

UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY

2018/2019 - ANNUAL REPORT

The Municipal Manager Mr GM Sineke web: www.ubuhlebezwe.org.za

VOLUME I

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CHAPTER 1 - MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MAYOR'S FOREWORD



The year under review 2018/2019, has been a year of reckoning for Ubuhlebezwe. It has been a year for us to account for our actions in as far as service delivery is concerned. In this year, we were greatly challenged by our communities to fulfill our promises and obligations to them, and for the most part, I can assuredly say, we were able to deliver.

The one point of disconnect that occurs between us as the Municipality and our communities, is time, the 'When'. Whilst we have our plans, schedules and budgets to work with, there is sometimes a sense of impatience from the communities about when things will get done, which then results in community unrest in the form of protests. We too have not been immune to community protests, however, it is my report that according to our plans and our finances, we are right on schedule with service delivery.

In 2018/19, we prioritised our capital projects according to our core competencies as a local municipality; Construction of Roads, Halls and Sportsfields, whilst working hand in hand with the Department of Energy and Eskom on Electrification projects and the Department of Human Settlements on Housing Projects. I must highlight that we experienced challenges with starting our projects for this financial year because some of our internal processes were interrupted by outside forces. When we did eventually continue, we were inadvertently delayed and some of our projects were not completed on time. The projects that were prioritised and implemented in 2018/19 are outlined in detail within this Annual Report.

I once again express my sincere gratitude to all Councillors, officials, and the residents of Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality for another year of commitment, hard work and co-operation. This enables the institution to excel and withstand all the challenges it faces. May God Bless you all.

Cllr. ZD Nxumalo Mayor

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD



This 2018/19 Annual Report of UBuhlebezwe Municipality, reflects our service delivery achievements, non-achievement and challenges experienced during the financial year. The report is presented in recognition of our obligation to be an accountable and transparent organization. Such annual reporting on performance is required from all municipalities in terms of various pieces of legislation, from the Constitution of

the Republic of South Africa, Section 46 of the Local Government: Municipal System Act No. 32 of 2000 and Section 121 and 127(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003.

We began the year 2018/19 with a full complement of Directors, however, as the year progressed we had two vacancies for the positions of Chief Financial Officer and Director Corporate services. We have been able to successfully ensure continuity with the fully capable staff available within these Departments and we are currently engaged in recruitment processes towards the filling of these positions.

The conclusion of the 2017/18 audit processes resulted in the Municipality receiving a qualified audit opinion from the Auditor General, following a succession of Unqualified reports in the previous years. This opinion has made us sit up and identify the areas where gaps have been created over the years, perhaps due to complacency on our part and as such, in 2018/19, we went in with our gloves on and our guards up.

Notwithstanding the audit opinion, we have still been able to deliver services to our communities and in a manner that we deem satisfactory. We are compliant with all legislation relevant to local government, however we are now even more aware that our work is never fully done.

I once again thank our Council for always creating a conducive environment for the Administration to carry out its duties.

GM Sineke – Municipal Manager

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 & ABBREVIATIONS:

AFS	Annual Financial Statements						
AG	Auditor -General						
CIP	Consolidated Infrastructure Plan						
COGTA	Corporative 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						

MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 UBuhlebezwe Municipality (KZ434) is classified as a Category 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 and our neighbouring local 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 current perform Ye	ly	Capacit perform function Yes	the	Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
Amusement facilities	-	Х	-	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

Functions	currently		perform	Capacity to Levels of capacity perform the function		Alternative measures in place(function not performed	Municipal Action
	Ye	N	Yes	N		or no capacity	
	S	0		0			
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

Functions	Function currently performed		currently		Capacit perform function	the	Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed	Municipal Action
	Ye	N	Yes	N		or no capacity			
	S	0		0					
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 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		

Functions	rections Function currently performed		Capacity to perform the function			Alternative measures in place(function not performed	Municipal Action
	Ye	N	Yes	N		or no capacity	
	S	0		0			
							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	-	х	-	Performed internally. Limited Financial and human resources to	-	Maintenance of storm water facilities are done internally.

Functions	unctions Function currently performed		Capacity to perform the function			Alternative measures in place(function not performed	Municipal Action
	Ye N		Yes N			or no capacity	
	S	0		0			
					perform this function fully.		
11. Trading Regulations	X	-	X		Municipal Bylaws are enforced with limited resources	-	The municipality reviewed Bylaws and training of Peace Officers
12. Billboard and display of advertisement in public places	X	-	Х	-	Municipal Bylaws are enforced	-	Signage Bylaws and strengthen law enforcement
13. Cemeteries ,funeral	X	-	х	-	-	-	Maintenance and allocation of graves.

Functions	Function currently performed Ye N		Capacity to perform the function Yes N		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
	S	0		0			
parlour and crematoria							
14. Cleansing	X	-	X	-	-	-	Daily to day activity
15. Control Public nuisance	X	-	Х	-	-	-	By-laws are in place and enforced
16. Fencing and fences	X	-	X	-	-	-	No action required
17. Licensing of dog	X	-	Х	-	Limited capacity	-	By-laws in place and enforced
18. Licensing and control undertakings that sell food to the public	-	х	-	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

Functions	Functio current perform Ye s	ly	Capacit perform function Yes	n the	Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
							that formal shops also get licenced
19. Local amenities	X	-	х	-	-	-	Ixopo Town Regeneration to address the lack of amenities within the municipal area.
20. Local Sports facilities	X	-	Х	-			Continuously maintain community sports field within the municipality
21. Markets	-	Х	-	X	-	-	The municipality deals with the markets

Func	Functions		Function currently performed Ye N s o		Capacit perform function Yes	the	Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
									through the informal traders policy
22.	Parks ation	and	X	-	X	-	-	-	Continuously Maintain and beautify parks and gardens
23. ferrie	Pontoons	and	-	Х	-	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

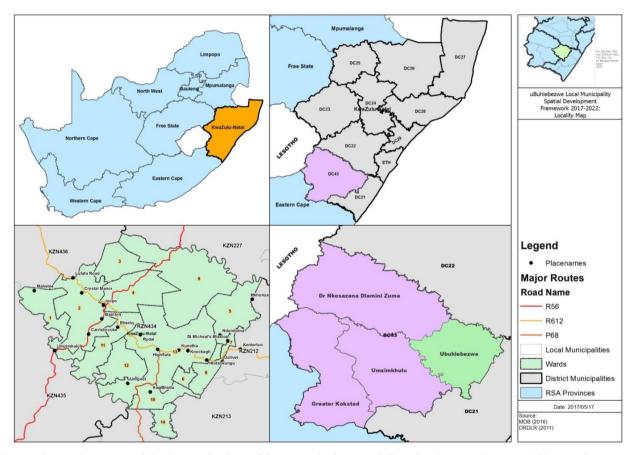
Functions	runctions Function currently performed Ye N s o		Capacity to perform the function Yes N o		Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
							animals around the municipal area
25. Municipal Roads	X	-	x	X	This function is performed 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	-	Х	-	X	-	-	No action required
28. Noise pollution	-	х	-	X	By-laws in place	-	Bylaws enforced by community safety unit

Functions	Function currently perform Ye s	ly	Capacity perform function Yes	the	Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
29. Public places 30 Refuse Removal and Solid Waste Disposal	X	-	-	X	Functioned performed to a limited extent due to financial constraints 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	-	Х	-	Limited number of Peace Officers	-	The municipality to train more Peace Officers

Functions	Functio current perform Ye s	ly	Capacit perform function Yes	the	Levels of capacity	Alternative measures in place(function not performed or no capacity	Municipal Action
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	-	Х	1	-	-	-

AN OVERVIEW

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality (ULM) is one of the five 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 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 Drakensberg; 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 redermacation 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 is14.6% 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 in 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).

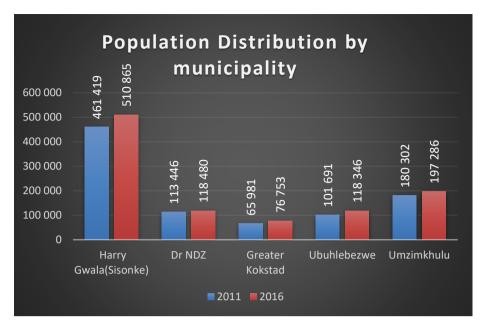
Children between the ages of 0-14 contribute a portion of 40, 4% towards the total population of uBuhlebezwe. Elderly people from 65+ within the existing population contribute 6.8%. The observable dependence ration of people between people living below 15 years of age and those having 64+ is 89.39%. This percentage is too high and contributes to uncontrollable levels of poverty. In actual facts it will become difficult for the municipality to cater for the provisions of pensioners, proving social security systems to people in need as well as the non-working population.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS

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 redermacation 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 101 690; but after factoring in the redemarcation it is 118 346.

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

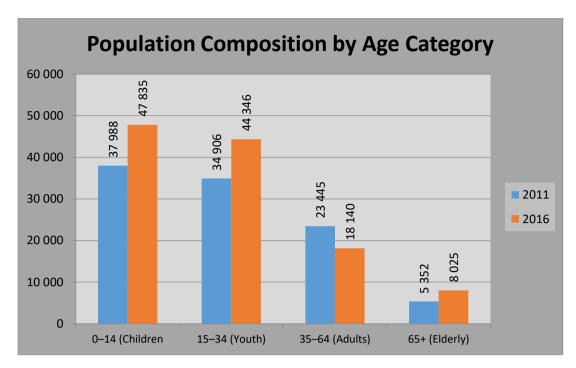
The table below depicts the population distribution by gender for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality for 2011 and 2016. There is a 1% increase in the percentage of males from 2011 to 2016; inversely the females declined by 1% over the same period.

	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).



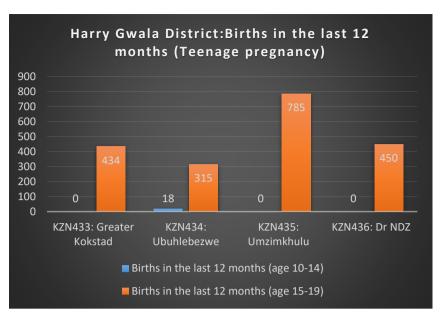
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

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 by 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 have 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.

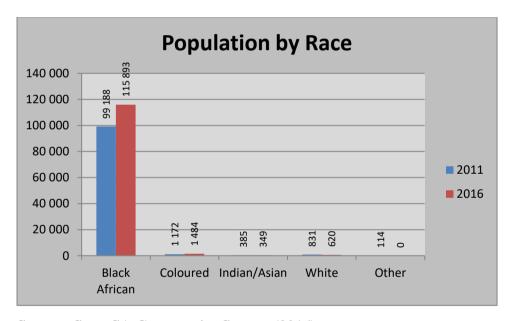
The IMR stands at 19, 4 i.e. 19, 4 infant deaths per thousand births.

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.

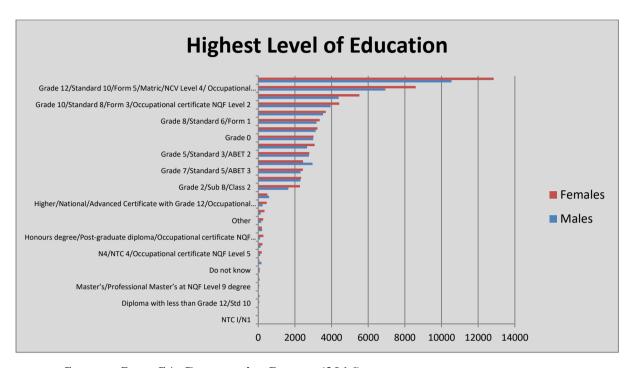


Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

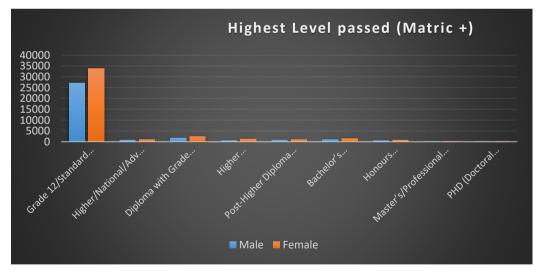
Educational status

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)



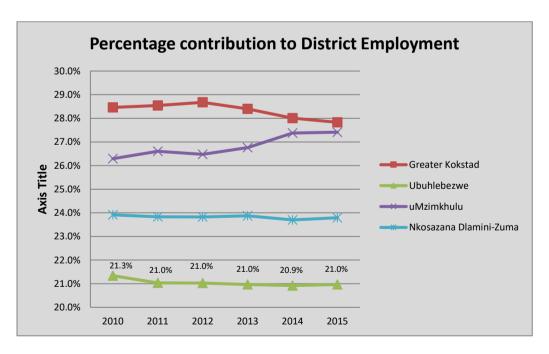
Source: Stats SA Community Survey (2016)

Employment status

The table below depicts the total number of employment from 2010 to 2015. The table shows a steady in 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).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
				101	107	112
Harry Gwala	94 749	93 351	96 088	051	537	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

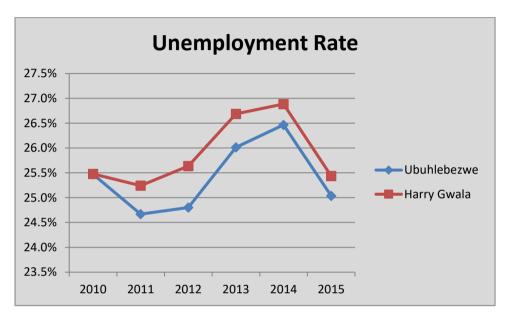
Total Employment per Municipality. Quantec (2015)



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 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 staff due to location and the development of the town. Funds are so limited that the municipality is unable to address backlog in terms of CIP. We are experiencing difficulty in attracting economic and investment opportunities to the urban area due to aging and inadequate infrastructure. The municipality is also provides public facilities and there is much of vandalism from the communities that we are trying to develop. The municipality wants to extend the town of Ixopo but there is a challenge of land availability, since the land is privately owned. We are slowly making moves to buy land around town for development.

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.
- 3. Creating a culture of systematic reporting in undertaking performance assessments for Departmental Heads and Managers every quarter,
- 4. Reviewing its organizational structure to address gaps within departments as a means of ensuring effectiveness of departments 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	
	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process		
	plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should		
1	confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and		
	monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at	July	
	the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period.		
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		
4	municipality		
5	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report		
	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated	August	
6	annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor	S	
	General.		
	Submit draft Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-		
7	General		
0	Auditor General assesses draft Annual Report including		
8	consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September - October	
	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's		
9	comments	Name bar barahan	
10	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	November - December	
	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to		
11	Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report		
	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is	January	
12	invited		
13	Council adopts Oversight report		
14	Oversight report is made public	March	
15	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils		

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

Ubuhlebezwe has been able to maintain a strong relationship between Administration and Council, this has contributed greatly to the stability of the institution and has yielded positive result. 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 STRUCTURE:







Cllr EB Ngubo – Deputy Mayor



Cllr CZ Mngonyama - Speaker



Cllr ET Shoba - EXCO Member



Cllr CN Ntabeni – EXCO Member



Cllr GJ Ngcongo – 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 follows:

POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

The Council (chaired 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.

Additional 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 public representatives with affiliated parties such as the ANC, IFP, EFF and DA; with the majority being that of the ANC.

POLITICAL DECISION TAKING

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 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.

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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.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT:







Mrs SM Ndebele - Dir Infrastructure & Planning



Mrs NC Mohau – Dir Social Development

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 (4) 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 as and when convened by the District.

PORTOLIO	CHAIRPERSON	MUNICIPALITY THE CHAIRPERSON IS COMING FROM
Social Development, Youth and Special Programmes	Mr GM Sineke	Ubuhlebezwe Municipality
Planning	Mr. L Mapholoba	Greater Kokstad Municipality
Finance and Economic Development	Mr NC Vezi	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma 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

Functionality of Ward Committees

Ward Committees are being monitored every quarter through a revised approach. Functionality of ward committee is assessed as per the 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

Assessment	No. of	No. of	Functional	Non -	No. of non-
period	Wards	Functional	wards	Functional	functional
		Ward		Wards	Wards
Jul. – Sept. 2018	14	14	All 14 Wards	0	0
Oct. – Dec. 2018	14	10	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7,	3, 9, 12,	4
			8, 10, 11, 1 &	&13	
			14		
Jan. – Mar. 2019	14	12	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	10 &11	2
			7, 8, 9, 12, 13,		
			14		
Apr. – Jun. 2019	14	13	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7,	10	1
			8, 9, 11, 12,		
			13 & 14		

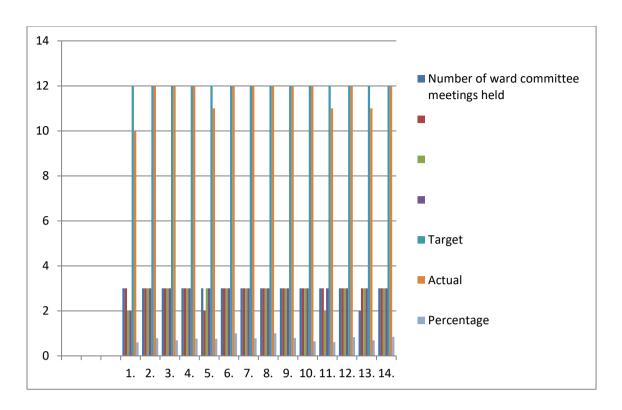
Number of Ward Committee Meetings Held

Ward based and centralized Ward committee meetings are convened as per an adopted schedule of meetings. Concurrently the Ubuhlebezwe Policy on Ward Committee Election and Operation is implemented. With regards to ward committee meeting procedures it stipulates that:

(1) (b) Ward committee meetings are convened and chaired by the Ward Councillor. (c) Ward councillor may delegate in writing the chairing of a meeting in his/her absence to a member of the ward committee.

Ward No.	Number of	ward commi	ittee meeting	Target	Actual	Percentage	
	per quarter	•					
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4			
1.	3	3	2	2	12	10	60%
2.	3	3	3	3	12	12	78%
3.	3	3	3	3	12	12	69%
4.	3	3	3	3	12	12	77%
5.	3	2	3	3	12	11	76%
6.	3	3	3	3	12	12	100%
7.	3	3	3	3	12	12	78%
8.	3	3	3	3	12	12	100%
9.	3	3	3	3	12	12	80%
10.	3	3	3	3	12	12	65%
11.	3	3	2	3	12	11	61%
12.	3	3	3	3	12	12	83%
13.	2	3	3	3	12	11	69%
14.	3	3	3	3	12	12	85%

Below is the bar chart that depicts number of ward committee meetings her held per quarter for the final year 2018/2019:



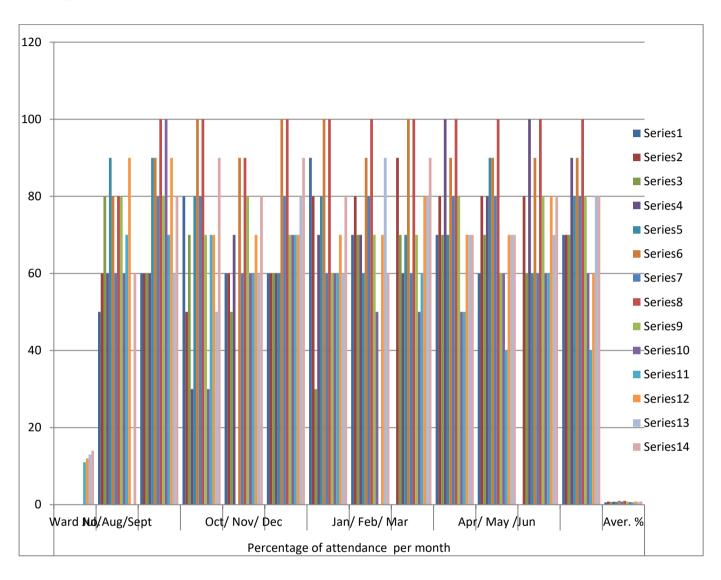
Percentage of attendance:

Ward Committees as an official specialized participatory structure attends monthly meetings to discuss issues that affect communities to come up with possible solutions. Ubuhlebezwe Municipality pays of Out-of Pocket Expenses to its members subject to submission of the following portfolio of evidence:

- Monthly submission of minutes
- Monthly submission of signed attendance register
- Monthly submission of sectorial reports

Ward				Per	centage	e of atte	endanc	e per n	nonth				Aver. %
No.	Ju	l/Aug/\$ 2018	Sept	Oct	t/ Nov/	Dec	Jan	/ Feb/ 1 2019	Mar	Apı	:/ May / 2019	/Jun	
1.	50	60	80	60	60	90	70	-	70	60	-	70	60%
2.	60	60	50	60	60	80	80	90	80	80	80	70	78%
3.	80	60	70	50	60	30	70	70	70	70	60	70	69%
4.	60	60	30	70	60	70	70	60	100	80	100	90	77%
5.	90	90	80	-	60	80	60	70	70	90	60	80	76%
6.	80	90	100	90	100	100	90	100	90	90	90	90	100%
7.	60	80	80	60	80	60	80	60	80	80	60	80	78%
8.	80	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%
9.	80	80	70	80	70	60	70	70	80	60	80	80	80%
10.	60	100	30	60	70	60	50	50	50	60	60	60	65%
11	70	70	70	60	70	60	-	60	50	40	60	40	61%
12	90	90	70	70	70	70	70	80	70	70	80	60	83%
13	-	60	50	60	80	60	90	80	70	70	70	80	69%
14	60	80	90	80	90	80	60	90	70	70	80	80	85%

Below is the bar chart that depicts percentage of attendance per month for the final year 2018/2019:



Number of Ward Reports Submitted to the Municipality

Recommendations made by the ward committee to be formalized in a form of a ward report. A ward report translated the implementation of a Ward Operational Plan by ward Councillors in their respective wards. It gives a clear indication of the following:

- ward committee meetings convened and attended by members,
- Community report back meetings held, participation by members and issues discussed,
- War rooms held in wards, participation by members and issues discussed,
- Ward projects, role played by members and projects status

Number of wards	Num	ber of ward per qu	Target	Actual		
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
14	14	11	14	14	56	53

Ubuhlebezwe Ward Committee Award Ceremony 2018/2019

The Concept of Ward Committee/War room Awards Ceremony unfolded on the 5th of December 2018 at the Peace initiative Hall. As per an adopted Ubuhlebezwe Ward Operational Plan which clearly recommends that ward committee must receive recognition for going an extra mile in their respective portfolios. The notion for the collaboration of this ceremonial occasion is to showcase the functionality of these structures at ward level and furthermore as token of encouragement wherein excellent performance is recognised.

The Provincial Cogta Public Participation Unit makes provisions for an approach and guidelines to improve sustain and monitor ward committee functionality through specific indicators.

Categories for the Ward Committee Awards

Functionality Achievement Award

100% Attendance Achiever Award (Ward level)

100% Reporting Achiever Award (Ward level)

Best Performing member per ward (14 members)

Best performing sector (No. 1, 2 and 3)

Most Improved ward

Best performing Ward Support Clerk (No.1, No. 2, and No. 3)

Best performing ward committee (Overall)

Categories of War Room Awards

Best Performing Department (War Room per Ward)

Best Innovative War Room

Best Performing Department (overall)

Best Performing War Room

Alignment with Strategic Plan

Ward Committee/Warroom Awards Ceremony is aligned with IDP Strategic Objectives which promotes Good Governance and accountability to the citizens of Ubuhlebezwe. Ward committees are motivated to effectively support Ward Councillors and to serve the community by providing feedback on issues raised.

Stakeholder's Involved

- The Provincial Gogta Public Participation Unit
- Office of the Premier
- LTT Stakeholders





Community Works Programme (CWP)

Community Works Programme is poverty alleviation programme initiated by National Department of Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs. Ubuhlebezwe as one of sites of the programme consists of 14 wards with 1023 participant. The municipality is in partnership with the following parastatals:

- Icembe Foundation as an implementing agent
- Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs (EDTEA)
- Harry Gwala House of Traditional Leadership
- National Development Agency (NDA)
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Education
- Department of Health
- TREE and Smart Start
- COUNT

The split of participants per ward is as follows:

Ward 1 : 67 participants

Ward 2 : 85 Ward 3 : 85 : 59 Ward 4 Ward 5 : 78 Ward 6 : 98 Ward 7 : 62 Ward 8 : 73 Ward 9 : 67 Ward 10 : 75 Ward 11 : 92 Ward 12 : 81

Ward 13 : 33 Ward 14 : 43 Activities performed through the programme are as follows:

- Cleaning of schools and community halls
- Repairs to the school fence
- Cleaning of illegal damping
- Street cleaning
- Cleaning public places
- ECD
- Establishments of rubbish pits
- Cleaning of bush and overgrown area
- Repairing roads and pavements
- Community gardens
- HBC
- OVC's
- Repair to vulnerable homes

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:

Yes/No
Yes
Yes
Yes

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 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 competed 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 2019 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:

- 1. Failure to recover data and systems effectively in the event of disaster
- 2. Unavailability of land for cemeteries
- 3. Inability to account for municipal assets
- 4. Ineffective project management.

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 February 2019.

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.

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

WEBSITE

The municipality constantly strives to make information that is relevant, fresh, accurate and consistent 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 and can be accessed via www.ubuhlebezwe.gov.za

PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has never experienced major challenges regarding service delivery protests on services under its mandate. There have been community unrests with community demands ranging from Water, Electricity, Housing, these have been addressed with assistance from the relevant Provincial Departments and District Municipality. There is still a challenge of some areas not having services such as water and electricity and even though these may not be our competencies, we are constantly in engagements with the relevant structure on how we can eradicate all service delivery backlogs.

In the 2018/19 financial year, the Municipality has conducted a Community Survey through our Public Participation Unit, this has been done to clearly identify the arears where the community is greatly dissatisfied so that we may find ways to improve. We also want to rate ourselves, see where we are doing well and continue improving in those areas.

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

BASIC SERVICES

PLANNING 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 $\pm 8,994$ 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 which were adopted by the municipal council on the 23 of May 2019.

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 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, this has been done.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

PURPOSE

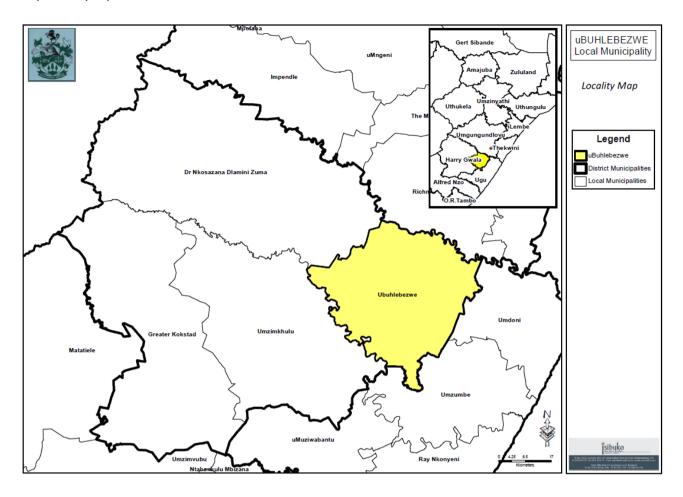
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the associated Bill of Rights establishes the right of all citizens of the Republic of South Africa to have access to adequate shelter. In response to this Constitutional imperative, the Government introduced the Housing Act, 1997 (Act No 107 of 1997) which requires each municipality, as part of its integrated development planning process, to take reasonable and necessary measures within the national and provincial policy towards the progressive realization of this right. This includes initiating, planning, coordinating, promoting and enabling appropriate housing development within its area of jurisdiction.

Ubuhlebezwe is located along the eastern boundary of the Harry Gwala District Municipality and borders onto the Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Richmond, Umzumbe and UMzimkhulu local municipalities. It covers an area of approximately 1604km² and has a total population of about 118 346 people (Community Survey 2016) spread throughout 14 wards. The municipal area includes twelve Traditional Councils, located along the periphery of the municipality.

Ubuhlebezwe has strong north-south 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. It is located in one of the prime agricultural regions within the Province and it is well known for high agricultural potential, particularly dairy farming, livestock faming, forestry and dryland crop production.

Ixopo is identified as the primary node and plays an important role in the region. This recognizes its strategic location and potential role in regional development, service delivery and governance. The town is developed with social, economic and physical infrastructure that benefit the entire municipal area and beyond. It is largely a rural town, which services the community, farmlands and expansive rural settlements.

Map 1: Locality Map



Human Settlements:

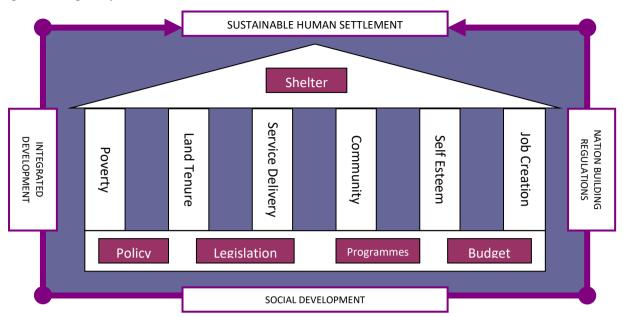
The 1976 Vancouver Declaration defined human settlement as:

the totality of the human community - whether city, town or village - with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it. The fabric of human settlements consists of physical elements and services to which these elements provide the material support.

The physical components comprise of the following (refer to Figure 1):

- Improving access to shelter (a house);
- delivery of basic services;
- upgrading of land tenure rights;
- improving access to social facilities and services;
- affirming the integrity and dignity of the beneficiaries;
- unlocking economic development potential; and
- improving amenity.

Figure 1: Housing Concept



Over the years, the concept of human settlements has been developed further into a strategic framework for overall socio-economic development. Human settlements are the spatial dimension as well as the physical expression of economic and social activity. The creation of sustainable human settlements is inevitably an objective for social development as it defines and conditions the relationship between where people live, play and work on the one hand and how this occurs within the confines of the natural environment.

It is one of the most visible and quantifiable indicators of the society's ability to meet one of its basic needs – shelter, and a pre-requisite for sustainable human development and economic growth. Future human settlement projects within Ubuhlebezwe Municipality should aim to achieve all of these development goals within the broader national housing delivery policy, and planning and service delivery program of the Municipality.

Role of the Municipality:

Since the introduction of the Housing Act, (Act No. 107 of 1997), the National government has introduced a comprehensive programme to address a range of housing needs in South Africa. The programme is outlined in the National Housing Code and the recently introduced Comprehensive Plan for the Creation of Sustainable Human Settlements (commonly known as Breaking New Ground). The National Housing Code (March 2000) sets out clearly the National Housing Policy of South Africa. It identifies the primary role of the municipality as taking all reasonable and necessary steps, within the framework of national and provincial legislation and

policy, to ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis.

This entails the following:

- Initiating, planning, facilitating and coordinating housing development. This can be undertaken by the municipality itself or by the appointment of implementing agents.
- Preparing a housing delivery strategy and setting up housing development goals.
- Setting aside, planning and managing land for housing.
- Creating a financially and socially viable environment for housing delivery.
- Facilitating the resolution of conflicts arising from housing delivery initiatives.
- Facilitating the provision of bulk services.
- Administering national housing programmes.
- Expropriating land for housing development.

The aim of this plan is to assist the municipality in fulfilling the abovementioned role assigned to it in terms of the National Housing Code.

Aims and Objectives of the Housing Sector Plan

The Human Settlement Sector Plan for Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is a five-year (2016 to 2020) strategic guide for the transformation of existing human settlements and development of new sustainable human settlements in line with the national human settlement development policy. Its primary aim is to move the human settlement development programme beyond the provision of basic shelter towards achieving the broader vision of sustainable human settlements and efficient spatial systems.

Its objectives are as follows:

- To reduce housing backlog in line with the national and provincial norms, standards and targets.
- To provide for the introduction of a variety of housing typologies and densities in appropriate locations in line with the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality SDF.
- To contribute towards spatial transformation and creation of an efficient settlement and spatial pattern.
- To facilitate rapid and cost-effective release of land for human settlement development purposes.

- To integrating human settlement projects with other development programmes within the context of the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Integrated Development Plan and the Harry Gwala District Integrated Development Plan.
- To build capacity for effective human settlement development.

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality will review the plan annually (as part of the IDP review process) to take into account changes in development trends, progress made in the implementation of the plan and emerging (new) human settlement needs in the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.

SCOPE OF THE HUMAN SETTLEMENT SECTOR PLAN

The following are to be addressed in the plan:

- Analysis of the local context (spatial, demographic, economic and social);
- Establishing current housing backlog and demand (numerical extent and number of potential beneficiaries per subsidy instrument/ priority issue);
- Analysis of the current housing situation (housing projects, land reform/ restitution projects);
- Developing a pipeline of planned projects (as per Housing Planning Template, i.e. linked to priority housing issues, objectives and strategies; with linkages between strategies and the provincial Department of Human Settlement's programmes, with quantum funding targets per subsidy instrument and with project details per financial year);
- Land identification (location, ownership, access to community and social services, availability of bulk and/ or connector services, accessibility in terms of transport and economic opportunities,
- Promotion of spatial integration and indicating areas prioritised for housing development;
- Integration with other sectors (including land reform, transportation, education, health, etc.);
- Performance management (i.e. performance indicators per priority issue); and
- Developing an appropriate institutional framework for an effective management of the human settlement development programme.
- The Migration plan must be prepared to cater for inflows / outflows / overflows of the population located in informal settlements within Ubuhlebezwe. As such, the following must be addressed:
- Analysis of existing informal settlements;

- Alignment of informal settlement upgrading with policies and frameworks of the Department of Human Settlements;
- Identify and quantify the location of existing informal settlements;
- Classification and evaluation of informal settlements;
- Assessment of migration patterns and impact on housing in the municipality.

POLICY FRAMEWORK:

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) is the supreme law of the country. It establishes housing as a right and identifies its delivery as a concurrent function between national and provincial spheres of government. As such:

- Sections 26, 27 and 29 of Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights state that everyone has the right to access to adequate housing, health care services, social security and education. As such, the government must take steps to provide housing "within its available resources."
- Schedules 4 and 5, states that the Province has legislative competence concerning (*inter alia*) environment, urban and rural development, welfare, housing, health services, regional planning and development, (concurrent competence with national), provincial planning and provincial roads and traffic (exclusive competence).

National Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 Of 1997)

The government gives effect to this mandate through the National Housing Act, (Act 107 of 1997). This Act recognizes the Constitutional right to access to adequate housing and clarifies the State's response to this right by setting out the legal plan for the sustainable development of housing. It lays down general principles that apply to the development of housing in general. It defines the national, provincial and local government functions with regard to housing development. While housing is a concurrent function between national and provincial government, the Act requires a municipality to:

- a) ensure that
 - i) the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis;
 - *ii)* conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed; and
 - iii) services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economical efficient:
- b) set housing delivery goals in respect of its area of jurisdiction;
- c) identify and designate land for housing development;

- d) create and maintain a public environment conducive to housing development which is financially and socially viable;
- e) promote the resolution of conflicts arising in the housing development process;
- f) initiate, plan, co-ordinate, facilitate, promote and enable appropriate housing development in its area of jurisdiction;
- g) provide bulk engineering services. and revenue generating services in so far as such services are not provided by specialist utility suppliers; and
- h) plan and manage land use and development.

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality will facilitate the provision of services including water, sanitation, electricity roads, storm water drainage and transport in an economical and efficient manner as part of the human settlement development process. In addition, the municipality will participate in national housing programmes by promoting a developer's housing project or by acting as a developer. The municipality has the powers to expropriate land for housing development if it is unable to buy the land from its owner in an open market.

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Human Settlement Sector Plan gives effect to the above provisions of the Constitution and Housing Act, and will enable the municipality to improve the living conditions for the qualifying and deserving households as part of the human settlements development programme.

National Housing Policy:

The National Development Plan (2011) outlines the National development agenda. Chapter 8 of this plan presents the national strategy for the development of sustainable human settlements. It adopts a medium to long-term approach and states that by 2030 human settlement pattern should have changed for the better so that by 2050 South Africa should have eliminated all poverty traps. The HSSP commits the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality to the attainment of these goals within these timeframes.

The National Government has introduced a comprehensive programme to address a range of housing needs in South Africa. The National Housing Code and the recently introduced Comprehensive Plan for the Creation of Sustainable Human Settlements (commonly known as Breaking New Ground) provides a detailed outline of the national human settlement programme. The National Housing Code (March 2000) clearly sets out the National Housing Policy of South Africa. It identifies the primary role of the municipality as taking all reasonable and necessary steps, within the framework of national and provincial legislation and policy, to ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis. This entails the following:

- Initiating, planning, facilitating and coordinating housing development. The municipality may undertake this activity itself or by the appointment of implementing agents.
- Preparing a housing delivery strategy and setting up housing development goals.
- Setting aside, planning and managing land for housing.
- Creating a financially and socially viable environment for housing delivery.
- Facilitating the resolution of conflicts arising from housing delivery initiatives.
- Facilitating the provision of bulk infrastructure services.
- Administering national housing programmes.
- Acquiring land for housing development.

The municipal human settlement's plan seeks to achieve its goals by means of a range of instruments including individual subsidy, rural housing subsidy, project linked subsidy, social housing and community residential units. The application of these instruments occurs within the government legislative and policy framework implemented through the National Department of Human Settlements. The three spheres of government implements this programme in a cooperative manner with the participation of relevant private and public sector organisations.

Sustainable Human Settlements And Improved Quality Of Household Life:

During 2010, national government embarked on a process to determine the outcomes for the human settlement programme from then up to 2014. This resulted on the identification of 12 outcomes that will be the key focus for government within that period. Outcome 8 deals with the issue of sustainable human settlement linked with the quality of household life. This outcome contains four (4) outputs and targets as follows:

Output 1: Accelerated Delivery of Housing Opportunities.

Output 2: Access to basic services.

Output 3: Mobilization of well-located Public Land for Low income and Affordable Housing with increased densities on this land and in general.

Output 4: Improved property market.

The Ubuhlebezwe HSSP customises the focus of Outcome 8 and sets outputs and targets specifically for the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.

Provincial Development Agenda SOPA

The Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) outlines the development vision and agenda for the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government. It identifies 7 strategic goals and 31 strategic objectives. One of these is sustainable human settlements. This strategy commits the provincial government to ensuring that all households within the province have secure residential tenure and access to basic utility services. This will be achieved through:

- Integrated development planning.
- Densification of settlement patterns.
- Slums clearance.
- Improved access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity.
- Addressing the housing gap market.

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality HSSP responds to these provincial policy directives and provides for their attainment within the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality area of jurisdiction. The PGDS identities Port Shepstone as a one of the critical population and economic growth areas (urban centres) within the KZN Province. As such, it is a priority area for human settlement development.

MASTER SPATIAL PLAN FOR KZN FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INVESTMENT, JULY 2016:

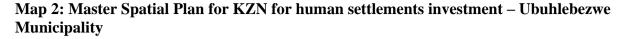
connected and integrated human settlement pattern across different scales reflecting successful spatial transformation, founded on the values of sustainability, collaboration, choice, and connected and integrated of all its citizens by providing area the lack of basic affordable services, a results in them living outside of Project Highflats Slums Cleara Housing Project Kwathathani Rural Ho Project The values of sustainability, collaboration, choice, and	2030 VISION	HOUSING PROJECTS
recognised for its compact, connected and integrated human settlement pattern across different scales reflecting successful spatial transformation, founded on value creation."quality of life of all its citizens by providing basic affordable services, a in them living outside of environment, eradication of poverty andalthough people are employed in the Ixopo area the lack of accommodation resultsHighflats Slums Cleara Housing Project • Kwathathani Rural Ho Project • Ithubalethu Extension Housing Project • Ibhobhobho Rural Housing • Ibhobhobho Rural Housing • Morning view Middle		
of this land. -Housing backlog is -Housing backlog Project Amanyuswa Rural Housing backlog project	egnised for its compact, anected and integrated man settlement pattern cross different scales acting successful spatial sformation, founded on values of sustainability, aboration, choice, and	Project Highflats Slums Clearance Housing Project Kwathathani Rural Housing Project Ithubalethu Extension 1 Housing Project) Ibhobhobho Rural Housing Project Morning view Middle Income Project Mziki Agri Village Housing Project Amanyuswa Rural Housing Project

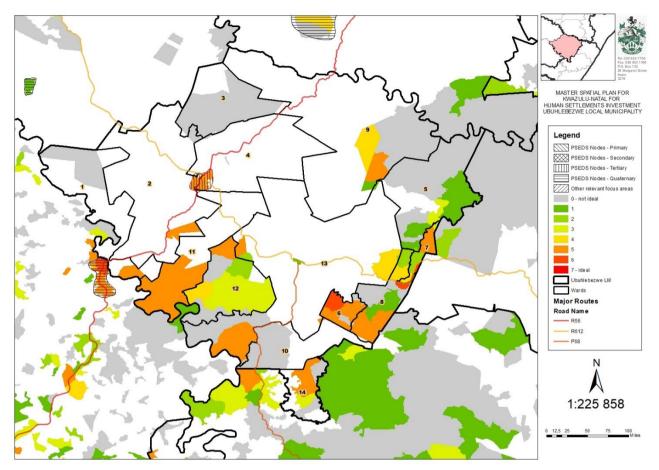
planned to be addresses through slums clearance projects	Project Sangcwaba Rural Housing Project Ufafa Rural Housing Project Mfulomubi Rural Housing Project Hlokozi Rural Housing Project Gudlucingo Rural Housing Project Buhlebethu Community Residential Units Mariathal Rehabilitation Fairview Rehabilitation Mziki Agri-Village Gudlucingo Hlokozi Mhlabashane Housing Project Butateni Housing Project KoZondi Housing Project Hopewell Housing Project
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	Fairview Rehabilitation
	 Mziki Agri-Village
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	 Hlokozi
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Ubuhlebezwe's housing sector plan review, 2018 has been properly aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) of 2030, the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) with its nodes as well as the principles of the Provincial Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan 2016. Our housing sector plan review for this financial year is aligned to the NDP 2030 through recognizing its planning vision and targets. Taken from the Master Spatial Plan for KZN on Human Settlement Investments, July 2016, Ubuhlebezwe LM's Ixopo Primary node is not a recognized human Settlement Focus area according to the PSDF nodes. This is disappointing given the fact that Ixopo is strategically located along a regional road (R56). At over 20 urban and rural housing project recognized by the MSP, town planning wise the above housing projects are not just taken as historical housing projects but there have been well accommodated in Municipal planning tools. They are exclusive and in turn have been incorporated to our existing scheme as part of promoting sustainable developments linked to existing planned infrastructure.

Human Settlement Focus Areas aligned with PSDF Nodes

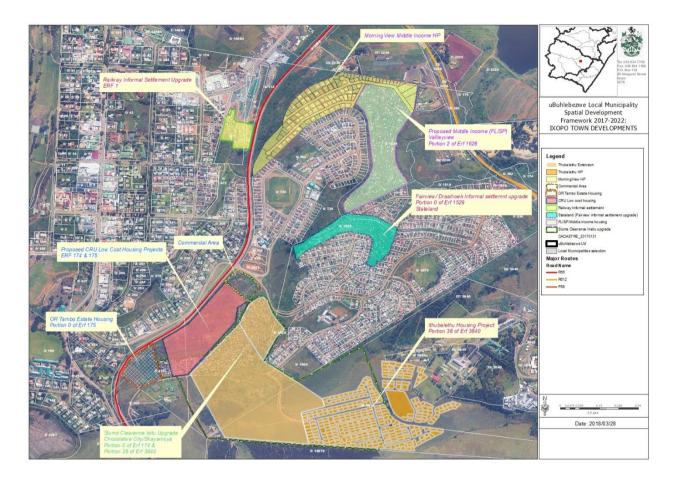
PROVINCIAL SDF NODAL CLASSIFICATION	MAIN PLACE
Primary Nodes for Human settlement	eThekwini
Investment	
Secondary Nodes for Human	Richards Bay, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle,
settlement investment	Port Shepstone
Tertiary Nodes for Human settlement	Vryheid, Ulundi, Pongola, Kwadukuza,
Investment	Umzinto / Scottburgh,
	Kokstad, Howick, Estcourt, Ladysmith,
	Dundee
Quaternary Nodes for Human	Jozini, Richmond, Mooi River, Weenen,
settlement investment	Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Nongoma, Mkuze,
	Hlabisa, Melmoth, Eshowe, Nkandla,
	Nqutu,Greytown
Other potential areas for Human	Camperdown, Izinqolweni, Ndwedwe,
settlement investment	Pomeroy, Tongaat/Umhlali





The above mentioned Ubuhlebezwe implemented and planned housing projects have taken into cognisance of the PGDP objective number 3.4. which is on Sustainable Human Settlements. This can be seen in the fact different types of housing options are being offered within the Municipal space. From Densification of settlements – building walk-up flats to optimise the use of the land through CRU, middle and low-income housing options, rehabilitation of old housing stock as well as slums clearance projects. High density sustainable liveable housing remains the Municipality's gospel which is line with the MSP for the province. This desired human settlement projects have been noted to be slow to materialize and the Municipality depends heavily on DOHS being the driver of this institutional mechanism as they are most acutely. The Municipality also ensures coordination with the relevant sector departments to assist with the planning and implementation of all housing projects. As mentioned with the MSP and DOHS anticipated urbanization human settlement focus the Municipality has also aligned itself with this requirement as can be seen as per the below map and it caters to the provision of appropriate housing typology linked to all income levels. This ranges from new entrants to the housing market as well as the gap housing market beneficiaries.

MAP ON Ixopo Town: Ward 2 and 4 Proposed Slums Clearance currently packaged Housing projects



All in all it should be noted that Ubuhlebezwe housing sector plan speaks to the following PGDP Objectives;

- Interventions for Sustainable Human Settlement
- Intervention for Densification of settlement patterns
- Intervention for Transformation of Informal Settlements
- Intervention for Develop provincial strategy and plan to address housing Gap Market
- Intervention for the Expansion of the Social Housing Programme and Rental Programme

Consistent interpretation and application of the following principles and objectives across various scales is of importance as a way forward linking Ubuhlebezwe Housing sector plan with the Master spatial Plan for the Province and it is achieved in the following manner;

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MASTER SPATIAL PLAN PRINCIPLES	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MASTER SPATIAL PLAN OBJECTIVES
Principle 1:Guide and align all investment in Human Settlements	Objective 1:Spatial Transformation
Principle 2: Creation of balanced settlements	Objective 2: Compact settlements and
reflecting spatial equity, economic potential,	settlements patterns

and competitiveness & environmental sustainability.		
Principle 3: Spatial targeting and spatial concentration	Objective 3: Connected settlements and settlement patterns	
Principle 4: Accessibility and Choice	Objective 4: Integrated settlements and settlements patterns	
Principle 5: Value creation and capture	Objective 5: Functional residential property markets in urban and rural areas	
Principle 6: Effective governance	Objective 6: Consistent application of principles and objectives across various scales (provincial, regional, local, precinct)	
Principle 7:Responsiveness to demographic and economic context	Objective 7: Institutional capacity for effective planning and implementation	

KZN Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy was developed in 2011.

Its focus is in line with the National Housing Code and current developmental priorities of government as recently reflected in the Outcome 8 National Delivery Agreement. It also seeks to give effect to the upgrading of informal settlements as prioritized via Breaking New Ground and Part 3 of the National Housing Code (the Upgrading of Informal Settlement Programme).

It identifies the promotion of densification as one of its strategic tenets and indicates that densification should be pursued where it is appropriate to do so and where 'compaction' of the urban form is regarded as an important planning principle. The strategy also starts identifying measures of densification through housing as follows:

Double story, attached housing typologies.

More pedestrianised layouts in order to reduce the loss of space to road reserves.

Harry Gwala District Development Agenda

The Harry Gwala Integrated Development Plan presents a comprehensive programme for the development of area under the jurisdiction of the District Municipality. Harry Gwala District Municipality is a water service authority. Therefore, its core mandate is providing access to basic infrastructure and services. This includes the human settlement projects. The municipality has developed a Water Services Development Plan and aims to provide a broad strategy to be followed with the planning and implementation of activities to ensure that adequate operations and maintenance of water services infrastructure is being undertaken. The municipality is still facing challenges in addressing amongst others water and sanitation backlogs especially in rural areas and aging infrastructure. In addition, the dispersed settlement pattern increase the cost of service delivery in the rural areas.

Ubuhlebezwe Development Agenda

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has developed an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) indicating, among others, the long term desired situation, short-to-medium term strategic guide for public and private sector investment, and the spatial location of critical infrastructure development projects. The IDP is based on the six local governments Key Performance Areas (KPA), with the development of human settlements being part of the basic service delivery and infrastructure development KPA. The organisational strategic objective in this regard are to ensure the provision, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure and services that enhances socio-economic development.

In the short to medium term, the HSSP will facilitate housing delivery as a catalyst for socioeconomic development, and in the end contribute towards making the Municipality an area that is sustainable, economically vibrant that affords its citizens a high quality of life.

Implications for the Ubuhlebezwe HSSP

National, provincial, district and local municipality policies relating to the development of human settlements have far reaching implications for the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality HSSP. These can be summarized as follows:

Access to adequate housing is one of the basic human needs and human rights enshrined in the Constitution. The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has a responsibility to advance the housing (shelter) related human rights within its area of jurisdiction.

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality has a Constitutional obligation to ensure that all citizens within the municipal area have access to adequate housing or shelter.

The delivery of housing and the development of human settlements should be undertaken within the broader framework of socio-economic development and spatial transformation.

Planning and development of future human settlements should embrace and adopt norms and standards as articulated in various policy developments.

Human settlement development projects should align with the Harry Gwala District Municipality bulk infrastructure planning and development programme. The same applies to other government departments responsible for educational, health, sports and recreation facilities.

Ubuhlebezwe has the third largest population within the Harry Gwala District, after the recent amalgamation of Ingwe and Kwasani municipalities. It experienced a decrease in population from 101 959 people in 2001 to 101691 in 2011 (figure 2). Recently released Community Survey 2016 results indicates a population of 118 346, which indicates a small population increase of 16 655 people for the period 2011-2016.

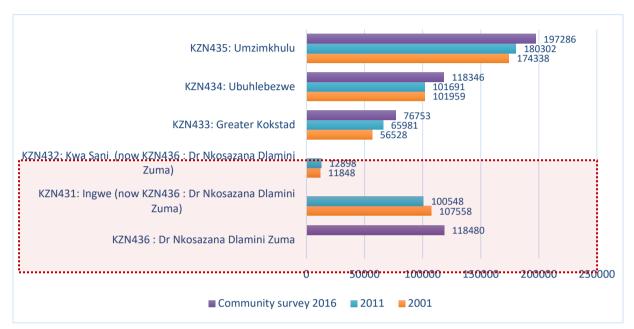


Figure 2: District Population Distribution by Local Municipality

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

Considering that South Africa's natural growth rate is around 1%, very little (if any) influx of people to Ubuhlebezwe took place during the period 2001-2011, while a very little influx occurred between 2011-2016.

Population Distribution

The population in Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is unevenly distributed across 14 wards. It should be noted that the ward boundaries recently increased from 12 to 14 wards with the inclusion of a portion of Umzumbe and Ingwe Municipalities into Ubuhlebezwe Municipality (southern boundary). However, statistical data from Census 2011 have not been modified to accommodate this change.

According to the Census 2011 data, ward 8 has 11 646 people, which makes it the most populated electoral ward within Ubuhlebezwe Municipality. This is followed by ward 4 with 11 327 people. While ward 8 is a rural ward, ward 4 and 2 houses the majority of the urban population.

Ward 1 Ward 2 Ward 3 Ward 4 Ward 5 Ward 6 Ward 7 Ward 8 Ward 9 Ward Ward

Figure 3: Population distribution by ward

Source: Statistics South Africa (Census 2011)

Map 2: Wards in Ubuhlebezwe (new wards)

Population Growth Projections

The table below show the growth rates of Ubuhlebezwe from 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2016. Although the population growth rate was estimated at -0.3% between 2001 and 2011, the

municipality experienced a positive growth of 3.08% between 2011 and 2016 with an additional population of 16 655 people. This influx can be attributed to the 2016 boundaries redeterminations, where a significant portion of Umzumbe municipality was added to Ubuhlebezwe municipality.

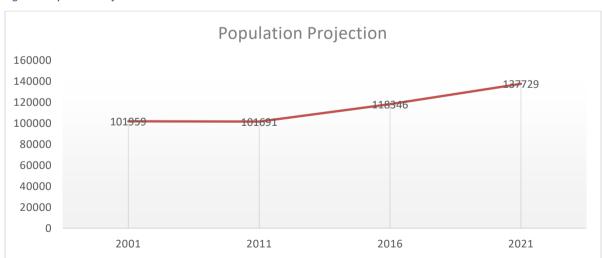
Table 1: Population Growth Rates

	2001	2011	2016
Ubuhlebezwe Population	101 959	101691	118 346
Growth Rate	(2001-2011)= -0.3%	(2011-2016)=3.08%	

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

Using the growth rate of 3.08%, the municipality's population is estimated at 137 729 people in 2021. This means that the municipality will grow by an additional 19 383 people. Noteworthy, the growth rate used for the population projection factors in the population that was added into the municipality as a result of boundary redetermination. It is possible that population may grow by a number less than the projected. A growing population has the potential to influence the intensity of development in the municipality. In turn, a growing population needs to be met with an adequate supply of social facilities and basic services to ensure good quality of life of residents. Figure 4 graphically illustrates the municipality's population growth projection trend.

Figure 4: Population Projection

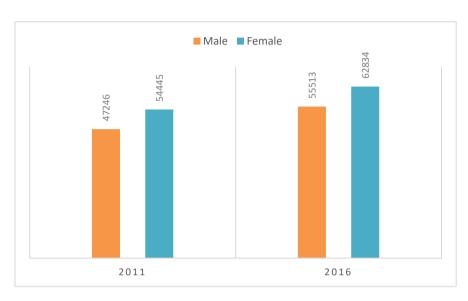


Source: Statistics South Africa (Census 2011) and Community Survey 2016

Gender Structure

The gender composition of the population indicates that females are in a majority compared to their male counterparts (refer to figure 3). According to the recently released results of the 2016 Community Survey, there has been an increase in both the male and female population.

Figure 5: Gender distribution



In addition, 57.4%

(2016) of the heads of households are women. This reflects the impact of the local economy (lack of employment opportunities) on the gender structure, which forces a large number of males to

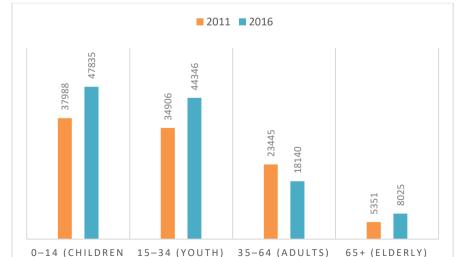
seek employment outside the area. It also implies a need for the human settlement programme to sensitive to gender and the needs of women in particular.

Age Structure

The population of Ubuhlebezwe is predominantly young and youthful. Figure 5 provides a comparison between the

Census 2011 data and the Community Survey of 2016 data in respect of age groups. The data suggests that there has been an increase in the age group 0-14 and 15-34. This includes the school going age cohort and children that need pre-school facilities.

However, the age group representing adults and



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

the economically active group of the population (35-64) has declined significantly. This is most probably due to the decline in employment opportunities in the area and people leaving the municipal area in search of employment. The percentage of elderly has also increased from 5.3% in 2011 to 6.8% in 2016, which could suggest a trend of older people returning to the area.

Number of Households

The municipality had approximately 23487 households in 2011 with an average 4.1 people per household. The highest number of households were concentrated in ward 4 followed by wards 8 and 12. Ward 7 accounted for the lowest number of households in the municipality (see figure 7 below). It should be noted that in terms of the 2 new ward information the following applies Ward 13= 3820 and Ward 14=7539

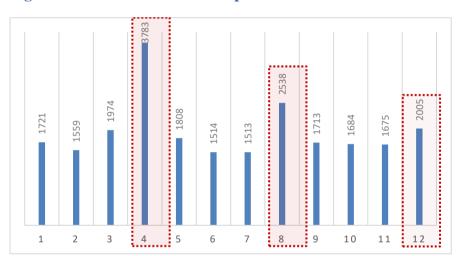


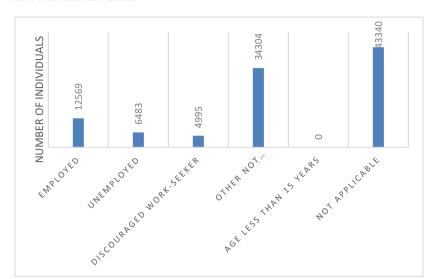
Figure 7: Number of households per electoral ward

Source: Statistics South Africa (Census 2011)

Employment Profile

Unemployment in Ubuhlebezwe was approximately 6.38% in 2011. The municipality has a

Figure 8: Employment Status



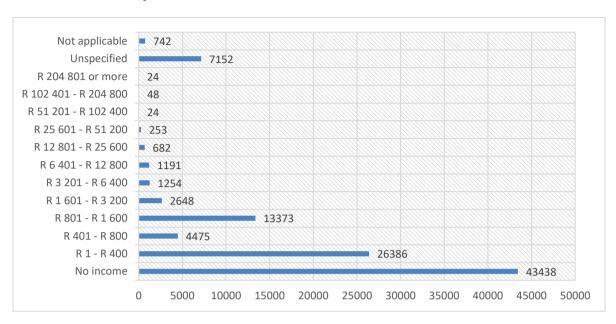
large portion of its population falling within category of the economically not active individuals. This portion of the population accounts 33.73% of for the municipality's population and includes individuals are able and available to work but did not look for

work or start their own business. Only a small portion (12.63%) of the municipality is employed. This indicates a need for the development of the municipality's economy that will contribute to the creation of employment opportunities.

Income Profile

Approximately 42.72% of the population does not earn any income. Furthermore, 26 386 people earn between R1–R400; this is approximately 25.95% of the municipality's population. This income bracket includes government grant recipients and is indicative of a state-dependant portion of the population. Majority of the population earns below R1600 (between R1 and R1600) this further indicates that a large portion of the population is living in poverty with low level of disposable income.

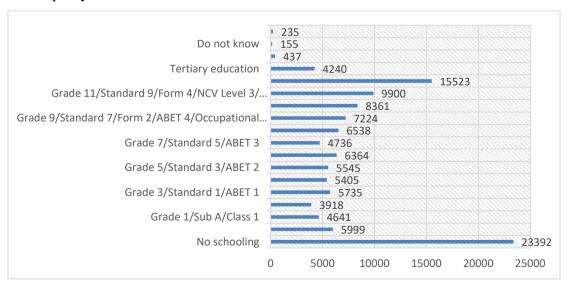
Individual Monthly Income



Source: Statistics South Africa (Census 2011)

Education

Ubuhlebezwe municipality has a high percentage of people with no schooling. Approximately 23 392 people within the municipality have no schooling, accounting for 19.77% of the municipality's population. There is approximately 15 523 people within the municipality have obtained a grade 12 qualification. However, only 3.58% of the population possess a tertiary qualification. This thus calls for the development of tertiary facilities, as highlighted in the municipality's IDP.



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

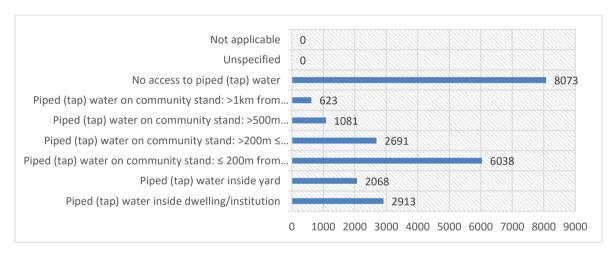
Access To Infrastructure And Service

Maps 3 and 4 indicates the main distribution and location of bulk utility infrastructure in Ubuhlebezwe. Although in existence, there are areas not served with bulk infrastructure. It is noted that the bulk water pipeline and the Eskom power network is closely linked to the movement network.

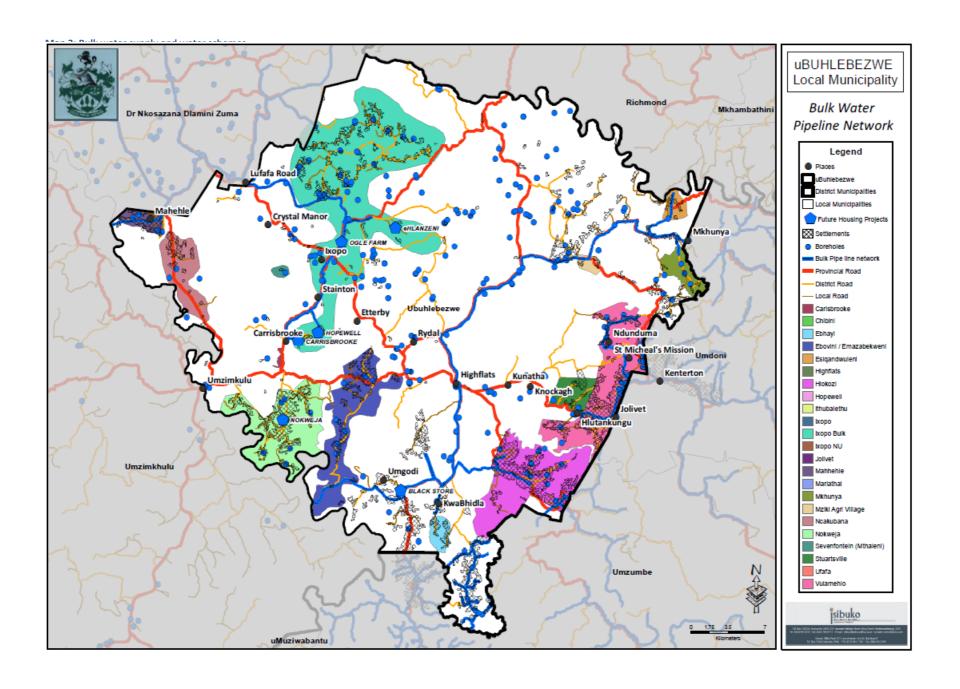
Access to Water

Ubuhlebezwe falls within the Umvoti to Umzimkhulu Water Management Area. Harry Gwala District Municipality is the Water service Authority of Ubuhlebezwe municipality.

Access to Piped Water



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011



In 2011, approximately 34.37% of the households in Ubuhlebezwe did not have access to piped water. This is approximately 8073 people in the municipality as indicated in figure 10. Only 12.40% of household had access to piped water inside the dwelling. A majority of households in the municipality, about 41.77%, accessed piped water from a community stand of up to 1km away from the dwelling. It is clear that there still exist a number of backlogs with regards to water service provision in the municipality.

The provision of bulk services to housing projects are of utmost importance. However, confirmation of bulks to urban housing projects by the District have caused a number of problems and delays. The table below indicates the District's planned bulk projects to be implemented within the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.

HGDM Bulk Water Projects For Ubuhlebezwe

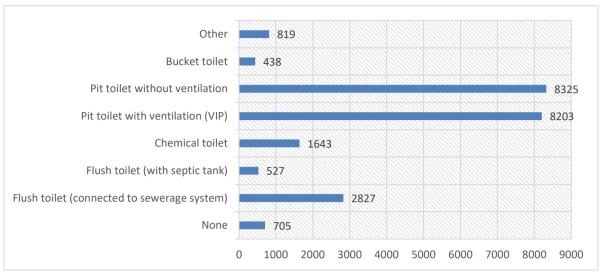
Project	Budget	
Highflats Town Bulk Water supply	R2 990 000.00	
Ncakubana Water Supply Project Phase 2	R13 009 519.25	
Ufafa water supply project	R42 744 568.00	
Ubuhlebezwe sanitation backlog eradication	R5 665 753.26	
Hlokozi water project phase 2	R13 346 479.00	
Nokweja/Mashumi community water supply scheme	R17 000 000.00	
Mkhunya water supply project	R8 000 000.00	

Source: HGDM IDP

Sanitation

The most common type of sanitation facility used in Ubuhlebezwe are the Pit toilets without ventilation.

Sanitation



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

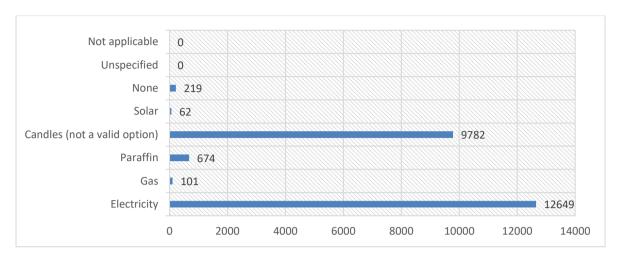
These account for 35.45% (8 325) of the households within the municipality, followed closely by Pit toilets with ventilation used by 34.92% (8 203) of the households in Ubuhlebezwe.

The 2011 Census reveals that 3.00% of the households in the municipality do not have access to sanitation which is a significant decrease from 11.97% in 2011. The municipality still faces backlogs in the number of households with access to flush toilets of which was 12.28% in 2011 (including both flush toilets connected to a sewerage system and those connected to a septic tank). Ixopo is the only settlement serviced by a sanitation scheme and sewerage works.

Electricity

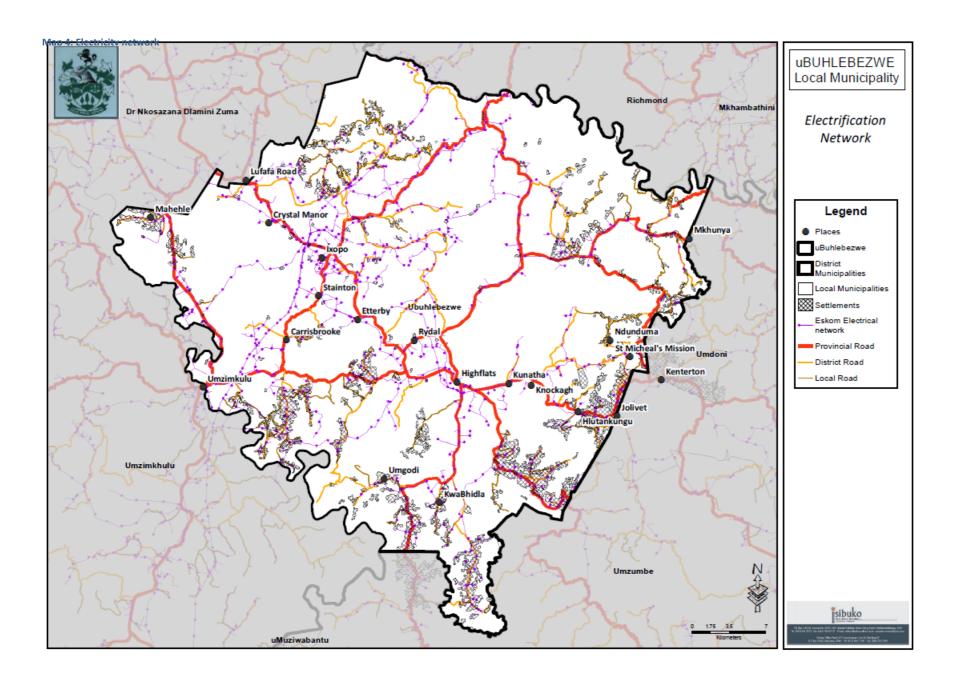
Electricity in Ubuhlebezwe is supplied by Eskom. Approximately 12649 of the households in Ubuhlebezwe use electricity for lighting, accounting for 53.85% of the households within the municipality. Majority of households in the rural segments of the municipality use alternative energy sources such as candles (41.65%), paraffin (2.87%), gas (0.43%) etc. the 2011 Census reveals that only 0.93% of the households within Ubuhlebezwe do not have access to electricity.

Energy for Lighting



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

The electricity backlog in Ubuhlebezwe is attributed to poor access to areas resulting from topography, lack of funding and inadequate bulk supply. The existing power stations have reached maximum capacity. Eskom is in the process of constructing a new power station in Kenterton, which will serve most of the area falling under Ubuhlebezwe municipality.

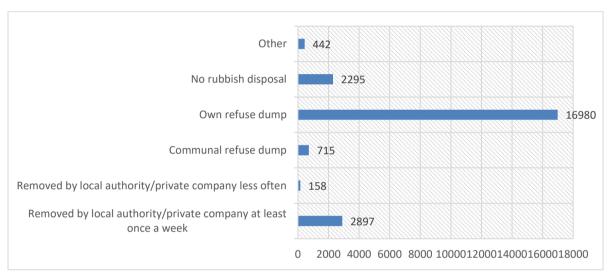


Refuse removal

The municipality developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan in 2014. Approximately 9.77% of households within the municipality have no refuse removal, which is a 1.48% decrease from 2001. Furthermore, about 72.30% of the households in the municipality use their own rubbish dump as a waste removal mechanism.

The IDP indicates that the municipality collects waste on a periodic basis; once a week within residential areas while rubbish is collected twice a day within business are

Refuse Removal



Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Currently, waste is disposed of at the uMzimkhulu Landfill site, 25km to the west of Ixopo. The estimated household wastes being transported are 6.1t/d with a monthly cost of R43 472/month.

Access to Public Facilities

Health Facilities

Ubuhlebezwe has 12 health facilities; 1 District Hospital, 9 clinics and 2 mobile points (refer to maps 5-6). Ambulance services are provided from the District Hospital in Ixopo and service the entire municipal area. Table 15 indicates planned clinics within Ubuhlebezwe municipality by the Department of Health. These include new clinics to be constructed and clinics to be upgraded.

Planned Projects

PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT DETAILS	PROJECT STATUS	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	CONSTRACTIVE ACTUAL TARGET DATE
Gcinikuhle Clinic	Upgraded and Addition (MOU)	Identified	Upgrading	01 April 2020
Hlokozi Clinic	Construct New CHC with (MOU)	Identified	New	Beyond 2023
Jolivet Clinic	Upgraded and Addition (MOU)	Identified	Upgrading	01 April 2019
Kwamashumi Clinic	Upgraded and Addition (MOU)	Identified	Upgrading	01 April 2020
Mntungwana Clinic	Upgraded and Addition (MOU)	Identified	Upgrading	01 April 2020
Nokweja Clinic	Upgraded and Addition (MOU)	Identified	Upgrading	01 April 2020
Sangcwaba Clinic	Upgraded and Addition (MOU)	Identified	Upgrading	01 April 2020

Source: Ubuhlebezwe IDP

Educational Facilities

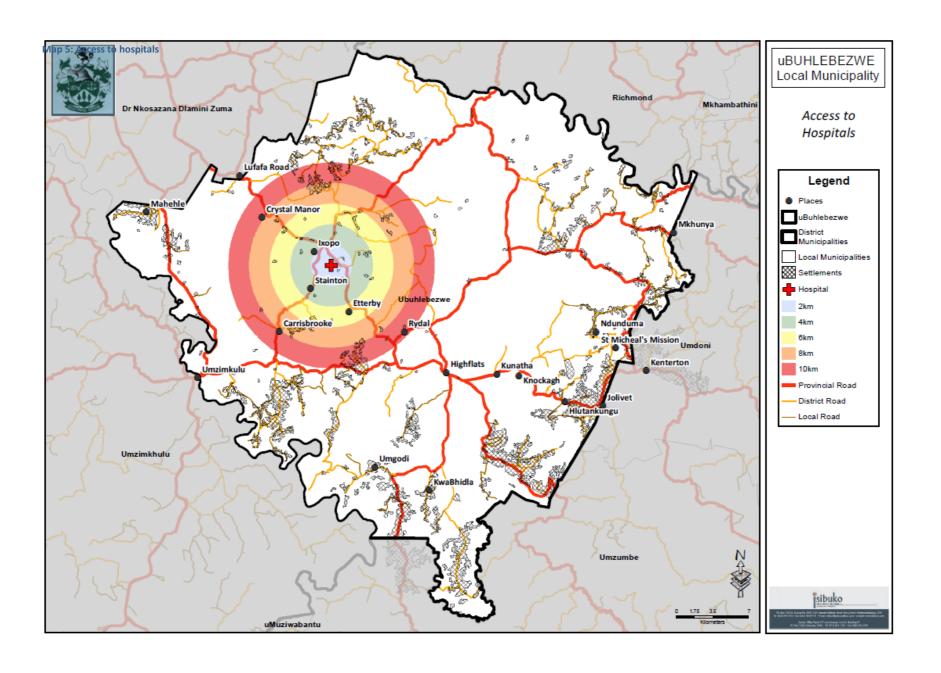
Ubuhlebezwe municipality has 8 crèches, 67 primary schools and 2 secondary schools and 2 combined schools (refer to maps 7-8). There are currently no tertiary institutions within the municipality. According to the department of education, the existing educational facilities can service the area. However, there is a need for the development of tertiary institutions especially in the rural areas to aid in improving the skills base of the population. Furthermore, the existing educational facilities need to be upgraded (SDF 201718: 8).

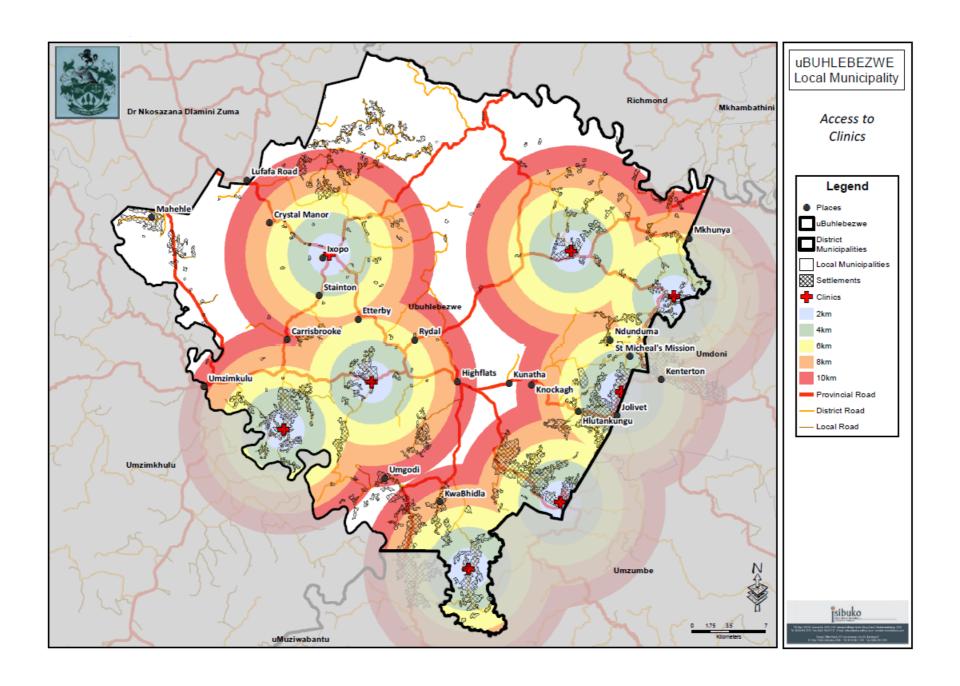
Libraries

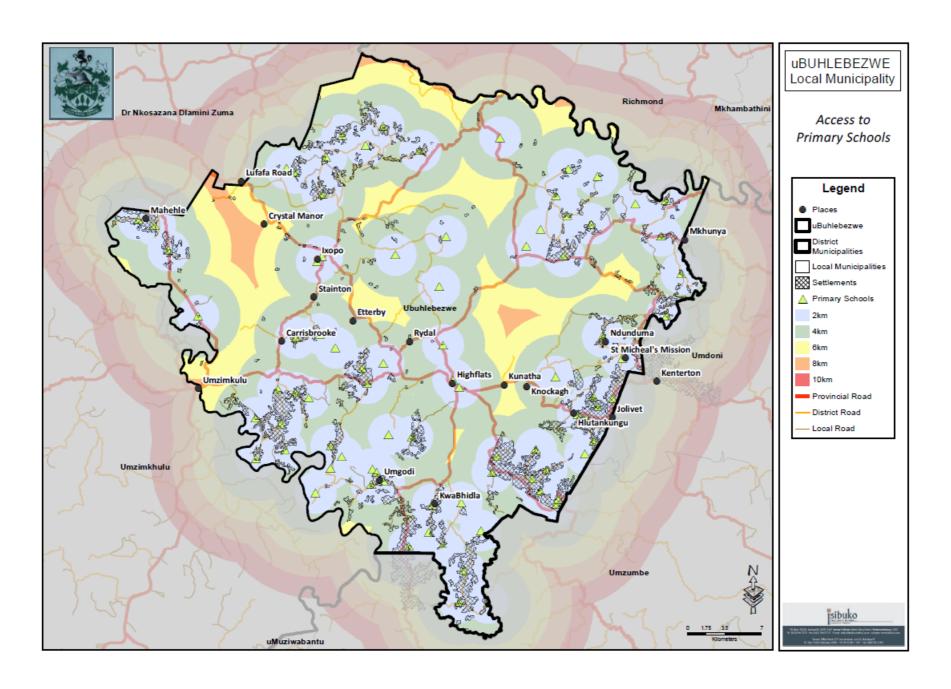
There is one main library within Ubuhlebezwe, the Margaret Mcadi library in Ixopo. The library is the only source for library services within Ubuhlebezwe. The services provided by the library include book lending and computer services. The municipality has extended the library services to the secondary node of Highflats where the facility is housed in the Thusong centre

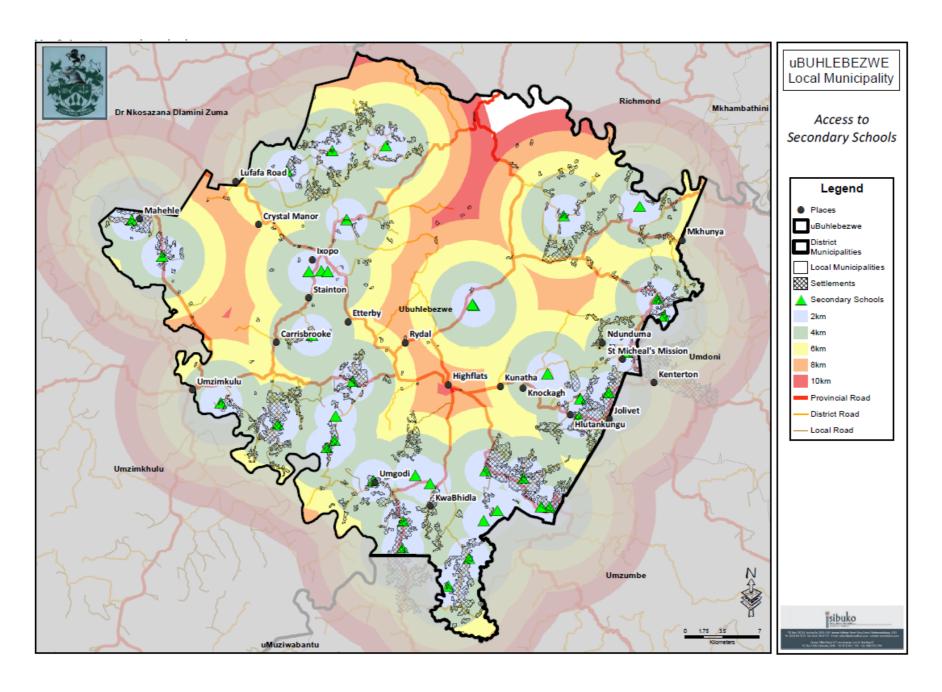
Police Stations

There are two police stations within Ubuhlebezwe municipality, one in Ixopo and the other is located in the Highflats area. Due to the location and the topography some settlements are located, police visibility is limited.









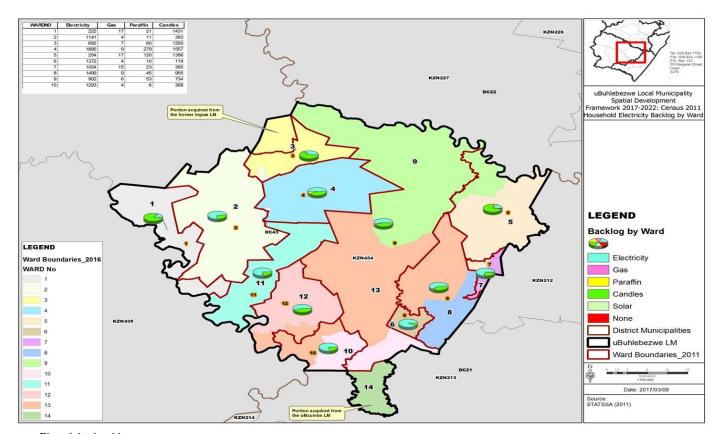
HOUSEHOLD AND SERVICES

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 backlog

(Piped) water

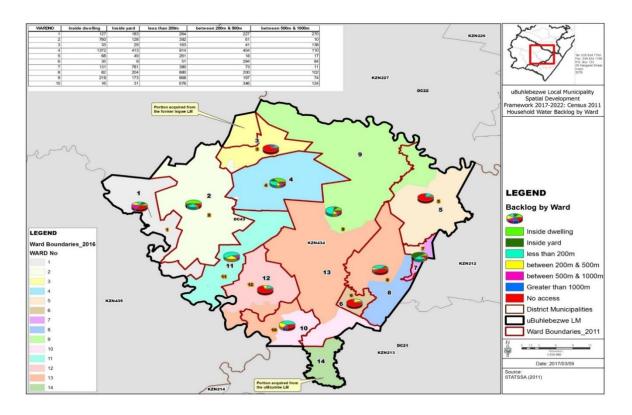
The minimum requirements for acceptable access to Piped Water are:

- 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.



Water backlog

Sanitation

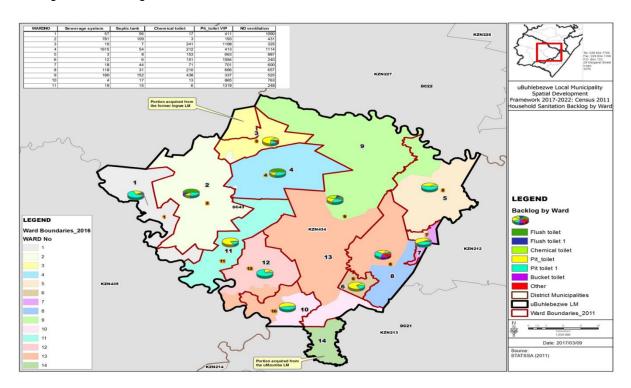
Minimum requirements for acceptable access to Sanitation are:

- 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.



Refuse removal

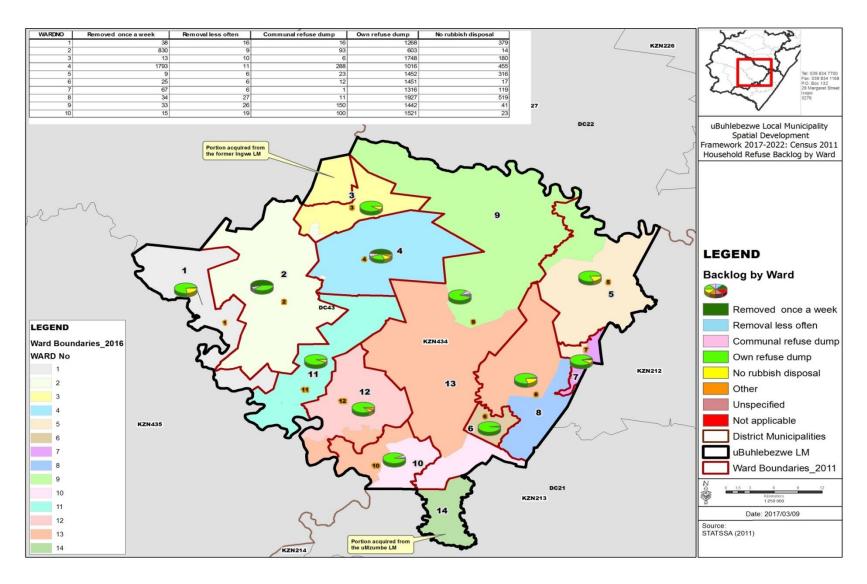
Minimum requirements for acceptable access to Refuse Removal are:

- 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 Backlog

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	2018/19 OUTPUT ACHIEVED
Number of km of new surfaced roads	Km	0
Number of km surfaced roads rehabilitated	Km	0.963
Number of km new gravel roads constructed	Km	6.1
Number of km patched gravel roads	Km	0
Public Transport Facility (i.e. Ixopo Bus Rank)	No.	0
Number of sport facilities constructed	No.	1
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.	0
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.	170

The following are infrastructure projects that were implemented in the 2018/19 Financial Year:

WARD	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PHOTOS	ORIGINAL BUDGET	BUDGET SPENT IN 2018/2019 FINANCIAL YEAR	PROJECT DURATION
4	Upgrading of Fairview roads.		R 10 336 266.27	R 5 718 114.75	9 Months (Multi-year project)
2	Upgrading of Valley View roads.		R 7 059 621.38	R 3 708 011.59	07 Months (Multi-year project)
14	Upgrading of Esivandeni Road.		R 6 736 497.87	R 1 933 743.19	7 months (Multi Year)
2	Upgrading of Golf Course Roads		R 7 618 470.53	R 4 813 400.57	8 Months (Multi -year project)
12	Amazabeko Community Hall		R 3 498 455.45	R 2 234 083.93	7 Months
5	Nkweletsheni Community Hall.		R 3 540 436.88	R 1 902 956.36	7 Months

11	Construction of KwaDladla Sport Field		R 1 513 683.82	R 498 082.69	6 Months (Multi year)
5	Umkhunya 904 households Electrification Phase2	T	R 25 103 856.72	R 3 906 778.19	21 Months (Multi-year project)
1	Webtowns Electrification		R 3 768 686.87	R 1 594 680.58	6 Months
10 & 13	Blackstore Electrification		R 20 628 035.63	R 10 158 107.96	10 Months (Multi-year project)
6	Construction of Pass four Phungula Sportfield		R 5 099 476.92	R 4 748 738.12	6 Months
7	Construction of Shelembe road		R 3 050 787.97	R 1 952 365.10	4 Months

10	Construction of Nxele Road	R 2 031 292.89	R 1 731 416.67	4 Months
12	Refurbishing of Shiyabanye Hall	R 619 943.50	R 414 631.80	6 Months (multiyear)
4	Construction of Emergency Centre	R 17 887 575.67	R 3 116 609.50	8 Months (Multi-year project)
2	Construction of Municipal Building(Revamping)	R 27 459 466.94	R 5 376 700.83	12 Months (Multi-year project)

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE 2018/19 FINANCIAL YEAR:

APPROVED BUILDING PLANS FOR 2018/19:

Approved and completed

Erf 1642 Morning View - Proposed new dwelling unit

Erf 1669 Morning View - Proposed new dwelling unit

Erf 1673 Morning View – Proposed new dwelling unit

Erf 1649 Morning View - Proposed new dwelling unit

Erf 1648 Morning View – Proposed new dwelling unit

Erf 469 Stuarstown – Proposed additions to existing dwelling unit

Rejected and no construction

Erf 449 Morning Side – Proposed outbuilding

Approved but not yet constructed

Portion 38 of 3840, Ixopo - Proposed new dwelling unit

Erf 279 Morning Side – Proposed additions to existing dwelling unit

Erf 1665 Morning View – Proposed new dwelling

SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL AND LED

The Constitution of the Republic of South African (1996) Section 152 (c) and 153 (a) states that local government must "promote social and economic development" and must "structure and manage its administration, and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community".

The following highlights the progress which was made by LED / Tourism unit during 2018/2019 financial year on ward–based projects implementation, business support services, capacity building for SMME's / Cooperatives, partnership to help small farmers in Ubuhlebezwe through a partnership with LIMA on a programme called Abalimi Phambili, Ubuhlebezwe Farmers Day 2019, RASET Programme and Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Tourism Initiatives.

LED Projects that have been funded in the 2018 / 19 financial year namely:

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION / WARD	TYPE / SECTOR
1.	Amambo Fashion Design	Ixopo Ward 02	Textile and Clothing
2.	Ungakwenza	Fairview Ward 04	Art & Craft
3.	Cyrilled (PTY) LTD	Mariathal Ward 04	Welding
4.	Sukuma Black	Mariathal Ward 04	Block Making
5.	Nduli	Fairview Ward 04	Block Making
6.	Panderosa Farming	Makholweni Ward 04	Agriculture Crops
7.	Mayoyo Welding	Hlokozi Ward 08	Welding
8.	Mkhonjiswa Paul Kheswa	Hlokozi Ward 06	Agriculture Crops
9.	Hilltop Farm	Hluthankungu Ward 08	Livestock (Chickens)
10.	Sakha Icathulo	Jolivet Ward 07	Textile and Clothing
11.	M.M Mzizi	Springvalle Ward 09	Livestock (Piggery)
12.		Springvalle Ward 09	Agriculture Crops

	Mandaluhla Primary Co- operative		
13.	Ekuthuleni Co-operative	Nhlamvini Ward 09	Agriculture Crops
14.	Imiz' ayifani Agricultural Co-op	Kwathathani Ward 10	Agriculture Crops
15.	Nokweja Chicken Farm (PTY) LTD	Nokweja Ward 11	Livestock (Chickens)
16.	Amadunge Sewing Project	eMadungeni Ward 12	Textile and Clothing
17.	Ezokulima Fici Trading (PTY) LTD	eMazabekweni Ward 12	Agriculture Crops
18.	Sthembiso eMazabekweni	eMazabekweni Ward 12	Agriculture Crops
19.	Tranquil	eMazabekweni Ward 12	Agriculture Crops
20.	Zondi Farm	eMazabekweni Ward 12	Livestock (Cows)
21.	Nomvula Trading	Kwamashumi Ward 13	Livestock (Chickens)
22.	The Mntambos Farmers	Ndwebu Ward 14	Agriculture Crops
23.	Ikhabalethu Co-operative	Ndwebu Ward 14	Agriculture Crops

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality LED Projects 2018 / 2019

Ward-based projects

The 23 twenty three Local Economic Development projects implemented by Ubuhlebezwe Municipality are as follows:

NAME OF THE	TET A TOT	DRO IE CE DECCRIPETON
NAME OF THE	WARD	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
PROJECT		
1. Amambo	2	and the same of th
Fashion Design		This is a sewing project that is based in Ixopo ward 2 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal boundaries and it deals with texture and clothing. The project
		was assisted with sewing material, machine overlocking jaki 2 machines
		kingstar and chairs. It has employed 4 people consists of 4 females.
2. Ungakwenza	4	This is arts and craft project that is based in Fairview ward 4 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal boundaries. The project was assisted with beads and texture and cane. It has employed 5 females.
3. Cyrilled (PTY) LTD	4	This is a manufacturing aluminum project based in Mariathal ward 4 and was supported with speed cutter, generator, laptop, printer, grinder and wall drill. The Project has created job opportunities for 8 females from the area.

4. Sukuma Black	4	This is a block making project that is based in Mariathal ward 4. The project was assisted with pallet of black cement, Manual six drop egg layer block machine, spade digging B/IT, Rake All Steel 16T GRT, Wheelbarrow Lasher Concrete and Broom. There are 4 people who are employed consist of 1 female and 3 males.
5. Nduli	4	This project is a block making project that is based in Fairview ward 4. The project was assisted with pallet of black cement. There are 5 people who are employed consist of 2 females and 3 males.
6. Panderosa Farming	4	This agricuvltural crops project that is based in eMakholweni ward 4. The project was assisted with diesel water pump (irrigation system), agricultural inputs and fencing material. It has employed 16 people consists of 10 females and 6 males.
7. Mayoyo Welding	6	

This is a welding project that is based in Hlokozi ward 6 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal boundaries. The project was assisted with speed cutter, printer, grinder, drill and welding material. It has employed 4 people consists of males. Mkhonjiswa 6 Paul Kheswa This is agricultural crops project based in Hlokozi ward 6. The project was assisted with diesel water pump and fencing material. There are 3 people who are employed consists of 3 males. Sakha Icathulo 7 This project is based in Jolivet ward 7 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal boundaries and it deals with texture and manufacturing shoes and belts. The project was assisted with stitch single needle and leather skin and clicking press knives. It has employed 4 people consists of 3 females and

1 male.

10. Hilltop Farm	8	This is a agriculure broilers project that is based in Hluthankungu ward 8. The project was assisted with chicken mini abattoir and chicken feeds. It has employed 7 people consists of 6 females and 1 male.
11. M.M Mzizi	9	This is a piggery project based Springvalle ward 9. The project was assisted with infrastructure material for piggery and feeds. It
		has employed 4 people consists of 4 males.
12. Mandaluhla Primary Co- operative	9	This is agricultural crops co-operative based Springvale ward 9. It was assisted with fencing material and agricultural inputs. It has employed 10 people consists of 7 females and 3 males.

		T
13. Ekuthuleni Co- operative	9	This agricultural crops co-perative project that is based in Nhlamvini ward 9. The project was assisted with fencing material, agricultural inputs and diesel water pump and irrigation system. There are 16 people who are employed, consists of 14 females and 2 males.
14. Imiz' ayifani Agricultural Co-op	10	This agricultural crops co-operative project that is based in Kwathathani ward 10. The project was assisted with fencing material, agricultural inputs and diesel water pump and irrigation system. There are 6 people who are employed, consists of 2 females and 4 males.

15. Nokweja Chicken Farm (PTY) LTD

11



This is a agriculure broilers project that is based in Nokweja ward 11. The project was assisted with chicken layers, cages, lay mash chicken and structure. It has employed 4 people consists of 4 females.

16. Amadunge Sewing Project

11



This is textile and clothing project is based in Emadungeni ward 12 of Ubuhlebezwe Municipal boundaries and it deals with texture and clothing. The project was assisted with sewing material, machine overlocking jaki 2 machines kingstar and chairs. It has employed 8 people consists of 8 females.

17. Ezokulima Fici Trading (PTY) LTD	12	This agricultural crops co-perative project that is based in Emazabekweni ward 12. The project was assisted with fencing material, agricultural inputs and diesel water pump and irrigation system. There are 10 people who are employed, consists of 8 females and 2 males.
18. Sthembiso eMazabekweni	12	
		This agricultural crops project that is based in Emazabekweni ward 12. The project was assisted with agricultural inputs. There are 6 people who are employed, consists of 6 males.

	ı	
19. Tranquil	12	This agricultural crops project that is based in Emazabekweni ward 12. The project was assisted with fencing material, agricultural inputs and diesel water pump and irrigation system. There are 3 people who are employed, consists of 3 males.
20. Zondi Farm	12	This agricultural livestock project that is based in Kwantambama ward 12. The project was assisted with cow feeds, immunisation, chemicals. There are 3 people who are employed, consists of 3 males.
21. Nomvula	13	This is a agriculure broilers project that is based in KwaMashumi ward
Trading		13. The project was assisted with chicken layers, cages, lay mash chicken structure and chicken feeds Grower, starter and finisher. It has employed 6 people consists of 6 females.

14 22. The Mntambos **Farmers** This agricultural crops project that is based in Ndwebu ward 14. The project was assisted with fencing material, agricultural inputs and diesel water pump and irrigation system. There are 8 people who are employed, consists of 5 males and 3 Females. 23. Ikhabalethu Co-14 operative This agricultural crops co-operative project that is based in Ndwebu ward 14. The project was assisted with fencing material, agricultural inputs and diesel water pump and irrigation system. There are 10 people who are employed, consists of 8 males and 2 Females.

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality LED Projects 2018 / 2019

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality LED Funding Grant Programme wards presentation

During the Ubuhlebezwe Municipality IDP Road-shows, The LED unit makes a presentation on the funding available for LED projetcs. The requirements and processes of obtaining LED Municipal grant funding are also presented so that Cooperatives and SMME's can apply for funding.



Ubuhlebezwe Municipality LED Funding grant programme presentation

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Farmers Day 2019

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit with the following stakeholders; Lima Rural Development Foundation, EDTEA, HGDA, Harry Gwala AGRI and Department of Agriculture hosted its Ubuhlebezwe Farmer's Day on the 04th of April 2019 for aspiring farmers within Ubuhlebezwe. It was information sharing day for farmers active within the Ubuhlebezwe community. The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality, Greater Kokstad Municipality Meadow, P. Trimborn Agency, SIFA, SEDA, Sutherland Seedlings, Farmers Agri-care, SAPPI, Afgri and Omnia engaged with the farmers and conducted presentations. The purpose of the farmer's day was to grant the farmers an opportunity to interact with suppliers as well as access information from relevant stakeholders to improve their agricultural practices.

Furthermore to address the following challenges;

➤ Infrastructural development (fencing and irrigation system)

- ➤ Mechanisation (Tractors and implements)
- Livestock animal branding and dipping tanks.



Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Farmers Day 2019

LIMA Smallholder Farmer's Abalimi Phambili Project

The Smallholders Farmer's Abalimi Phambili is focusing on the entire agricultural value chain to ensure sustainable job creation. This will be achieved through 4 core elements:

- Technical training and skills development through training;
- Establishment of Agri-hubs and identifying value adding opportunities;
- Market Access Development;
- Provision of production loans to qualifying famers.

The programme duration is 1st of October 2015 to the 30th of September 2019 (4 years);

A steering committee which also includes the Agriculture Task Team was established through Ubuhlebezwe Municipality LED Forum. Its function is to deal with local agricultural related issues and also Lima reports on the project's progress quarterly. The Agriculture Task Team is currently fully functional.

Capacity Building for SMME's / Co-operatives

Training of SMME's / Cooperatives was coordinated on the 18th-22nd of February 2019 on basic business skills. The training was conducted at the Peace Initiative Hall. The objective of the training was to capacitate SMME's / Cooperatives with business management skills and basic financial skills needed to run a business. The Municipality has partnered with SEDA.

Ubuhlebezwe RASET Programme

The Department of Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA) launched Operation Vula RASET programme in partnership with Harry Gwala Development Agency and all local Municipalities within Harry Gwala District Municipality in 2018. The Department of Education under NSP Programme has signed a service level agreement with Harry Gwala Development Agency. The agreement has allowed all the farmers within the Harry Gwala Development Agency to supply their produce such as; cabbage, spinach, tomatoes and butternut to the schools. The RASET programme started on the 02nd of April 2019. Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is also taking part in such a sustainable programme; hence the Ubuhlebezwe Secondary Co-operative has been registered and will be responsible in facilitating the RASET programme with the Support from Ubuhlebezwe Municipality and Harry Gwala Development Agency. The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality was identified as leading in agriculture in terms of having enough produce, which allowed The Harry Gwala Development to kick-start RASET Programme collecting the produce from Ubuhlebezwe Municipality for the entire Harry Gwala District.



Collecting tomatoes for NSP Programme from one of our farmers Mr Sthembiso Khumalo Emazabekweni ward 12.

Business support services:

The Business Act of 1991 stipulates that "the administrator my by notice in the official Gazette, designate a local authority or appoint any person or body as a licensing authority for area which the Administrator specifies of defines in the notice, to undertake from a date specified in the notice the licensing of businesses in the area concern". Through this provision, the municipality has gained the administrative powers to issue business license to community of Ubuhlebezwe. The business support services are being provided to the community throughout the financial year.

As part of the Municipal functions Ubuhlebezwe has a responsibility, under the social development department to formalize the informal traders on the street to grant them trading permit and business license to formal to trade legal. Furthermore, ensuring that the environment is conducive enough such as ensuring safe and good trading areas (market stalls). Informal trades (street venders) are also invited to apply for traders permit for them to be identified for statistics purpose and be supported by the municipality.

UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY TOURISM INITIATIVES

Vision

To be a leading nature and culture-based tourism destination in the Harry Gwala District by 2021. Tourism shall be a dynamic engine of economic growth making a significant contribution to the wellbeing of the people of Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.

Tourism Objectives

- To ensure awareness of the tourism opportunities available at Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.
- To encourage both formal and informal investment in the tourism sector.
- To exploit the existing tourism potential so as to attract tourists into Ubuhlebezwe Municipality.

Hluthankungu Tourism Launch 2018

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality hosted its Annual Tourism launch on the 01st September 2018 in celebration of international Tourism and Heritage month. It took place at Hluthankungu Farmers Market in ward 8. The Hluthankungu Tourism Launch aims at mainstreaming the role of arts, culture and heritage in social and economic development. The main objective of the event was to;

- To profile Ubuhlebezwe and showcase its unique and diverse tourism experiences offered locally thus encouraging domestic travelling.
- To create public awareness on tourism and to generate local economic activity.
- To highlight the significance of tourism as a tool for development and cultural enlightenment.
- Aims at promoting Hluthankungu as a Tourism Hub (destination) and to create an enabling environment for tourism to flourish within Ubuhlebezwe.

The Hluthankungu Tourism Launch was composed of varies activities;

- Cross Country fun walk,
- Horse Race,
- Bicycle Race,
- Fishing competition,
- Mission guided tour to St Micheals, St James Mission and eTsheni.
- Cultural entertainment
- Art & Crafts Exhibition and
- Fashion Show



Hluthankungu Tourism Launch 2018





Hluthankungu Tourism Launch 2018

Ubuhlebezwe Alan Paton Steam Train Race 2018

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality hosted its Alan Paton Steam Train Race on Saturday the 15th of September 2018, in celebration of international tourism month. The race was the athletics against the train, it started at Carisbrooke Train Station endpoint Ixopo Allwoodburn Train Station ward 2.

The main objective of the event was to;

• Showcasing Rail tourism and the legacy of Alan Paton in Ubuhlebezwe

- To highlight the significance of tourism as a tool for development and cultural enlightenment.
- Aims at promoting Ixopo as a Tourism (destination)
- To create an enabling environment for tourism to flourish within Ubuhlebezwe.
- To create public awareness on tourism and to generate local economic activity.
- To promote Ixopo as a Cross Country Destination
- To promote healthy lifestyle

The Ubuhlebezwe Alan Paton Steam Train Race was composed of varies activities;

- Cultural entertainment
- Art & Crafts Exhibition
- Ubuhlebezwe Steam Train Ride



Ubuhlebezwe Alan Paton Steam Train Race 2018



Ubuhlebezwe Alan Paton Steam Train Race 2018

Ubuhlebezwe Clean-up Campaign 2018

Ubuhlebezwe Clean-up Campaign (31st August 2018) that was held in Highflats comprises of all Tourism Task Team, Agricultural Task Team and OSS Stakeholders.



Figure 9: Ubuhlebezwe Clean-up Campaign 2019

The Valley Trail 2019

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit have partnered with Southern Midlands Tourism (SMT), Harry Gwala Development Agency and the Paton's express. Ubuhlebezwe Municipality hosted its annual Trail Run (The Valley Trails 2019) on Sunday the 10 of March 2019.07.17. The Valley Trail was the athletics running in the trail; it started at Carisbrooke Train Station endpoint Korongo Valley Guest Farm in

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality ward 2. Ubuhlebezwe Steam Train Ride 5km, 10km and 20km trail run with an early morning train ride to the starting line at Carisbrooke Train Station. The Valley Trails 2019 was the one of the most exciting trail run.

The Valley Trails was composed of varies activities;

- Cultural entertainment
- Art & Crafts Exhibition
- Steam train ride
- Live music in the garden

The main objectives of the Valley Trails;

- Showcasing Rail tourism and the legacy of Alan Paton in Ubuhlebezwe
- To highlight the significance of tourism as a tool for development and cultural enlightenment.
- To create an enabling environment for tourism to flourish within Ubuhlebezwe.
- To create public awareness on tourism and to generate local economic activity.
- To promote Ixopo as a Cross Country Destination
- To promote healthy lifestyle
- To profile Ubuhlebezwe and showcase its unique and diverse tourism experiences offered locally thus encouraging domestic travelling.
- Showcasing Rail tourism and the legacy of Alan Paton in Ubuhlebezwe
- Aims at promoting Ixopo as a Tourism Hub (destination) and to create an enabling environment for tourism to flourish within Ubuhlebezwe



Valley Trails Highlight 2019

COMMUNITY SERVICES

WASTE MANAGEMENT:

RECYCLING INITIATIVES:

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.

GENERAL CLEANING, WASTE COLLECTION, SCHEDULES:

The Ubuhlebezwe Municipality, Harry Gwala District Municipality and other government departments such as Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Edtea) held two clean- up campaigns in Highflats. The first one was on the 31st August 2018 and the second one was held at Highflats on the 17th of September 2018, the 19th of March 2019 in Highflats, 6th of May 2919 and 9th of May 2019 in Highflats. The aim of the campaign was to focus on awareness and actual cleaning of the areas identified including informal settlement using TLB. Edtea Harry Gwala District pledged with chemicals for alien plants clearance. Challenges faced was the electricity illegal connection as well as infield roads, ie. access roads.







Highflats Clean-up campaign on the 31st of August 2018



Clean-up campaign in Highflats



Clean-up Campaign in Ixopo



Highflats Clean-up campaign

Bud Weed Clearance

Bug weeds and alien plants were cleared in the following sites during the month of August

- Taxi and Bus Rank area
- Behind Winners and Ixopo Clinic
- Ixopo railway station(Allburn Station)
- East Street and High Street
- Municipal site next to KZN Motors
- Red Cross
- Centenary Road
- Morning Side and Fairview

REFUSE COLLECTION WEEKLY SCHEDULE

The weekly schedule is followed on refuse collection and the waste is removed in the following areas as schedule:

- Mondays High School down to Stuart Street up to Grant Street straight to testing ground
- Tuesdays Morning view High street, Mary Street and centenary road

Wednesdays - Morning Side and Highflats

- Thursdays- Little flower and Hospital. Umngeni, Harry Gwala
 District Municipality
- Fridays Fairview
- Saturdays Highflats Ixopo

CHALLENGES

 Due to shortage of Suitable land, 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.

• PLANS TO IMPROVE

The configuration of skipper trunk so that it can able to be in illegal, crane will be mounted and 350L Clamshell Bucket and Rotator will be used to grab the waste in hot sports.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Refuse has three trucks that are used to collect and transport waste from Ixopo to UMzimkhulu dump site.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Indigenous Games Selections

The KZN Department of Sport and Recreation promoted the preservation of the indigenous games that were played by different communities. The aim is to promote social cohesion and nation building through celebrating the diversity of the people of South Africa. The 2018 edition of the KZN Provincial Indigenous Games Council took place in Ladysmith, UThukela District on 10 – 11 August 2018.

The games were hosted in partnership with the KZN Indigenous Games Council, UThukela District Municipality and the Alfred Duma Local Municipality (formerly Umnambithi / Ladysmith).

Games that were part of the programme were rope skipping (ingqathu), stick fighting (induku), drie stokkies, khokho, dibeke, juskei, amagende (stones) and the board games of umlabalaba and incuva.

Teams from all eleven districts are always participating.

The games have served as a selection for the KZN team to participate in the National Games that took place during the Heritage month of September.



Indigenous Games District Selections in Kokstad



Indigenous Games District Selections in Kokstad



Indigenous Games District Selections in Kokstad

Karate Grading

On the 22^{nd} of July 2018 Ubuhlebezwe had a karate grading held in Morningside Soweto Hall where all karateka gathered together in one venue for the grading.



Karate Grading 22 July 2018, Soweto Hall - Morningside

CAREER GUIDANCE

The career guidance for grade 09 learners took place on Friday, 24th of August 2018 in Peace Initiative Hall.

The main aim of the career guidance was to expose grade 09 learners to various careers and advise them to choose the relevant subjects when reaching grade 10 because it's where they make the right choices to pursue their careers that will address the shortages of skills that our country needs.

The exhibitors who were able to attend the career guidance were the following:

- Department of Education
- South African Police Services
- Statistics South Africa
- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- Department of and Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs
- Department of Arts and Culture Library Services
- Department of Sport and Recreation
- Department of Health
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Correctional Services

The schools that were attending the career exhibition for grade 9 were as follows:

Career Guidance for Grade 09 – 2018							
No.	School Name	Date	Ward	Time & Venue			
1	MASAMENI SECONDARY SCHOOL		06				
2	NONKWENKWANE HIGH SCHOOL		03				
3	NCOMANI HIGH SCHOOL		01				
4	DINGIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	03					
5	WEBBSTOWN COMBINED SCHOOL		01				
6	AMAZABEKO HIGH SCHOOL		12				
7	SINEVUSO SECONDARY SCHOOL		03				
8	SONQOBASIMUNYE JS SCHOOL	24/08/2018	02	10:00			
9	MARIATHAL COMBINED SCHOOL		04	DE A CE INVENTATIVE I I A I I			
10	HLOKOZI HIGH SCHOOL		06	PEACE INITIATIVE HALL			
11	IXOPO VILLAGE		04				
12	IMPUNGA HIGH SCHOOL		07				
13	IXOPO HIGH SCHOOL		02				
14	NDELA SECONDARY SCHOOL		07				
15	THELAMUVA HIGH SCHOOL		01				
16	BUTHATHUBUNYE HIGH SCHOOL		10				
17	EMADUNGENI HIGH SCHOOL		12				
18	NOKWEJA HIGH SCHOOL		11				
19	KWATHATHANI HIGH SCHOOL		10				





Grade 9 Career Guidance

YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Youth Skills Development Programme in National Certificate on Supervision of Construction Processes NQF Level 4

The Youth Skills Development programme as outlined by Ubuhlebezwe Youth Development Strategy aimed at developing young people was advertised on the 08th of August 2018 and closes on the 17th of August 2018. The training took 15 days from the 17th September to the 01st of October 2018.

The certificates for the youth who went to Inchanga FET College to do National Certificate in Supervision of Construction Processes were officially handed over by the office of the Mayor during IDP Roadshows on the $16^{th} - 18^{th}$ October 2018 to the below beneficiaries.

No.	Name & Surname	ID number	Gender	Ward	Received
1.	Zamayedwa Zulu	9107046286088	Male	01	✓
2.	Thembelani Jaca	9503156349080	Male	02	✓
3.	Mnothi Nyanisa	9505025472084	Male	03	✓
4.	Mpendulo Matyeni	9009065990089	Male	04	✓
5.	Ntethelelo Mgenge	9008215787080	Male	05	✓
6.	Mxolisi Mkhize	9208255970089	Male	06	✓
7.	Simo Mzulwini	8609105557086	male	07	✓
8.	Sbongimpilo Mkhize	8703085778083	male	08	✓
9.	Mphilisi Mhlongo	9404185324089	Male	09	✓
10.	Bongumusa Maphumulo	9001246201080	Male	10	✓
11.	Ayanda Njilo	8604230534087	Female	11	✓
12.	Nkosithandazani Hlongwana	9008315518088	Male	12	✓
13.	Sanele Khambule	9603236272086	Male	13	✓
14.	Thokozani Mahlaba	8308315341080	Male	14	✓



Official Handover of Certificates 16 -18 October 2018

Graduation Ceremony

Pioneer Skills Development Institute was appointed by DEA for the implementation of the Mass Training Project, KZN: Construction MTP002 – National Certificate Building and Civil Construction NQF Level 3. The external Moderation/Verification was conducted and the certificates were received from Construction Education and Training Authority (CETA) and the graduation was conducted on the 21st of May 2019 in Soweto Hall, Morningside at 10:00am





Ubuhlebezwe Fashion Show

The fashion show that was conducted by the office of the youth on the 20th of October 2018 was successful although it was a pilot project where young fashion designers were introduced, models and dancers and showcasing the talent that our young people have in our developing communities







Nokweja Gym Park

Nokweja Gym Park is funded by KZN Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, the Gym has been officially handed over on the 28th of June 2019 where Cogta, the Contractor, Ubuhlebezwe Municipality officials, Councillors, Traditional Leaders, Project Steering Committe Members and the Community of Ward 11 were present.







