Figure

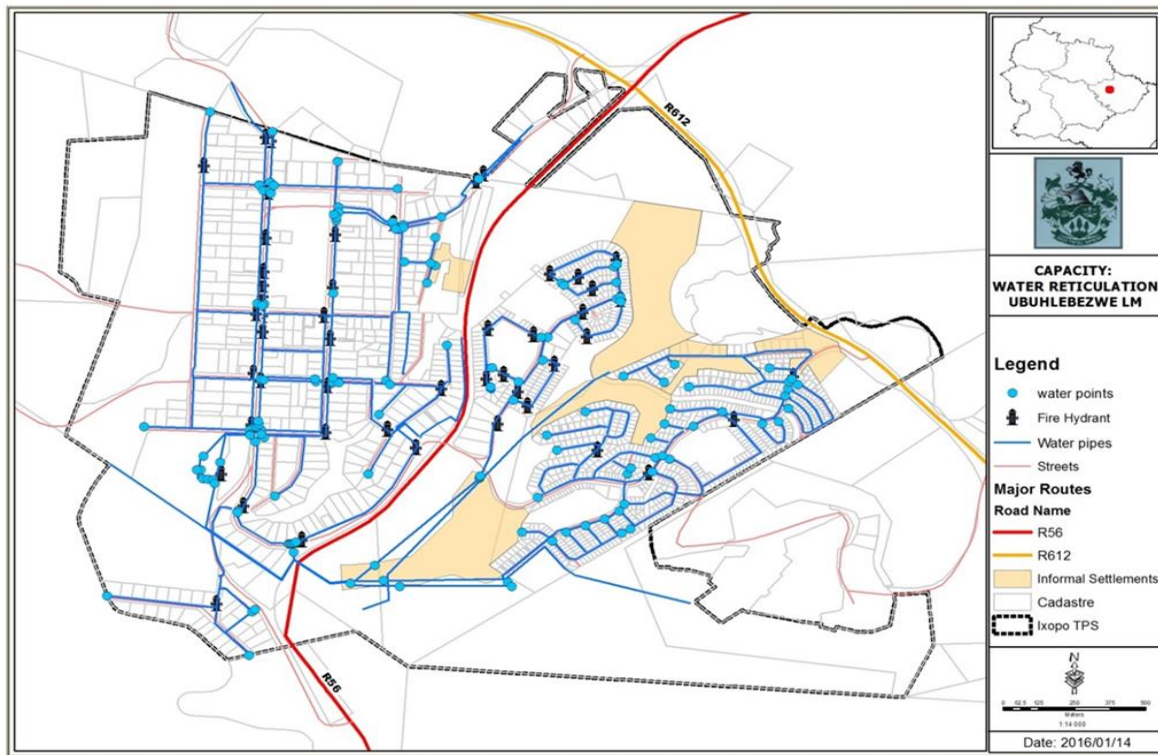


Figure 39: Map showing Water Reticulation in Ixopo

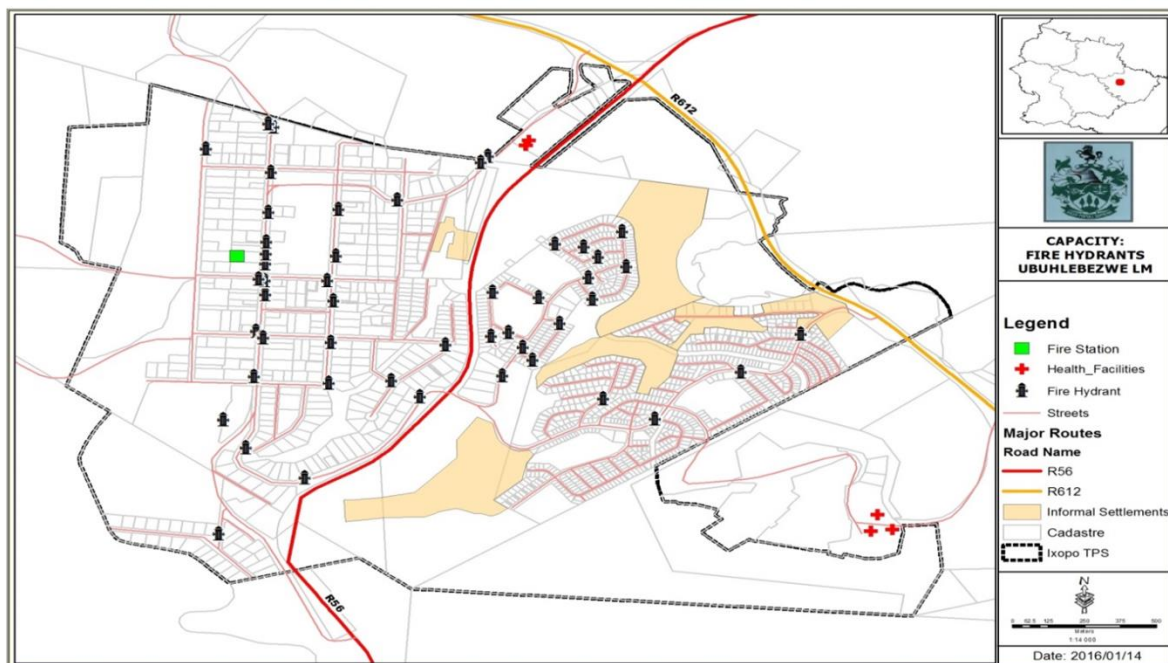


Figure 40: Map showing fire hydrants in Ixopo

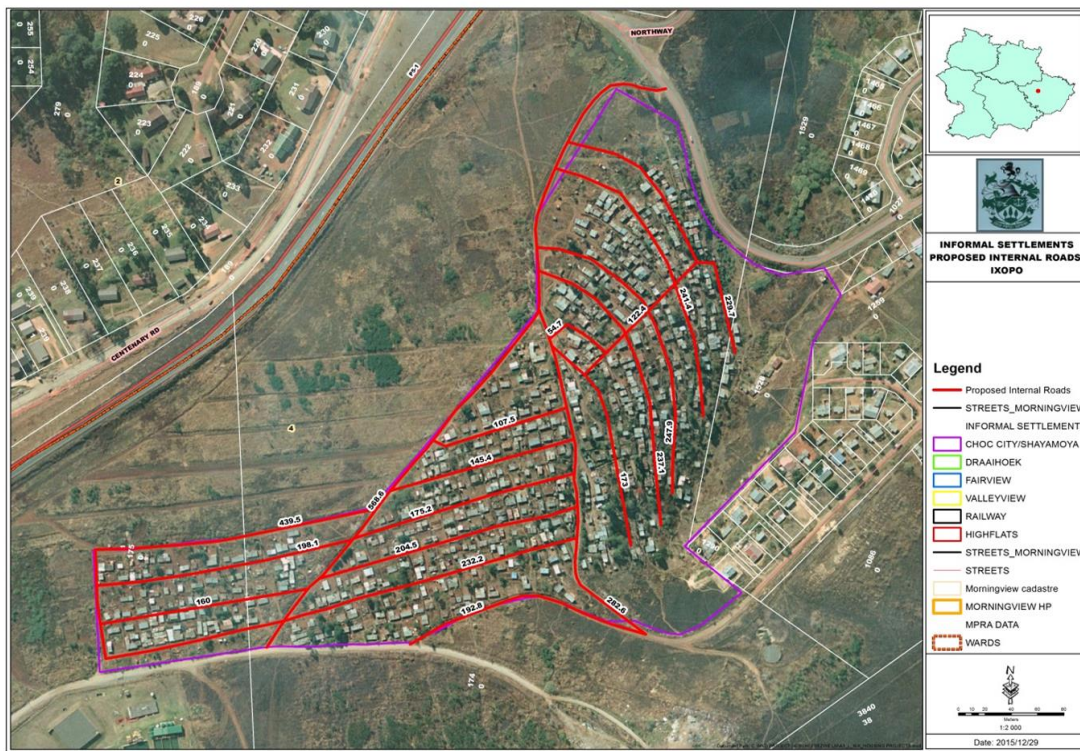


Figure 41: Chocolate City – Ideal Road Access



42: Informal Settlements below Morningside

Figure



Figure 43: Informal Settlements in Fairview

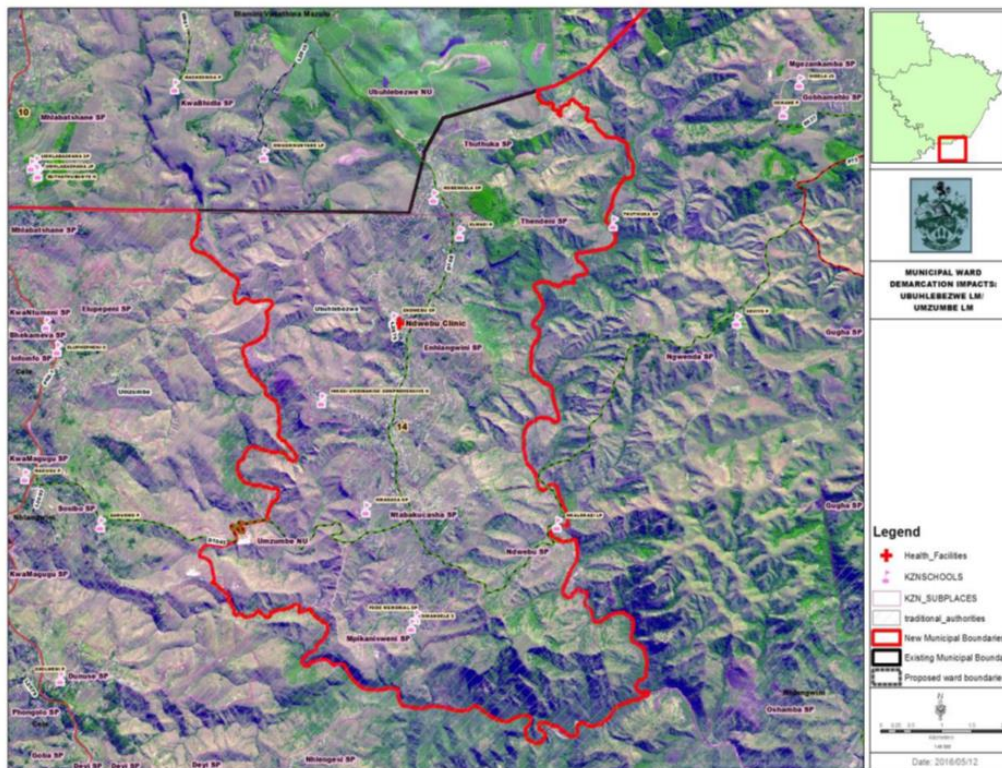


Figure 44: Aerial Map of the portion acquired from Umzumbe LM

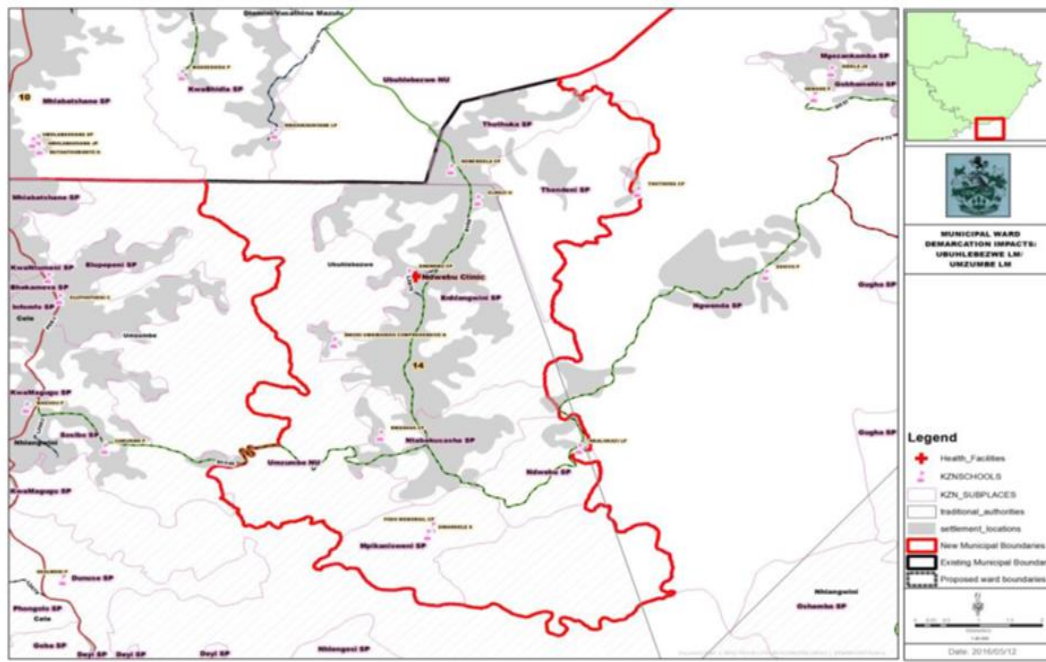


Figure 45: Topographical Map of the portion acquired from Umzumbe LM

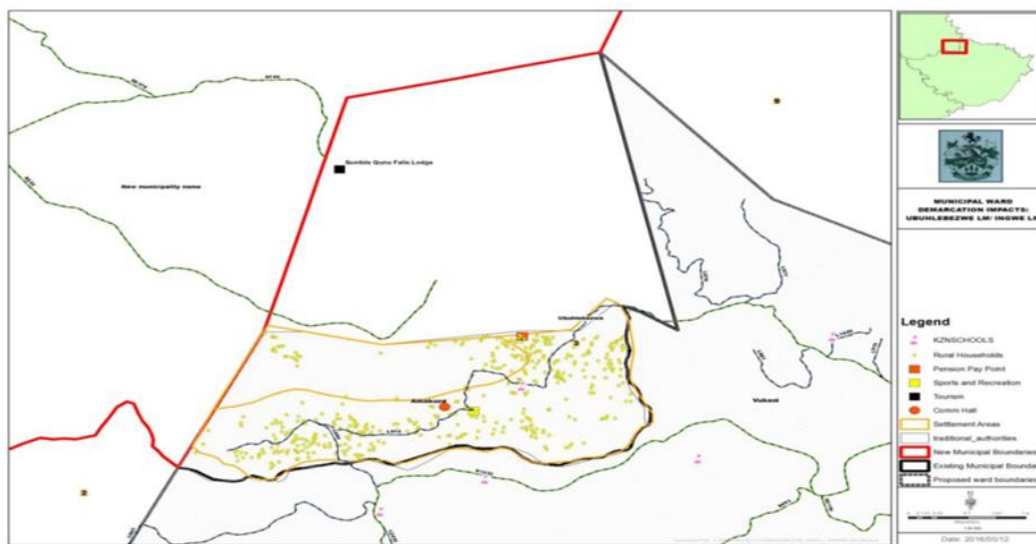


Figure 46: Topographical Map of the portion acquired from NDZ LM

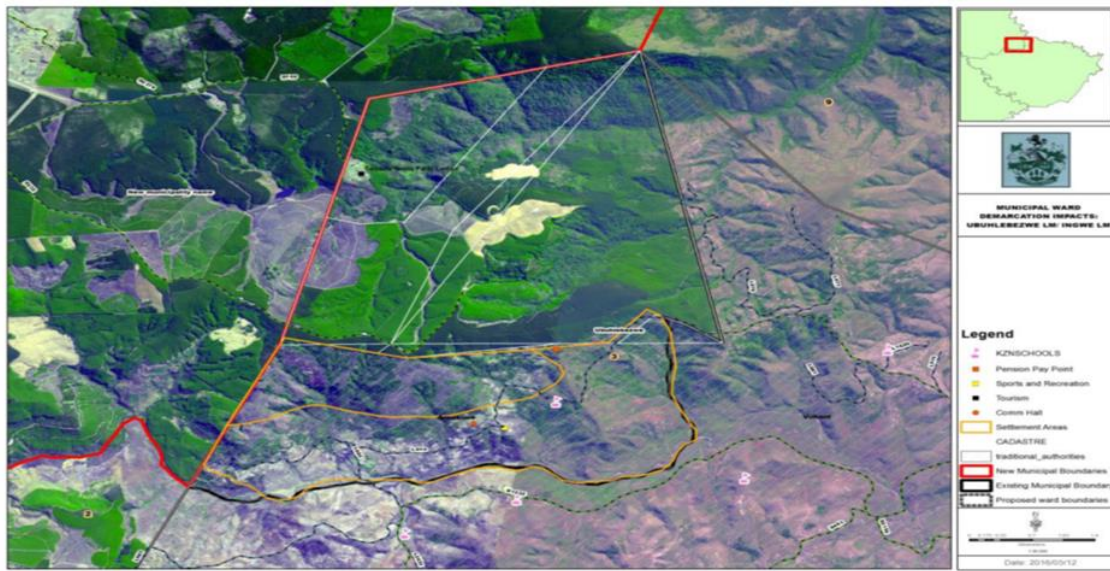


Figure 47: Aerial Map of the portion acquired from NDZ LM

9. RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES

PROJECTS	QUANTITY
Fire safety inspections	180
Integrated awareness campaigns	4
Awareness campaigns at schools	209
Fire Hydrants Inspections	240
Knapsack Tanks	15
Fire Beaters	100
Emergency Simulations	4



Figure 48: Integrated awareness campaign



Figure 49: Schools awareness campaigns



Figure 50: Fire safety inspection



Figure 51: Fire hydrant test