

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY



ANNUAL REPORT 2021/2022



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1.1 COMPONENT A MAYORS FOREWARD



Figure 1 MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE – COUNCILLOR DX DUBE

Resilience is shaped during times of change and adversity. The 2021/2022 financial year is testament of resilience during the Local Government Elections. As the Mayor of Newcastle I am honoured to present the 2021/2022 Annual Report to the people of Newcastle. In terms of

Section 121 of The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, the municipality is required to compile an Annual Report. The purpose of the 2021/2022 Annual Report is to provide the community with a credible, reliable, and accurate assessment of the municipality's progress towards achieving its goals as set out in the 2021/2022 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and 2021/2022 Top-layer Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (TLSDBIP) that has been aligned to the approved 2021/2022 Budget.

During the 2021/2022 financial year, a new Council was elected and immediately started working. As usual at the start of a new term, all councilors were inducted thereafter the lengthy process of electing ward committee members was finalized.

Newcastle Municipality's long-term development vision was formulated within the context of the national and provincial vision statements as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS). It reflects a joint commitment by the local leadership, municipal administration and the local communities to make Newcastle a better place and improve the quality of life for those who work and/or live in NLM. The vision is based on the following overarching principles:-

- Sustainability.
- Integrated development.
- Equitable access to basic services and public facilities.
- Efficient and effective delivery of services.

By 2035, Newcastle will be a resilient and economically vibrant city.

The National Development Plan requires local government to play a meaningful and active role in ensuring the implementation of Vision 2030. The aim of the Plan is to respond quickly to South African's aspirations and ensure that inclusive economic growth was the main agenda for development.

Newcastle Local Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is presented in four main sections which is in line with Section 26 of The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) which prescribes the key components of an IDP, and an emphasis on development outcomes. The objectives of the IDP are as follows:-

- To give an outline of the key development needs and trends based on an analysis of the current level of development (**Situational Analysis**)

- A strategic framework which outlines Council's long term vision with specific emphasis on the municipality's most critical strategic objectives, strategies and actions plans (**Development Strategies**).
- A capital program which entails a one year program, a three year program aligned to the Medium- Term Expenditure Framework and the Five Year Plan (**Capital Investment Projects**).
- An implementation framework which includes sector plans, more specifically the financial plan, the spatial development framework, the organizational performance management system, and an organizational transformation and institutional development plan (Integration).

Newcastle Municipality in terms of the approved Top-Layer Service Delivery Budget Implementation (TLSDBIP) achieved 69% of all planned targets for the 2021/2022 financial year. 31% of the planned targets on the TLSDBIP were not achieved. Since the 2020/2021 financial year the Municipality's overall performance has regressed by 4%. The municipality has achieved the following:

- The municipality constructed 187 new households including access to water, sanitation and refuse removal.
- 8387 households were provided with free basic electricity, water, refuse removal and sanitation.
- 2,8 km of road was resealed within the jurisdiction of Newcastle Municipality
- 6,5km of road was re-gravelled in Madadeni and Osizweni
- 232 houses were built to the roof level, the connection to basic services will be done in the 2022/2023 financial year.
- 25 residential sites have been identified advertised for sale.
- 424 EPWP jobs were created to tackle the high number of unemployment within this municipality.
- The municipality trained 41 SMMEs.
- 175 title deeds were transferred through the EEDBS program
- 100% of the Electricity maintenance plan was implemented with the intention of maintaining the existing infrastructure and reducing power outages
- 100% of all building plans received by the municipality were processed within the statutory timeframes
- 100% compliance with MFMA Reporting requirements for all financial reporting
- The IDP/Budget/PMS were approved by council on the 31st of May 2022

- 100% of MIG Expenditure
- 97% of WSIG Expenditure

The following remain as key challenges for Newcastle Municipality

- High water loss due to ageing infrastructure, the department of Technical Services has developed 3 year water reduction plan the same will be implemented in line with the available budget over the next 3 financial years.
- Housing projects were not completed as planned in the Charlestown Area due to the shortfall in access to water. The Municipality has not yet identified a suitable Landfill Site and has requested assistance from COGTA.
- The Collection rate for services rendered is below the national norm however the Revenue Enhancement Strategy is currently implemented.
- Blocked sewer pipes and burst sewer pipes
- Load shedding

We will continue to work towards achieving the vision that ***By 2035, Newcastle will be a resilient and economically vibrant city.*** Currently there are numerous serious challenges we are encountering but we will address them by developing and implementing plans to improve the livelihoods of our people. Council and staff will work shoulder to shoulder to maintain a high level of service delivery, putting the people of Newcastle first. Thank you for everyone's contribution.

**Mayor of Newcastle
Councillor David Xolani Dube**

Date:

1.2 COMPONENT B EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.3 MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OVERVIEW



Figure 2 MUNICIPAL MANAGER - NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY - MR ZW MCINEKA

The period under review has not been a walk in a park in terms of the transitional arrangements to be put in place in light of the 2021 local government elections. A myriad of challenges some of which had besieged the institution for some time have not subsided.

The ever increasing consumers debt occasioned by various factors, inter alia, data cleansing of consumers debtor register, high rate of unemployment, increasing poverty, indigence and reluctance by other consumers to honor their obligation of paying for services rendered has affected the municipality negatively. The allegations of fraud, corruption and maladministration are also casting a dark cloud over the municipality. All these and others combined have contributed to the unfunded budget position of the municipality

However, also to remember is that other than the capital budget in the form of government grants, local government unlike other spheres of government is to rely on the equitable share allocation which on average amounts to not more than 7,5% of the operational budget that a municipality has to implement in order to provide uninterrupted and sustainable services to its community. In addition to the equitable share grant, a municipality is required to raise the balance of its operational budget from its own sources, the main source being property rates and municipal service charges such as water, electricity, refuse removal, etc.

It is for this reason that the issue of debt collection is to be over emphasized lest the municipality becomes unable to meet its constitutional and legal obligation to provide sustainable basic services to its community.

In this regard the municipality has introduced lucrative incentive schemes and in order reduce the financial burden on consumers who came forward to make arrangements settling their outstanding debt. Chapter 12 of the Municipal Finance Management Act which deals with financial reporting and auditing read with section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act requires in accordance with section 121 that every municipality and every municipal entity must for each financial year prepare an annual report.

The purpose of an annual report is –

- (a) to provide a record of activities of the municipality or municipal entity during the financial year to which the report relates
- (b) to provide a report on performance against the budget of the municipality or municipal entity for that financial year; and
- (c) to promote accountability to the local community for the decision made throughout the year by the municipality or municipal entity.

As a result, the municipality is reporting its performance in relation to its record of activities, performance and accountability to its community and to any other interested person (s) and / or parties.

For the above stated reasons, the municipality has not been able to deliver on its mandate as intended. However, it managed to achieve 68% of its predetermined objectives and targets during the year under review. This requires that the municipality employs strategies that will enable it to overcome most of the said challenges including a high loan debt, outstanding debt to Eskom and uThukela Water. With these debts redeemed or reduced substantially this will

enable the Municipality to realize increase in its cash flow that will make it possible to improve service delivery and consequently its performance.

It is encouraging though that despite anything to the contract, auditing by office of the auditor general, the municipality obtained an unqualified audit outcome with matters of emphasis. These matters include amongst others high water losses which the municipal has already put a plan in place to address it.

And, in my capacity as the accounting officer, I am sincerely pleading with our community residents to assist with reporting water leaks discoverable by them. Also, to edge those community residence who connects themselves illegally to the municipal water infrastructure to refrain from such practice as such is in fact a criminal offence.

Moving forward, we have developed municipal service delivery recovery plans as well as the audit action plan to correct what has not been done right and as such, to improve service delivery. I am hoping for an improved service delivery situation and improved audit outcome in the oncoming financial year

“ There is no high religion than human service to work for the common good in the greatest creed,” (by Woodrow Wilson)

**MUNICIPAL MANAGER
ZW MCINEKA
NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY**

DATE :

VISION AND MISSION

As a Municipality, we are directing all our efforts towards achieving Newcastle Municipality's vision *that "BY 2035, NEWCASTLE WILL BE A RESILIENT AND ECONOMICALLY VIBRANT CITY, PROMOTING SERVICE EXCELLENCE TO ITS CITIZENS."* Our Mandate as Newcastle Municipality is guided by The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which is informed by engagements with the community and stakeholders. Our resolve is based on servicing our communities in all areas of Newcastle with access to water.

Council has made tremendous strides towards achieving its objective in all six Key Performance Areas (KPA's). The six Key Performance Areas (KPA's) as specified in the IDP is as follows:

- Basic Services
- Cross Cutting
- Local Economic Development
- Good Government
- Financial viability
- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

The mandate for Newcastle Municipality is guided by The Constitution of South Africa, Local Government Municipal Legislation, the National Development Plan (NDP), the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), the IDP for Newcastle Municipality, policies and by-laws that govern Local Government.

CHAPTER 2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

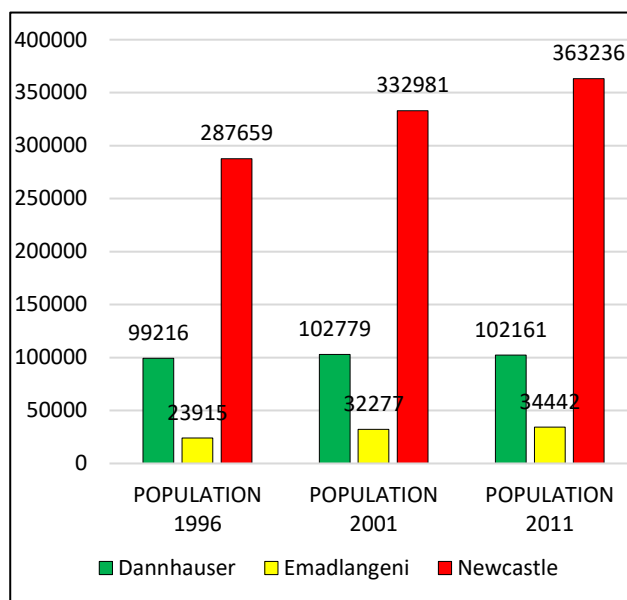
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE.

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS (STATS SA: 2011 CENSUS).

The statistical data reflected on the IDP mainly focuses on a comparison of data released in 2011 as the Census Data, and data released in 2016 as the Community Survey, both by Statistics SA. The 2011 Census Data has since been overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries in order to ensure alignment with the ward delimitation by the Municipal Demarcation Board which saw the Newcastle Local Municipality growing from having 31 wards to 34 wards. However, kindly note that the growth is merely due to a reconfiguration of the ward boundaries, and not due to an increase in the overall

geographical area under the jurisdiction of the Newcastle Local Municipality. This simply means that the total geographical area of some wards has been reduced for administrative purpose, thus resulting in additional wards. Furthermore, there are some areas which previously fell under a certain ward, and they got incorporated into other wards as a result of the reconfiguration.

The official government figures reflected in the 2011 census data estimated the total population of Newcastle Local Municipality to be 363 236 people. This marked a population increase of 0.83% per annum between the period 2001 and 2011, which is an average of 3 025 people per annum over a period of 10 years. A further look into historical data shows that the growth rate has decreased slightly when compared to that of the period 1996 to 2001 whereby the population increased by 2.72% per annum, which is an average of 9 064 people per annum over a period of 5 years. The decrease between the period 2001 to 2011 is highly attributed to the global recession experienced in the year 2008. This resulted in a decrease in direct foreign investments (FDI), in turn affecting job security which thus has a major impact on influencing migration patterns.



Source: Stats SA 2011 Census Data.

Table 1: Population Growth and Density in ADM in 2011.

2011					
District	Population Size	% Share of KZN Population	% Share of Amajuba Population	Area in Square km	Population Density (ppl/km ²)
KwaZulu-Natal	10 267 299			93 378	109.9
Amajuba	499 839	4.9		6 921	72.2
Newcastle	363 236	3.5	72.7	1 689	215
Emadlangeni	34 440	0.3	6.9	3 714	9.27
Dannhauser	102 162	1.0	20.4	1 518	67.3

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census Data.

This trend is a characteristic of the whole district with municipalities such as Dannhauser recording a negative growth rate between 2001 and 2011. However, even though there was a decrease in the growth rate within the period 2001 to 2011, the population growth rate in Newcastle still remains higher than that of the district average which is 0.63% per annum over a period of 10 years, hence making Newcastle Local Municipality the fastest growing municipality in the district in terms of population size. According to the 2011 Census Data, Newcastle accounted for 73%

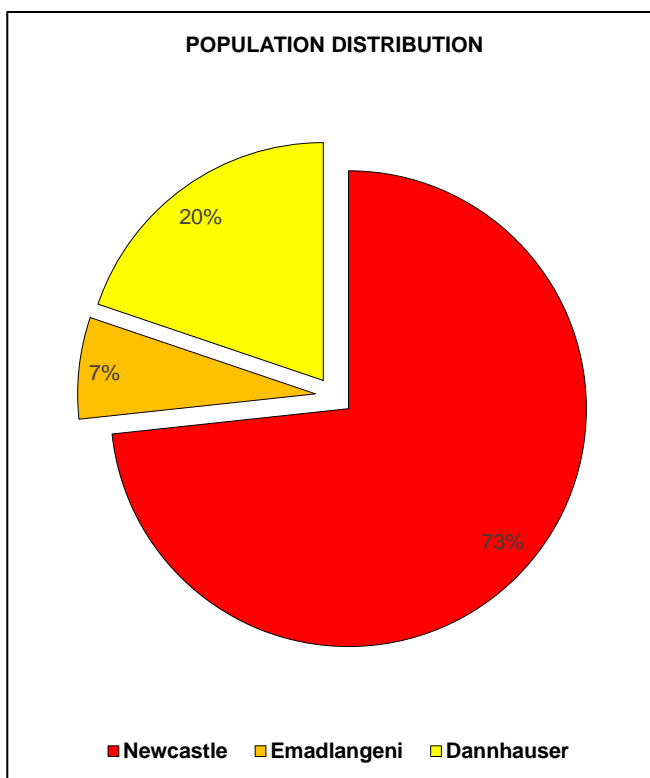
of the total district population in 2011, and the figure is 20% and 7% for Dannhauser and Emadlangeni Municipalities respectively.

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PATTERNS (STATS SA: 2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY).

Table 2: Population Growth and Density.

2016					
District	Population Size	% Share of KZN Population	% Share of Amajuba Population	Area in Square km	Population Density (ppl/km ²)
KwaZulu-Natal	11 065 240			93 378	118.5
Amajuba	531 327	4.8		6 921	76.8
Newcastle	389 117	3.6	73.3	1 689	235.7
Emadlangeni	36 869	0.3	6.9	3 714	9.9
Dannhauser	105 341	0.9	19.8	1 518	69.4

An analysis of the population figures released under the 2016 Community Survey reveals that Newcastle has further experienced population growth, with the total population being 389 117 people. This marks a population increase of 25 881 people over a period of 5 years, which is an average of 1.34% per annum (5 176 people). This is higher than the growth rate which was experienced during the period 2001 to 2011 even though it's much lower than that of the period 1996 to 2001. This also shows that there has been a general increase in the population within the Amajuba District, with Newcastle Local Municipality still accomodating a much higher percentage of the population relative to Dannhauser and Emadlangeni.



Source: Stats SA 2011 Census Data.

An increase in population size without a significant increase in the geographical area results in an increase in the population density per square kilometre. One of the challenges that ensues due to such entails increased pressures on infrastructure as it operates either at maximum, or beyond carrying capacity.

Newcastle Local Municipality has a vision of becoming a city by the year 2035, and one of the prerequisites to becoming a city is premised on the number of people residing within the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality. In light of the above, the projected population in Newcastle for the year 2039 will be 501 821 people, of course that's based on an assumption that everything remains constant

(ceteris paribus). Some of the factors to be considered which affect population growth within Newcastle are as follows:-

- Availability of job opportunities;
- Availability of quality education facilities;
- Access to quality infrastructure;
- Access to quality healthcare facilities;
- Improved safety and security;
- Accessibility to places of leisure and tourism;
- Agglomeration of economies; and
- Accessibility to intermodal options of transportation that promote efficiency in logistics.

Table 3 GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Year	Newcastle			eMadlangeni			Dannhauser			Amajuba		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2019	194 688	213 630	408 318	23 060	21 316	44 376	49 168	55 109	104 277	266 916	290 056	419 287
2020	197 405	216 441	413 846	23 637	21 885	45 522	49 240	55 203	104 443	270 282	293 529	563 811
2021	200 054	219 234	419 287	24 408	22 458	46 666	49 282	55 269	104 551	273 543	296 961	570 504
2022	202 488	221 747	424 235	24 755	23 008	47 764	49 239	55 236	104 475	276 482	299 991	576 473
2023	204 783	224 142	428 925	25 292	23 553	48 845	49 153	55 147	104 300	279 227	302 843	582 070
2024	207 015	226 466	433 481	25 824	24 096	49 920	49 026	55 009	104 035	281 866	305 571	587

POPULATION BY WARD (2011 CENSUS).

The population growth rate in Newcastle is in an upward trajectory with the majority of the growth occurring mainly in the Eastern Areas, which mainly entails the Madadeni and Osizweni Townships. These are largely underdeveloped areas relative to the Western Areas, and they are occupied mainly by a majority low-income households. The current population movement patterns in the region suggests that the urbanization phenomenon persists, characterised by the natural growth rate, an observed breakdown in extended families, and the immigration of people from surrounding towns. Immigration arises mainly from perceived urban opportunities and prospects for a better life, poor access to services and a general lack of employment opportunities in the rural hinterland, and a general decline in employment opportunities in the agricultural sector. The growth rate is further fuelled by the educational institute that is geographically located in the Newcastle East Area (Amajuba TVET College), hence attracting students from all over the Northern KwaZulu-Natal region.

Over the last ten years, Newcastle’s agricultural region has registered a net decline in both production and employment opportunities, hence the migration of people from Newcastle to areas that offer employment opportunities. A closer look into the population figures down at ward level shows that the average population size per ward

is 10 683 people. Also deduced from the figures is that about 50% of the wards are below the average population size of Newcastle, whilst the other 50% is above.

Table 4: Population Distribution by Wards (Source: Stats SA 2011 - Census Data).

POPULATION WITHIN THE WARDS				
Ward No.	Male	Female	Grand Total	%
Ward 1	5281	5488	10769	3%
Ward 2	4443	4990	9432	3%
Ward 3	4134	4047	8182	2%
Ward 4	3250	3384	6634	2%
Ward 5	4789	5169	9958	3%
Ward 6	5504	6312	11816	3%
Ward 7	5449	6188	11636	3%
Ward 8	4378	4746	9124	3%
Ward 9	5479	6348	11827	3%
Ward 10	4094	4847	8942	2%
Ward 11	4211	4910	9121	3%
Ward 12	4355	5065	9420	3%
Ward 13	4099	4442	8542	2%
Ward 14	7685	9121	16805	5%
Ward 15	5464	6111	11575	3%
Ward 16	6831	7625	14456	4%
Ward 17	6136	6698	12834	4%
Ward 18	4154	4603	8756	2%
Ward 19	4544	5474	10018	3%
Ward 20	4667	5028	9696	3%
Ward 21	5957	5334	11291	3%
Ward 22	4110	4666	8777	2%
Ward 23	5057	5559	10616	3%
Ward 24	5552	6265	11817	3%
Ward 25	4375	4226	8601	2%
Ward 26	6555	6822	13378	4%
Ward 27	5246	5785	11031	3%
Ward 28	4199	4729	8928	2%
Ward 29	5173	5891	11065	3%
Ward 30	4330	4855	9185	3%
Ward 31	5504	5875	11379	3%
Ward 32	5651	6268	11920	3%
Ward 33	5665	6704	12369	3%
Ward 34	6522	6814	13336	4%
Grand Total	172846	190390	363236	100%

There is a higher population density within the Newcastle East Area relative to the Newcastle West Area, and there is a higher growth rate within this area thus necessitating the improvement of service delivery to cater for a growing population. The wards with the lowest concentration of the population are within both the Newcastle East and the Newcastle West Areas. However they manifest differently in the sense that within the Newcastle West Area they are the fabric of poor apartheid planning that was characterised with an unequal distribution of land parcels based on race, and in the Newcastle East Area they are prevalent due to the low density uncontrolled urban sprawl that places jeopardy on valuable agricultural land towards the periphery.

The ward delimitation process which was conducted by the Municipal Demarcation Board, in line with the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act of 1998 and Regulations (Act No. 27 of 1998), saw an increase in the number of wards within Newcastle with an additional 3 wards, namely ward 32, ward 33, and

ward 34. The location of the new wards is within the following areas, however not covering the whole, rather only parts thereof, in spatial terms:-

- Ward 32: Osizweni A, Osizweni E, Osizweni F;
- Ward 33: Manzana.
- Ward 34: Newcastle Central, Newcastle CBD, Riverside Industrial, Newcastle Industrial, KwaMathukuza and Arbor Park.

The increase in the number of wards necessitates an increase in the number of Councillors to a number which is determined by the MEC. The increase also necessitated an increase in the number of Ward Committees from 310 to 340. An increase in the number of Councillors and Ward Committees necessitates an increase in the allocation of funds towards remuneration thereof. The ward delimitation process did not affect the population of Newcastle, however it affected the population within the affected wards in that it has either increased or decreased head counts within certain wards. Furthermore, the ward delimitation process has also affected the size of the wards in spatial terms, either expanding or contracting certain wards.

The increase in the number of wards within Newcastle Municipality is a sign of positive growth towards a city status. The challenges encountered during the process are merely issues around the projected power struggles for political administration from a public perspective. From a municipal perspective, the ward delimitation process will not affect the delivery of municipal services within the different wards. However, the process played a significant role in terms of deepening local democracy and also improving local governance.

AGE STRUCTURE (2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY).

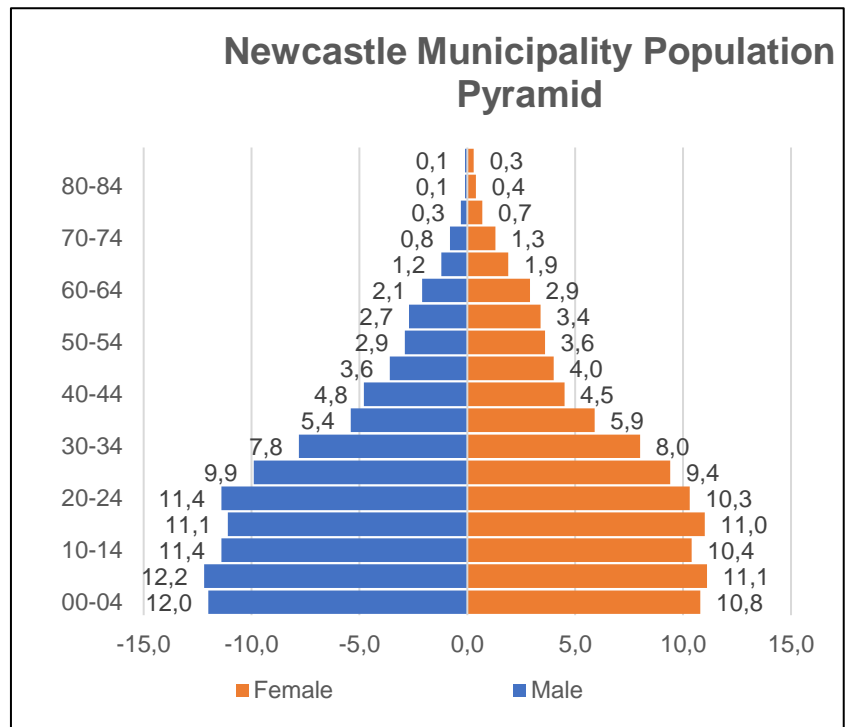
According to the statistical figures of Stats SA's 2016 Community Survey, Newcastle's population is relatively young with 44.9% of the total population being younger than 19 years of age, and the age group between 20 and 34 years accounting for 28% of the of the total population. Collectively the youth in Newcastle (0 – 34 years) makes up 72.9% of the total population, and this places immense pressure on the provision of educational facilities, social welfare, health services and the stimulation of the economy to provide job opportunities and economic development. Also implied by the young population is that there is still a relatively high dependency ratio due to a very high majority being below the working age. The high rate of youth population is also an indication that there is a high fertility rate within Newcastle, thus a need for birth control measures.

It has been observed that there is a high rate of emigration of youth from Newcastle to cities like Johannesburg and Durban, and it has been deduced that the main contributing factor relates to the unavailability of institutes of higher learning in Newcastle. The emigration of the youth and economically active population implies an increasing need for both recreational and educational facilities (i.e. shopping malls

and institutes of higher learning) locally, and places more pressure on the need for employment opportunities.

	Male	Female	Grand Total
00-04	22386	21889	44275
05-09	22776	22613	45389
10-14	21144	21056	42200
15-19	20748	22319	43067
20-24	21193	20818	42011
25-29	18498	19013	37511
30-34	14607	16298	30905
35-39	10130	12038	22168
40-44	8882	9205	18087
45-49	6795	8150	14944
50-54	5379	7384	12763
55-59	4945	6879	11824
60-64	3981	5796	9777
65-69	2277	3889	6166
70-74	1490	2720	4210
75-79	619	1519	2138
80-84	212	747	959
85+	184	538	722
Grand Total	186246	202871	389117

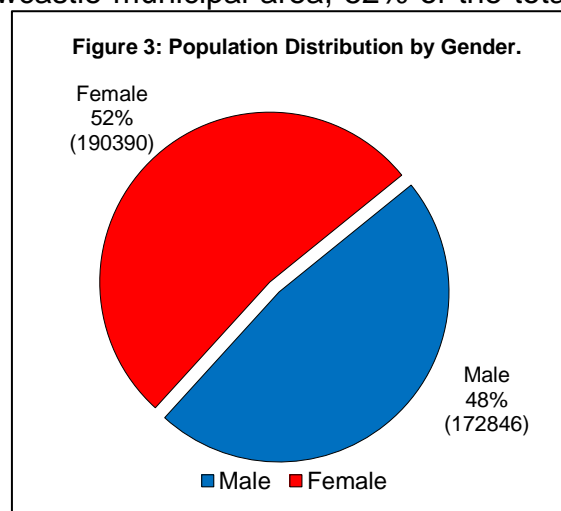
Source: 2016 Stats SA Community Survey.



Source: 2016 Stats SA Community Survey.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION (2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY).

Regarding gender distribution within the Newcastle municipal area, 52% of the total population is female, while males account for the remaining 48%. This observed trend in gender distribution conforms to the National norm. Due to such, there is a need for programmes specifically targeted towards gender equality. In response to this, Newcastle Municipality has prioritized gender issues as part of its Special Programmes under Operation Sukuma Sakhe. It is imperative that specific projects and programmes aligned to the National Program should be developed and rolled out in line with the municipal program of action.



Source: Stats SA, 2011 Census Data.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE.

The Consolidated SDF Map depicts the geographic concentration of the population within Newcastle. The current settlement pattern is a spatial response to urbanization which has seen the population movement from the Newcastle East Area to the Newcastle West Area, closer to CBD. The motive relates to the proximity of this area

to economic opportunities in the form of the surrounding Industrial Area and the Commercial Area in the form of the Newcastle CBD. This places pressure on Council to provide a variety of housing typologies such as Social Housing Units, Community Residential Units, and Rental Housing Stock around the Newcastle CBD in order to accommodate the rising demand for affordable housing (inclusionary housing). With the general population closer to places of employment opportunity, it will decrease reliance on public transportation hence introducing new modes of mobility such as walking and cycling, thus ultimately resulting in a decrease in the levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

INCOME PROFILE.

Figure 4: Annual Household Income.

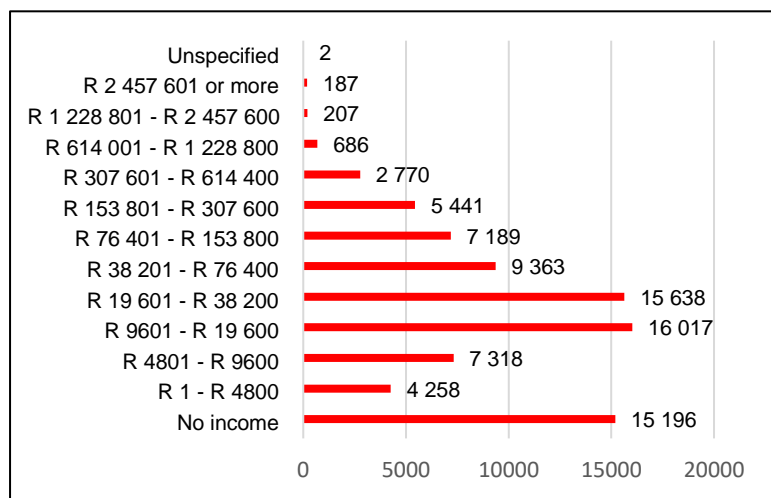


Figure 5: Source - Stats SA (2011 Census Data)

According to the 2011 Census Data, Newcastle Municipality has a generally low income population with a large number of people living in abject income poverty as they do not have a reliable source of income. In 2011 the majority of the households income was between R9 601 – R19 600 per annum (16 017 households) closely followed

by households who earn between R19 601 – 38 200 per annum (15 638 households). The majority of the households are headed by men as opposed to women (52% and 42% respectively).

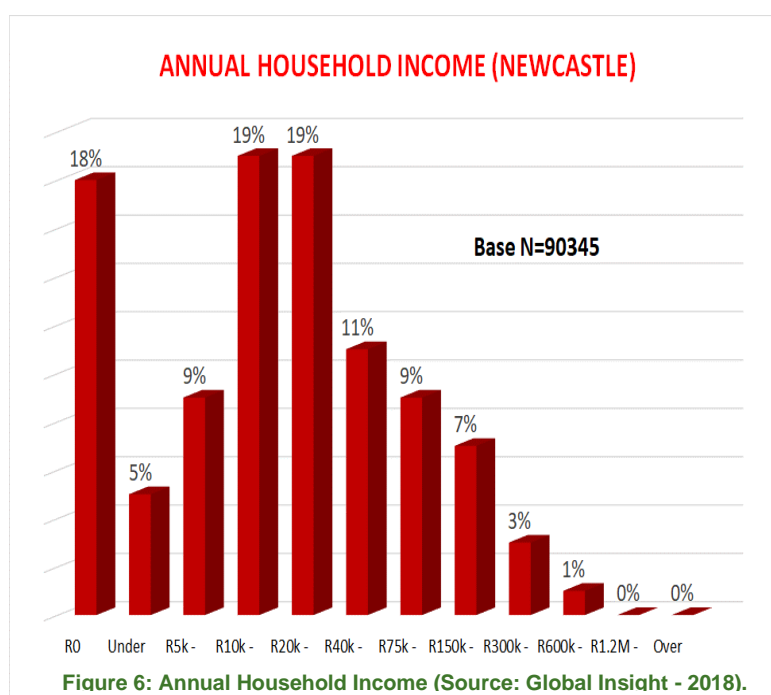
In terms of the most recent stats from Global Insight (2018), a very high majority of the households in Newcastle (68%) earn a combined income of less than R40,000 per annum, which translates to an average of R3 300 per month. This is significantly below the national average of household income, which is R103 204 per year, or R8,600 per month. This has implications on the Indigent Support provided by the municipality to the community of Newcastle as there is a growing number of households that earn a combined annual income of a maximum of R40,000. In 2011 the total number of households earning less than R40,000 was 68%, which is 58 427 households out of 86 024 households, and it has since remained unchanged in 2018 at 70%, which is 61 436 households out of a total number of 90 347 households.

The following is a method use by Standard Bank to rate households in terms of their income:-

Annual income	Monthly income	Classification
R0 – R19,000	R0 – R1,583	Lowest
R19,001 – R86,000	R1,584 – R7,167	Second lowest
R86,001 – R197,000	R7,168 – R16,417	Low emerging middle
R197,001 – R400,000	R16,418 – R33,333	Emerging middle
R400,001 – R688,000	R33,334 – R57,333	Lower middle
R688,001 – R1,481,000	R57,334 – R123,417	Upper middle
R1,481,001 -R2,360,000	R123,418 – R196,667	Upper income/Emerging affluent
R2,360,001+	R196,668+	Affluent

With respect to the above classification, half of the households in Newcastle fall under the lowest income classification, while three quarters of households fall within or below the second lowest threshold. A negligible percentage of households fall under the low emerging middle or the emerging middle category.

In terms of Annual Income individually, close to three quarters (72%) of the population earns less than R150 000 per annum, which is equivalent to R12 500 a month.



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (STATS SA CENSUS DATA – 2001 & 2011).

In terms of the unemployment rate within Newcastle, based on the figures presented on the table below (Stats SA 2001 Census Data), in the year 2001 the economically active population (a section of the population which is either employed or actively seeking employment) constituted 43.51% (144 885 people) of the total population. From the total economically active population, only a mere 39.52% (57 266) were employed and the rest of the 60.48% (87 619 people) were unemployed. The unemployed people within Newcastle were ranging from the seasonal workers who were presently unemployed during the compilation of the stats, and also individuals who could not find work.

Regarding the unemployment rate within Newcastle for the year 2011, the economically active population constituted 27.71% (100 654 people) of the total population. From the total number of economically active people, only 62.56% (62 968

people) were employed, and the rest of the 37.44% (37 686 people) were unemployed. In terms of gender, in 2001 the highest concentration of the unemployed was amongst the female population (42 750 people) as compared to the male population (36 985 people), and in 2011 it still remains highest amongst the female population (20 129 people) as compared to the male population (17 557 people). In general, the decrease in the unemployment rate means progress has been made within Newcastle towards curbing the unemployment rate from 60.48% in 2001 to 37.44% in 2011.

Table 5: Employment status by Gender in Newcastle.

	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Grand Total	Male	Female	Grand Total
Employed	28 384	28 882	57 266	32 504	30 464	62 968
Unemployed	31 340	36 168	67 508	17 557	20 129	37 686
Scholar or student	22 455	20 622	43 077	-	-	-
Discouraged work-seeker	-	-	-	7 617	9 405	17 021
Home-maker or housewife	276	7 884	8 160	-	-	-
Pensioner or retired person/too old to work	3 845	6 155	9 639	-	-	-
Unable to work due to illness or disability	3 025	2 801	5 826	-	-	-
Seasonal worker not working presently	586	523	1 109	-	-	-
Does not choose to work	1 922	2 756	4 678	-	-	-
Could not find work	5 059	6 059	11 118	-	-	-
Other not economically active	-	-	-	50 405	61 820	112 225
Age less than 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	-	-	-	64 763	68 573	133 335
Grand Total	96 533	111 850	208 383	172 846	190 390	363 236

Source: Stats SA, 2001 – 2011 Census Data.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WITHIN THE WARDS (STATS SA CENSUS DATA – 2001 & 2011).

An analysis of the unemployment rate using the official expanded definition of unemployment reveals a slightly different picture. The average rate of unemployment in Newcastle Municipality is low compared to that of the whole of Amajuba District, but higher than the provincial average of 21.7% and 22.4% among the females and males respectively. Zooming in at ward level, a much clearer picture is painted on the geographical concentration of the unemployed, which is mostly within the Newcastle Ease Area. There's also a direct correlation between unemployment and the levels of literacy within this area.

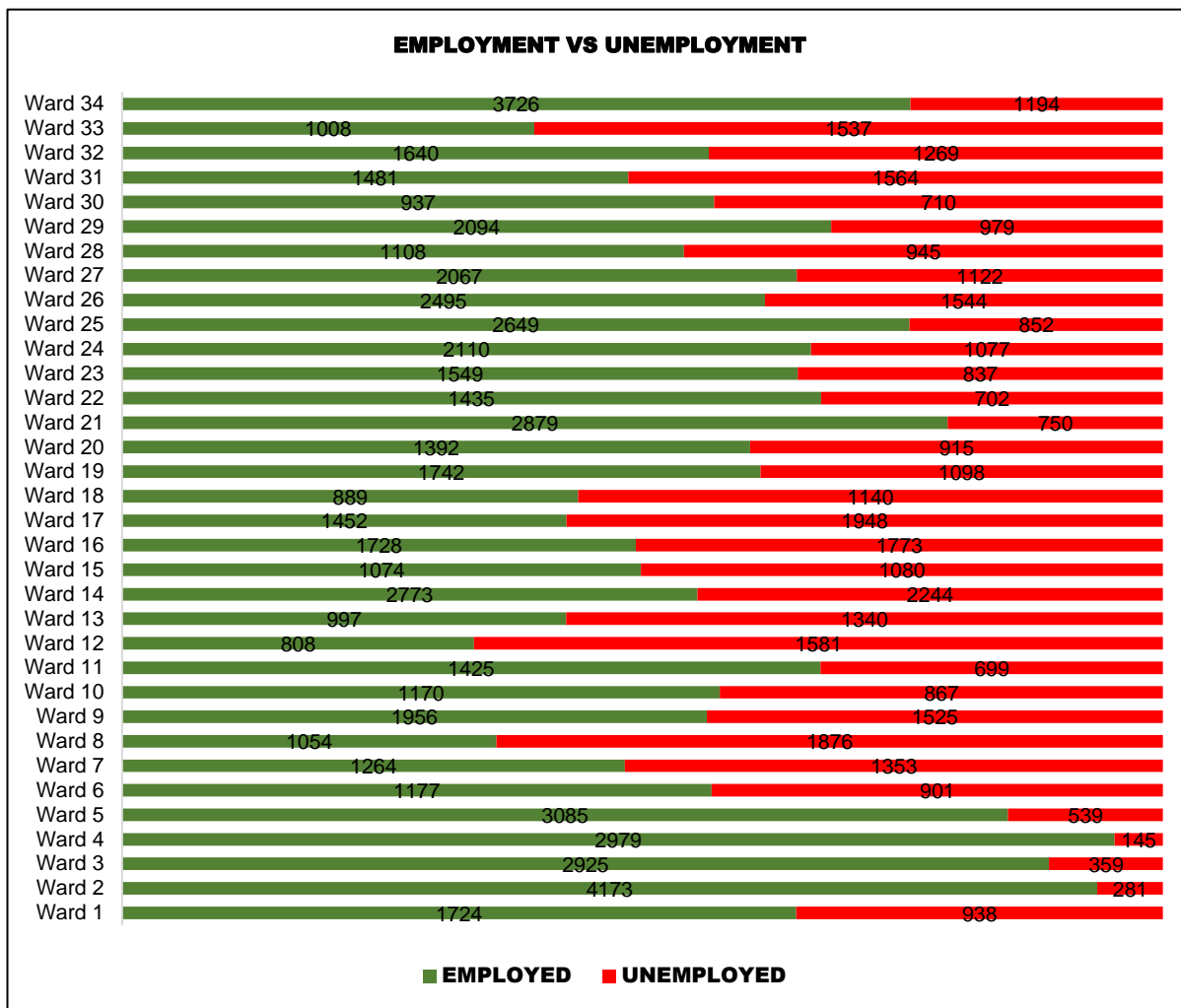
	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Not applicable	Grand Total
Ward 1	1724	938	900	2920	4287	10769
Ward 2	4173	281	68	1967	2943	9432
Ward 3	2925	359	149	2547	2201	8182
Ward 4	2979	145	26	1523	1962	6634
Ward 5	3085	539	131	3371	2832	9958
Ward 6	1177	901	746	3923	5069	11816
Ward 7	1264	1353	869	3256	4894	11636
Ward 8	1054	1876	518	2172	3505	9124
Ward 9	1956	1525	494	3297	4554	11827
Ward 10	1170	867	509	3023	3371	8942
Ward 11	1425	699	438	3150	3410	9121
Ward 12	808	1581	397	2787	3846	9420
Ward 13	997	1340	430	2448	3327	8542
Ward 14	2773	2244	548	5039	6201	16805
Ward 15	1074	1080	1725	2798	4898	11575
Ward 16	1728	1773	979	3935	6041	14456
Ward 17	1452	1948	785	3816	4833	12834
Ward 18	889	1140	659	2532	3536	8756
Ward 19	1742	1098	268	3403	3507	10018
Ward 20	1392	915	189	3652	3548	9696
Ward 21	2879	750	375	3584	3702	11291
Ward 22	1435	702	289	3410	2940	8777
Ward 23	1549	837	270	4006	3954	10616
Ward 24	2110	1077	380	4444	3806	11817
Ward 25	2649	852	133	2482	2485	8601
Ward 26	2495	1544	675	3956	4708	13378
Ward 27	2067	1122	270	3708	3863	11031
Ward 28	1108	945	570	3244	3061	8928
Ward 29	2094	979	309	3876	3806	11065
Ward 30	937	710	752	3144	3643	9185
Ward 31	1481	1564	300	3522	4511	11379
Ward 32	1640	1269	571	3803	4636	11920
Ward 33	1008	1537	753	3683	5388	12369
Ward 34	3726	1194	546	3803	4067	13336
Grand Total	62968	37686	17021	112225	133335	363236

All the wards with the highest concentration of the unemployed are found within the Newcastle East Area in the townships of Madadeni, Osizweni, Blaauwbosch and Cavan. This has implications on the need for coordinated efforts between government and the private sector towards the creation of meaningful job opportunities. Furthermore, it is of crucial importance that the Newcastle Local Municipality creates favourable conditions that will attract potential business into these previously disadvantaged areas, and also assist in the development of youth entrepreneurs through initiatives on SMME development.

According to the 2011 Statistics SA Census Data presented above, the percentage of unemployment within Newcastle was 37.44%, which thus marks 37 686 people unemployed out of a total labour force of 100 654 people. The average unemployment rate within the wards is 2.94%, which simply means an average 1108 people are unemployed per ward. A further analysis of the numbers at ward level reveals that about 44.4% of the total wards have an unemployment rate that is higher than average, and these includes the following words:-

	Ward	Number of people Unemployed	Geographical Areas
1.	Ward 14	2 244	
2.	Ward 17	1 948	
3.	Ward 8	1 876	
4.	Ward 16	1 773	
5.	Ward 12	1 581	
6.	Ward 31	1 564	
7.	Ward 26	1 544	
8.	Ward 33	1 537	
9.	Ward 9	1 525	
10.	Ward 7	1 353	

Collectively, the total number of unemployed people within the above listed wards constitutes 16 945 people, which is essentially 44.96% of the total unemployed population throughout the jurisdictional area of Newcastle.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX.

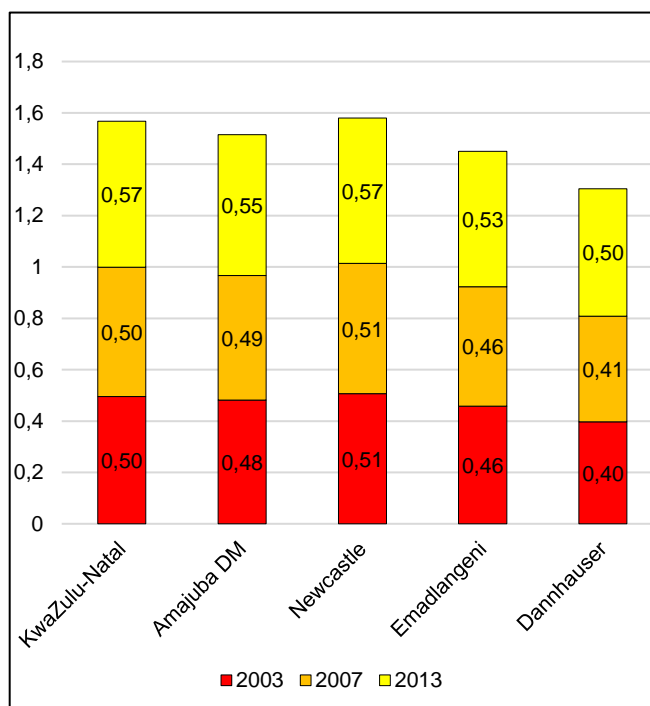
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank human development into 3 tiers, namely:-

- Life Expectancy Index;
- Education Index; and
- The Gross National Income Index.

A country will score a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is higher. According to a Human Development Report (2020) by the United Nations Development Programme, the following is applicable for South Africa:-

Human Development Index	0.705
Rank	113
Life Expectancy at Birth	63.9 years
Education Index	0.721
Gross National Income per capita	11,756
Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)	0.463
Gender Development Index	0.984

The Human Development Index (HDI) for Newcastle has improved significantly since 1996. This is symbolised by the net decrease in representation of people living in poverty from 45% in 1996 and 2001 down to 39% in 2007. This is, however, below the provincial average of 33% in urban areas. Most of the poverty-stricken households of Newcastle are located in the East as well as within the areas that fall under the Traditional Authority. The urbanized population is generally better off than the rural communities with regards to the affordability levels. The rural communities' level



of access to basic services is significantly low, thus resulting in major challenges. The provision of sustainable basic and essential services to these communities has proven to be one of the greatest challenges faced by the Newcastle Municipality, and innovative service delivery options are encouraged. Even though the HDI for Newcastle has shown some improvements, it is still lower than the countries HDI provided above from the United Nations Report on Human Development which records the HDI of South Africa as 0.705.

POVERTY LEVELS.

The table below compares the number of people living in abject poverty within Newcastle against that of KwaZulu-Natal, Amajuba District and other local municipalities within the district. Newcastle Local Municipality has the least percentage of people living in poverty in the Amajuba District family of municipalities, and this is 44%. The percentage of people living under poverty in the district is 50.9%, which is basically more than half of the district population. With regards to the province, the number is sitting at 45.7%, of which the Newcastle Municipality falls below at 44%.

Table 6: People Living in Poverty.

Districts	2002		2006		2012	
	People living in poverty	Percentage of people living in poverty	People living in poverty	Percentage of people living in poverty	People living in poverty	Percentage of people living in poverty
KwaZulu-Natal	5 586 644	58.1%	5 224 176	52.8%	4 729 241	45.7%
Amajuba	301 878	64.4%	287 427	59.4%	256 987	50.9%
Newcastle	170 620	56.0%	162 113	51.0%	148 150	44.4%
Emadlangeni	43 787	69.1%	43 273	64.6%	34 941	51.3%
Dannhauser	87 471	86.8%	82 041	82.6%	73 896	72.1%

Source: Global Insight.

Stats SA has recently published the National Poverty Lines in order to give a true reflection of the prevalence of poverty, and how different people experience poverty. The primary purpose of the national poverty lines is to provide a tool for the statistical measurement of money-metric poverty. The lines contain food and non-food components of household consumption expenditure, and Stats SA distinguishes between three (3) poverty lines which are indicated in the following table.

POVERTY LINE	DEFINITION	% OF THE POPULATION
Food Poverty Line (also known as the Extreme Poverty Line.)	The food poverty line is now R624 per person per month , which is up from the R585 previously (+6.7%). This refers to the amount of money that an individual needs to afford the minimum required daily energy intake. This is also commonly referred to as the “extreme” poverty line.	13.8 million people in South Africa live below the old Food Poverty Line of R624 per person per month. This is essentially 30% of the population.
Lower-Bound Food Poverty Line	The lower-bound poverty line is now R890 per person per month , up from R840 previously (+6.0%). This refers to the food poverty line plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total expenditure is equal to the food poverty line.	An analysis of the minimum wage against the average household size for black people, and the Lower-Bound Poverty Line reveals that we also have a high percentage of black households that fall below the Lower-Bound Poverty Line of R890 per person per month.
Upper-Bound Food Poverty Line	The upper-bound poverty line is now R1,335 per person per month , up from R1,268 previously (+5.3%). This refers to the poverty line plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line.	30.4 million people in South Africa live below the old Upper-Bound Poverty Line of R1,268 per person per month. This is essentially 50.54% of the population.

A recent report on the Household Affordability Index (2021) by the Pietermaritzburg Economic Justice & Dignity Group (PMBEJD), reveals that approximately 30.4 million people in South Africa live below the old upper-bound poverty line of R1,268 per person per month, this constitutes about 50.54% of the total population. The group further estimates that 13.8 million people live below the food poverty line, which is essentially 30% of the total population.

The main contributor to an increase in the number of people ravaged by poverty relates to a myriad of factors which includes, yet not limited to, COVID-19, geopolitical phenomenon such as the recent U.S. – China Trade War, corruptions and maladministration, and an increase in food prices which has seen food going up by 10% between September 2020 and August 2021, far outpacing inflation. The household food basket, which has been used to gauge inflation in low-income households recorded a slight increase in September 2021, which is higher than the levels recorded in September 2020. According to the Household Affordability Index (September 2021), the current national average household food basket is R4,219.48. This is higher than the household food basket recorded in September 2020 which was R3,856.34.

The Household Affordability Index (September 2021) also gives an indication of the National Minimum Wage which is R3,643.92 as of April 2021. An implication of these figures with respect to the inhabitants of South Africa, especially those residing in historically disadvantaged townships, is that a household earning a maximum national minimum wage of R3,643.92 still cannot afford the household food basket as per the Household Food Index of R4,219.48 (September 2021). The household food basket comprises 44 core food items most frequently purchased by lower-income households, who make up the majority of the households in the country.

A further analysis of the national minimum wage (R3,643.92), the average household size for black households (4.3 people per household), and the food poverty lines shows that the majority of households in South Africa fall below the new Lower-Bound Food Poverty Line, which is R890 per person per month. This is established through dividing the national minimum wage with the number of people per household, which thus gives us R847.42 per person per month.

Statistical figures from Global Insight (2018) on Household Income, indicates that 70% of the households in Newcastle earn a combined income of less than R40,000.00 per annum, which translates to R3,300.00 per month. The implication is that, out of the 90 347 households in Newcastle (2016 Community Survey), 61 436 households cannot afford the household food basket of R4,219.48.

This has implications on the Indigent Support provided by the municipality to the community of Newcastle as there is a growing number of households that earn a combined annual income of a maximum of R40,000. In 2011 the total number of households earning less than R40,000 was 68%, which is 58 427 households out of 86 024 households, and it has since remained unchanged in 2018 at 70%, which is 61 436 households out of a total number of 90 347 households.

HIV/AIDS.

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has had a profound impact on both the quality of life of communities and families and on the economy. A number of initiatives have been implemented through the National Department of Health to combat the current epidemic, however major challenges still remain. Within Newcastle, the number of HIV positive persons has increased at an average annual growth rate of 2.9% during the period 2000 - 2010, bringing the percentage of the population with HIV to almost 17% of the total population. The number of AIDS related deaths has increased at an average annual growth rate of 8.7% during the period 2000 – 2010, with AIDS deaths accounting for about 62% of total deaths in the municipality. This highlights the severity of the current situation and the need for interventions that target and attempt to address these HIV/AIDS challenges.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE (2011 CENSUS DATA AND 2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY).

A household is either a group of people living together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within the household. The 2011 Census Data from Stats SA shows that, during the release of the figures, Newcastle was found to account for the majority of the households found within Amajuba District. This is consistent with the population distribution during the same period which suggests that the majority of the population within the district resides in the Newcastle Local Municipal area. The recorded average household size was 4.3 people which suggests a slight decline in average household size from the one which was recorded in the year 2001 which is 4.6.

Figure 7: Number of Households within ADM during comparing 2001 and 2011.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE		FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS %	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Newcastle	71 164	86 024	4.6	4.3	45.1	47.5
Emadlangeni	6 187	6 252	4.8	5.5	32.2	38.8
Dannhauser	19 320	20 439	5.3	5.0	48.6	50.7
Amajuba	96 670	110 963	4.8	4.5	44.9	47.6

Source: Stats SA 2011 Census Data.

The statistical figures released under the Community Survey (2016) reveal a further increase to the households within the Amajuba District, with Newcastle Local Municipality still taking the lead in terms of occupying a higher percentage of the households as compared to Emadlangeni and Dannhauser. As of 2016, Newcastle accommodates 77% (90 347 households) of the total number of households within the Amajuba District, which thus has implications on spatial growth and urbanisation. A comparison of the number of households between the figures released in 2011 and those released in 2016 shows that the growth rate thereof is 0.96% which is about 846 household per year over a period of 5 years.

Table 7: Number of households in ADM in 2016.

2016						
	Male	%	Female	%	Grand Total	% share of households in ADM
Amajuba	60 547	51.6	56 709	48.4	117 256	
Newcastle	46 824	51.8	43 523	48.2	90 347	77.0
Emadlangeni	3 648	54.7	3 019	45.3	6 667	5.5
Dannhauser	10 075	49.8	10 167	50.2	20 242	17.5

Source: 2016 Stats SA Community Survey.

A look at the figures for 2001 and those for 2011 shows that there has been an increase in the number of households headed by women from 45.1% in 2001 to 47.5% in 2011, and this is in line with the district average of 47.6%. A further look at the 2016 figures shows that the number of female-headed households has grown higher to 48.2%. This read together with the relative decline in the population growth rate suggests an increasing level of circular migration due to the emigration of males in search of better job opportunities elsewhere, and an increasing breakdown in extended and compounded households. Furthermore, the growth in the number of female-headed households has implications on the mortality rate of the females when compared with the males, and this is consistent with the population distribution when comparing males to females. Female headed households are largely associated with deprivation and poverty, and there is a general consensus that such households face limits in accessing productive assets, credit, health care and agricultural services.

According to the 2011 Census Data, the average number of households within all the wards in Newcastle was estimated at 2 503 households per ward, and about 47% of the wards had a concentration of households that is above the average, while the rest of the 57% were below the average. The majority of such wards with the highest concentration of the households are found within the Newcastle East Area (historically disadvantaged township), which has implications thereof on the density and the growth trajectory of Newcastle, including the development pattern in spatial terms. Furthermore, it was noticed that such growth is taking place within the urban realm which thus has implications on urbanisation characterised by the development of settlements (formal and informal) closer to places of economic opportunity.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.

The total household income in 2010 was approximately R7.8 billion in Newcastle, of which 69.2% was remuneration (R5.4 billion) and 30.8% is unearned income (R2.4 billion). Of the total household income, 93.7% is household expenditure (7.3 billion), which consists of the purchase of goods and services. Savings were negative in 2010 suggesting that an additional R250 million worth of credit is being utilised in addition to total expenditure. The graph below displays the breakdown of expenditure into the major purchase categories.

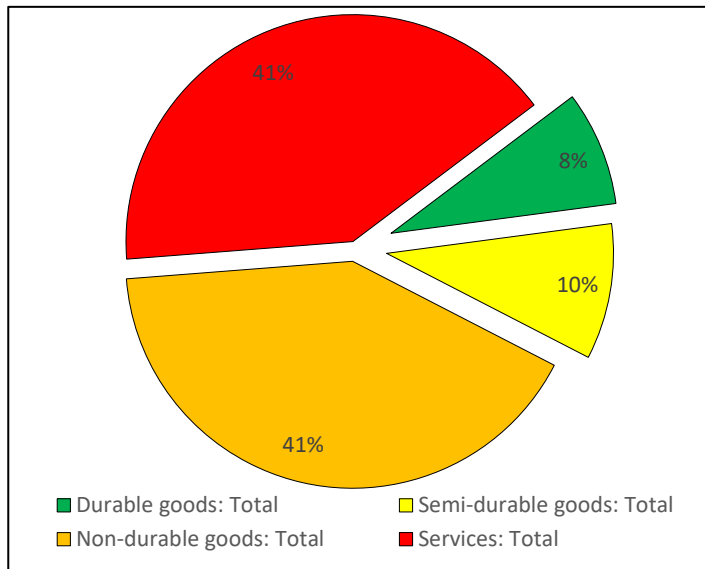
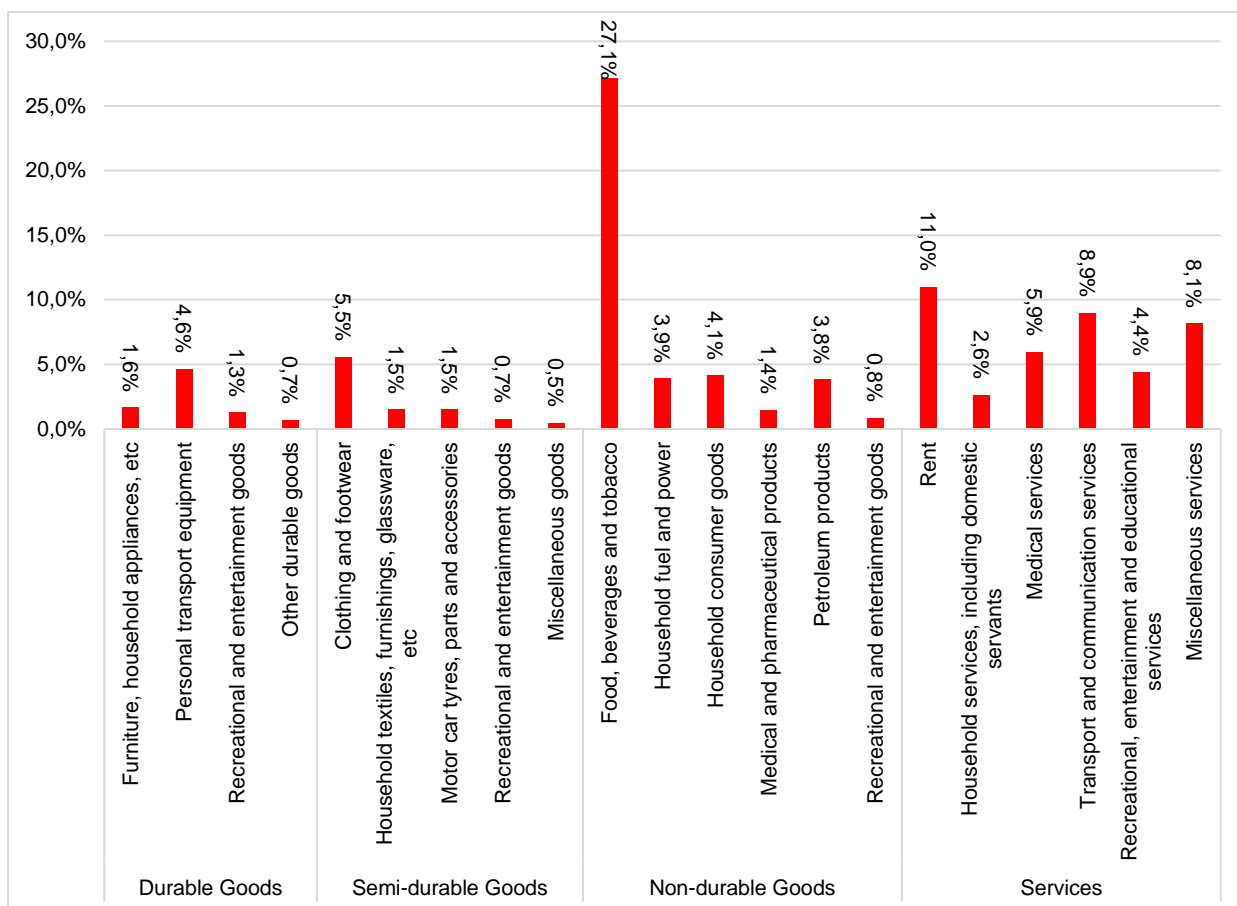


Figure 8: Household Expenditure (Urban-Econ calculation on Quantec Data 2012).

The largest sub-category of expenditure is food, beverages and tobacco which collectively contributes just over 27% to the total expenditure within Newcastle. This is followed by rental (11%), transport and communication (8.9%), miscellaneous goods (8.1%), medical services (5.9%), and clothing and footwear (5.5%). This indicates that a large portion of expenditure is being used for basic necessity items such a food and clothing, as well as rent, transport and communication, with little left over for items such as household furnishing, transport equipment, recreation and entertainment, as well as luxury items.

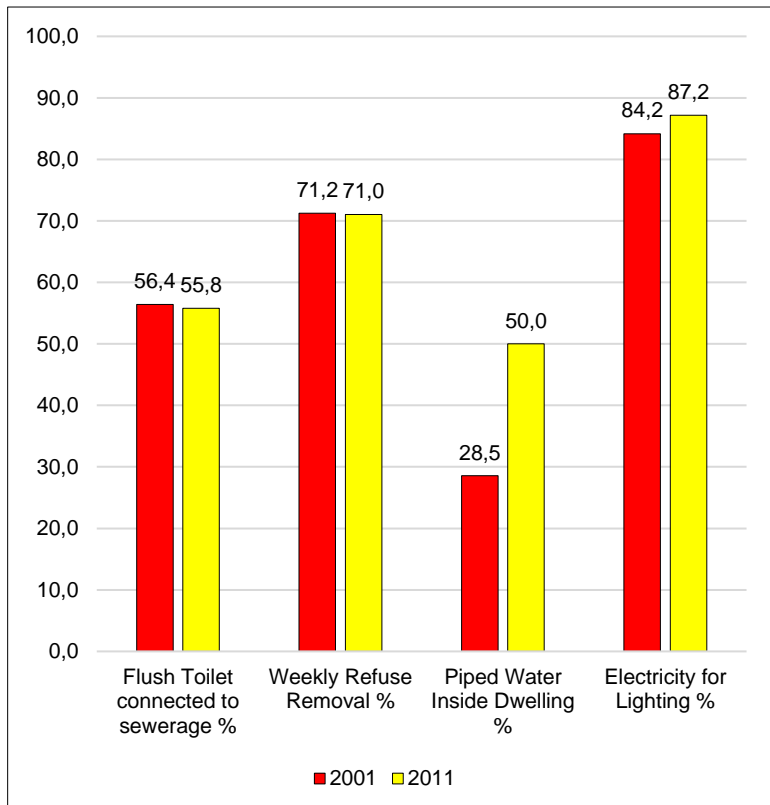
Figure 9: Sub-category Contribution to Total Expenditure (2010).



Source: Urban Econ Calculation based on Quantec Data (2012)

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES.

The Newcastle Local Municipality has improved substantially since the advent of democracy specifically in relation to the provision of meaningful basic services to its citizens. More people have access to piped water, electricity, and access to housing that is delivered through the municipal programme of building sustainable human settlements. The situation with regards to sewer connection and refuse removal remains largely unchanged reflecting the impact of population growth that's characterised with an



increasing demand. However, the standard and level of service differs significantly among geographical areas reflecting the impact of the past poor apartheid policies. The JBC area and the surrounding settlements are characterised by severe service backlogs and underdevelopment.

According to the Stats SA Community Survey (2016), the number of households in Newcastle have increased from 86 024 in 2011, to 90 347 in the year 2016. The highest concentration of households is found within the Newcastle East Area, and this phenomenon manifests in the form of high-density urban areas that are predominantly used for residential purposes. As mentioned, the Newcastle East Area is a historically disadvantaged area that accommodates the majority of Newcastle's black population.

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER.

According to the statistical figures from the Community Survey (2016), there's been a notable improvement in the provision of potable water to the residents of Newcastle Local Municipality. Out of the total number of households, 43% have access to potable water within their dwelling units, 49% of the households have access to potable water within the yard, and less than 1% of the total number of households have access to potable water from a community street tap which is located at a radius of less than 200 meters from the dwellings. Collectively, about 94% of the total number of households have adequate access to potable water, and this constitutes about 84 909

households. The other 6% of the households receives their water through a range of options such as the following:-

- Boreholes (within or outside the yard);
- Rain-water tank in the yard;
- Neighbours tap;
- Public/communal tap beyond 200 meters from the dwellings;
- Water carriers from the municipality; and
- From the stream, river, well, and/or a spring.

Simply put, according to the Community Survey (2016), the total number of households in Newcastle with an inadequate access to potable water is 5 436 households. This may be viewed as the backlog which represents 6% of the total number of households within the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality.

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER SERVICES	NO. OF HH	%
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	39 225	43.42%
Piped (tap) water inside yard	44 839	49.63%
Piped water on community stand	845	0.94%
Borehole in the yard	118	0.13%
Rain-water tank in yard	78	0.09%
Neighbours tap	2 380	2.63%
Public/communal tap	1 768	1.96%
Water-carrier/tanker	330	0.37%
Borehole outside the yard	133	0.15%
Flowing water/stream/river	321	0.36%
Well	-	-
Spring	16	0.02
Other	292	0.32%
TOTAL	90 345	100%

At ward level, the statistical information from the 2011 Census Data, overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries from the ward delimitation process, gives more details with regards to the status quo on the provision of potable water services to the citizens of Newcastle. The National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Services (2017), specifies the prescribed levels of water and sanitation services to be provided to communities. Regarding the provision of adequate water services, the Norms and Standards are detailed in the table below:-

LEVEL OF SERVICE	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE	PRESCRIBED DISTANCE
Bulk Level of Service	This relates to meeting the people's needs for potable water through external and internal municipal services such as bulk infrastructure. This ensures that the adequate capacity is efficiently delivered to consumers.	NA
Minimum Level of Service	This is aimed at meeting people's survival and basic needs for potable water, which is	The access/delivery point shall be, at a minimum, a communal standpipe, or a

LEVEL OF SERVICE	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE	PRESCRIBED DISTANCE
	a human right, in an integrated manner where it is practical, affordable, financially viable and sustainable, while making the most efficient use of water resources.	storage facility in the yard of at least a volume of 1 500 litres. The prescribed distance for the communal standpipe is a reasonable walking distance of no more than 100 meters from the farthest household.
Middle Level of Service	This is aimed at meeting people's need for potable water, which is a human right, in an integrated manner where it is practical, affordable, financially viable and sustainable while making the most efficient use of water resources.	People access potable water from an improved source which is at or within the boundary of the yard, (yard connection).
Full Level of Service	This is the highest level of water supply service and it is aimed at meeting people's demand for water for all uses (domestic, business, agricultural, industrial, mining etc.) in an integrated manner where it is practical, affordable, financially viable and sustainable while making the most efficient use of water resources.	According to the National Norms and Standards on Water and Sanitation (2017), people access potable water from an improved source which is at or within the boundary of the yard. However, based on observations of the best practice, access to water inside the dwelling is most appropriate for the Full Level of Service.
Interim Level of Service	This is a temporary water supply service which may be an interim measure which provides for a reasonable walking distance, and gives access to quality water from a health point of view.	The prescribed distance is a reasonable walking distance which is no more than 100 metres from the furthest household.
No Level of Service	These entails people who do not have access to safe water from an improved source. They normally have access to unsafe and poor quality water from rivers, springs and/or small catchment dams/ponds.	Though not prescribed, but it has been observed that such sources of water are usually far from the dwelling, and do not use water treatment or purification methods to render the water safe for drinking.
Emergency Level of Service	This is aimed at meeting the displaced people's need for potable water for drinking and hygiene within 24 hours of the onset of a sudden, or declared emergency or disaster situation, and for as long as the situation persists. The Minister reserves the rights to declare a slow on-set event as an emergency for which emergency water supply should be provided.	People access water from a communal point which is not more than 50 meters from the temporary dwelling.

According to the National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Services (2017), the prescribed walking distance from the furthest household is 100 meters. A look at the range of water services as described above, against the statistical figures from Stats SA Community Survey (2016) reveals that the majority of households (94%) in Newcastle are receiving an adequate water service from the municipality which ranges from the provision of access to water inside the dwelling unit, provision of access to water inside the yard, and provision of access to water at a communal stand that is no more than 100 meters from the furthest household.

Below are the household statistical figures that give a reflection on household access to potable water at ward level. Kindly note that the following figures are based on the

2011 Census Data overlaid onto the 2016 boundary, and thus are a reflection of 2011. The intention is to give a picture of the status quo at ward level since the Community Survey (2016) released by Stats SA doesn't provide for such. An analysis of the 2011 Census Data shows that the Newcastle Municipality has maintained consistency in the provision of potable water to the citizens of Newcastle, and according to the stats, in 2011 the level of provision of adequate access to potable water was sitting at 94%, which is essentially 81 024 households.

Access to Potable Water										
	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside the yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling	No access to piped (tap) water	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	342	710	83	120	89	14	797	22	2177	42%
Ward 2	3067	28	1	1	1	-	10	50	3159	2%
Ward 3	2337	37	2	-	2	1	19	12	2411	2%
Ward 4	2272	27	1	-	1	-	3	35	2339	2%
Ward 5	2858	138	1	1	-	-	8	59	3065	2%
Ward 6	437	1395	512	143	3	-	93	19	2603	4%
Ward 7	627	1349	201	64	141	10	195	26	2613	14%
Ward 8	788	1036	8	6	2	7	19	8	1874	2%
Ward 9	1212	1463	174	23	7	-	75	11	2965	3%
Ward 10	1210	594	1	2	2	-	27	17	1854	2%
Ward 11	1098	982	3	5	2	-	13	7	2110	1%
Ward 12	290	585	470	361	46	6	79	20	1857	8%
Ward 13	861	765	52	8	1	-	4	17	1707	1%
Ward 14	539	3089	312	20	7	1	190	14	4172	5%
Ward 15	159	1044	986	191	20	1	81	16	2497	5%
Ward 16	171	1657	826	53	48	68	25	16	2864	5%
Ward 17	1292	1266	50	101	3	4	17	20	2752	2%
Ward 18	335	841	426	33	2	-	72	21	1731	5%
Ward 19	1102	1136	12	19	1	-	241	5	2516	10%
Ward 20	1669	384	6	1	-	-	208	13	2280	10%
Ward 21	858	316	464	185	69	36	568	21	2515	28%
Ward 22	1819	145	-	-	-	-	3	8	1975	1%
Ward 23	1769	368	4	1	-	-	5	18	2166	1%
Ward 24	1950	866	2	-	1	1	5	40	2866	2%
Ward 25	1652	55	580	388	14	299	6	-	2993	11%
Ward 26	2401	605	-	-	1	-	14	15	3036	1%
Ward 27	1512	952	4	4	3	2	11	17	2506	1%
Ward 28	1411	509	-	-	-	-	3	24	1948	1%
Ward 29	1441	1089	5	-	1	-	3	13	2552	1%
Ward 30	960	817	187	52	6	-	60	4	2087	3%
Ward 31	458	1206	429	322	66	41	105	5	2634	8%
Ward 32	735	1961	45	9	7	-	34	12	2803	2%
Ward 33	376	1619	301	34	14	1	321	13	2678	13%

Access to Potable Water										
	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside the yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m and 500m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 500m and 1000m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1 km) from dwelling	No access to piped (tap) water	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 34	3049	592	43	4	-	-	16	15	3719	1%
Grand Total	43060	29625	6188	2151	563	493	3329	614	86024	
									Average backlog across the wards	6%

An analysis of the statistical figures at ward level shows that on average, 6% of the households out of the total households in each and every ward may be regarded as having inadequate access to potable water. Out of the 34 wards, it was further deduced that 25 wards have a backlog that is lower than 6%, whereas 9 wards have a backlog that is either moderately high and/or extremely higher than the average backlog. This means that 26% of the households in Newcastle have a backlog (inadequate access to potable water) that is higher than the average backlog of 6%. The wards that have a high backlog in terms of the provision of access to potable water are detailed in the table below:-

Wards with the Highest Backlog on Access to Potable Water Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with inadequate access to potable water	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botha's Pass. • Binkshoop. • Charlsetown. • Ingogo • Majuba Forest. • Normandian. • Wykom. 	2 177	1 042	42%
Ward 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osizweni Section C. • Osizweni Section D. • Mndoza. • Kwwamlimi. • Emadanyeni. 	2 613	372	14%
Ward 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lister Farm; • Johnstoner Farm. • Jakkalasan. 	1 857	151	8%
Ward 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madadeni H39. • Madadeni Section 6. • Madadeni Section 7(L&M). 	2 516	247	10%
Ward 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madadeni Section 1. • Madadeni Section 3. • Canaan (Hofina). 	2 280	221	10%
Ward 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vezubuhle. 	2 515	694	28%

Wards with the Highest Backlog on Access to Potable Water Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with inadequate access to potable water	% of the Backlog
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingagane. • Bosworth. • Kilbarchen. • Normandian. • Hope Farm. • Exmoor Farm. • Hake Farm. 			
Ward 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siyahlala-la. • Fairview. • Paradise. 	2 993	319	11%
Ward 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madadeni Section 7. • Maaskraal. • Soul-City. 	2 634	217	8%
Ward 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dicks Village. • Manzana. • Mndozi. 	2 678	349	13%
	Grand Total	22 263	3 612	

Ward 1 has the highest number of households with backlogs regarding access to potable water as 42% (almost half) of the households were indicated to have inadequate access to water. Ward 21 is the second highest with 28% of the households regarded as having inadequate access to potable water. The 3rd highest is Ward 7 with 14%, Ward 33 with 13%, and Ward 25 with 11%.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACCESS TO WATER.

Water supply infrastructure in the Newcastle Local Municipality varies between areas reflecting the impact of fragmented spatial development, and areas reflecting the urban bias of the past planning and development practices. The Newcastle CBD Area is generally well provided with water, while a few households in Madadeni and Osizweni Townships are experiencing shortages in this regard.

RAW WATER SOURCES.

The supply of raw water within the NLM is as follows:-

The Buffalo River Abstraction works through a 32km long 800mm diameter steel pipe to the Ngagane Water Purification Works, and the average supply is 10 MI/day;

The Ngagane River Abstraction works through a 1.5km long 600mm concrete lined steel pipe, which supplies an average of 20 MI/day; and

The Ntshingwayo Dam Abstraction works through two pipes that entail an 800 mm concrete pipe which is 18km long, and a 700mm diameter steel pipe which is 13km long, both of which supply a combined total of 92 MI/day.

Ntshingwayo Dam, which is situated along the Ngagane River, has a storage capacity of 194 million m³. The dam was raised during 1982 and cannot be augmented further to increase the system yield. An excess firm yield of 21 million m³/a (57MI/d) is available at Ntshingwayo Dam for further allocation to Newcastle which should be sufficient until 2017 at the present demand without any water conservation and water demand management initiatives being implemented. If these initiatives are implemented, this horizon could extend to 2023.

However, the current available yield from the Ntshingwayo Dam is not sufficient to support a major irrigation-based agricultural system. As such, water augmentation in the upper Buffalo system would be required in the time horizon 2015 – 2025 without any agricultural development because of the growth in the domestic and industrial demand within Newcastle. Therefore, the proposed Ncandu River Dam is not just the only viable option for increasing the system yield in order to support agricultural development, but it is also the only viable option to ensure continued economic growth for the Newcastle industrial and commercial sector beyond 2015 – 2030.

The table below indicates the expected peak demand for the next 25 years with the expected shortfalls.

Table 8: Demand Forecast

Year	Peak demand (MI/day)	Supply			Total	Surplus (shortage) (MI/day)
		Ntshingwayo Dam	Ngagane river	Buffalo river		
2011	104	70	18	15	103	1MI/day
2014	128	70	18	15	103	(25MI/day)
2020	153	70	18	15	103	(50MI/day)
2025	167	70	18	15	103	(64MI/day)
2030	190	70	18	15	103	(87MI/day)
2035	213	70	18	15	103	(110MI/day)

From the table above it is evident that the bulk raw water supply is creating a bottleneck resulting in the plant not being able to meet the demand. Noting that, the installation of a new supply line will take at least 3 years at which time the expected shortfall will be in the order of 25MI/day, which thus means there is a dire need for an intervention. New bulk infrastructure is being provided to supply water to a planned development called Viljoen Park. The Stafford Hill Area, comprising of about 8 000 households, is also to be provided with water borne sanitation, of which plans are being finalised to commence a 3 Phased High-Density Development for JBC.

POTABLE WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES.

During February 2013, Newcastle was awarded with a BLUE DROP water status (quality) accolade. The town of Newcastle has three WTWs with two plants having recently been decommissioned. The Ngagane WTW is the only plant that is currently operational, and which is supplying treated water to the area. The Ngagane Water Treatment Works is located next to the Ngagane River on the south-eastern side of Newcastle, and is operated by uThukela Water (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Newcastle Municipality. The total peak hydraulic design capacity of the Ngagane WTW is 105 MI/d. The average annual flow rate of the WTW is estimated to be 103.3 MI/d. The average annual capacity of the water treatment works is not sufficient to meet the future water requirements (from 2012). An overall score of 95% is required to achieve a blue drop status, of which, during 2010, UThukela Water achieved a score of 97%.

Water Supply and Reticulation.

Six pumping mains supply purified water to two bulk storage reservoirs known as the Braakfontein and Hilldrop reservoirs. A combination of a 600mm diameter steel pipe, 375mm diameter asbestos cement pipe and 600mm diameter GRP pipe supply the 78MI Braakfontein reservoirs. The 29MI Hilldrop Reservoirs are supplied through a 700mm steel pipe and 375mm asbestos cement pipe. Water from the Braakfontein reservoirs then feeds the following:-

Stafford Hill and Madadeni through a combination of various pipe sizes ranging from 800mm diameter to 200mm diameter;

6MI Blaauwbosch reservoir that in turn feeds Blaauwbosch;

The Waterval Reservoir and Ngagane; and

Osizweni Township through a 3.85km long 450mm diameter AC pipe which splits into two lines, one serving the 6MI reservoir at Blaauwbosch and the other serving the 2MI tower at Osizweni.

The Hilldrop reservoirs feed the Newcastle CBD, the suburbs and industrial areas. The JBO Node is fed from the Braakfontein reservoirs, and the average consumption for the whole of Newcastle is estimated at 75MI/day. The consumption figures from the Braakfontein reservoirs are about 46MI/day. The Braakfontein reservoirs therefore have adequate capacity for future expansion. The total un-accounted for water is very high, and averages about 36%. Once this is addressed, additional capacity can be realized.

The increase in demand for the townships of Madadeni, Osizweni, Stafford Hill and Blaauwbosch including the Newcastle West Area necessitates the need for an additional 20MI reservoir at the Hill Drop reservoir site, including an additional 45MI reservoir for the Braakfontein reservoir site.

THE CONDITION OF WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

The water infrastructure in the Newcastle East Area is in a good condition, which is more than what can be said about the condition of water infrastructure in the Newcastle West Area, which is mainly the CBD and surrounding suburbs. The area has aging asbestos networks which are resulting in high maintenance costs. The estimated capital investment required for this is in the order of R500 million, and investigations also need to be carried out in order to establish how to improve the pressure management in the Arbour Park and Lennoxton Areas where low pressures are being experienced.

A new pumping main from the Ngagane Plant to Braakfontein Reservoirs is needed. The existing two lines do have sufficient capacity for the medium term, but require maintenance. The decommissioning of one line to carry out repairs will result in inadequate supply owing to the insufficient storage capacity at Braakfontein Reservoirs.

WATER LOSSES.

A preliminary assessment of the level of water use efficiency and the level of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in the Newcastle Water Supply Scheme Area indicated that the total system losses are high. It was estimated that the total Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in the supply area is at a staggering 65%. The main areas of concern are Madadeni and Osizweni where water losses, mainly from onsite leaks, are resulting in losses of at least 26MI/day. The average consumption per household in Madadeni is 44.6kl per month, and this area is characterised with an almost zero payment factor, and no credit control interventions. There is also somewhat of a similar situation with respect to Osizweni.

An amount of R24 million has been approved by MIG to reduce the non-revenue water in Madadeni, although R150 million will be required to complete the programme. The programme will include the repair of private leaks and install flow regulators to each household in Madadeni and Osizweni thereby creating an additional 26MI per day. This will allow a window period for the construction of the raw water supply line from Ntshingwayo dam to the Ngagane WTW, and simultaneously increase the capacity of the Ngagane WTW's. Without these interventions there will be insufficient water to supply for any new developments.

THE NEED FOR A NEW WATER SOURCE.

UThukela Water developed a Raw Water Bulk Master Plan that has several options for water supply from 2019 and beyond 2030. Private enterprises are proposing the construction of the Ncandu Dam which will cater for future water needs through the provision of additional raw water capacity. The current spatial development of NLM will determine its current demand for water supply as the growth and development

increases the demand for water supply in the future. Amongst other things, the factors that will contribute to the growth in demand are as follows:-

Population growth;

Economic growth;

Spatial development;

Increased level of service; and

Development of new wet industries.

WATER DEMAND ZONES.

According to the table below, Newcastle is divided into 5 Water Demand Zones and these are essential for greater clarity and insight as well as modelling accuracy. The demand zones are specifically identified through a combination of parameters such as:-

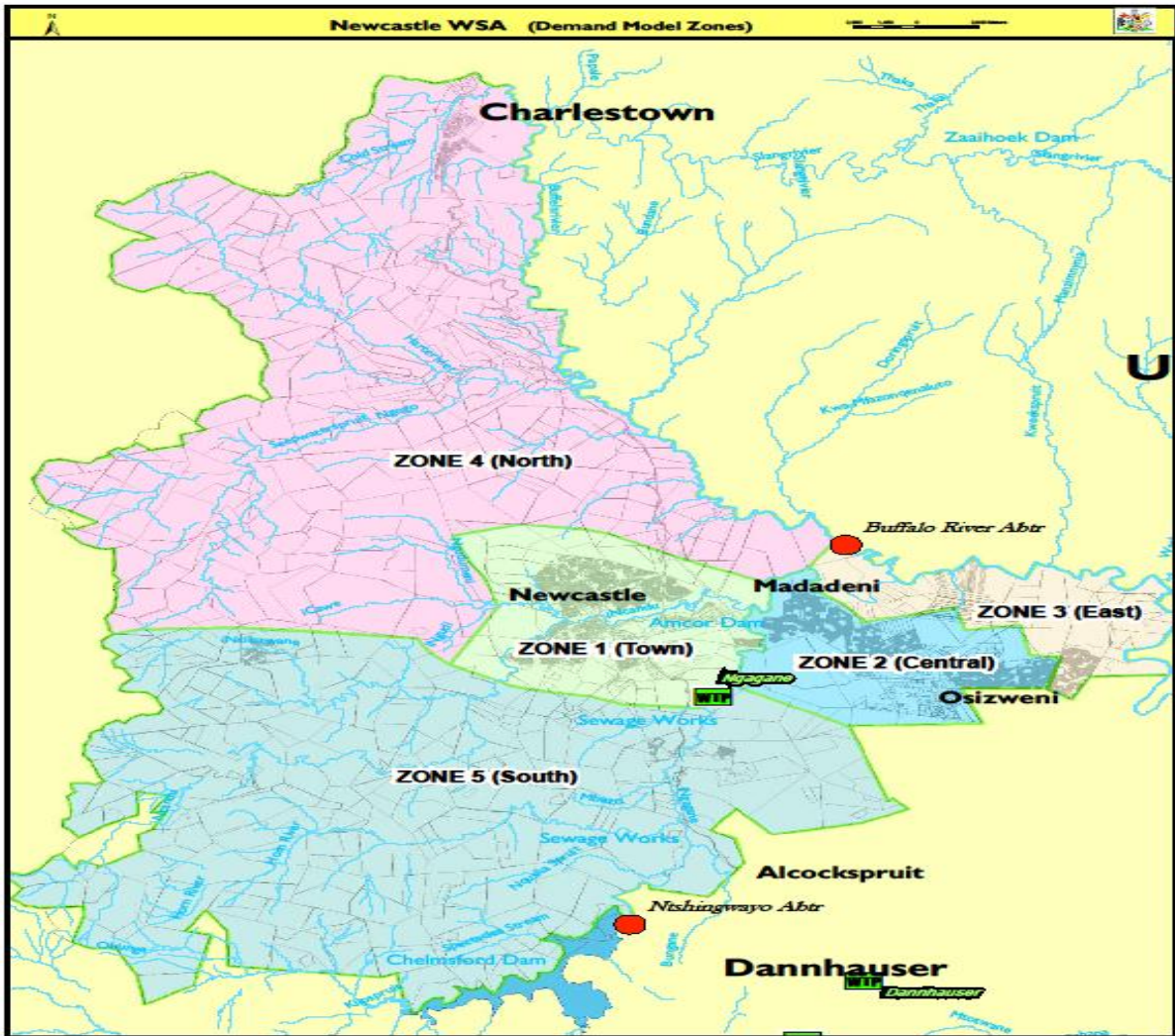
Topography;

Sewage and storm water drainage areas;

Existing water and sewer infrastructure;

Current spatial development profile; and

Development potential.



Based on the table below, Newcastle Central has the highest residential demand for water at 64 489 (57.88%), followed by Newcastle East at 23 951 (21.49%) and Town at 18 948 (17.00%). In terms of the non-residential buildings, Town has the highest concentration of water demand at 1 272 (74.03%).

Table 9: NLM Water Demand Zones.

ZONE NUMBER	DEMAND NAME	ZONE	RESIDENTIAL DWELLING	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
1	Town		18 948	1 272
2	Central		64 489	291
3	East		23 951	17
4	North		1 747	113
5	South		2 269	25
TOTAL:			111 402	1 718

Source: Ncandu Dam Affordability Study (2014).

RELIABILITY OF EXISTING RAW WATER SOURCES.

In terms of the existing water sources, it is important to note the following:-

The yield of Ntshingwayo Dam has probably declined to the point where all allocated water rights cannot be exercised. This is due to silting-up of the dam, which thus continues to reduce the yield of the dam. Furthermore, the sluices of the dam are also reducing the dam's ability to reach maximum fill capacity of 90% hence further reducing the yield of the dam. In short, Ntshingwayo Dam has been operating in a stressed state for some time, despite average rainfalls within the catchment.

Both the Ngagane and Buffalo Rivers have run dry on a regular basis in the past decade. This has hampered upon NLM's ability to abstract its full allocation of water from these sources, which has exacerbated the existing water supply shortages.

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO SANITATION.

An analysis of the statistical figures from the Community Survey (2016), shows that Newcastle Local Municipality has made significant progress towards enhancing citizens access to adequate sanitation services. Out of the total number of households, 62.71% have access to a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2.67% have access to a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 7.55% have access to a pit latrine with ventilation, and 5.20% have access to a chemical toilet. Collectively, about 78.13% of the total households have access to adequate sanitation services, and 0.35% have access to an ecological toilet. This means a total of 70 923 households have access to adequate sanitation services. According to the statistical figures, the remainder of the 19 423 households are using either one of the following measures in order to fulfil their sanitation requirements:-

Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe;

Bucket toilet (collected by the municipality); and

Bucket toilet (emptied by the household).

It is also worth mentioning that, even though the Community Survey (2016) is stating that there are households utilising the bucket system, there is no record and/or evidence what-so-ever of any use of such a sanitation system across all the 34 wards found within the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality. The Community Survey (2016) indicates that 1 034 households are utilising the bucket system, which is about 1.14% of the total number of households.

ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES	NO. OF HH	%
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	56 657	62,71%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	2 411	2,67%
Chemical toilet	4 695	5,20%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	6 825	7,55%

ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES	NO. OF HH	%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	14 754	16,33%
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	335	0,37%
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	13	0,01%
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	1 021	1,13%
Other	1 648	1,82%
None	1 987	2,20%
TOTAL	90 346	100%

At ward level, the statistical information from the 2011 Census Data, overlaid onto the 2016 boundaries from the ward delimitation process, gives more details with regards to the status quo on the provision of adequate sanitation services to the citizens of Newcastle. The National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Services (2017), specifies the prescribed levels of water and sanitation services to be provided to communities. Amongst other things, it indicates Norms and Standards for the provision of adequate sanitation services which are detailed in the following table:-

LEVEL OF SERVICE	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE	PRESCRIBED DISTANCE
Interim Sanitation Services	This is an interim measure to provide privacy to the user, be readily accessible and in close walking distance. It should provide for the safe disposal of human waste, including hygiene and end-user education.	Interim sanitation services must provide at least communal and shared facilities with the following parameters:- 1 seat per 50 users for the communal toilet; 1 seat per 20 users for the shared toilet.
Basic Sanitation Services	This entails an improved facility that depends on the preferences and cultural habits of the intended users, the capacity of the services provider (financial and skills), the soil formation (for groundwater and surface protection) and the capacity of the applicable wastewater treatment methods.	Basic sanitation services must be accessed within the yard, and the following requirements are applicable:- 1 seat per 20 users for the shared toilet.
Full Sanitation Services	This relates to on-site sanitation services that entail the treatment and disposal of human waste generated on the property through a process that is connected to a	Sanitation services are contained within the plot/stand, which may have one, or a number of dwellings.

LEVEL OF SERVICE	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE	PRESCRIBED DISTANCE
	reticulated system. The treatment of wastewater occurs at a localised treatment facility close to the source of waste generation, and may include septic tanks, packaged treatment plants, VIP toilets and urine diversion (UD) toilets.	
Emergency Sanitation Services	This is a sanitation service specifically for a situation declared as such in terms of law, and which is likely to cause injury or loss of life (DWS, 2016). The 2016 National Sanitation Policy states that emergency sanitation services may vary from area to area due to varying geographical and other conditions, and that provision must be made for privacy to user, safety, ready accessibility and proximity, safe disposal of human waste, hygiene and end-user education.	The 2016 National Sanitation Policy states that emergency sanitation services may vary from area to area due to varying geographical and other conditions, and that provision must be made for privacy to the user, safety, ready accessibility and proximity, safe disposal of human waste, hygiene and end-user education. The Minister will determine acceptable timeframe for short-term, temporary interventions during emergencies and disasters. The following requirements relate to the provision of emergency sanitation services:- 1 seat per 20 users for the communal toilet. 1 seat per 50 users for the shared toilet mostly used during working hours. 1 seat per 100 users for shared toilets mostly used at night.

According to the National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Services (2017), the best form of sanitation services is the full sanitation service which is described as “on-site sanitation services that entail the treatment and disposal of human waste generated on the property through a process that is connected to a reticulation system.” The treatment of wastewater occurs at a localised treatment facility close to the source of waste generation, and may include septic tanks, packaged treatment plans, VIP toilets and urine diversion (UD) toilets. It is further stipulated that full sanitation services should be contained within the plot/stand, which may have one, or a number of dwellings.

Below are the household statistical figures that give a reflection on household access to adequate sanitation services at ward level. Kindly note that the following figures are based on the 2011 Census Data overlaid onto the 2016 boundary, and thus are a reflection of 2011. The intension is to give a picture of the status quo at ward level since the Community Survey (2016) released by Stats SA doesn't provide for such. An analysis of the 2011 Census Data shows that the Newcastle Municipality has improved in the provision of adequate sanitation services to the citizens of Newcastle, and according to the stats, in 2011 the level of provision of adequate access to potable water was sitting at 74,47%, which is essentially 64 058 households.

Access to Adequate Sanitation Services											
	None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	90	221	173	15	126	1459	22	49	22	2177	72%
Ward 2	3	3082	16	-	1	1	1	5	50	3159	0%
Ward 3	19	2355	2	-	10	6	1	6	12	2411	1%
Ward 4	1	2290	6	-	3	2	1	-	35	2339	0%
Ward 5	2	2989	3	-	3	2	-	7	59	3065	0%
Ward 6	150	23	11	520	398	1335	16	131	19	2603	58%
Ward 7	259	797	30	16	850	463	167	4	26	2613	34%
Ward 8	21	1677	99	4	54	2	4	7	8	1874	1%
Ward 9	346	1491	26	239	311	508	4	27	11	2965	29%
Ward 10	56	1774	3	-	-	1	1	1	17	1854	3%
Ward 11	50	1528	29	155	1	118	7	215	7	2110	8%
Ward 12	42	17	12	21	21	1584	2	138	20	1857	88%
Ward 13	7	1506	1	6	5	148	10	7	17	1707	10%

Access to Adequate Sanitation Services											
	None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 14	16	78	20	516	1311	2155	43	19	14	4172	53%
Ward 15	122	8	5	14	69	2098	3	162	16	2497	89%
Ward 16	119	18	12	48	66	2433	22	131	16	2864	90%
Ward 17	58	2171	21	6	7	403	28	37	20	2752	18%
Ward 18	20	327	38	61	7	1125	17	114	21	1731	67%
Ward 19	31	1010	20	560	253	618	3	17	5	2516	26%
Ward 20	47	1764	196	17	7	19	166	51	13	2280	10%
Ward 21	95	835	257	196	91	906	19	95	21	2515	41%
Ward 22	2	1884	53	2	-	-	22	3	8	1975	1%
Ward 23	1	1815	270	2	1	12	6	39	18	2166	1%
Ward 24	18	2530	181	8	31	41	1	17	40	2866	2%
Ward 25	125	1680	8	4	26	1063	4	82	-	2993	40%
Ward 26	15	2973	4	-	-	2	3	23	15	3036	1%
Ward 27	6	1654	19	144	481	6	6	173	17	2506	1%
Ward 28	8	1906	4	-	1	-	-	5	24	1948	0%
Ward 29	36	1329	71	186	675	230	3	8	13	2552	11%
Ward 30	44	1139	5	118	327	383	13	53	4	2087	21%
Ward 31	115	54	18	897	817	708	3	16	5	2634	31%

Access to Adequate Sanitation Services											
	None	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 32	36	1484	72	171	524	330	7	167	12	2803	13%
Ward 33	324	10	17	64	1359	799	79	14	13	2678	45%
Ward 34	26	3646	15	-	3	2	4	8	15	3719	1%
Grand Total	2311	48063	1719	3991	7840	18964	690	1831	614	86024	
										Average backlog across the wards	25%

An analysis of the statistical figures at ward level shows that on average, 25% of the households out of the total households in each and every ward may be regarded as having inadequate access to potable water. Out of the 34 wards, it was further discovered that 20 wards have a backlog that is lower than 25%, whereas 14 wards have a backlog that is higher than the average backlog. This means that 41% of the households in Newcastle have a backlog (inadequate access to sanitation services) that is higher than the average backlog of 25%. The wards that have a high backlog in terms of having access to adequate sanitation services are detailed in the table below:-

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Adequate Sanitation Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with inadequate sanitation services	% of the Backlog
Ward 16	Blaauwbosch.	2 864	2 574	90%

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Adequate Sanitation Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with inadequate sanitation services	% of the Backlog
Ward 15	Cavan. Mahalbhomeni. Blaauwbosch. Dry-Cut.	2 497	2 223	89%
Ward 12	Lister Farm. Johnstone Farm. Jakkalasan.	1 857	1 628	88%
Ward 1	Botha's Pass. Binkshoop. Charlsetown. Ingogo Majuba Forest. Normandian. Wykom.	2 177	1 571	72%
Ward 18	Magadlela. Ema 17. Empompini. Mazitapele. Emhlangeni. Ezinsimbini. Theku Plaza. Kwa-Mlangeni.	1 731	1 162	67%
Ward 6	Masondeza. Syathuthuka. Sizanani. Jobstown. Leister Farm.	2 603	1 501	58%
Ward 14	Madadeni Section 7 (M), (N) and (P).	4 172	2 214	53%
Ward 33	Dicks Village. Manzana. Mndoza.	2 678	373	45%
Ward 21	Vezubuhle. Ingagane. Bosworth. Kilbarchen. Normandian. Hope Farm. Exmoor Farm.	2 515	1 020	41%

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Adequate Sanitation Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with inadequate sanitation services	% of the Backlog
	Hake Farm.			
Ward 25	Siyahlala-la. Fairview. Paradise.	2 993	1 192	40%
Ward 7	Osizweni Section C. Osizweni Section D. Mndozo. Kwwamlimi. Emadanyeni.	2 613	889	34%
Ward 31	Madadeni Section 7. Maaskraal. Soul-City.	2 634	826	31%
Ward 9	Osizweni Section E. Osizweni Section D. Mhlaba. Fairview. Inverness.	2 965	858	29%
Ward 19	Madadeni H39. Madadeni Section 6. Madadeni Section 7(L&M).	2 516	652	26%
	Grand Total	36 815	18 683	

According to the table above, Ward 16 is faced with the highest backlog, and this is attributed to 90% of the households indicating that they have access to pit latrines without ventilation, and households who said they are using the bucket system. Ward 15 is the second highest with 89%, Ward 12 the third highest with 88%, and Ward 1 the 4th highest with 72%.

The peri-urban and rural areas such as the JBC and rural settlements in the Khathide and AmaHlubi communities are characterised by high sanitation backlogs. The JBC node has no sewerage reticulation in place, and the residents are heavily reliant on ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. Plans are underway to formalize Blaauwbosch, and this will lead to a considerable amount of sewage generated, hence a need for a waterborne sewage system.

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY.

According to the statistical information from the Community Survey (2016), Newcastle Local Municipality, in partnership with ESKOM, have made significant progress in ensuring that the citizens of Newcastle have access to energy for cooking, heating, and lighting. The statistical figures indicate that only a mere 4,82% of the total households indicated that they do not have access to adequate energy/electricity. This means that a total of 4 356 households have no access to adequate energy, and thus a need for enhanced electricity reticulation. The national energy crisis has seen a move towards supporting ulterior means of energy such as gas and solar in what is deemed as the promotion of an energy mix. This will, in turn, decrease the reliance on the burning of fossil fuel in order to access energy. This is also consistent with the objectives of the Just Transition which is supported by the C40 Cities that is intended towards achieving Net Zero Carbon Buildings by 2030.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	NO. OF HH	%
In-house conventional meter	14 014	15,51%
In-house prepaid meter	70 813	78,38%
Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con	533	0,59%
Connected to other source which household is not paying for	278	0,31%
Generator	42	0,05%
Solar home system	43	0,05%
Battery	-	-
Other	268	0,30%
No access to electricity	4 356	4,82%
	90 347	100%

The statistical figures from the Census Data (2011) overlaid onto the boundaries from the 2016 Ward Delimitation Process saw the separation of access to energy into three categories, namely:-

- Access to energy for lighting;
- Access to energy for cooking; and
- Access to energy for heating.

The total number of households is the same for each of the statistical information set, however the backlogs manifest differently. The differences observed are an indication that the majority of households are employing an energy mix in order to fulfil their energy requirements. Some households refrain from using electricity for cooking and heating, and rather use it for lighting. Some are using electricity for cooking only, and rely on other means for lighting and heating. But the majority of the households are still heavily reliant on the use of energy for lighting. Furthermore, by energy we do not necessarily restrict the term to imply electricity, but rather the various forms of safe

energy that are utilised by the communities of Newcastle. The forms of energy entail electricity, gas, paraffin, candles and solar.

Access to Energy for Lighting									
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	None	Unspecifi ed	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	515	33	40	1520	8	40	22	2177	2%
Ward 2	3095	2	-	4	3	4	50	3159	0%
Ward 3	2369	2	8	11	1	9	12	2411	0%
Ward 4	2292	6	-	4	2	-	35	2339	0%
Ward 5	2978	5	3	5	12	3	59	3065	0%
Ward 6	1607	4	70	880	3	20	19	2603	1%
Ward 7	1742	3	39	795	1	6	26	2613	0%
Ward 8	1785	28	4	39	-	9	8	1874	0%
Ward 9	2763	2	20	158	-	11	11	2965	0%
Ward 10	1792	2	8	25	3	7	17	1854	0%
Ward 11	2053	9	-	21	4	17	7	2110	1%
Ward 12	1617	4	37	160	9	10	20	1857	1%
Ward 13	1650	-	5	28	2	5	17	1707	0%
Ward 14	4074	1	7	67	4	6	14	4172	0%
Ward 15	1730	7	53	678	4	9	16	2497	0%
Ward 16	2504	2	21	308	4	8	16	2864	0%
Ward 17	2625	5	9	82	3	9	20	2752	0%
Ward 18	1602	1	2	100	1	4	21	1731	0%
Ward 19	2216	4	76	206	6	3	5	2516	0%
Ward 20	2139	2	2	107	6	11	13	2280	0%
Ward 21	1078	2	50	1343	5	16	21	2515	1%
Ward 22	1947	2	1	4	9	5	8	1975	0%
Ward 23	2131	1	3	5	5	3	18	2166	0%
Ward 24	2798	6	2	13	2	4	40	2866	0%
Ward 25	1666	6	50	1233	5	32	-	2993	1%
Ward 26	2985	1	1	27	5	2	15	3036	0%

Access to Energy for Lighting									
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 27	2457	2	2	16	5	5	17	2506	0%
Ward 28	1908	2	3	3	4	4	24	1948	0%
Ward 29	2520	-	1	12	4	1	13	2552	0%
Ward 30	1773	3	17	273	3	13	4	2087	1%
Ward 31	2302	7	22	282	9	6	5	2634	0%
Ward 32	2466	228	5	72	8	10	12	2803	0%
Ward 33	1686	12	69	888	6	6	13	2678	0%
Ward 34	3650	7	2	35	2	6	15	3719	0%
Grand Total	74514	403	631	9407	149	306	614	86024	
								Average backlog across the wards	0.24%

The backlogs on access to energy for lighting is very low, and this is evident from the observed low percentage on the average backlog across the wards which is 0,24%. The wards with the highest backlog in this regard have as little as 2% of the total number of households not having any form of access to energy for lighting, with the highest ward having 40 households with no access to energy for lighting.

Access to Energy for Cooking												
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	403	94	67	1506	50	26	-	1	9	22	2177	1%
Ward 2	2992	96	1	2	2	-	8	4	3	50	3159	2%
Ward 3	2324	42	8	8	-	-	6	7	4	12	2411	0%
Ward 4	2209	68	2	2	-	1	8	13	1	35	2339	1%
Ward 5	2966	23	3	3	1	-	4	4	2	59	3065	2%
Ward 6	1421	125	756	48	158	53	3	3	17	19	2603	1%
Ward 7	1613	95	593	43	185	50	2	-	6	26	2613	1%
Ward 8	1662	39	75	10	65	-	1	-	13	8	1874	0%
Ward 9	2643	28	197	13	42	3	2	-	26	11	2965	0%
Ward 10	1725	25	52	3	20	-	2	-	9	17	1854	1%
Ward 11	1965	30	41	5	46	1	3	1	9	7	2110	0%

Access to Energy for Cooking												
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 12	1463	22	202	21	112	2	4	2	8	20	1857	1%
Ward 13	1574	19	37	7	43	-	5	-	5	17	1707	1%
Ward 14	3984	37	94	7	14	-	5	7	11	14	4172	0%
Ward 15	1304	118	612	63	326	36	2	-	20	16	2497	1%
Ward 16	2238	48	325	28	186	4	5	-	15	16	2864	1%
Ward 17	2227	51	161	16	256	2	2	-	18	20	2752	1%
Ward 18	1348	13	123	22	193	-	5	-	5	21	1731	1%
Ward 19	2145	63	257	14	26	1	3	-	2	5	2516	0%
Ward 20	2056	22	106	15	44	18	3	1	2	13	2280	1%
Ward 21	1006	187	232	710	343	9	2	-	4	21	2515	1%
Ward 22	1937	7	11	2	3	-	4	-	4	8	1975	0%
Ward 23	2064	16	17	8	37	-	4	-	2	18	2166	1%
Ward 24	2729	13	27	12	39	3	1	-	3	40	2866	1%
Ward 25	1610	130	864	187	185	4	1	7	5	-	2993	0%
Ward 26	2921	43	41	4	10	-	1	-	1	15	3036	0%
Ward 27	2408	20	32	6	12	-	3	5	3	17	2506	1%
Ward 28	1876	21	12	3	5	-	5	-	1	24	1948	1%
Ward 29	2438	42	35	4	12	3	3	-	-	13	2552	1%
Ward 30	1667	35	300	23	51	-	1	-	5	4	2087	0%
Ward 31	2183	51	277	36	59	8	7	-	7	5	2634	0%
Ward 32	2621	30	88	12	27	2	1	-	9	12	2803	0%
Ward 33	1549	187	743	30	128	20	4	1	3	13	2678	0%
Ward 34	3549	81	43	14	4	-	3	4	6	15	3719	0%
Grand Total	70823	1919	6435	2888	2685	248	116	60	238	614	86024	
											Average backlog	0,62%

Access to Energy for Cooking												
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
											g across the wards	

The same is the case with regards to the backlogs on access to energy for cooking where it is very low, based on the observed low percentage on the average backlog across the wards which is 0,62%. The wards with the highest backlog in this regard have as little as 2% of the total number of households not having any form of access to energy for cooking, with the highest ward having 29 households with no access to energy for cooking.

Access to Energy for Heating												
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	331	63	42	1530	84	33	4	-	68	22	2177	3%
Ward 2	2728	183	11	35	23	1	8	-	119	50	3159	4%
Ward 3	2287	32	8	13	6	1	11	-	41	12	2411	2%
Ward 4	2061	132	9	20	10	-	11	-	62	35	2339	3%
Ward 5	2658	108	10	9	4	-	10	-	207	59	3065	7%
Ward 6	762	29	276	155	685	103	1	4	568	19	2603	22%
Ward 7	1122	21	221	161	579	46	2	-	434	26	2613	17%
Ward 8	993	49	70	34	319	1	1	-	400	8	1874	21%
Ward 9	1969	34	106	57	144	15	5	-	623	11	2965	21%
Ward 10	1427	11	47	7	142	2	1	-	199	17	1854	11%
Ward 11	1653	25	42	15	136	1	4	-	226	7	2110	11%

Access to Energy for Heating												
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 12	1131	22	112	77	284	7	6	-	197	20	1857	11%
Ward 13	1259	18	27	10	159	-	1	-	217	17	1707	13%
Ward 14	3123	54	159	40	116	3	-	-	664	14	4172	16%
Ward 15	824	15	105	214	738	66	1	4	514	16	2497	21%
Ward 16	1558	15	108	103	542	8	3	-	512	16	2864	18%
Ward 17	1630	42	152	26	610	7	3	-	261	20	2752	9%
Ward 18	1044	14	85	48	405	4	4	-	106	21	1731	6%
Ward 19	1848	19	120	51	62	7	2	-	400	5	2516	16%
Ward 20	1928	14	54	17	64	21	4	-	165	13	2280	7%
Ward 21	778	98	71	851	412	5	2	-	277	21	2515	11%
Ward 22	1830	11	14	3	36	1	5	-	68	8	1975	3%
Ward 23	1959	6	17	2	76	4	2	-	81	18	2166	4%
Ward 24	2359	28	52	18	128	6	3	-	232	40	2866	8%
Ward 25	1606	61	101	551	336	6	4	-	329	-	2993	11%
Ward 26	2652	49	53	8	38	1	1	-	220	15	3036	7%
Ward 27	1904	33	50	19	80	5	3	1	394	17	2506	16%
Ward 28	1745	17	23	2	20	-	5	-	112	24	1948	6%
Ward 29	2007	36	72	13	45	1	3	1	359	13	2552	14%

Access to Energy for Heating												
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 30	1452	17	81	72	258	3	8	-	191	4	2087	9%
Ward 31	1814	34	130	73	223	19	-	-	335	5	2634	13%
Ward 32	1958	237	54	32	124	3	7	-	376	12	2803	13%
Ward 33	1212	40	157	201	480	34	4	2	535	13	2678	20%
Ward 34	3215	77	29	35	42	4	1	-	300	15	3719	8%
Grand Total	58829	1642	2670	4504	7409	420	132	13	9791	614	86024	
											Average backlog across the wards	11,23%

A rather high rate of backlogs has been recorded with regards to the provision of access to energy for heating. This implies that there are households that do not utilise any form of energy for heating, which may be attributed to changes in climatic conditions that result in global warming. Based on an analysis of the statistical figures presented above, it has been observed that the average backlog on access to energy for heating across all the wards is 11,23%. It has also been observed that a 41% of the total wards has a backlog which is higher than the average backlog indicated on the table above.

Below is a table containing a list of the wards with backlogs on access to energy for heating that are higher than the average backlog of 11,23%:-

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Energy for Heating				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No, of Households with no access to Energy for Heating	% of the Backlog
Ward 6	Masondeza. Syathuthuka. Sizanana. Jobstown. Lister Farm.	2 603	568	22%
Ward 8	Mlazi. Portion of Manzana. Ematshekesheni	1 874	400	21%
Ward 9	Osizweni Section E. Osizweni Section D. Mhlaba. Fairview. Inverness.	2 965	623	21%
Ward 15	Cavan. Mahalbhomeni. Blaauwbosch. Dry-Cut.	2 497	514	21%
Ward 33	Dicks Village. Manzana. Mndozo.	2 678	535	20%
Ward 16	Blaauwbosch.	2 864	512	18%
Ward 7	Osizweni Section C. Osizweni Section D. Mndozo. Kwwamlimi. Emadanyeni.	2 613	434	17%
Ward 14	Madadeni Section 7 (M), (N) and (P).	4 172	664	16%
Ward 19	Madadeni H39. Madadeni Section 6. Madadeni Section 7(L&M).	2 516	400	16%
Ward 27	Madadeni Section 4. Madadeni Section 6.	2 506	394	16%

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Energy for Heating				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No, of Households with no access to Energy for Heating	% of the Backlog
	Madadeni Section 7.			
Ward 29	Madadeni Section 6 (M). Madadeni Section 7 (L), (M), (R), and (N).	2 552	359	14%
Ward 31	Madadeni Section 7. Maaskraal. Soul-City.	2 634	335	13%
Ward 32	Vulindlela.	2 803	376	13%
Ward 13	Vezunyawo. Ema4. Temereza	1 707	217	13%
	Grand Total	36 978	6 331	

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES.

An observation of the statistical figures from the Community Survey (2016) with regards to household access to waste removal services indicates that the majority of households in Newcastle are being serviced by the Newcastle Local Municipality. Regarding the percentage, 69,94% from the total number of households are receiving waste removal services from the municipality, and 26,35% are making use of the own means to dispose of waste. Only a mere 2,58% of the total number of households indicated that they have no access to refuse removal services, and thus are dumping waste anywhere, thus resulting in environmental pollution.

In terms of numbers, the waste removal needs of 63 183 households are being serviced by the municipality, 23 805 households make means to dispose their waste in an environmentally sound manner, and only a mere 2 334 households indicated that they do not have access to waste removal services what-so-ever. Below is a table that gives an indication of the level of access to waste removal services throughout the jurisdictional area of the Newcastle Local Municipality.

ACCESS TO WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES	NO. OF HH	%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	59 199	65,52%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	2 066	2,29%
Communal refuse dump	1 451	1,61%
Communal container/central collection point	467	0,52%
Own refuse dump	23 805	26,35%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	2 334	2,58%
Other	1 024	1,13%
TOTAL	90 346	100,00%

A deeper look at statistical information at ward level, making reference to the Census Data (2011), as overlaid on the Ward Delimitation boundaries of 2016, gives a vivid picture with regards to the status quo. According to the table below, the average backlog with regards to access to refuse removal is 4%, of which less than 36% of the wards falls above. The ward with the highest backlog in this regard is Ward 6 which has a total of 605 households that indicated they have no access to refuse removal services what-so-ever.

Access to Refuse Removal Services									
	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	592	16	4	1276	228	39	22	2177	10%
Ward 2	2993	102	5	6	3	-	50	3159	0%
Ward 3	2359	6	8	11	10	6	12	2411	0%
Ward 4	2270	15	9	4	1	4	35	2339	0%
Ward 5	2990	12	1	3	-	1	59	3065	0%
Ward 6	17	3	12	1851	605	96	19	2603	23%
Ward 7	866	4	-	1686	24	7	26	2613	1%
Ward 8	1839	5	1	15	6	-	8	1874	0%
Ward 9	2329	5	10	381	228	-	11	2965	8%
Ward 10	1820	3	1	9	2	2	17	1854	0%
Ward 11	2095	4	-	1	1	1	7	2110	0%
Ward 12	49	8	11	1485	271	14	20	1857	15%
Ward 13	1527	4	-	36	124	-	17	1707	7%
Ward 14	4133	3	13	5	4	1	14	4172	0%
Ward 15	26	6	4	2184	261	-	16	2497	10%

Access to Refuse Removal Services									
	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Unspecified	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 16	54	16	4	2468	164	142	16	2864	6%
Ward 17	2403	1	7	174	147	-	20	2752	5%
Ward 18	354	7	16	1237	85	12	21	1731	5%
Ward 19	2246	11	17	203	25	8	5	2516	1%
Ward 20	2167	1	-	6	94	-	13	2280	4%
Ward 21	704	36	24	1264	428	38	21	2515	17%
Ward 22	1956	2	6	3	-	-	8	1975	0%
Ward 23	2135	1	3	4	1	3	18	2166	0%
Ward 24	2807	8	2	5	3	1	40	2866	0%
Ward 25	1692	14	450	739	91	6	-	2993	3%
Ward 26	3017	-	-	1	4	-	15	3036	0%
Ward 27	2485	2	-	2	-	-	17	2506	0%
Ward 28	1921	-	1	-	1	-	24	1948	0%
Ward 29	2538	-	-	-	-	1	13	2552	0%
Ward 30	1138	15	161	609	160	-	4	2087	8%
Ward 31	861	4	12	1403	287	62	5	2634	11%
Ward 32	2703	80	-	7	-	-	12	2803	0%
Ward 33	52	5	6	2556	44	2	13	2678	2%
Ward 34	3588	88	-	10	7	11	15	3719	0%
Grand Total	60726	488	788	19644	3309	456	614	86024	
								Average backlog across the wards	4%

As stated above, the implication with regards to households that do not have any form of refuse removal services is that they end up disposing the waste generated in a manner that is not environmentally sound, thus resulting in the pollution of the environment. The table below depicts the households with the refuse removal

backlogs that are higher than the average backlog of 4%. with respect to waste removal services with ward 6 has the highest backlog that all the other wards, followed by Ward 21, then Ward 12.

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Refuse Removal Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No, of Households with no access to Refuse Removal Services	% of the Backlog
Ward 6	Masondeza. Syathuthuka. Sizanani. Jobstown. Lister Farm.	2 603	605	23%
Ward 21	Vezubuhle. Ingagane. Bosworth. Kilbarchem. Normandian. Hope Farm. Exmoor Farm. Hake Farm	2 515	428	17%
Ward 12	Lister Farm. Johnstone Farm. Jakkalasan.	1 857	271	15%
Ward 31	Madadeni Section 7. Maaskraal. Soul-City	2 634	287	11%
Ward 15	Cavan. Mahalbhomeni. Blaauwbosch. Dry-Cut.	2 497	261	10%
Ward 1	Botha's Pass. Binkshoop. Charlsetown. Ingogo. Majuba Forest. Normandian. Wykom.	2 177	228	10%
Ward 9	Osizweni Section E. Osizweni Section D. Mhlaba. Fairview.	2 965	228	8%

Wards with the highest backlog on Access to Refuse Removal Services				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with no access to Refuse Removal Services	% of the Backlog
	Inverness.			
Ward 30	Osizweni Section A & B. Manzana (Manzana 1 & 2). Amasimu. Jakkalas. Osizweni Depot area.	2 087	160	8%
Ward 13	Vezunyawo. Ema4. Temereza.	1 707	124	7%
Ward 16	Blaauwbosch.	2 864	164	6%
Ward 17	Osizweni Section F. Blaauwbosch. Osizweni – Ndabanhle Primary School area. Osizweni – Stolo esibomvu area. Osizweni – Makhasane area. Osizweni – Sesiwabonga Primary School area.	2 752	147	5%
Ward 18	Magadlela. Ema 17. Empompini. Mazitapele. Emhlangeni. Ezinsimbini. Theku Plaza area. Kwa-Mlangeni.	1 731	85	5%
	Grand Total	28 389	2 760	

ACCESS TO FORMAL HOUSING TYPOLOGIES.

An analysis of the statistical figures from Stats SA's Census Data (2011) overlaid onto the 2016 Ward Delimitation boundaries further gives an indication of the various formal and informal housing typologies within the ward. An analysis of such figures gives an indication of the level of access to housing as provided for by the democratic government post the democratic dispensation. The figures depicted also have implications on the housing backlog, which is highly attributed to the observed prevalence of informal and/or traditional structures, and informal shacks.

The table below indicates the various housing typologies at ward level, and indicates the percentage of inadequate and/or informal housing relative to formal housing typologies.

Type of Main Dwelling Across the Wards																
	House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Townhouse (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house	House/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling/servant's quarters/giranny flat	Caravan or tent	Other	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	759	1041	29	3	5	4	72	138	57	4	7	21	22	14	2177	57%
Ward 2	2394	6	69	117	90	1	40	5	1	33	5	6	50	341	3159	1%
Ward 3	1979	6	280	4	78	1	9	9	1	3	3	11	12	16	2411	1%
Ward 4	1759	9	209	17	142	1	15	1	6	8	1	6	35	130	2339	1%
Ward 5	2433	86	91	-	213	-	43	12	11	8	-	10	59	101	3065	3%
Ward 6	1921	121	147	6	4	23	38	162	128	5	-	25	19	3	2603	16%
Ward 7	2272	52	29	1	-	-	13	90	122	1	-	3	26	3	2613	10%
Ward 8	1689	7	11	1	-	-	132	9	3	-	1	7	8	6	1874	1%
Ward 9	2330	86	18	-	2	1	95	157	258	-	-	4	11	2	2965	17%
Ward 10	1760	7	14	2	1	-	8	32	7	-	2	3	17	-	1854	3%
Ward 11	1878	22	54	30	12	8	20	21	6	2	-	7	7	42	2110	2%
Ward 12	1705	22	18	-	-	2	2	33	44	-	2	4	20	6	1857	5%
Ward 13	1637	3	3	4	-	-	12	17	2	-	-	11	17	1	1707	1%
Ward 14	3798	26	236	21	9	6	9	33	5	-	3	9	14	4	4172	2%
Ward 15	1931	150	53	1	5	1	143	61	119	-	-	16	16	3	2497	13%
Ward 16	2499	49	14	1	2	13	2	82	174	-	-	11	16	3	2864	11%
Ward 17	2656	12	12	9	-	-	25	7	9	-	-	2	20	-	2752	1%
Ward 18	1602	19	8	1	-	1	9	38	27	2	-	2	21	-	1731	5%
Ward 19	1968	50	5	35	1	1	196	35	205	2	1	5	5	6	2516	12%
Ward 20	2121	-	16	-	-	15	23	11	59	3	1	4	13	14	2280	3%
Ward 21	1574	525	20	8	4	5	31	40	82	36	23	39	21	108	2515	27%
Ward 22	1827	2	1	-	1	3	109	3	1	4	-	11	8	6	1975	0%
Ward 23	1698	11	1	2	-	2	360	34	7	21	3	3	18	4	2166	3%
Ward 24	2592	5	11	7	26	5	112	22	3	3	-	14	40	27	2866	1%
Ward 25	1401	65	391	13	24	6	33	295	695	2	-	10	-	59	2993	35%
Ward 26	2834	9	78	-	-	1	67	27	2	1	-	2	15	1	3036	1%
Ward 27	2175	14	81	16	-	7	154	18	8	3	-	7	17	7	2506	2%
Ward 28	1848	2	1	-	5	-	41	12	2	1	1	4	24	6	1948	1%
Ward 29	2368	10	25	6	-	10	70	38	4	2	-	1	13	4	2552	2%

Type of Main Dwelling Across the Wards																
	House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Townhouse (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house	House/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling/servants' quarters/giranny flat	Caravan or tent	Other	Unspecified	Not applicable	Grand Total	% of the Backlog
Ward 30	1935	19	8	-	-	2	29	51	35	1	-	2	4	-	2087	5%
Ward 31	1821	50	35	11	1	62	120	246	252	1	-	29	5	1	2634	21%
Ward 32	2575	22	21	-	-	9	5	53	79	2	1	20	12	5	2803	6%
Ward 33	2226	112	48	1	1	3	29	86	149	2	-	8	13	1	2678	13%
Ward 34	3169	23	129	44	38	14	34	16	4	7	-	9	15	216	3719	1%
Grand Total	71132	2642	2167	361	666	209	2098	1892	2567	158	56	323	614	1140	86024	
															Average backlog across the wards	8%

According to the table below, Ward 1 has the highest concentration of households with inadequate housing typologies. The majority of the households within the area are constructed using traditional building materials, and due to such they are of a poor quality. Such building structures are prone to damages during the rainy season, and they further exacerbate the need for energy due to poor passive design consideration.

Wards with the highest number of households with Access to Inadequate Housing						
	Geographical Areas			Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with access to Inadequate Housing	% of the Backlog
Ward 1	Botha's Pass. Binkshoop. Charlsetown. Ingogo. Majuba Forest. Normandian.			2 177	1 243	57%

Wards with the highest number of households with Access to Inadequate Housing				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No, of Households with access to Inadequate Housing	% of the Backlog
	Wykom.			
Ward 25	Siyahlala-la. Fairview. Paradise.	2 993	1 055	35%
Ward 21	Vezubuhle. Ingagane. Bosworth. Kilbarchem. Normandian. Hope Farm. Exmoor Farm. Hake Farm.	2 515	670	27%
Ward 31	Madadeni Section 7. Maaskraal. Soul-City.	2 634	548	21%
Ward 9	Osizweni Section E. Osizweni Section D. Mhlaba. Fairview. Inverness.	2 965	501	17%
Ward 6	Masondeza. Syathuthuka. Sizanani. Jobstown. Lister Farm.	2 603	411	16%
Ward 33	Dickshalt. Manzana. Mndoza.	2 678	347	13%
Ward 15	Cavan. Mahalbhomeni. Blaauwbosch. Dry-Cut.	2 497	330	13%
Ward 19	Madadeni H39. Madadeni Section 6. Madadeni Section 7(L&M).	2 516	291	12%
Ward 16	Blaauwbosch.	2 864	305	11%
Ward 7	Osizweni Section C. Osizweni Section D.	2 613	264	10%

Wards with the highest number of households with Access to Inadequate Housing				
	Geographical Areas	Total No. of Households	Total No, of Households with access to Inadequate Housing	% of the Backlog
	Mndozo. Kwwamlimi. Emadanyeni.			
	Grand Total	29 055	5 965	

SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

Newcastle Municipality increased the number of households with access to water, refuse removal and sanitation by 187 households during the 2021/2022 financial year. The total number of formal households with access to water, sanitation and refuse removal is currently 51185. Newcastle Municipality did not install any new VIP toilets for residents in Newcastle East. There were no new households that were connected to electricity for the 2021/2022 financial year. The energising of houses was not completed due to defects identified in the Normandien and Blauwbosch electrification projects in the 2020/2021 financial year. The Municipality built a total of 232 houses to the roof level and those households will be connected to water, sanitation and refuse removal as per approved budget from the Provincial Department of Human Settlements in the 2022/2023 financial year. There was total of 137 title-deeds transferred to the community. Newcastle Municipality supplies residents with water by purchasing water from the municipal entity, Uthukela Water.

Newcastle Municipality provided 8387 households with free basic water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity as per the approved 2021/2022 Indigent Policy

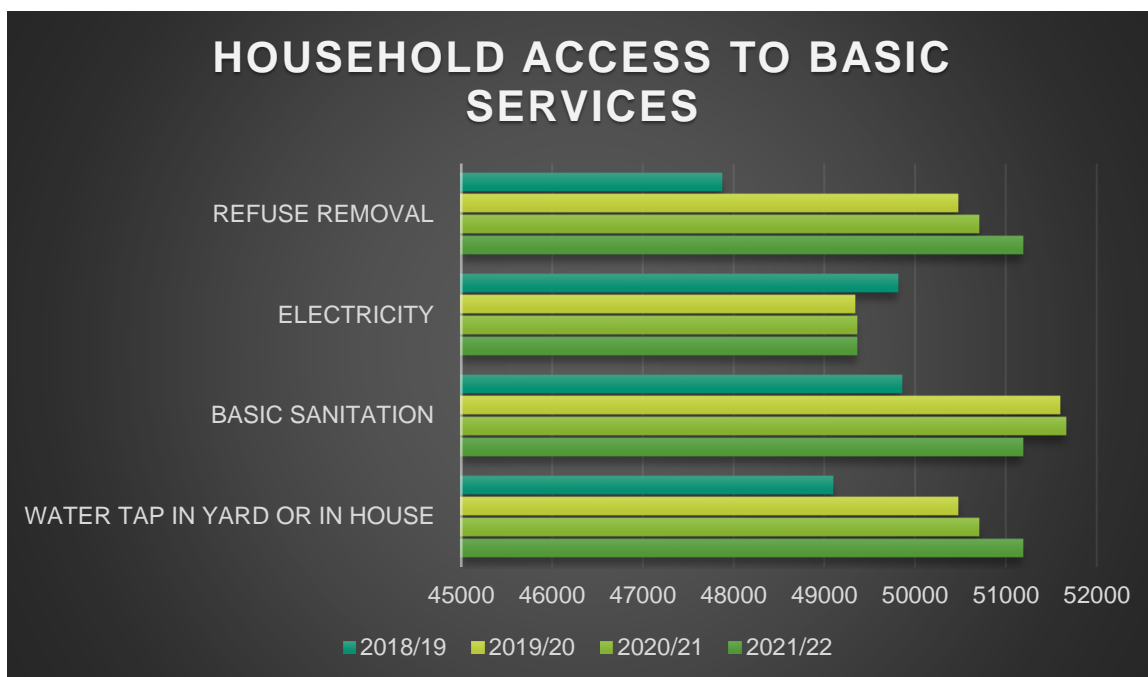


Figure 10 BASIC SERVICES TO FORMAL HOUSEHOLDS IN NEWCASTLE

	SUMMARY OF CHALLENGE	MEASURE TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Poor performance by service providers	Review of contracts for all service providers that have not performed as planned in terms of the bill of quantities and general conditions of contract
	High water losses due to burst pipes	A 3 year water reduction plan be developed and implemented in line with the available budget
	Vacant positions not filled	Review of the organogram
	Housing projects were not completed as planned	A recovery plan be developed for the all the housing projects that were not completed at the end of the 2021/2022 financial year and recommended corrective actions be monitored
	Landfill site has not been identified	Assistance from COGTA to identify a suitable landfill site
	Ageing infrastructure	Development of master plans for infrastructure

FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

Newcastle Municipality initiated an awareness campaign aimed to increase the payment factor for Newcastle Municipality, as a result, the payment factor increased by 3%. The increase in the payment factor assisted to improve the cash position of the municipality at the end of the financial year. Property, plant and equipment assets recorded decrease of 4% due to the depreciation and impairment of assets. The overall expenditure of the municipality has increased by 4% mainly due to the unavoidable annual increases on items like employee costs and bulk purchases. Financial policies were reviewed and implemented by the municipality to ensure compliance with various legislation and better financial viability.

EXPENDITURE

As of the 30th of June 2022, the municipal recorded unspent conditional grants of R206 298 387. Amongst the challenges on the expenditure of the conditional grants was the delays in the implementation of projects due to delays in procurement processes. It should further be noted that, with cash and cash equivalents balance of R76 167 306, the conditional grants were not fully cash backed. The municipality is however did submit the applications to National and Provincial Treasuries for the Roll-over of unspent grants, where R9.1 million was not approved by Nationals Treasury.

Table 10 FINANCIAL OVER YEAR 2021/22

DETAILS	ORIGINAL BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	ACTUAL
Grants	695 021 001	842 931 652	611 797 759
Taxes, Levies and tariffs	1 481 554 039	1 489 256 876	1 481 814 678
Other	37 666 684	47 833 620	52 521 635
Sub-total	2 214 241 724	2 372 652 730	1 992 714 168
Less: Expenditure	2 367 553 749	2 546 376 430	2 236 711 751
Note: surplus/deficit	-153 312 025	-173 723 700	-243 997 583

The municipality generated R7.4 million less revenue of rates and services from compared with the budget of R1.489 billion. Other revenue recorded R4.7 more that the adjusted budget

of R47.8 million. Grants were recorded at R235 million less than the adjusted budget of R842 million due to the housing grants being accounted for in terms of GRAP109. Overall, the municipality recorded total revenue of R379 million less than the adjusted budget R2.372 billion due to the reasons indicated above. Furthermore, the municipality recorded expenditure of R309.6 million less than the adjusted budget of R2.546 billion. These resulted in the municipality recording the operating deficit of R243.9 million, instead of R173.7 as planned in the adjustments budget.

OPERATING RATIOS

OPERATING RATIOS	
DETAIL	%
Employee costs	30% (R 689 372 637)
Repairs & Maintenance	3% (R 67 129 819)

The municipality spent 30% (R689 372 637) on employee and costs and councillor remuneration as of the 30th of June 2022. It is noted that this ratio is well within the National Treasury's norm of 40%. The Municipality has however slowed down on the recruitment of new employees and expenditure on overtime in order to deal with the cash flow challenge. The municipality spent only 3% towards repairs and maintenance of assets as at 30 June 2022. This ratio is far below the National Treasury norm of 8%. The municipality has committed to appropriate more budget towards the repairs and maintenance in future. The municipality has spent 8% towards finance costs and impairment. This ratio is within the National Treasury norm of 6%-8%.

EXPENDITURE

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE YEAR 2018/19 – 2021/22			
DETAIL	YEAR 2019/20	YEAR 2020/21	YEAR 2021/22
Original Budget	R 207 118 720	R 125 547 994	R 145 393 000
Adjustment Budget	R 165 199 415	R 150 390 330	R 185 393 179
Actual	R107 642 141	R123 786 165	R 148 409 424
% Actual	65%	82%	80%

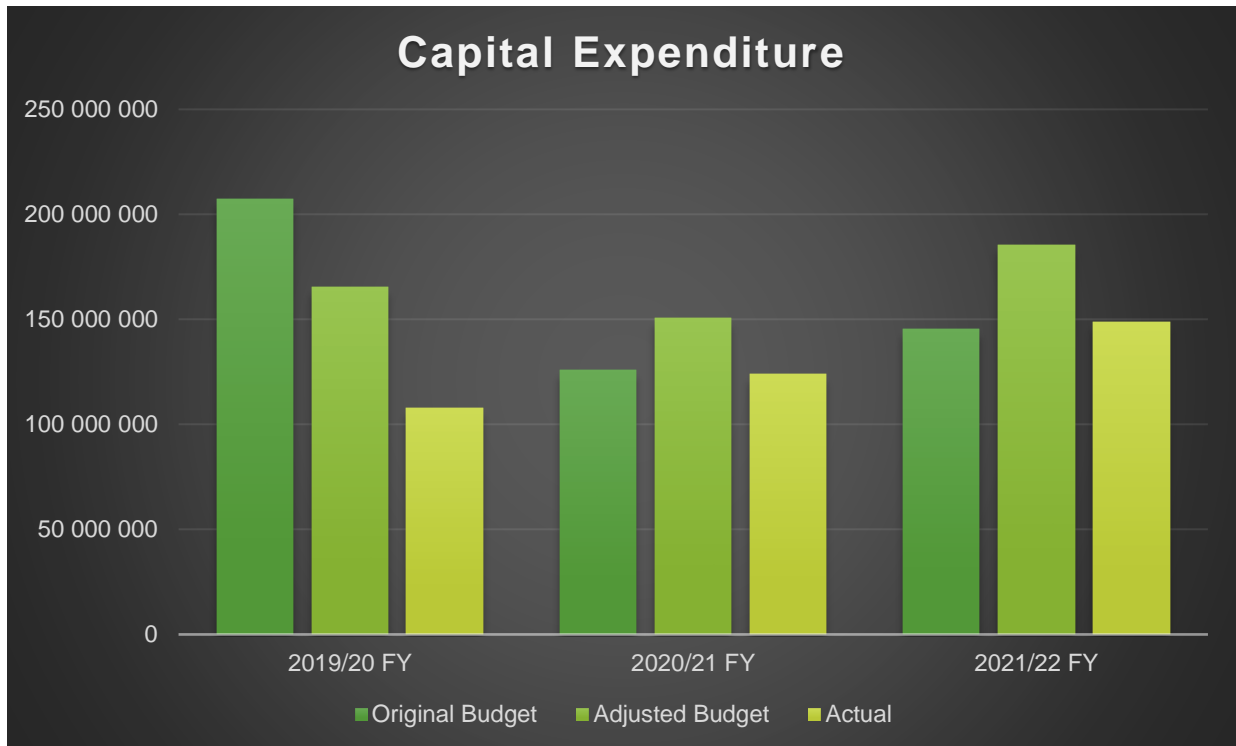


Figure 11 TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

There has been a decrease in the 2021/22 capital expenditure of 2% when compared to the 2020/21 financial year, after an increase of 17% from 2019/20 after the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which had affected the implementation of various projects due to the National Lockdown in 2019/20.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE ORGANIZATION

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
Inadequate revenue collection systems within the municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of new technology towards improving revenue collection .i.e. water smart meters, prepaid electricity. - Strategic support and assistance to industry. -
Low recovery of amounts owed for rendering of municipal services from consumer debtors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outstanding accounts with no queries to be forwarded to the respective consumers for making the necessary payment arrangements. - Indigent verification. - Capacitating of staff and field workers.

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
Lack of procedures to enforce recovery of debts or follow-up on outstanding amounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointment of field workers, field workers will be appointed on a contract basis for six months. - Investigate the possible use of a service provider for meter reading as compared to performing the function in-house.
Lack of advice to Council on revenue enhancement mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated financial plan. - Capacity building towards revenue enhancement and the related mechanisms.

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT FOR THE 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

FINANCIAL YEAR	AUDITOR GENERAL OPINION
2021/2022	Unqualified with findings
2020/2021	Unqualified with Findings
2019/2020	Unqualified with Findings
2018/2019	Unqualified with Findings

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS AUDIT ISSUES

- Budget funding plan
- Cost containment measures
- Strategy to curb Unauthorized, irregular and wasteful expenditure
- Debt Collection
- WCDM
- Additional Reviews

STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

The Annual Report of a municipality and every municipal entity must be tabled in the municipal council on or before 31 January each year (MFMA S127). In order to enhance oversight functions of Councils, please note that this must be interpreted as an outer deadline; hence municipalities must submit the Annual Reports as soon as possible after year end, namely, August. The entire process is concluded in the first or second week of December for all municipalities, the same year in which the financial year ends and not a year later, as is currently the case. The activities, implications, process/role-player and timeframes are described below for ease of reference and implementation. It is expected that effective management of performance will also result from this change.

Activity	Legislation and Guidance	Process Owner Role Player	Timeframe
Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. In- year reporting formats should ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the beginning of the Budget / IDP implementation period.	MSA S41(1)(e)	MM Assisted by other managers & the CFO	by s56 July
Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP through	MSA S41(1)(e)	MM Assisted by	

Activity	Legislation and Guidance	Process Owner Role Player	Timeframe
the approved SDBIP commences (In-year financial reporting and quarterly performance reports).		other s56 managers & The CFO	
Finalise 4th quarter report of previous financial year	MFMA S52(d)	MM Assisted by other s56 managers & CFO	July
Submit draft previous financial year Annual Report and evidence to Internal and the Auditor General including annual financial statements and financial and non-financial information ¹ .	Submission of annual financial statements as per section 126(1) of the MFMA. Additional step, a draft Annual Report is prepared. Annual	MM & CFO	
Municipal entities submit draft Annual Reports to MM.	Performance report needs to be included as per	Entity AO & CEO	
Submit Annual Report including annual financial statements and Annual Performance Report to the Combined Audit/Performance Committee.	Joint Committee assessing both financial and non-financial performance advances	MM & CFO	July/August
Combined Audit/Performance committee considers unaudited Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant).	accountability and expedites corrective measures	Audit and Performance Audit Committee	
Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report in Council.	The Annual Report submitted complies with the requirements of	Mayor	August
Municipality submits Annual Report including final annual financial statements and annual performance report to	Section 121(3)(a-k). Information on pre-determined objectives to be included.	CFO	

Activity	Legislation and Guidance	Process Owner Role Player	Timeframe
Auditor-General for auditing purposes – due 31 August. Council to submit unaudited tabled annual report to MPAC for vetting and verification of councils' directive on service delivery & the committee to evaluate senior managers' performance against agreement entered into.	The auditing thereof will still be in progress. (Municipalities with Municipal entities to submit a consolidated Unaudited Annual Report by September)		
Commencement of IDP analysis of institutional, services and infrastructure provision, backlogs and priorities. Unaudited Annual Report as submitted to Auditor-General to be used as input into the IDP strategic phase process and community verification & input by MPAC on reported performance. Such information includes that of various entities incorporated into the information of the parent entity.	If the above process is followed, the unaudited Annual Report can add value to the IDP/Budget planning process for the next year as well as oversight by MPAC on the reported deliverables by communities and achievements targets reached.	Council	August
Auditor-General audits the unaudited Annual Report and submit an audit report to the accounting officer for the municipality / municipal entity.	Section 126(3)(b) require the Auditor- General to submit an audit report within three months after	Auditor-General	November for municipalities without entities & December for municipalities

ACTIVITY	LEGISLATION	ROLE PLAYER	TIMEFRAME
Annual Report and oversight report process for adoption to be used as input into public participating meetings for the IDP review process.	Section 127,128,129 and 130	Council	September November

Activity	Legislation and Guidance	Process Owner Role Player	Timeframe
<p>The Auditor-General's reports are issued during the period of Oct/Nov. Once the AG audit reports have been issued no further changes are allowed as the audit process is completed</p>	<p>Section 129, 130 and 131. Tabling the audited Annual Report within 5 or 6 months after the end of the financial year. Section 75 for publication on website.</p>	MM	November/December
<p>Mayor tables audited Annual Report and financial statements to Council</p>		Mayor	
<p>Audited Annual Report is made public, e.g. posted on municipality's website.</p>		IT Director Accounting officer	
<p>Oversight committee finalises assessment on Annual Report. This must be concluded within 7 days of receipt of AGs report. Council is expected to conclude on this matter before going on recess in December.</p>		Oversight Committee	
<p>Council adopts Oversight report.</p>	<p>The entire process, including oversight reporting and submission to provincial legislators is completed in December and not in March the following year.</p>	Council	December
<p>Oversight report is made public.</p>		MM	
<p>Oversight report is submitted to Legislators, Treasuries and DCoG</p>		Mayor	

CHAPTER 3 GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION

Newcastle Municipality is a developmental local government structure that is committed to working with its citizens and organised interest groups to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs in order to improve the quality of their lives. This assertion complements the right of communities to participate in the decisions that affect development in their respective areas, and a corresponding duty on the municipality to encourage community participation in matters of local governance. The Municipality achieves this goal mainly through Ward Committee structures and a variety of other measures designed to foster open, transparent and consultative municipal governance.

To a certain degree, the functionality and effectiveness of the ward committees remains a challenge. Some of these are not unique to Newcastle Municipality as they relate to the design of the ward committee system as well as the procedures for their operation, report back mechanism from the municipality, including the payment of out-of-pocket expenses. As such, they are systemic in nature and should be addressed as part of government programmes to deepen democracy. Synergistic relations should also be strengthened with the business community, farmers associations, organised labour and other stakeholders

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Constitution section 151 (3) states that the council of a municipality has the right to govern on its own initiative, the local government affairs of the local community. The Local Government Municipal Systems Act section 53 to 56 stipulates roles and responsibilities of political structures, political office bearers and the Municipal Manager, as well as the appointment of Municipal Manager and Managers accountable directly to Municipal Managers.

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

The Newcastle Municipality is a Category B Municipality as determined by the Demarcation Board in terms of Section 4 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998.

The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2000, Section 52 (a) states, the mayor must provide general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality. The municipality functions under the Collective Executive system, consisting of 9 members. The mayor is elected from the Executive Committee. The Council has five Portfolio Standing Committees, with members of the Executive Committee serving as Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons.

There is an Audit Committee that provides opinions and recommendations on financial processes and performance and provides comments to the Oversight Committee on the Annual Report. There is also a Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) which is an

Oversight Committee comprised of 12 non-executive councillors, with the specific purpose of providing the Council with comments and recommendations on the Annual Report.

THE STATUTORY FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- a) Reviews the performance of the municipality to improve:
 - i) The economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the municipality.
 - ii) The efficiency of credit control and revenue and debt collection services; and
 - iii) The implementation of the municipalities by laws
- b) Monitors the management of the municipality's administration in accordance with the policy directions of the municipal council (output monitoring).
- c) oversees the provision of services to communities in the municipality in a sustainable manner.
- d) Reports on the involvement of communities and community organizations in the affairs of the municipality.
- e) Considers recommendations on the alignment of the IDP and the budget received from the relevant councillors.
- f) Ensures that regard is given to public views and reports on the effect of consultation on the decisions of the council
- g) Makes recommendations to council regarding:
 - i) The adoption of the estimates of revenue and expenditure, as well as capital budgets and other imposition of rates and other taxes, levies, and duties.
 - ii) The passing of by-laws; and policies
 - iii) The raising of loans
 - iv) Approval or amendment of IDP
 - v) Appointment and conditions of services of Municipal Manager and heads of departments
 - h) Deals with any other matters referred to it by council and submits recommendations thereon for consideration by council.

- i) Attends to and deals with all matters delegated to it by council in terms of the Systems Act.
- j) appoints a chairperson/s from the members of the Executive Committee, for any committee established by council in terms of section 80 of the Structures Act to assist the Executive Committee.
- k) Delegates to any powers and duties of the Executive Committee to any Section 80 committee.
- l) Varies or revokes any decisions taken by section 80 committee subject to vested rights.
- m) Develop strategies, programmes, and services to address priority needs of the municipality through the IDP and estimates of revenue and expenditure, taking into account any applicable national and provincial plans and submits a report to, and recommendations thereon, to the council.
- n) Subject to applicable legislation, recommends or determines the best methods, including partnerships and other approaches to deliver services, programmes, and projects to the maximum benefit of the community.
- o) Identifies and develop criteria in terms of which progress in the implementation of services, programmes, and objectives to address the priority needs of the municipality can be evaluated, which includes key performance indicators which are specific to the municipality and common to local government in general.
- p) Manages the development of the performance management system, assigns responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manger and submit the proposed performance management system to council for consideration.
- q) Monitors progress against the said key performance indicators
- r) Receives and considers reports from committees in accordance with the directives as stipulated by the executive Committee.
- s) Elects a chairperson to preside at meetings if both the Mayor and Deputy Mayor are absent from a meeting in the event of there being a quorum present at such a meeting if the mayor failed to designate a member of executive Committee (EXCO) in writing to act as Mayor.

t) Considers appeals from a person whose rights are affected by decision of the municipal manager in terms of delegated powers, provided that the decision reached by this committee may not retract any rights that may have accrued because of the original decision.

u) Reports, in writing, to the municipal council on all decisions taken by EXCO at the next ordinary council meeting.

Portfolio committees are established in terms Section 80 of The Local Government Municipal Structures Act no 117 of 1998. The portfolio committees are aligned to the macro structure of the municipality as follows:

- Portfolio Standing Committee: Budget and Treasury Office
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Community Services
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Corporate Services
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Development Planning and Human Settlements
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Technical Services
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Governance and Support Services







EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY

- Cllr. D.X. Dube: MAYOR
- Cllr. S.M. Thwala: DEPUTY MAYOR
- Cllr. M.E. Hlatshwayo
- Cllr. C.B. Kubheka
- Cllr. A.P. Meiring
- Cllr. R.M. Molelekoa
- Cllr. L.C. Sithebe
- Cllr. S.A. Yende
- Cllr. V.G. Zondo


**Refer to the pictures below.*






COUNCILORS

The Council consists of 67 councillors of which 3 are full-time councillors. Of the 67 councillors, 34 are ward elected councillors with the remaining 33 elected as proportional representation councillors. Refer to table below with a full list of Councillors including committee allocations and attendance at council meetings. Refer to Appendix A which sets out committees and committee purposes




Political Party	W A R D	Portfolio Standing Committee	E X C	SURNAME	NAME
IFP 11/2021	PR	Corporate Services		BAM (Ms) 	Vuselwa Veronica
IFP 11/2021	33	MPAC		BUTHELEZI 	Mbongiseni Enock
EFF	PR	Governance		BUTHELEZI (Ms) 	Sombu Bellinah
ACTIONS A 11/2021	PR	DP&HS; Comm. Services; Finance & Governance		CASSIM 	Faizel
DA 11/2021	2	MPAC Chairperson		CRONJE (Ms) 	Elizabeth Johanna Cecelia
ANC 11/2021	11	Corporate Services		DLADLA 	Mqondisi Jeffrey








EFF 11/2021	PR	Finance		DLAMINI 	Thembinkosi Nkosinath
IFP 11/2021	18	Finance Chairperson	E X C O	DUBE Mayor 	David Xolani
DA 11/2021	PR	Community Services & Governance		DUBE (Ms) 	Nonhlanhla Cynthia Whip
NFP 11/2021	PR	Community Services		DUMA 	Fana Lloyd Whip
TSSA 11/2021	PR	Community Services		HADEBE (Ms) 	Victoria Fikile Whip
DA 11/2021	3	Corporate Services		HARIRAM (Ms) 	Premawathie
ANC 11/2021	17	Community Services		HLATSHWAYO 	Maqili Mhlanubanzi Ellias
IFP 11/2021	6	Community Services Chairperson	E X C O	HLATSHWAYO 	Mbongeni Edward


ANC 11/2021	5	MPAC		KHUMALO (Ms) 	Hedwick Nontethelelo
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IFP 11/2021	PR	Technical Services		KHUMALO (Ms) 	Lungile Makhosazane
TSSA 11/2021	31	Development and Planning		KHUMALO (Ms) 	Nokusa Rachel
IFP 11/2021	PR	Governance Chairperson	E X C O	KUBHEKA (Ms) 	Cordelia Bonisiwe
ANC 11/2021	19	Technical Services		KUNENE (Ms) 	Nikiwe Zamile Brigid
ANC 11/2021	10	MPAC		LETHEA 	Michael Thabiso


IFP 11/2021	PR	Development and Planning		LIU 	Chuan-Yi
ANC 11/2021	8	Development and Planning		MADI 	Bheki Gift Whip
IFP 11/2021	PR	Community Services		MADI 	Zamani Eric

ANC 11/2021	21	Finance		MAKHOB (Ms) 	Marjorie Tandi Dorotha
ANC	29	MPAC		MAKHUBO 	Xolani Simon
IFP 11/2021	PR	Corporate Services		MALINGA (Ms) 	Fikile Angel


TSSA 11/2021	PR	MPAC		MASEKO (Ms) 	Nqobile Prudence
TSSA 11/2021	PR	Governance		MASONDO (Ms) 	Nondumiso Sindisw Fortunate
IFP 11/2021	PR	Technical Services		MASUKU 	Sphiwe Percervirence
EFF 11/2021	PR	MPAC		MATHE 	Lehlokonono Innocent
ANC 11/2021	20	Developmen t and Planning		MATHUNJWA 	Bongani Derrick
IFP 11/2021	9	MPAC		MAZIBUKO (Ms) 	Linden Princess
ACTIONS A	PR	MPAC		MBATHA 	Mzwakhe Velem Whip







DA	4	Development and Planning Chairperson	E X C O	MEIRING		Albertus Pieter
11/2021						




EFF	PR	Development and Planning		MKHWANAZI (Ms)		Ayanda Evelyn
11/2021						
ANC	23	Community Services		MKHWANAZI (Ms)		Mbali Penelope
11/2021						
ANC	22	Governance		MNGOMEZULU		Sizwe William
11/2021						
ANC	15	Finance		MNISI		Philemon Fani
11/2021						
PA		Technical Services		MOLEFE		Mildred Vangile
11/2021						
ANC	12	Technical Services Deputy Chairperson	E X C O	MOLELEKOA		Reuben Moses
11/2021						





EFF	PR	MPAC		MTHABELA (Ms)		Nelisiwe Patricia Whip of Council
11/2021						

IFP	PR	Developme nt and Planning		MTHEMBU		Thembelihle Elvis
11/2021						
ANC	7	Corporate Services		NDEBELE		Lucky Prince
11/2021						
ANC	13	Governance		NDLOVU		Malusi Oscar
11/2021						
TSSA	PR	Corporate Services		NGCOBO		Cyprian Sizwe
11/2021						
DA	34	Technical Services		NGCOBO		Richard Nkosinathi
11/2021						
TSSA	PR	Finance		NKOSI		Andile Thando
11/2021						
EFF	PR	Communit y Services		NKOSI (Ms)		Sonto Elizabeth
11/2021						

ANC	26	Developme nt and Planning		NKOSI (Ms)		Welile Primrose
11/2021						

IFP 11/2021	16	MPAC		NTSELE 	Sabelo
EFF 11/2021	PR	Technical Services		NTSHANGASE 	Menziwa Jetros
VFP 11/2021	PR	Corporate Services		RUSSELL 	Robert Brian Squire Whip
ANC	1	Corporate Services		SHABALALA (Ms) 	Ntombicane Pauline
ANC 11/2021	24	MPAC		SHABANGU 	Skhumbuzo Emmanuel
IFP 11/2021	32	MPAC		SIBEKO 	Vusumuzi Nicholas

ACTIONS A 11/2021	25	Corporate Services & Technical Services		SINGH 	Shailendra
EFF 11/2021	PR	Corporate Services Chairperson	E X C O	SITHEBE 	Lucky Christopher
IFP 11/2021	PR	Finance		SITHOLE 	Frederick Nkosinathi

ATM 11/2021	PR	Governance		THUSI 	Bongani Raymond
TSSA 11/2021	28	Technical Services Chairperson	EXCO	THWALA Deputy Mayor 	Shedrack Musanwenkosi
IFP 03/2011	PR	Governance		VORSTER 	(Dr) Jacobus Adriaan
ANC 11/2021	14	Governance		XIMBA 	Lindani Prince

ANC 11/2021	PR	Finance Deputy Chairperson	EXCO	YENDE (Ms) 	Samukelisiwe Anette
ANC 11/2021	27	Community Services Deputy Chairperson	EXCO	ZONDO 	Vuyani Gift
IFP	PR	Community Services		ZULU (Ms) 	Nanazi Saraphina
IFP	PR	Speaker		ZULU 	Thengi Moses Whip
ANC 11/2021	30	Technical Services		ZWANE 	Zakheni Erick

POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING

To maximise administrative and operational efficiency, all powers subject to section 32 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 1998, not otherwise delegated, have been delegated to the Executive Committee excluding the following: -

- Approval of an Integrated Development Plan
- Passing of by-laws
- Approval of budgets
- Imposition of rates and other taxes, levies, and duties
- Raising of loans

Portfolio committees are established in terms of S80 of Structure Act. The portfolio committees are aligned to the macro structure of the municipality as follows:

- Portfolio Standing Committee: Budget and Treasury Office
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Community Services
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Corporate Services
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Development Planning and Human Settlements
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Technical Services
- Portfolio Standing Committee: Governance and Support Services

COMPONENT B: ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2000, Section 60 (b): The Municipal Manager of a municipality is the accounting officer of the municipality for the purposes of this Act and must provide guidance on compliance with this Act to political structures; political office bearers, and officials of the municipality and any entity under the sole or shared control of the municipality. Newcastle Municipality consists of six departments, each department is headed by a Strategic Executive Directors (SED) and each SED reports directly to the Acting Municipal Manager. Newcastle Municipality has an in-house Internal Audit Unit that is headed by the Director: Internal Audit, that reports to the Municipal Manager

administratively and the Audit Committee Chairperson in terms of the audit plan. The municipality has Strategic Executive Directors (SED's) that are Section 57 employees, and the Accounting Officer as a Section 56 Employee. The Accounting Officer of Newcastle Municipality reports to the Mayor of Newcastle. The Administrative Structure and Political Structure of Newcastle Municipality work together however the administrative structure is under the responsibility and control of the Municipal Manager, the two structures do not interfere with their respective functions.

TOP ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The six departments at Newcastle Municipality are:

- Office of The Municipal Manager
- The Budget and Treasury Office
- Community Services Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Development Planning and Human Settlements
- Technical Services
- Governance and Support Services



All Section 57 Employees report directly to the Municipal Manager/Accounting Officer. In terms of Section 79 of The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 the Municipal Manager delegates responsibilities to the Section 57 Employees to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and provide adequate checks and balances in the municipality's financial administration. The municipality has an Internal Audit Unit, Communications Unit and Executive Support Unit that is managed directly by the Municipal Manager

ANALYSIS OF MEETINGS

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Council meetings	10	10	8	11	10
Special Council meetings	5	11	6	7	9
Executive Committee meetings	11	10	9	11	11
Special Exco meetings	23	22	22	22	25
Number of reports considered by Exco	339	290	234	273	304
Number of resolutions formulated	252	200	70	175	103
Number of recommendations to Council	87	90	164	98	118

CHAPTER 4 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The following Local Government Powers and Functions, as bestowed upon Newcastle Municipality, were separated into core and non-core functions. Further allocation of powers and functions is elaborated on under the institutional arrangements section.

Core/Primary		Capacity to	Proposed intervention to
Schedule 4 Part B	Building Regulations	Yes	None
	Electricity and Gas Reticulation	Yes	None
	Fire Fighting Services	Yes	None
	Municipal Planning	Yes	None
	Storm water Management systems in Built up areas	Yes	None
	Water and Sanitation Services	Yes	Await recommendations from MEC on intervention
	Cemeteries	Yes	None

Core/Primary		Capacity to	Proposed intervention to
Schedule 5 Part B	Cleansing	Yes	None
	Municipal Roads	Yes	None
	Refuse Removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes	None
	Street lighting	Yes	None
	Traffic and parking	Yes	None

Figure 12 CORE FUNCTIONS

	Non-core /Secondary Functions		
Schedule 4 Part B	COMMENT FROM MDB(District Wide)	Schedule 5 Part B	COMMENT FROM MDB(District
Air Pollution	None	Beaches and Amusement Facilities	Not or being poorly performed
Child Care facilities	Not or being poorly performed	Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	None
Municipal Airports	Not or being poorly performed	Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Not or being poorly performed
Municipal Health Services	None	Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Not or being poorly performed
Municipal Public Transport	Not or being poorly performed None	Fencing and fences	None

		Non-core /Secondary Functions	
Schedule 4 Part B	COMMENT FROM MDB(District Wide)	Schedule 5 Part B	COMMENT FROM MDB(District
Municipal Works	Public None	Licensing of dogs	Not or being poorly performed
Pontoons, ferries, jetties etc	Not or being poorly performed	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Not or being poorly performed
Trading Regulations	Not or being poorly performed	Markets	Not or being poorly performed
Local Tourism	Being poorly performed	Municipal Abattoirs	Not or being poorly performed
		Noise Pollution	Not or being poorly performed
		Pounds	Not or being poorly performed
		Public Places	None
		Street Trading	None
		Control of public nuisances	None
		Local Sports facilities	None
		Municipal parks and recreation	None
		Funeral parlours and crematoria	None

Figure 13 NON-CORE FUNCTIONS

Newcastle Municipality has developed sufficient in-house capacity to perform all the core functions. None core functions are performed with the assistance of various government departments and other service delivery agencies e.g. Eskom. There is a need to initiate the process of clarifying roles and responsibilities of all internal and external stakeholders in respect of Powers and Functions at all levels. This has accordingly been prioritized in the NNTAS.

In order to maximize administrative and operational efficiency, all powers subject to section 32 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 1998, not otherwise delegated, have been delegated to the Executive Committee excluding the following:-

- Approval of an Integrated Development Plan;
- Passing of by-laws;
- Approval of budgets;
- Imposition of rates and other taxes, levies and duties; and
- Raising of loans

In respect of the water and sanitation service – this service is rendered through a Water services provider (uThukela Water Pty Ltd) with the Municipality serving as the Water Services Authority. The Amajuba District function being performed by the municipality is the Environmental Health Function and arrangements regarding the transfer of the function to the District are in progress.

AMAJUBA DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The development vision of the Amajuba District is further detailed within the recently developed Amajuba District Growth and Development Plan which is essentially an attempt to cascade the development vision of the KZN PGDP into implementable actions. The main objectives of the plan are as follows:-

- To establish and outline a long term vision and direction for the development in the district (vision 2030);
- To provide a coordinated framework for planning and development initiatives within each of the local municipalities and across municipal boundaries;
- To provide a spatial context and justification for priority interventions;
- To guide resource allocations of various spheres of government, service delivery agencies and private sector working within the district;
- To develop the institutional arrangement for an effective implementation of the Amajuba DGDP and the KZN PGDS;
- To align and integrate departmental strategic plans at a district level;
- To facilitate commitment of resources (human, financial, etc.) towards the implementation of strategic objectives, catalytic initiatives and other district priorities.

The Amajuba DGDP will achieve its objectives through 7 Strategic Goals directly aligned to the KZN PGDP. The ADM 7 Strategic Goals are as follows:-

	GOALS	INTERVENTION
1.	Job Creation	Expanded provincial economic output and employment.
2.	Human Resource Development	The human resource capacity of the province is adequate, relevant and responsive to growth and development needs.
3.	Human and Community Development	Poverty and inequality in Amajuba is reduced.
4.	Strategic Infrastructure	Strategic infrastructure provides for the social and economic growth and development needs in Amajuba District.
5.	Environmental Sustainability	Reduced global greenhouse gas emissions and create social ecological capacity to climate change.
6.	Governance and Policy	The population of Amajuba is satisfied with the levels of government service delivery.
7.	Spatial Equity	Increased spatial access to goods and services in Amajuba

As per the KZN PDGP, the Amajuba DGDP's Strategic Goals and the 24 Strategic Objectives are aimed towards the attainment of the 2030 development vision. The goals and objectives of the Amajuba DGDP are relevant and applicable to the Newcastle Local Municipality. However, some do not fall within the ambit and functions of NLM. Nonetheless NLM fully commits itself to the execution and coordination of the Amajuba DGDP Strategic Goals and Objectives thereof, particularly those falling within its functions.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL:

- ✓ Implement a feasible intergovernmental relations machinery to collectively strategize, budget and execute. The motto is "One District, One Plan and One Budget".
- ✓ Establish rapport between government and citizens through strengthened coordination at ward, local and district levels.
- ✓ Coordinate integrated service delivery response to tripartite challenges predominantly amongst target groups namely women, people with disabilities, youth, children, senior citizens, people with HIV/AIDS and men.
- ✓ Reinforce monitoring and evaluation at all levels of government.
- ✓ Strengthen government capacity to strategically support municipalities.
- ✓ Ensure that there is equilibrium on interventions for rural and urban areas.
- ✓ Execute unbiased oversight over projects and budgets in an ethical manner.
- ✓ Ensure gender budget sensitivity, based on the ward need analysis.

Based on these objectives, it is clear that the DDM is crafted to improve Cooperative Governance to ensure a Developmental State. It embraces the shift from compliance to impact-oriented zone. This will enforce professional ethics as enshrined in Section 195 of the South African Constitution, Act 106 of 1996.

THE INSTITUTIONALISATION OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The Political Hub is championed by the Mayor, whereas the Technical Hub is led by the Municipal Manager. There are four clusters namely Social, Governance, Justice and Economic.

Each municipality in the District is responsible for a different cluster as follows:

- ✓ Newcastle Municipality : Social Cluster
- ✓ Emalangen Local Municipality : Governance Cluster
- ✓ Dannhauser Local Municipality : Justice Cluster
- ✓ Amajuba District Municipality : Economic Cluster

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Intergovernmental; Relations and Social Development Programmes (IGR and SD) Unit is a one-stop coordination point for all national, provincial, local and other programmes. The benefits of this approach is that it generates efficiency and effectiveness that wouldn't have been available had these programmes been driven individually. However, it is critical to note that it is mainly about psychological empowerment of the so called target groups (men and women, children, people with disabilities and senior citizens) through Operation Sukuma Sakhe.

Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. Social development means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey towards their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is about refusing to accept that people who live in poverty will always be poor. It is about helping people so they can move forward on their path to self-sufficiency.

A specific community development approach is needed to reduce poverty a social development and this is feasible through organised forums. By investing in people poverty can be reduced. As a municipality we must go beyond looking at government to find ways to develop our most valuable resources, the vulnerable groups. A shared responsibility with community organizations, businesses, and other civil society organizations is needed in a task of improving the well-being of all our Forums and preventing and reducing poverty.

It is critical to note that ward committees are the members of the war room. There are three structures in Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) namely:

- ✓ War room (Ward Councillor is the Champion, the chairperson is elected)
- ✓ Local Task Team (The Local Mayor is the Champion; the chairperson is elected)
- ✓ District Task Team (The District Mayor is the Champion; the chairperson is elected)

The DDM is a feasible Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) machinery to allow the government spheres to function collectively. This collective, will enable the government to work with stakeholders and communities in making sure that there is one plan and budgeting. Thus, increasing positive impact to the livelihoods of the people.

COMPONENT C PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2003, Section 17 (2): requires a municipality to establish and organise its administration to facilitate a culture of accountability amongst its staff. Section 16 (1): states that a municipality must develop a system of municipal governance that compliments formal representative governance with a system of participatory governance. Section 18 (a) - (d): requires a municipality to supply its community with information concerning municipal governance, management, and development.

Newcastle municipality has established a Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) to oversee the expenditure and accountability for public funds entrusted to the municipality. The 12 members of MPAC are as follows:

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Cllr	E	J	C	Cronje	DA
Cllr	M	E		Buthelezi	IFP
Cllr	H	N		Khumalo	ANC
Cllr	M	T		Lethea	ANC
Cllr	X	S		Makhubo	ANC
Cllr	N	P		Maseko	TSSA
Cllr	L	I		Mathe	EFF
Cllr	L	P		Mazibuko	IFP
Cllr	M	V		Mbatha	Action SA
Cllr	N	P		Mthabela	EFF
Cllr	S			Ntsele	IFP
Cllr	V	N		Sibeko	IFP
Cllr	S	E		Shabangu	ANC

PUBLIC MEETING

Newcastle Municipality has established ward committees for each ward within the jurisdiction of Newcastle Municipality. The ward committee members and ward councillors represent the interests of the community and monthly ward committee meetings are convened to ensure that the needs and concerns of the community are communicated to the municipality and addressed timeously and efficiently. The ward committee structure is guided by 2 (two) policy documents, namely: Ward Committee Establishment and Operational Policy and the Ward Committee Operational Plan.

There are ten (10) ward members per ward with a ward Councillor as the 11th member and leader of the structure. Each ward committee selects a secretary to assist the committee with admin who also gets to sit on the Secretaries Forum monthly, for the purpose of receiving administrative support with public participation. Furthermore, the rest of the ward members are part of numerous Portfolio Committees namely, Infrastructure and Services, Local Economic Development and Social Development. This serves to assist the ward members with interacting with relevant departments on service delivery issues.

Chapter 5, Section 25 (1) of The Local Government Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 indicates that: *“Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all-inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which: -*

- a) *Links integrates and coordinates plans and considers proposals for the development of the municipality.*
- b) *Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan.*
- c) *Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and*
- d) *Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”*

The IDP informs the budget and Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIP's). The IDP is informed by the community's needs and infrastructure demands and refurbishment. The Mayor Newcastle Municipality consults each ward for input and comments on the IDP, budget and Performance Management Reporting. In addition to the above the other functional public participation structures of the municipality are:

- IDP Representative Forum
- Planning Co-ordination committee
- AFLED and Sub-structure (Agriculture, Tourism, Industry)
- ICT Co-ordination Forum
- GIS Co-ordination Forum
- District wide Sector Plans
- Traditional Leaders
- Landowners – JBC Steering Committee
- Ward Committee Structures - 34 wards
- Transport Forum
- Civic Structures
- District Public Participation Forum

WARD COMMITTEES

The key purpose of Ward Committees is to be a formal communication channel between the community and the council, they serve as the communication for the entire ward and giving the community a channel to lodge their complaints. The major issues that the ward committee system has dealt with during the year assisting internal and external departments with services delivery during this pandemic period.

WARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THE 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

Table 11 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
1	NP Shabalala	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues.	1	3 – 4	180 - 250	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, infrastructure, service delivery.
2	EJC Cronje	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the	1	3 – 4	60	Indigents, service delivery, rates

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
3	P Hariram	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	80	Indigents, service delivery, rates
4	AP Meiring	Public meetings – to register the concerns and	1	3 – 4	40	Indigents, service delivery, rates

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
5	HN Khumalo	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback	1	3 – 4	70	Indigents, service delivery, rates

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		on service delivery issues				
6	ME Hlatshwayo	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	200	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime.
7	LP Ndebele	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and	1	3 – 4	160	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		give feedback on service delivery issues				
8	BG Madi	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	200	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery.
9	LP Mazibuko	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the	1	3 – 4	200	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
10	MT Lethea	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
11	MJ Dladla	Public meetings – to register the concerns and	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
12	RM Molelekoa	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
13	MO Ndlovu	Public meetings – to register the	1	3 – 4	160	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
14	LP Ximba	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	120	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
15	PF Mnisi	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
16	S Ntsele	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		on service delivery issues				
17	MME Hlatshwayo	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	140	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
18	DX Dube	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and	1	3 – 4	300	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		give feedback on service delivery issues				
19	NZB Kunene	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues		3 – 4	200	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
20	BD Mathunjwa	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the	1	3 – 4	200	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
21	MTD Makhoba	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
22	SW Mngomezulu	Public meetings – to register the concerns and	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
23	MP Mkhwanazi	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
24	SE Shabangu	Public meetings – to register the	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
25	SS Singh	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	160	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
26	WP Nkosi	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
27	VG Zondo	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback	1	3 – 4	120	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		on service delivery issues				
28	SM Thwala	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	300	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
29	XS Makhubo	Public meetings – to register the	1	3 - 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues				
30	ZE Zwane	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 – 4	150	30

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
31	NR Khumalo	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 - 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
32	VN Sibeko	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		on service delivery issues				
33	ME Buthelezi	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and give feedback on service delivery issues	1	3 - 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime, indigents.
34	RN Ngcobo	Public meetings – to register the concerns and inputs of the community and	1	3 – 4	150	Water, electricity, Road, RDP house, toilets, service delivery, crime.

Ward No.	Ward Councilors	Nature and purpose of meeting	Number of Participating Municipal Councilors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)
		give feedback on service delivery issues				

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO THE FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES

Table 12 WARD COMMITTEE SUPPORT

PROGRAMME	INTENDED OUTCOME	YEAR
District Public Participation Forum (DPPF)	It is part of Intergovernmental relation among the local municipality district and COGTA aimed at discussing the Public Participation programs.	Quarterly
Rapid Response meeting	Is to ensure that the protest level is minimized as possible, also to address the issues that arises from the community which might lead to disruption of services.	July 2022
Provincial Public Participation Steering Committee (PPPSC)	Is coordinated by CoGTA where all local municipalities throughout the KZN province meet to discuss the Public Participation matters.	To be confirmed
Zonal Meetings	It is a Public Participation programme which aims at giving all municipality departments an opportunity to report back on their service delivery activities to 340 ward committee members.	August 2022-dates to be confirmed
CoCGA verification process	It is a tool that is aimed at ensuring that ward committee structure is functional and effective as per legislative requirement.	July 2022- date to be confirmed
Ward Committee Policy Induction	This is part of skills development aim at strengthening democracy as well as functionality of ward committees.	To be confirmed

PROGRAMME	INTENDED OUTCOME	YEAR
Public Participation Portfolio Committee	Intended to give a specific ward committee member an opportunity to meet with the relative departments with the municipality with the aim of accelerating services delivery issues and attended to issues that has been raised by the community.	Monthly
Constituency meetings	Are coordinated by the office of the Speaker with the aim of consulting, involving, partnering and informing the public on all municipality programmes that relates to the service delivery.	September – October 2022
Ward Committee meetings	Meet on the monthly basis to discuss the ward governance matters.	Every month
Secretaries Forum meetings	It's a structure that meets on the monthly basis for submitting the sectoral reports as well as to obtain the relevant information and Public Participation programs.	First week of every month
Annual meetings “Imbizo” Event	340 ward committee members meet on an annual basis where the Mayor deliver a Municipal Annual Report the ward committee structure.	December 2022

IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

Table 13 IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT CRITERIA

IDP Participation and Alignment Criteria	Yes/No
Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	Yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPIs, development strategies?	Yes
Does the IDP have multi-year targets?	Yes
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	Yes
Does the budget align directly to the KPIs in the strategic plan?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align to the Section 57 Managers	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs lead to functional area KPIs as per the SDBIP?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPIs on the 12 Outcomes	Yes
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	Yes

CHAPTER 5 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) prescribes in section 62(1)(c)(i) 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 an effective, efficient, and transparent system of financial and risk management and internal control.

Section 78(1)(a) of the MFMA states that each senior manager of a municipality and each official of a municipality exercising financial management responsibilities must take all reasonable steps within their

respective areas of responsibility to ensure that the system of financial management and internal control established for the municipality is carried out diligently.

The Local Government Risk Management Framework in Chapter 2 paragraph 4(4) states that risk management is a valuable management tool which increases an Institution's prospects of success through minimising negative outcomes and optimising opportunities.

Risk management policy of Newcastle Municipality as approved by the council further extends responsibility to all Municipal officials to implement effective systems of risk management within their areas of responsibility. Accordingly, the Risk Management Unit is established in the Office of the Municipal Manager.

In accordance with the requirements of the Risk Management Framework, the annual risk assessment was conducted from March 2021 to June 2021 through door-to-door departmental sessions and risk assessment workshops. The annual risk assessment covered strategic, operational and fraud risks of the Municipality.

Risk registers were developed for both strategic and operational risks with the top 15 risks being prioritized by management. All identified risks were grouped into specific risk categories to get a more manageable risk register with greater possibility to overview risks, followed by the rating of the risks and controls. Intervention measures were incorporated into the Risk Register through actions plans with clear time frames and assigning of responsibilities to relevant process owners and risk owners. The Risk registers were approved by the Audit Committee on the 25 June 2022 and by Council on the 30 June 2022.

THE TOP FIVE RISKS IDENTIFIED FOR 2021/22 WERE:

- Ineffective records management system
- Incorrect billing of households
- Inability to provide water to households
- High frequency of infrastructural failure
- Lack of Financial Viability and the adoption of an unfunded budget

PURPOSE OF RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of this document is to outline the enterprise risk management implementation plan.

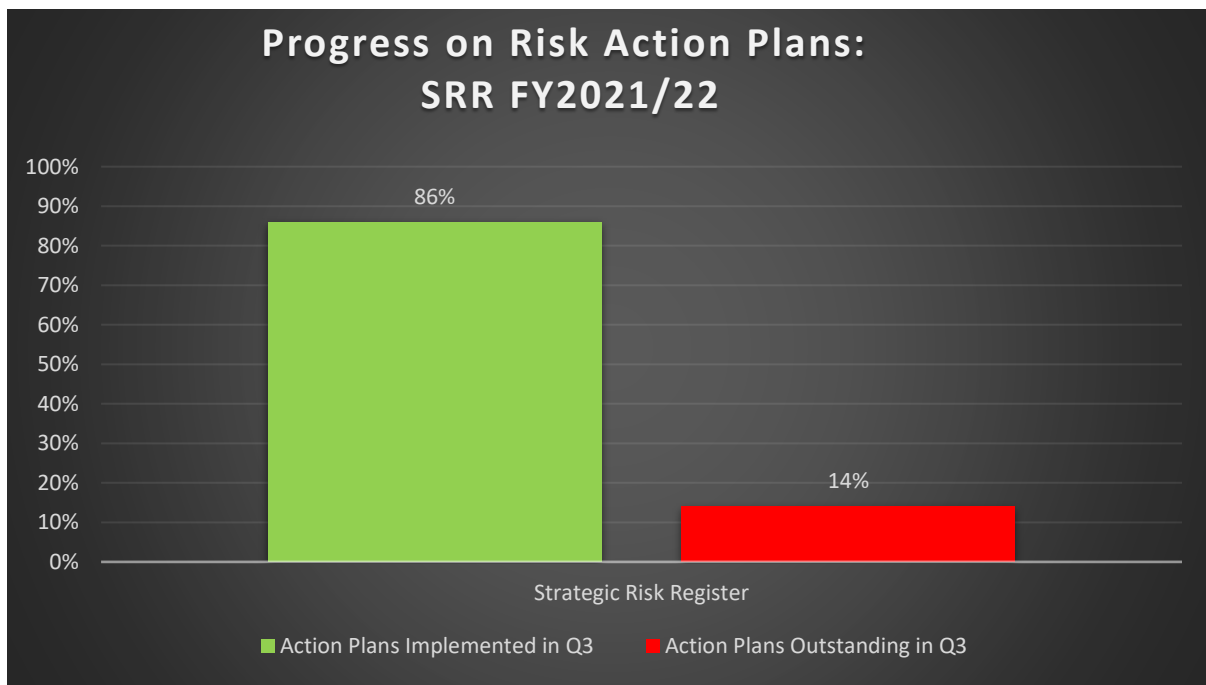
OBJECTIVE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of the enterprise risk management implementation plan for the Newcastle Municipality is to give effect towards the implementation of the risk management policy and strategy by setting out all risk management activities planned for the 2021/22 financial year.

APPROACH

The development of the enterprise risk management implementation plan has taken into consideration:

- The enterprise risk management policy.
- The enterprise risk management strategy.
- Anti-Corruption strategy and Fraud Prevention Plan.
- Reports of the Auditor-General.
- Internal Audit reports.
- Compliance with applicable legislations.
- Available resources.
- Quick wins and sustainability.



FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

STATEMENT OF ATTITUDE TO FRAUD

Fraud represents a significant potential risk to the Municipality's assets and reputation. The Municipality is committed to protecting its funds and other assets. The Municipality will not tolerate corrupt or fraudulent activities whether internal or external to the organizations, and will vigorously pursue and prosecute any parties, by all legal means available that engage in such practices or attempt to do so.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY'S ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION STRATEGY

The Anti-fraud and Corruption Strategy has been developed because of the expressed commitment of Government to fight corruption. The following are some of the Mechanisms in place to prevent, combat, detect and react to fraud and corruption: -

Whistle blowing Policy,

FRAUD RISK ASSESSMENT

1. Fraud risk controls and management action plans,
2. Supply chain Management policy,
3. Ethics policy,
4. Financial Disciplinary Board has been established,
5. Internal audit conducts audits in terms of the approved annual plan,
6. Audit Committee is independent and excludes politicians and officials as voting members.

Newcastle Municipality has an established and functional Audit Committee that is independent and has added value to the organization since the appointment of the audit committee members. The Audit Committee for Newcastle Municipality has been fully functional in terms of The Local Government Municipal Systems Act 56 of 2000, Section 166 (2) an audit committee is an independent advisory body which must—

(a) Advise the municipal council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality, or the board of directors, the accounting officer, and the management staff of the municipal entity, on matters relating to—

- (i) Internal financial control and internal audits.
- (ii) Risk management.
- (iii) Accounting policies.
- (iv) The adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial reporting and information.
- (v) Performance management.
- (vi) Effective governance.
- (vii) Compliance with this Act, the annual Division of Revenue Act, and any other applicable legislation.
- (viii) Performance evaluation; and
- (ix) Any other issues referred to it by the municipality or municipal entity.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

All officials and other role players in the supply chain management system of the Newcastle Municipality must implement the Supply Chain Management Policy in a way that gives effect to – Section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa; and Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 and other applicable provisions of the Act; which require procurement to be implemented through the system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective; complies with – the Regulations; and any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of Section 168 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003; is consistent with other applicable legislation; does not undermine the objective for uniformity in Supply Chain Management Systems between organs of state in all spheres; and is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.

The SCM Policy applies when the Newcastle Municipality procures goods or services; disposes goods no longer needed; selects contractors to aid in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act applies; or selects external mechanisms referred to in section 80 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act for the provision of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of Municipal Systems Act.

The Supply Chain Management Policy, except where provided otherwise, does not apply in respect of the procurement of goods and services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, including – water from the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity, and electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality, or a municipal entity.

AMENDMENT OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Accounting Officer must – at least annually review the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy; and when the accounting officer considers it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of the Supply Chain Management Policy to the Newcastle Municipal Council.

If the accounting officer submits proposed amendments to the Newcastle Municipal Council that differs from the model policy issued by the National Treasury, the accounting officer must ensure that such

proposed amendments comply with the Regulations; and report any deviation from the model policy to the National Treasury and the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury.

DELEGATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POWERS AND DUTIES

The Newcastle Municipal Council hereby delegates all powers and duties to the Accounting Officer which are necessary to enable the Accounting Officer – to discharge the Supply Chain Management responsibilities conferred on Accounting Officers in terms of – Chapter 8 or 10 of the Act; and this Policy designed; to maximize administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of this Policy; to enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favoritism, unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of this Policy; and to comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the Act.

Sections 79 and 106 of the Local Government Municipal Management Act apply to the sub-delegation of powers and duties delegated to an Accounting Officer in terms of subparagraph (a) (i). The Accounting Officer may not sub-delegate any Supply Chain Management powers or duties to a person who is not an official of the Newcastle Municipality or to a committee which is not exclusively composed of officials of the Newcastle Municipality.

SUB-DELEGATIONS

The Accounting Officer may in terms of section 79 or 106 of the Local Government Municipal Management Act sub-delegate any Supply Chain Management powers and duties, including those delegated to the Accounting Officer in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy, but any such sub-delegation must be consistent with subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph 9 of the Supply Chain Management Policy. The power to make a final award: above R2 million (VAT included) may not be sub-delegated by the accounting officer; above R200 000 (VAT included), but not exceeding R2 million (VAT included), may be sub-delegated but only to a bid adjudication committee of which the Chief Financial Officer and Senior Management are members.

The Bid Adjudication Committee must within five (5) days of the end of each month submit to the Accounting Officer a written report containing particulars of each final award made by the bid adjudication committee during that month, including: the amount of the award; the name of the person to whom the award was made; and the reason why the award was made to that person.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Role of the Accounting Officer ensures strict adherence to the guidelines provided in the Supply Chain Management Policy, Implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy and submission of quarterly reports, Annual review of targets and the Supply Chain Management Policy, according to statutory requirements and appoints the members of the bid committees

ROLE OF DIRECTORS

Each Director shall be responsible and accountable for: exercising the powers, performing the functions and discharging the duties conferred or assigned to him/her in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy; implementing the Supply Chain Management Policy and any procedural and other prescripts issued in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy within his/her area of responsibility; ensuring compliance with the Supply Chain Management Policy and any procedural and other prescripts issued in terms of the Supply Chain Management policy within his area of responsibility; developing, or causing to be developed, draft specifications for the procurements by his directorate exceeding an amount of R 500 (VAT inclusive); properly planning for and, as far as possible, accurately estimating the costs of the provision of services, works or goods for which offers are to be solicited; selecting the appropriate preference point goals to be utilized in the evaluation of offers; achieving any objectives and targets set with regard to procurements and disposals.

THE ROLE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Is the custodian of the Supply Chain Management Policy and report on progress regarding its implementation. Has overall management of the quotation and competitive bidding process from solicitation to processing of invoice payments. Promotes corporate approach by encouraging standardization of items purchased within the Municipality to realize economies of scale. Ensures that procurements and disposals are affected through practices that demonstrate compliance to all relevant legislation(s). Is responsible for managing procurements and disposals to ensure that the Supply Chain Management System of the Municipality is adhered to. Ensures that the procurements and disposal process followed adheres to preference targets without compromising price, quality, service delivery and developmental objectives. Is responsible for ensuring that all employees involved in the supply chain management process receive the necessary training to support implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy. Is responsible for establishing the amount to be paid by prospective service providers as a non-refundable deposit for enquiry documents issued by the Municipality.

The Chief Financial Officer shall submit regular reports to the Accounting Officer, who will in turn submit to the Finance Portfolio Committee; regarding progress and any matters of importance relating to the Supply Chain Management Policy.

THE ROLE OF ADVISORS

The Accounting Officer may procure the services of advisors to assist in the execution of the Supply Chain Management function. These advisors must be obtained through a competitive bidding process. No advisor may however form part of the final decision-making process regarding the awarding of bids, as this will counter the principle of vesting accountability with the Accounting Officer. The Accounting Officer may not delegate decision-making authority to a person other than an official of the Municipality.

OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COUNCIL

The Newcastle Municipal Council reserves its right to maintain oversight over the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy for the purposes of such oversight the Accounting Officer must: within 30 days of the end of each financial year, submit a report on the implementation of Supply Chain Management Policy and of any municipal entity under sole or shared control of the municipality to the council; and whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy, immediately submit a report to the Newcastle Municipal Council. The Accounting Officer must, within 10 days of the end of each quarter, submit a report on the implementation of the Supply Chain Management policy to the Mayor of the Newcastle Municipality. The reports must be made public in accordance with Section 21 (a) of The Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

SUPPLY CHAIN IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST	
Supply Chain Management	
Municipality or Entity Details	Answers

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST		
Supply Chain Management		
Name of Municipality (select from drop down list)		KZ252 Newcastle
	In the case of a <i>Municipal Entity</i> please type the name here:	
Contact Person (name):		M. Mdlalose
	Email address:	<u>Mukelani.Mdlalose@newcastle.gov.za</u>
	Phone:	034 328 7821
Name of the Head of the SCM Unit (if different to above):		
Question		Answer
1	Has the Council/Board of Directors adopted a SCM policy in terms of SCM regulation 3?	Yes
2	How many staff are employed by the SCM Unit? (Show full time staff equivalent, a person shared with another function or working part-time on SCM is shown as a fraction)	26
	2,1 How many positions are unfilled, i.e., waiting for an appointment? (Full time equivalent)	21
	2,2 Has a job description been developed for each position within the SCM Unit?	Yes
3	Has a detailed implementation plan for SCM been developed?	Yes
	3,1 If "YES", is progress regularly measured against the implementation plan?	Yes
4	Is a report on the implementation of the SCM Policy provided to the mayor (or the board of directors for an entity) within 10 days of the end of each quarter (reg 6(3))	Yes
5	<i>SCM Processes:</i>	
	5,1 Is the necessary needs assessment undertaken before each acquisition?	Yes

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST

Supply Chain Management

	5,2	Are preferential policy objectives identified to be met through each contract?	Yes
	5,3	Is the performance of vendors regularly monitored?	Yes
	5,4	Are SCM processes independently monitored to ensure the SCM policy is followed, and desired objectives achieved?	Yes
6	Are the threshold values contained in the SCM Policy aligned with the values stipulated in regulation 12?		Yes
	6,1	If "NO" are the values contained in the SCM Policy higher than that stipulated in regulation 12?	
7	Do municipal bid documents comply with MFMA Circular No 25?		Yes
8	Do municipal bid documents include evaluation criteria for use by the bid evaluation and adjudication committees?		Yes
9	<i>Regulation 46 requires the SCM Policy to establish a code of conduct.</i>		
	9,1	Is the Code of Conduct issued by NT in MFMA Circular No 22 utilised?	Yes
	9,2	Are measures in place to ensure all SCM practitioners are aware of the SCM code of conduct?	Yes
10	Are all delegations in terms of SCM roles and responsibilities in writing (other than delegations contained in the SCM Policy)?		Yes
11	Prior to making an award above R30 000 the municipality or municipal entity must check with		Yes

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST		
Supply Chain Management		
	SARS whether that person's tax matters are in order (reg 43 and MFMA Circular No 29). Is this being complied with?	
12	<i>Please confirm if records are kept of the following:</i>	
	12,1	Petty cash purchases?
	12,2	Written or verbal quotations received, and awards made?
	12,3	Tenders and all other bids received, and awards made?
13	Are all invitations for bids above R30 000 advertised for at least 7 days on the website and official notice board? (Reg 18(a))	
	13,1	In addition, are all invitations for competitive bids publicly advertised in newspapers commonly circulating locally? (Reg 22(1))
14	Is the "list of accredited prospective providers" required by regulation 14 updated at least quarterly?	
15	Is there a database established to record redundant and obsolete store items?	
16	Are debriefing sessions held with unsuccessful bidders?	
17	<i>Training SCM practitioners</i>	
	17,1	Has a training strategy for SCM practitioners been developed?
	17,2	What is the 2006/07 budget for the training of SCM practitioners?
	17,3	Has the municipality or entity used an outsourced training provider for SCM, other than SAMDI?

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST			
Supply Chain Management			
	17,4	If "yes" to 17.3 please list below the names of training provider(s) used to date (<i>expand this box if necessary</i>)	N/A
		N/A	
	17,5	Indicate the number of officials who have attended the SCM training conducted by SAMDI?	28
	17,6	Indicate the number of officials who have attended SCM training conducted by training providers other than SAMDI?	
18		Has as SCM procedure manual been developed to assist officials implement the SCM policy, consistent with the MFMA, regulations, circulars, and the Accounting Officers Guidelines?	Yes
19		<i>Bid Committee membership:</i>	
	19,1	Does the Bid Specification Committee membership comply with regulation 27?	Yes
	19,2	Does the Bid Evaluation Committee membership comply with regulation 28?	Yes
	19,3	Does the Bid Adjudication Committee membership comply with regulation 29?	Yes
	19,4	Has regulation 29(4), which stipulates that a member of a bid evaluation committee or an advisor may not be a member of a bid adjudication committee, been breached?	Yes
20		<i>Procurement of IT related goods and services:</i>	
	20,1	Are you aware that SITA can assist with the procurement of IT related goods and services (regulation 31)	Yes
	20,2	Have you utilised this facility before?	No

IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST		
Supply Chain Management		
21	Does the SCM Policy provide for an effective system of risk management for the identification, consideration, and avoidance of potential risks in the SCM system? (Reg 41(1))	Yes

FINANCIAL BY-LAWS/ POLICIES INTRODUCED IN THE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

Table 14 REVISED/NEW POLICIES FOR 2021/22

REVISED	PUBLIC PARTICIPTION CONDUCTED PRIOR TO ADOPTION OF BY-LAW (YES/NO)	DATE OF PUBLICATION	BY-LAW GAZETTED (YES/NO)
Budget Funding Plan	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Budget Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Tariff Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Valuation and Rates Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Indigent Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Customer care, Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Provision for Doubtful Debt and Debtors Write -Off Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Supply Chain Management Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Cash and investment Management Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Asset Management Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes

REVISED	PUBLIC PARTICIPTION CONDUCTED PRIOR TO ADOPTION OF BY-LAW (YES/NO)	DATE OF PUBLICATION	BY-LAW GAZETTED (YES/NO)
Petty Cash Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Virement Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Funding and Reserve Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Borrowing Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Loss Control Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Short-term Insurance Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Cost Containment Policy	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Property Rates By-Laws	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes
Tariff By-Law	Yes	26 May 2021	Yes

COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC ON THE FINANCIAL POLICIES AND BY-LAWS

The draft financial policies and by-laws for the 2021/2022 financial year was approved by council on the 26th of May 2021. Thereafter a public notice was published in the Local Newspaper on the 12th of June 2020 for the community to provide input on the draft policies and by-laws. The public comments period closed on the 17th of June 2020.

WEBSITES

In terms of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2000, Section 75 (1) The accounting officer of a municipality must place on the website referred to in section 21A of The Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2003 the following documents of the municipality:

- (a) The annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents.
- (b) All budget-related policies.
- (c) The annual report.
- (d) All performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act.
- (e) All service delivery agreements.
- (f) All long-term borrowing contracts.
- (g) All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value.
- (h) An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14(2) or (4) during the previous quarter.
- (i) Contracts to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section.

(j) public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120.

(k) All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52(d); and

(l) Any other documents that must be placed on the website in terms of this Act or any other applicable legislation, or as may be prescribed.

(2) A document referred to in subsection (1) must be placed on the website not later than five days after its tabling in the council or on the date on which it must be made public, whichever occurs first.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON THE MUNICIPAL WEBSITE AND UTHUKELA WATERS WEBSITE

Documents published on Newcastle Municipality and Uthukela Water's Website	Yes/No	DATE PUBLISHED ON WEBSITE
Current annual adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	
All current budget related policies	Yes	
The Previous annual report 2019/20	Yes	
The annual report 2020/21 to be published	Yes	

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY

The municipality sees Information Communication & Technology as a strategic enabler of its business and over the years, ICT has continued to provide efficient and reliable ICT services support and infrastructure that connects 17 municipality sites at high performance rates.

As a service unit ICT has been seen as an organisational factor that every department in the municipality must adopt in order to improve productivity and deliver best services efficiently.

The municipality's vision for ICT is that "By 2035, the city will have built resilience in municipal operations by applying information and communication technology capabilities, to improve productivity, business efficiency and ensure service excellence".

To achieve this, the following ICT services and functions are provided:

- ICT Governance, Strategy and Systems services
 - Enterprise Architecture
 - ICT Governance
 - ICT Strategy Development

- ICT Policy Development
- Business Analysis
- Systems Analysis, Design and Development
- ICT Project Management
- Database Administration
- ICT Facilities, Inventory and Contract Management
- ICT Technical Services
 - ICT Access Management and Systems Security
 - ICT Continuity, Backup and Retention
 - ICT Change and Release Management
 - ICT Customer Support
 - ICT Network Services

ICT Priorities

ICT review the following policies which had to be adopted and approved by the council for their implementation:

- ICT continuity Policy
- Disaster Recovery Policy
- Telecommunications Policy
- ICT strategy Policy

Due to changes in management in the Governance and support department they were not workshopped in time to council for their adoption and approval

Increase network bandwidth for all the municipality site for to ensure that information, data and knowledge are easily accessible to all the municipality users across all the municipality sites

Conducting quarterly meetings with the following committees, ICT Operations committee, ICT working committee, and ICT steering committee, to ensure that all the departmental ICT related requirements and functions are addresses properly

Build and strengthen data privacy requirements and ethical considerations in systems, processes, and solutions.

Support a scalable and flexible working environment where people are well connected and secured

Performance improvement and major efficiencies

Extension of ESS Leave system to mobile devices for easy leave application and approval by senior management

Introduction of the Microsoft Security Workload to tighten security and verification of the authenticity of the user when changing password, and it includes the following:

- Roll-out management of devices using Intune
- Enable Multi Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Enable Self Service Password Reset
- Apply Sensitivity Labels

Increasing and improving bandwidth to all the municipality sites

Cost reduction and improvement on all ICT services including:

- Telephone system
- Web-portal
- Mobile devices, i.e., iPads and cell phones
- Training and rolling out of MS Team to council and officials for conducting virtual meetings, caucuses and providing remote support virtually.

List of project statistics

MPLS project

PBX project

Web-portal project

System integration

Departmental and service provider engagement in aligning SLA with the actual services performed by the service providers to the municipality

Extension of ESS Leave system to mobile devices for easy leave application and approval by senior management

ICT Challenges

ICT-based Business Challenges	Solutions	Benefits Realized
Aging server infrastructure resulting in downtime of mail server and limited-service recovery and continuity options	Migration to Microsoft O365	Scalability, mobility and guaranteed availability of mail service.
Shortage of ICT staff	Assisted by SITA with interns	More capacity staff to support the municipality user-based and server-based environment
Lack of ICT budget	Consulted BTO for the ICT budget	Procurement of ICT equipment in time to avoid disruptions in the municipal operations
ICT staff training	Skills development plan submitted to HRD	To take advantage of the latest technology and reduce and avoid outsourcing of the ICT services

PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Newcastle Municipality did not conduct a community survey for the 2020/21 financial year. However, through the customer care call centre and the Department of Communications, customer service officer, the municipality has endeavoured to ensure that all queries for the following departments were addressed:

- Water
- Sanitation
- Electricity
- Waste management
- Grass cutting and
- Billing

SECTOR PLANS

Table 15 STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS FOR 2021/22

Ref	Name of Sector Plan	Date of last review	Date of next review	Comments
1	Housing Sector Plan	June 2022	June 2023	
2	Disaster Management Plan Contingency Plan	30 June 2021		Plan not reviewed
3	Winter Contingency Plan	June 2022	-	
4	Summer Contingency Plan	December 2021	-	
5	Performance Management System (PMS)	May 2021	April 2022	
6	Skills Development Plan	April 2022	April 2023	
7	Financial Management Plan	-	-	The municipality currently does not have a stand-alone financial management plan. The municipality treats the MTREF for each financial years as its financial plan. This covers a period of 3 years for each time of approval

Ref	Name of Sector Plan	Date of last review	Date of next review	Comments
8	Capital Investment Framework	May 2021	April 2022	
9	Environmental Management Framework	2015	2022/2023	Not reviewed
10	Local Economic Development (LED)	30 May 2022	2023	
11	Revenue Enhancement Strategy	01 July 2021	01 July 2022	This Strategy is revised on an annual basis
12	Water Services Development Plan	30 November 2022	30 June 2023	
13	Waste Management Plan	05 May 2021	11 May 2022	
14	Roads and Storm water Master Plan	-	-	The department does not have an existing roads and stormwater masterplan.
15	Integrated Traffic and Transport Plan	2016/2017	-	
16	Electrification Plan	08/03/2022	01/03/2023	No financial support from DMRE for the financial year.
17	Tourism Strategy	2019	2024	
18	Town Planning Scheme	October 2016	2016	
19	Spatial Development Framework	3 June 2021	1 May 2022	
20	Gender Employment Equity			
21	Communication Strategy			

Ref	Name of Sector Plan	Date of last review	Date of next review	Comments
22	IT Communications Policy	01 April 2022	-	
23	IT Policy			
24	IT Strategy	31 March 2021	2023	The IT Strategy is reviewed on a 3-year basis
25	Asset Management Policy	March 2022	March 2023	The policy is reviewed
26	Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy			
27	Cemetery Plan			
28	Ward Committee Policy	12 August 2020		The next review is still pending
29	Ward Committee Operational Plan	14 May 2021	02 August 2022	Reviewed and submitted to Portfolio on 2 nd of August 2022
30	Public Participation Policy	July 2020	2021/2022	The next review date is still pending
31	Public Participation Strategy	July 2020	2021/2022	The next review date is still pending
32	Business Retention and Expansion Strategy	2021	2026	
33	Capital Expenditure Framework	March 2021	June 2022	

CHAPTER 6 SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

Newcastle Municipality set out measurable, achievable, and realistic targets in the Top -Layer Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan for 2021/22 financial year that were informed by the Integrated Development Plan and the Approved Budget. The performance of the municipality towards achieving its goals were monitored quarterly through the top-layer Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (TLSDBIP) for the 2021/2022 financial year. It is important to note that during the 2021/2022 financial year the local government elections were held and there was change of political leadership, the dedicated staff of Newcastle Municipality worked together with new leadership towards achieving the goals as set out in the IDP in providing the community with access to basic water, sanitation, refuse removal, electricity and burial services.

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

WATER PROVISION

According to the recent Community Survey (2016) conducted by Statistics SA, Newcastle Local Municipality (KZN252) remains the highest contributor in terms of population growth within Amajuba District Municipality. As of 2016, the population of Newcastle is recorded at 389 117 people, thus marking a 7,1 % increase (25 881 people) over a 5-year period from the year 2011 (363 236 people). This means that on average, Newcastle has experienced a 1,42% annual growth rate, which translates to 5 176 people per year.

Newcastle has also experienced a significant increase in the total youth proportion of the population. In terms of the wider KwaZulu-Natal Province, Newcastle ranks 2nd as the local municipality with the highest number of people when compared to other local municipalities, with the highest being the Msunduzi Local Municipality.

Major water sources

Pumps to package plant to tanks to network (combined yard connection, standpipes)

Raw Water for Ngagane Scheme is abstracted from:

- Ntshingwayo Dam (80MI/Day)
- Buffalo River (20 MI/Day)
- Ngagane River (20MI/Day)

There are also various Borehole and spring systems providing water to various areas, such as ward 1 and 21.

In Ward 1 there is a system of 4 boreholes that supply the Charlestown area with Potable water through the Charlestown package plant (2MI/Day).

Total use of Water by Sector (cubic meters)					
	Agriculture	Forestry	Industrial	Domestic	Unaccountable water losses
2020/21	0	0	1 353 690	12 528 044	3 831 224
2021/2022	0	0	1 371 503	10 945 841	3 865 164

Figure 14 WATER USE

Figure 15 WATER USE BY SECTOR

	Water Service Delivery Levels		
Description	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	Actual No.	Actual No	
Water: (above minimum level)			
Piped water inside dwelling	37936	38300	37794
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	47194	47104	16576

Using public tap (within 200m from dwelling)	3904	3630	25915
Other water supply (within 200m)	1313	1313	7567
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	90347	90347	90347
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	100%	100%	100%
Water: (below minimum level)			
Using public tap (more than 200m from dwelling)	0	0	0
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling)	0	0	0
No Water supply	0	0	0
Below minimum service level sub-total	0	0	0
Below minimum service level sub-total	0	0	0
Below minimum service level percentage	0	0	0
Total number of households	90347	90347	90347
Description	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022

	Actual No.	Actual No.	
Formal Settlements			
Total households	80473	80473	37689
Households below minimum service level	0	0	0
Percentage of households below minimum service level	0	0	0
Informal Settlement			
Total households	9874	9874	50 160
Households below minimum service level	0	0	0
Percentage of households below minimum service level	0	0	0

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2021/22

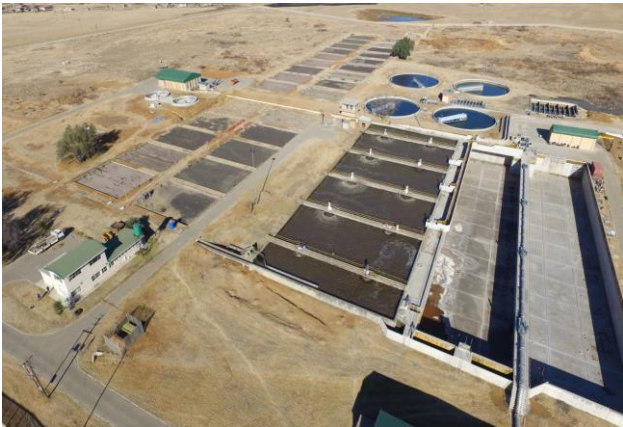
Table 16 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS FOR WATER SERVICES PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	WARD	BENEFICIARIES	STATUS QUO	JOBS CREATED
Newcastle East Water Mains Extension	12; 15; 30; 31	17,5km of Water Mains extension and 31 metered stand pipes	100% complete	66
Newcastle west meter replacement project	4	Installation of 580 Smart water meters, 580 smart electrical meters and 6 data concentrator units	75,4%, in progress	6
Newcastle bulk meter project	All 34 wards	Assessment of current bulk metering systems at all	43%, in progress	22

		reservoirs and installation of telemetry systems at reservoirs throughout Newcastle east and west		
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STAFFORDHILL WATERBORNE SEWERAGE REFURBISHMENT



UPGRADE OF MADADENI WASTEWATER TREATMENT



REPLACEMENT OF THE DN150 BULK OUTFALL SEWER CLAY PIPELINE IN STAFFORDHILL

ELECTRICITY PROVISION

VISION

Our vision is to provide electricity services for Newcastle residents and businesses, by delivering electricity services that are sustainable and can accommodate future commercial investment and property development in Newcastle whilst maintaining the existing infrastructure.

MISSION

Our mission is to provide the best possible electrical services to our consumers by ensuring that they are getting the best electrical services and to ensure that every community in Newcastle has access to electricity.

OVERVIEW OF FUNCTIONS

- To reduce electrification backlog
- Improve quality of lives in our communities.
- Create job opportunities.
- Boost skills development
- To provide visibility at night thus, helping in the reduction of crime and accidents.
- To improve efficiency in a most cost-effective and least polluting manner
- To limit the inconvenience that is caused by load shedding
- To provide constant and effective electricity supply to our customers

CORE FUNCTIONS

The core functions of this department include the following: To provide power and light for domestic and industrial purposes. The electrical department is made up of the following sections:

- Safety Section
- Distribution Section
- Planning Section
- Public Lighting Section
- Test and Control Section

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF EACH SECTION FOR 2021/22

SAFETY SECTION

- ❖ Installation of Galvanized doors in the meter rooms x 8

BEFORE



AFTER



DISTRIBUTION SECTION

Low Voltage

- General Complaints to the Public 348

High/ Medium Voltage

- 132/ 11 kV Substations Maintained 14
- Miniature Substation Maintenance by areas were Sunnyridge and Signal Hill
- New Miniature Substation installation 2
- Network inspection conducted in the following areas, Barry Hertzorg Park, Ncandu Park, Amajuba Park, Pioneer Park and Arbor Park.

PLANNING SECTION

- 29 Service connection installed in the Newcastle East
- 9 Re-Zoning were overseen
- 8 Wayleaves granted

Public Lighting Section

Repairing and Maintaining 385 high mast lights in the Newcastle East and West.



Test and Control Section

- Revenue enhancement: changing from conventional meter to prepaid meter 584 installation.

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED
Electrical Staff shortage	Interacting with the HR Department
Electrical Network Constrains	Upgrading and Refurbishing Network
Un-cooperative Customers	Liaise with Communication Department
Structured training for students and Interns	Liaise with HRD for appointment of Mentor
Staff training	Interacting with the HR Department
Educating our customers about electricity	Liaise with the Communications Department
Communicating outages to our customers	Liaise with the Communication Department

In-availability of a Proper Maintenance Plan	Liaise with Budget and Treasury Department
--	--

Water Services -WCDM, RW Management, Leak Programs and Pressure Management

To ensure that all areas of Newcastle have access to clean drinkable water, and that the quality of water meets the Department of Water and Sanitations criteria for blue drop quality of water it has been imperative that some critical treatment plants and pump-stations were refurbished

The Newcastle Municipality has undertaken various projects targeted at certain aspects of water losses and demand management, as well as revenue enhancement and improved billing strategies.

Newcastle East Mains Extensions

The Newcastle Municipality has acquired funding from WSIG to embark on Water mains extensions projects in Newcastle East. These projects were undertaken in wards 12; 15; 30 and 31 and have benefitted approximately 1250 residents. Approximately 17,5 Km of water mains was extended in Newcastle East with approximately 31 metered stand pipes installed within these wards.

Newcastle Meter Replacement Projects

There were 2 Meter replacement Projects in the 2020/21 FY, which have been carried over to the 2021/22 FY.

a) **Newcastle West Meter replacement Project**

The implementation of advanced Smart Metering systems has been introduced as a pilot to check the Viability of its use to the municipality. This Project incorporates the installation of Smart water and Electrical Meters and has the benefits of improved revenue collection, improved and accurate billing system and allows for the accountability of Water and Electricity Usage. This project has been limited in its pilot phase to Signal hill.

b) **N**

The Implementation of Advanced Bulk metering systems has been introduced to the NLM to ensure the accuracy of the quantities of water measured and billed from the Reservoirs to the Take-offs in the Newcastle Municipality. This Project will benefit all 34 wards in the municipality.

Madadeni WCDM NRW loss reduction Project

PROJECT NAME	WARD	BENEFICIARIES	STATUS QUO	JOBS CREATED
Blaauwbosch Bulk water	4,12,15, 16,18	Construction of 11.5 kms, DN450 continuous welded steel.	In progress	45
Pipe Replacement and upgrade project in Aviary Hill	2	Replacement of approx. 8.5 kms of AC pipe in Aviary Hill	In progress	20
Newcastle bulk meter installations and replacement	1, 2	Replacement of bulk meters.	Complete	32
Newcastle East Water Mains	12, 15, 30,31	17.5 kms of water pipe reticulation	Complete	24



BLAAUWBOSCH BULK WATER



PIPE REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADE PROJECT IN AVIARY HIL9

Storm water infrastructure				Kilometers
Year	Total storm water measures	New storm water measures	Storm water measures upgraded	Storm water measures maintained
2022		5.13 Km		

The municipality has 5 wastewater treatment plants to ensure that the municipality complies with Green Drop Quality for water. The 5 Wastewater Treatment Plants are:

- Kilbarchen Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Newcastle Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Osizweni Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Madadeni Wastewater Treatment Plant and
- Roypoint Wastewater Treatment Plant

As per the requirements from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) the minimum standard for Green Drop Water Compliance is 90%, however Newcastle Municipality has not complied for the 2021/2022 financial year and only achieved a Greendrop Wastewater Quality Compliance of 85.04%. The reason for non-compliance is the malfunctioning of the Activated Sludge treatment process components at the Osizweni WWTW, namely the Aerators and Clarifiers resulting into poor nitrification

process, negatively affecting the treatment works ammonia count and suspended solids compliance. A Service Provider have since been appointed to do maintenance work at the Treatment Works. At Madadeni WWTW is the malfunctioning of the return activated sludge (RAS) pumps resulting into poor nitrification process, negatively affecting the treatment works ammonia count compliance. A service provider has been appointed to attend to the matter (Madadeni WWTW) and also there is currently a refurbishment Project at Newcastle WWTW and an Upgrade Project at Madadeni WWTW to address infrastructure issue and once completed and increase in the compliance at the treatment works will be noted.

THREE YEAR MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG) PLAN

Project Title (as per MIG 1 form)	Total Projected 2019/20	Total Projected 2020/21	Total Projected 2021/22
MADADENI URBAN ACCESS ROADS PHASE II	19,395,000.00	15,793,956.00	13,512,532.00
MF55	11,995,000.00	4,132,508.00	0
MD35	7,400,000.00	2,661,448.00	0
MF18 & MF19	-	3,000,000.00	3,895,470.00
CONSTRUCTION OF MF 69, 7,10	-	3,000,000.00	6,008,417.00
CONSTRUCTION OF MC13 ROADS	-	3,000,000.00	0
MA23, MA26, MA25	-	-	3,608,645.00
OSIZWENI URBAN ACCESS ROADS PHASE IV	11,500,000.00	15,239,039.00	13,899,328.00
OA103	11,500,000.00	2,739,039.00	0
CONSTRUCTION OF OB 1 LINK ROAD	-	4,000,000.00	5,145,670.00
CONSTRUCTION OF H39 BUS ROAD & STREETLIGHTS	-	6,000,000.00	5,153,658.00
CONSTRUCTION OA27	-	2,500,000.00	0
OC22 & OC44	-	-	3,600,000.00
WATER PROJECTS			
UPGRADE OF MADADENI WASTEWATER TREATMENT	-	16,000,000.00	26,000,000.00

Project Title (as per MIG 1 form)	Total Projected 2019/20	Total Projected 2020/21	Total Projected 2021/22
BLAAUWBOSCH BULK WATER	10,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
PIPE REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADE PROJECT	6,480,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
VILIOENPARK BULK WATER & SANITATION	-	8,000,000.00	14,706,540.00
REPLACEMENT OF THE DN150 BULK OUTFALL SEWER CLAY PIPELINE IN	-	-	8,608,600.00
UPGRADE, REFURBISHMENT OF BULK SEWER PIPELINE FROM SIYAHLALA	-	-	1,500,000.00

WATER SERVICE DELIVERY AND INTERVENTIONS

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Late payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BTO had to prioritize the grant funded projects as this would have a negative effect on the completion of projects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cash-flow problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contractors were assisted through cession agreements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Council investing on logging and analysis of minimum night flows to assist water losses reduction in our entire water system input of Newcastle local municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Installing Data loggers through the entire water supply area. ➤ Dedicating Teams for visual leak inspections. ➤ Proper monitoring of our entire systems unusual high pressures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The reluctance of consumers / residents staying in Newcastle East (Madadeni / Osizweni) to pay for water consumption and sanitation services remains a serious problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved Revenue Enhancement strategies / collection system. ➤ Consumer / Community awareness and education. ➤ Political support to enforce payment and issue of non-payment by enforcing our water services by-laws for consumers and must ensure that the bylaws have supporting statements in the Municipality's bylaws to enforce legal restrictions. ➤ Customer incentive for consumers who use water efficiently and effectively.

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water use charges can be used as a means of encouraging reduction in water wastages/losses and/or inefficient water use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of Smart meters in our entire water supply area of entire Newcastle jurisdiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Council has prioritized the Replacement / Installation of Smart metering in Newcastle jurisdiction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Water Services Managers / the technical managers who are responsible for the supply of water to all customers have little control over the billing of the water sold to the customers, or the use of the funds recovered to sustain the water supply system. ➤ In Newcastle, there has been under-investment in many water-supply systems that even 2% of the replacement cost may not be sufficient to adequately maintain the water supply systems due to the backlog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prioritizing the water collected revenue for water & sanitation related issues / infrastructure development. ➤ 2% of the replacement cost of the water-supply system annually is required to maintain a 50-year replacement cycle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve the security of water supply by creating +48 hours storage time at all supply systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring that all projects identified within the Water Service Development Plan are implemented within a turn-around period of Five years i.e., 2025 Target Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To automate, monitor and control infrastructure as efficient as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expanding on the existing automation, remote monitoring, and control systems in the water reticulation network i.e., Continue prioritizing the Water Infrastructure Grant Programme since it focuses on water supply initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supply a secondary raw water source come 2035 water balance Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementing the Master Plan strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eliminating unauthorised use or correcting under registration of consumer flow meters, per litre / kilolitre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved Data Checking strategies i.e., Running the IQMS system (Information Quality Measurement System)

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Municipality needs to build institutional capacity that would ensure successful implementation of aspects/components of WC/WDM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Filling of Critical Positions i.e., Water Services Director and WSA Manager permanently. ➤ The priority is that the water services manager or water services director or whoever who has overall responsibility, understands the integrated concept and what he/she is trying to achieve by way of optimising water operations and efficiency. ➤ The Water Services Manager and senior water and sanitation staff need to be suitably qualified as ensuring the following and conducts a proper assessment of the following: -
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Understand the Water/Wastewater Infrastructure System. ❖ Undertaking information and data checking. ❖ Raw water sources and infrastructure. ❖ Portable water treatment plants. ❖ Bulk water imports/purchases. ❖ Treated water storage facilities. ❖ Treated water transmission mains. ❖ Bulk system metering. ❖ Water and sewerage networks. ❖ Pumping stations. (Water and wastewater) ➤ Municipality having specialist teams, with team leaders, e.g., a leakage reduction unit or a consumer use or Water Conservation Demand Management Unit

HOUSING

Sustainable human settlements defines and conditions the relationship between where people live, play and work within the confines of the natural environment. Therefore, human settlements are not only about building houses but creating homes and an alternative way of living and in most cases a change of lifestyle.

Newcastle Municipality, as a housing accredited Municipality: Level 2; and as such has responsibility towards its inhabitants by providing adequate housing or provide other avenues for them to provide their own haven.

Newcastle Municipality is accredited as an Level 2 Municipality and the responsibilities of Level 2 are guided by the Implantation Protocol. The agreement is between the Newcastle Municipality and KZN Human Settlements over a period of three years (3); this agreement has been successfully reviewed over the years and the currently agreement will expire in March 2023.

OBJECTIVES TO THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PLAN:

- To facilitate the creation of sustainable human settlements and provide a range of housing products in safe, accessible, and affordable locations.
- To reduce housing backlog in line with the with the national and provincial norms and standards
- Meet National targets for housing.
- Promote a variety of housing typologies and densities in and around nodal points.
- Development of new residential stands
- To accelerate development and consolidate human settlement development in line with the national policy directives and the IDP of the Municipality.
- 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 build capacity for effective human settlement development

Newcastle Municipality was able during the financial year 2021/22 to commence with the construction of the Community Residential Unit next to N11 in Arbor Park and Social Housing in Central at the corner of Hospital Street and Boundary Road. The establishment of Community Residential Units which cater for families earning an income of R3500 and less. This leaves a gap in housing provision for income groups earning between R3501 and R7500 which will be

covered by the Social Housing project which seeks to close this gap and will accommodate people earning between R1800 to R22 000 per month.

Table 14 SOCIAL HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS

SETTLEMENT NAME	WARD NO.	PROPOSED UNITS
N11 Community Residential Units	25	555
Hospital Street Social Housing	34	1056

N11 COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS: (PROJECT YIELD: 555)



Overall progress

Site clearance 100%

Site establishment 100%

Reduction level 100%

51 out of 53 platforms are filled with G5

42 out of 53 concrete slabs have been completed

Groundwork floor brickwork is complete on 33 blocks

Sewer 98%

Water 95%

Storm water 100%

HOSPITAL STREET SOCIAL HOUSING: (PROJECT YEILD: 1052)



Overall progress

Site office 100%

Boundary wall 98%

Guard houses 98%

Refuse building 98%

Office 98%

Reduction level 100%

51 out of 53 platforms are filled with G5

42 out of 53 concrete slabs have been completed

Filling and Compaction imported material (G5) of roads 100%

Sewer reticulation 100%

Water 98%

Storm water reticulation 100%

JBC MEGA HOUSING PROJECT: (PROJECT YEILD: 12029)

The JBC housing project was declared a Mega/Catalytic project by the President for the creation of a sustainable human settlement and an area of major economic investment. It entails the establishment of a new CBD, with a range of housing typologies and to address the upgrading of informal settlements. The aim is also to improve access to basic services and public facilities, create an attractive environment to live and/or work in, provide adequate shelter and uplift the standard of living in the area. The planned yield of the housing component is estimated at 9,511 mixed housing opportunities to be implemented in 3 phases. Phase 1 consisting of 2518 units has been approved by KZNDHS and the installation of internal services on this stage is collect. The Phases 2 and 3 are currently are also on stage 2 which is the installation of services prefeasibility stage.



TITLE

DEED RESTORATION PROGRAMME

The Human Settlements, is continuing to transfer properties in the former R293 Townships known as Madadeni and Osizweni using the Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme (EEDBS) policy, where National Government passed a policy that allowed beneficiaries living in their houses to become homeowners/security of tenure. The Human Settlements embarked on various title deed drives to hand over title deeds in Madadeni and Osizweni at a number of events total title deeds handed over is 163 during 2021/22 financial year.



NATIONAL HOUSING NEEDS REGISTER

This vital tool is used to determine the housing demand and replaces the housing list, The Provincial Department of Human Settlements have assisted the municipality to transfer all the 34,000 names from the old list to the National Housing Needs Register. The staff and councillors were trained on the basics: what is the National Housing Needs Register, who needs to apply. The staff were trained to capture all walk-in applicants, updating of existing information of the applicant and able to check on the application. During year 2021/22, the municipality manage to capture 11922 people on the NHNR database system.

The following were highlighted as key human settlements priorities in the human settlement development for the municipality:

National and Catalytic and Spatial Transformative Projects – In July 2014: Minister Sisulu announced a national shift from small-scale, infill to **mega housing projects**. The aim of this shift is to fast track delivery in human settlements and to accelerate spatial transformation. Implementing of large scale human settlements development programme that ensures access to housing and related household level infrastructure, services and socio-economic opportunities within projects that achieve spatial and economic transformation and developmental objectives. A total of 101 catalytic projects have been identified throughout the country, of which 8 are in KZN and Newcastle JBC Mega Housing project is one of them.

Release and Development of State and Publically-Owned Land for Human Settlements Development and Spatial Transformation. The implementation of a once-off priority land release programme to be prioritized. The priority land must be identified for release through HDA.

Improving Access to Affordable Housing Finance through establishment of Human Settlements Development Bank. To mobilize private sector financial institution and employers. Aimed at increasing access to gap housing at large scale and defeat asset poverty among low income workers

Upgrading of Informal Settlements: As part of South Africa's contribution to New Urban Agenda, eradication of slum clearance remains a key priority in government. Informal settlement upgrading is the incremental, in-situ and community led process of securing basic services and improving settlement layouts. It creates an alternative to evictions, contributes to securing tenure and prepares a community for housing development. In Newcastle Municipality, slum clearance programme is also a priority and most of our housing projects under construction stage are part of Informal Settlement Upgrading (ISU) programme.

Targeted Applications of the Housing Subsidies: Aimed at meeting the needs of the most vulnerable households (orphans, the aged and disabled); to enable self-reliance through incremental self-build housing initiatives; and to increase the supply of affordable urban rental accommodation and support low income earners to access housing finance.

Employer Assisted Housing Schemes: Implementation of measures to unleash the large scale impact, relevance and sustainability of employer-assisted housing schemes – including the government employees housing scheme.

Military Veterans Housing: It aims to assist all the Military Veterans with the provision of adequate houses. All applicants need to be approved by the National Department of Military Veterans before they are considered to be beneficiaries. The Newcastle Municipality has identified approximately 25 Military Veterans to National Department of Military Veterans for verification.

Title Deed Restoration Programme: The title deed restoration programme is national programme aimed at promoting land and building tenure. The programme focus at the pre-1994 in the main and partly post-1994. Pre-1994 are houses that were built during apartheid period and current government seek to redress the past by providing beneficiaries with title deeds. The national human settlements has set the deadline for the post-1994 title deed programme which end of April 2019. The Provincial Department of Human Settlement and Municipality has embarked on robust programme of Title Restoration Programme to assist residents with secure tenure. The municipality has also strengthened its efforts towards fast tracking this programme and to-date we have 279 Title Deeds are with the municipality and ready for hand-over for areas of Madadeni and Osizweni.

Affordable rental housing opportunities: This is one of the housing instruments that the current government is providing to its citizens. This housing typology seek to assist to fill the gap between beneficiaries who earns above R3 501 but not above R7 500. Banking institutions are also part of the programme where qualifying beneficiaries are being assisted with the part of funding.

Social Housing and Community Residential Units (CRUs): are also part of affordable rental housing opportunities. Provincial Human Settlements has approved and gazette three erven (restructuring zones), namely Arbor Park N11; Newcastle Central (Hospital Street) and Erf 14144 Fernwood.

PROJECTS ON CONTRUCTION STAGE: TOTAL TOP STRUCTURES FOR 2021/22 FINANCIAL YR:

Table 26 PROJECTS ON CONSTRUCTION STAGE

NO.	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	WARD	NUMBER OF UNITS	OVERALL PROGRESS 2021/22	BUDGETED AMOUNT 2021/22
1.	Osizweni Section E Phase 3 Housing Project	ISU	Ward 9/ 32	634		R 52 145 088.00
2.	Kathide Housing Project	Rural	Ward 6 and Ward 12	2000		R 157 092 300.00
3.	Siyahlala-la Housing Project	ISU	Ward 25	1205		R 138 075 310.00
4.	Madadeni H 39 Housing Project	ISU	Ward 19	923		R56 600 575.00
5.	Charlestown Housing Project	IRDP	Ward 1	1200	Slabs-Slabs - 152 Wall Plates -153 Roof -143 Completions- 128	R 56 600 575.00
6.	Emawozeni Housing Project (Greenfield)	IRDP	Ward 30	100	Slabs-Slabs - 7 Wall Plates -3 Roof -27	R 11 476 638.00
7.	Osizweni Sinking Houses	Rectification Project (RP)	Ward 11/13	21		R 3 835 556.60
8.	Madadeni Sinking Houses	Rectification Project (RP)	Ward 20/22	33		R 6 027 731.80
9.	Osizweni Replacement of Asbestos Roofs	Rectification Project (RP)	Ward 13,11,30,32,8,	44		R 6 662 587.56
10.	Khathide Rural Housing Project Phase 220 units	Rural Housing Project	Ward 6,12	220	Slabs 89 Wall plates 88	R 21 655 134.60
TOTAL UNITS				6380		

Percentage of household with access to basic housing			
Year	Total household (including informal settlements)	Household in formal settlements	Percentage of HHs in formal settlements
2021/22	84272	22205	26.3 %

EMPLOYEES: HOUSING SERVICES

Table 15 EMPLOYEE HOUSING SERVICES

JOB LEVEL	EMPLOYEES NO	POSTS NO	EMPLOYEES NO	VACANCIES (FULL TIME)	VACANCIES (AS A % OF TOTAL POSTS)
0-3	0	0	0	0	0
4-6	1	15	1	14	14
7-9	11	22	11	11	100%
10-12	9	20	9	11	122%
13-15	2	9	2	7	350%
16-18	2	6	6	4	0.66%

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital Projects	Budget	Adjustment budget	Actual expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total project value
Furnisher Equipment	R 9 611,00	R -	R 9 611,00	R -	R 9 611,00

WASTE

The waste management section is currently rendering an in house once a week curb side collection servicing all our formalised areas including Newcastle Madadeni, Osizweni, Killbarchan, Ingagane and Kwamathukuza and Charlestown. According to stats SA community survey we service 59 199 households. We also service business utilising various sizes of bulk refuse containers.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) contains a plan to address the un-serviced areas however financial constraints are preventing the implementation of this plan.

Free basic refuse removal service is rendered to all residents who are on the indigent register.

All waste is transported to our Waste disposal site on the P483 opposite the airport, this is a licensed site authorized to accept general waste.

Service delivery projects

Pilot separation at source project

The project saw the Newcastle municipality being chosen by the Department of Forestry and Fisheries, Environment to implement and roll out a pilot project of waste separation at source.

This initiative was funded by the United Nations Environment Programme with an amount of approximately R800 000. It must be noted that this amount was not managed and expended by the Newcastle Municipality but was administered by the Department of Forestry and Fisheries, Environment.

Schuinschoogte and Siyahlala-la are the two residential areas which were identified for the implementation of the pilot project. The residents in these suburbs were regularly issued clear refuse

bags for the recyclables and these were collected by Cha-ma-cha Recyclers, while the usual black bags were collected by the municipality.

This Project was a joint venture, with several role players which includes but not limited to the Presidential Thuma mina Initiative, The United Nations Environment Programme, Youth and Women, Emerging Recycling Enterprises and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) amongst others.

The objectives of this Initiative were to change mindsets to work towards reduction, recycling and reuse of waste. This minimized waste reaching the landfill site thereby prolonging the lifespan of our landfill site. The aim was also to develop a Covid 19 response approach in order to replicate at other Municipalities.

An interim report by CSIR indicates that the pilot project was a success and the DFFE would have loved to see the municipality continue with the project as they plan to roll it out in other municipalities.

- Recycling is encouraged in Newcastle and we have various drop off points where you can deposit your recyclable materials.



Separation at Source Launch 31 August 2021 Ward 2

Ferrum Swimming Pool

The DFFE, UNEP, EDTEA, CSIR and the Newcastle Local Municipality launching the Waste Separation at Source Project for Siyahlala-la and Schuinsgoote. Also in attendance was the private recycling company, Cha-ma-Cha



- A new compactor truck was purchased by Technical Services for the waste management section, this vehicle is currently being utilised for Business collection



- Greenest Municipality prize money totalling R 1 200 000 was utilised to purchase bulk refuse containers which will be utilised to service business and various high density housing projects.



WASTE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- Education and awareness has in the previous year been mainly concentrated on dealing with illegal dumping complaints from various wards, this was done through clean up campaigns. The schools have continuously cited the need to catch up with their curriculum after the disturbance by the covid pandemic. Thuma Mina beneficiaries and EPWP have been used to clean up illegal dumping hot spots in certain wards

Some communities are not very supportive as they do not participate in clean ups and even when an illegal hot spot has been cleared up, they continue to dump without taking pride in their area being clean

Place: Madadeni Clinic No 5 Open Space

Ward 28

Date: 27 July 2021

After the unrest that took place during the month of July, most areas became too littered as workers were not on the ground. It is difficult to keep up with the amount of littering and illegal dumping that is taking place. The open space around Clinic number 5 has not been spared, hence we decided to clean it up as the litter had become a health threat to both workers and the patients. Municipal workers, WCP, Thuma Mina and DEFF got their hands dirty and made a huge difference, collecting around 300 refuse bags and 4 loads of skip bins. The grab truck made 3 trips to the landfill site.

Before



After



EDUCATION AND AWARENESS & #THUMA MINA GREEN GOOD DEEDS PROGRAMME

Due to COVID 19 and lockdown we have resorted to cleaning campaigns only in the various wards with the Thuma Mina beneficiaries, EPWP and CWP.

Place: Osizweni Indonsa High School Open Space , Ward 13

Date: 06 August 2021

The clean-up event went very well with EPWP and CWP helping out the few municipal workers who were deployed to the site. It has always been fun to have learners clean up around their schools but due to Covid19 restrictions we are not able to involve them.

Before

After



February 2022 Clean-up campaign

Date: 23 February 2022

Place: Ward 08 Osizweni (Open spaces next to Khuzani and Zama High School)

The clean-up campaign was a success in partnership with Newcastle Local Municipality (Community services) officials, EPWP, Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment, YCOP (Youth Community Outreach Program) and Ward 08 Ward councilor together with Ward committee members.

Before



After



March 2022 Clean-up campaign

Date: 30 March 2022

Place: Ward 03 Hathorn Street – Lennoxton

It was one of those events where there is a feeling of accomplishment as the Ward councilor, and some community members took their time to help clean-up the area. The waste management section is of the view that if ward committee members and the councilors lead the way, probably community members would learn to be responsible and desist from littering and illegally dumping their waste. The clean-up campaign was a success

Before

After



Place: Ward 25 - Around Fairleigh Flats.

April 2022 Clean-up campaign on the 13 April 2022

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES

- The waste management section has an aging fleet the oldest vehicle been 23 years old. Spares for the older vehicle are difficult to come by and coupled with an under capacitated mechanical workshop results in extended down time for vehicle repairs. The end result is that operational vehicles must be utilised on overtime to ensure that all work rounds are completed.
- The section is still severely under capacitated are permanent staff are augmented with EPWP staff.
- The Newcastle Landfill site is fast reaching the end of its design life, Development Planning and Human settlements have been tasked to find a new site which is proving to be extremely challenging.
- A revised licence was issued to the landfill site which will require extensive engineering to enable us to comply with the requirements thereof

FREE BASIC SERVICE AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

Newcastle Municipality provides free basic electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal to all households that qualify to be on indigent support. In terms of the Indigent Policy (see attached as Annexure), the monthly household earnings of an indigent application are limited to R3, 500 for old, aged pensioners and poor households. The onus lies with the applicant to come forward and register for indigent support in line with the Council approved indigent policy. The Free Basic Services is funded through the equitable share which is received from National Government. The municipality has drastically reduced the number of indigent households since 2019, as the end of June 2022 there were 8387 households connected to free basic services.

ROAD TRANSPORT

ROADS

Newcastle Municipality has a backlog of roads in Newcastle East, and it is our mission as a municipality to ensure that every road and suburb in Newcastle East has tarred (Black-top) roads like that of Newcastle West. The municipality in 2012 submitted various business plans to Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for the funding of constructing new roads in Newcastle East to ensure that we as Newcastle Municipality create equality in the access of basic services throughout Newcastle. The MIG roads program is a multi-year project and for the 2021/22 financial year the municipality constructed 4 new roads in Newcastle East. Four of the planned roads were not completed as per the planned schedule due to various reasons. The Municipality is continuing to maintain the existing infrastructure for roads by means of re-sealing the most damaged roads and tar-patching for other areas that are damaged on the existing roads.

PROJECT NAME	WARD	BENEFICIARIES (Km's)	STATUS QUO	JOB'S CREATED
UPGRADING OF MF18 AND MF19 TO BLACKTOP IN MADADENI	29	0.75	In progress	10
UPGRADE OF MF7, MF10 AND MF69 ROADS	27	0.71	Complete	14
CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD MC13	23	0.37	Complete	9
UPGRADE OF MA23,26 & 25	22	0.6	In progress	15
CONSTRUCTION OF OB1 LINK ROAD	12	1.14	In progress	9
CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD OA27	10, 11	0.52	Complete	9
UPGRADE OF OC44, OC22	8	1.05	In progress	10
CONSTRUCTION OF H39 BUS ROAD AND STREET LIGHTING IN MADADENI WARD 19	19	0.76	In progress	11
PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES TO MEDICAL PRECINCT (HASTIE STREET EXTENSION)	25	0.740Km,	PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES TO MEDICAL PRECINCT (HASTIE STREET EXTENSION)	25



UPGRADING OF MF18 AND MF19 TO BLACKTOP IN MADADENI



UPGRADE OF MF7, MF10 AND MF69 ROADS





CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD MC13



UPGRADE OF MA23,26 & 25



CONSTRUCTION OF OB1 LINK ROAD



CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD OA27



UPGRADE OF OC44, OC22



CONSTRUCTION OF H39 BUS ROAD AND STREET LIGHTING IN MADADENI WARD 19



PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES TO MEDICAL PRECINCT (HASTIE STREET EXTENSION)

3.8 RESEALING OF ROADS FOR 2021/22

Table 17 RESEALED ROADS IN NEWCASTLE

WARD	NAME OF ROAD	M
3	Ribbon Street	0.49 km
3	Auriga Street	0.58 km
2	Hardwick Street	0.14 km
34	Marconi Drive	0.60km
23	Mad 6	0.73 km
12	JR 4	0.26 km
TOTAL 01		2.80 km

THREE YEAR CAPITAL PLAN FOR ADDRESSING INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS IN TERMS OF THE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG) FRAMEWORK

Table 18 THREE CAPITAL BUDGET

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW / ONGOING	FUNDING SOURCES	BUDGET 2020/2021	BUDGET 2021/2022	BUDGET 2020/2023
Upgrade of Madadeni Wastewater Treatment Works	Ongoing	MIG	R 18 919 809	R23 000 000	R20 000 000
Blaauwbosch Bulk Water Project	Ongoing	MIG	R 1 971 902	R13 000 000	R20 000 000
Pipe Replacement and Upgrade Project	Ongoing	MIG	R 0	R 11 800 000	Pipe Replacement and Upgrade Project

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NEW / ONGOING	FUNDING SOURCES	BUDGET 2020/2021	BUDGET 2021/2022	BUDGET 2020/2023
Viljoenpark Bulk Services (Phase 2)					Viljoenpark Bulk Services (Phase 2)
Upgrade and Refurbishment of Bulk Sewer Pipeline from Siyahlala-la to Voortrekker Pump Station	Ongoing	MIG	R 0	R 4 800 000	Upgrade and Refurbishment of Bulk Sewer Pipeline from Siyahlala-la to Voortrekker Pump Station
Construction of Sport Facility-Old Casino	New	MIG	R 0	R 0	R10 000 000
Replacement of the DN 150 Bulk Outfall Sewer Clay Pipeline in Stafford Hill	New	MIG	R 0	R 7 365 808	Replacement of the DN 150 Bulk Outfall Sewer Clay Pipeline in Stafford Hill
Osizweni Urban Access Roads Phase 4	Ongoing	MIG	R 0	R9 394 868	Osizweni Urban Access Roads Phase 4
Madadeni Urban Access Roads and Stormwater Phase 3	Ongoing	MIG	R 0	R8 527 297	Madadeni Urban Access Roads and Stormwater Phase 3
Staffordhill Waterborne Sewerage Refurbishment	Ongoing	MIG	R 5 000 000	R5 800 000	R10 000 000

SECURITY SERVICES

NO.	CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
1	Out-dated Alarm Monitoring and communication System	R60 000 required per annum + for X 2 outer years on Operational Budget to rent system OR R180 000 once off on Capital Budget
2.	Out-dated Alarm Systems	Require R200 000 once off on Capital Budget to replace old systems OR R200 000 per annum + 2 outer years to rent alarm systems
3.	Frequent break-down of Security Vehicles	To allocate Capital Funding to purchase 2 x new vehicle for Security Operations R 800 000 OR R500 000 per annum on Operational Budget to rent vehicles
4.	External CCTV City Surveillance system	Require R13.5 million on Capital budget to rollout Phase 2 & 3 of the awarded tender And Require R300 000 on Operational budget for CCTV maintenance to enter into the Service Level Agreement to service CCTV Surveillance system as part of the awarded tender
5.	Main building CCTV & Electronic Biometric Access Control System Insufficient Operational Funding to do maintenance	Require R600 000 per annum to maintain the CCTV and Biometric access control system situated in the Newcastle Civic Centre
6.	Roll out of Biometric access control system to remote municipal premises	Require R 5 Million on Capital budget to install access control systems at other Municipal premises And Require R500 000 on Operational budget to maintain the systems.

TRAFFIC SERVICES

BY-LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT (TECHNICAL SECTION)



Road marking team from Community Safety busy at the intersection of Allen Street and Memel Road.

Road Markings in progress in Hardwick Street



Pedestrian crossing marking and road warning sign installation



Installation of road warning sign for railway crossing lane

BY-LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT (LAW ENFORCEMENT)

Joint operation with different stakeholders which discovered illegal manufacture of liquor in Newcastle





Meter taxi operation at Osizweni CBD (Boxer store Checking illegal goods and illegal immigrants with



Different stakeholders (SAPS and Home Affairs)

Illegal dumping, culprit caught red-handed...

Easter Weekend Operation launched on Allen Street, Newcastle,

On 13 April 2022 Newcastle Community Safety hosted the Easter Weekend Campaign. Newcastle Council, led by the Honourable Mayor Cllr DX DUBE,

And all other emergency services engaged with the public to spread messages of road safety.

This was a resounding success as the Easter weekend passed without any road fatalities in the area.



The Mayor further explained that law enforcement would be out in full force this long weekend to ensure road safety was brought to the forefront.



CEMETERIES

CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS

Challenges	Interventions
Illegal burials	Educational awareness on the importance and proper procedure for booking of burial plot
Vandalism of palisade fencing in all cemeteries	Budget allocation for fencing of cemeteries
Dry-cut road inside the cemetery	Budget allocation for construction of road for easy excess to the cemetery
Refurbishment of excess road for roy point cemetery	Budget allocation is required

Challenges	Interventions
Stealing of tombstones	Security check register in and out of vehicles entering the cemeteries

LIST OF CEMETERIES IN NEWCASTLE

CEMETERIES IN USE		
NAME OF CEMETERY	NUMBER OF GRAVES ISSUED (JULY 2021-JUNE 2022)	FREQUENCY OF GRASS CUTTING
Dry Cut Divided into two sections: Madadeni Destitute Burials	745 Adults:61 Babies:28 Total Number of burials: 834	As and when required (1-2 times a month)
Osizweni Destitute Burials	539 Adults:41 Babies: 13	
	Total Number of burials: 593	
Roy Point	948	As and when required
NAME OF CEMETERY	NUMBER OF GRAVES ISSUED (JULY 2020-JUNE 2021)	FREQUENCY OF GRASS CUTTING
Muslim	49	As and when required
Charlestown	42	As and when required
CEMETERIES NOT IN USE		

Madadeni Cemetery		
42 Cemetery		
Old Cemetery (Newcastle)		

GRASS CUTTING

Grass cutting schedule is in place that covers the whole Newcastle areas which is subdivided as follows:

Zone 1

CBD, Arbor Park, Industrial area, Ncandu Park, Ingagane & Kilbarchan.

Zone 2

Hutten Heights, Amiel Park, Paradise, Suryaville, Lennoxton, Fernwood, Sunset View / Ghandi Park and Fairleigh/Lennville.

Zone 3

Aviary Hill, Schuinshoogte, Pioneer Park, Signal Hill, Sunnyridge, Barryhertzog Park, Amajuba Park

High Priority Areas

Newcastle main roads, Cemeteries, Play parks, Sport fields, Open spaces, Municipal buildings.

Madadeni & Osizweni

Main roads and sport fields

TREE CUTTING & PRUNING

Tree cutting schedule for maintenance of trees within Municipal boundaries.

CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS
Insufficient grass cutting equipments	Budget allocation for purchase of new equipment
Shortage of tree cutting and pruning team	Budget allocation till fill vacancies
Shortage of proper tree cutting and pruning machinery including cherry picker truck	Budget allocation for procurement of tree cutting machinery

CHAPTER 7: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

MISSION:

To achieve a coherent spatial structure that facilitates consistent and sustainable growth and development.

OVERVIEW OF FUNCTIONS:

- **Spatial Planning:** The unit is responsible for maintaining and trendsetting forward planning of a town that is on a trajectory growth and aiming towards a smart city. It thrives on turning collective municipal dreams coming into fruition.
- **Urban Renewal:** The Urban renewal unit is focused on rejuvenating areas of urban decay and ensuring new appeal to development investors. They are responsible for replacing old infrastructure and laying out new infrastructure thus ensuring the integration of such areas to areas of ne interests.
- **Land Use Management:** This is the unit that is responsible for returning order and ambience to the municipality. It ensures that land is developed in a desirable and sustainable manner. It functions better when the municipality is focused on development markets and responds to development with certainty and confidence.
- **Geographic Information systems:** This unit is responsible for the management and maintenance of geo-spatial information and spatial information. This allows internal and external users to make informed decisions through the analysis provided by the system.
- **Building Inspectorate:** The building inspectorate ensures compliance with structural building requirements for all commercial, industrial, and human habitation structures build within the jurisdiction of the municipality. The unit also ensures uniformity to the visual aesthetics within the city.

EQUARAND MIXED USE NODE:

Figure 16 HASTIE STREET EXTENSION



Hastie Street Site progress

NEWCASTLE AMAJUBA PRIVATE HOSPITAL

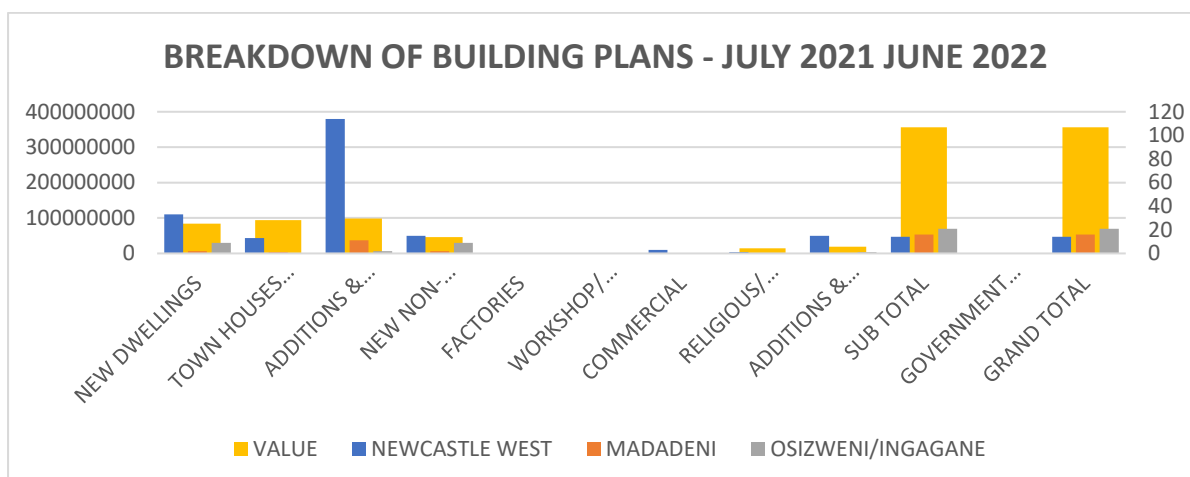
It is envisioned that within the Newcastle Medical Precinct the Amajuba Private Hospital is set for establishment. The SPLUMA application process has unfolded and was approved by the Newcastle MPT and the building plans have been submitted to the municipality.

The site is located at the corner of link and the proposed extension of Albert Wessel's drive on a vacant portion of Equarand. The proposal is worth over a billion rand and will provide additional healthcare, employment opportunities and additional investment into the Town.



Figure 17 EQUARAND DEVELOPMENT

CATEGORY				
	Newcastle West	Madadeni	Osizweni/ Ingagane	Value
NEW DWELLINGS	33	2	9	84 024 500
TOWN HOUSES / FLATS	13	1	0	93 667 500
ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO DWELLINGS	114	11	2	98 980 250
NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	15	2	9	45 789 060
FACTORIES	0	0	0	0
WORKSHOP/WAREHOUSE	0	0	0	0
COMMERCIAL	3	0	0	847 500
RELIGIOUS/SCHOOL	1	0	0	14 482 500
ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	15	0	1	18 780 000
SUB – TOTAL	194	16	21	356 571 310
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS:	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	194	16	21	356 571 310



Building plans submission fee for 2021 to 2022 amounts to R 770 579, 00

TABS PROJECT:

The municipality, in a strategic partnership with DBSA has engaged in a project, Transaction Advisory Services and the Integration of the Financial and Billing System with the GIS (TABS). The project aims at revenue enhancement for the municipality through:

Integrated information systems analysis

Effectively and efficient municipal billing

Up to date financial policies

Identification and quantification of municipal infrastructure project and business plans

Sourcing funding

The TABS project identified areas of concern in the integration of systems of the municipality whereby there were issues around:

Properties in the municipal system that did not have proper property description and thus impacted on the revenue of the municipality

Properties that had issues with property ownership and thus impacted on the municipal systems and revenue

Properties that form part of the EEDBS programme and properties that have more than one household, and properties with RDP houses. This only entails properties that are occupied but the property ownership at Deed office has not yet been assigned to the beneficiary.

The municipality is thus engaged in ensuring revenue enhancement through the implementation of the TABS report with the points above being resolved. This will allow the municipality to collect revenue where it was unable to collect due to the fact that property description or ownership was not properly assigned.

URBAN RENEWAL AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

MISSION:

To uplift communities socially, economically, and environmentally through infrastructure development.

OVERVIEW OF FUNCTIONS:

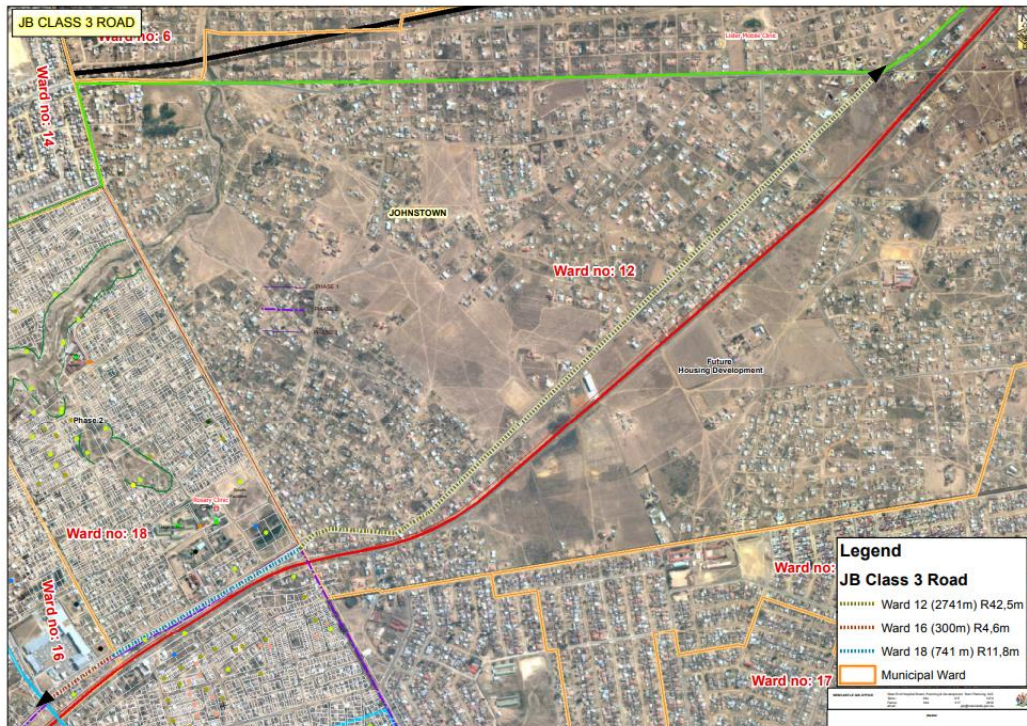
The Urban Renewal Programme and Special Projects Unit is responsible for improving the quality of life of residents and socio-economic development by supporting and facilitating planning and implementation of development programmes and projects that provide catalytic infrastructure to leverage for public and private sector investment and general township renewal.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2021/22

- Completion of JBC to Osizweni Secondary Link Road Phase 2 (BR 10);



- R59 514 208 funding for the construction of a Class 3 road linking the JBC Urban Hub with the outer eastern area and Osizweni (JB 3 Road).



INNOVATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARDS MUNICIPAL EXCELLENCE

- Having assessed the potential risks associated with the implementation of road construction projects when they have been awarded to one contractor, the Municipality has considered a different approach for the construction of the JB 3Road where the project scope has been split into two in order to award the project to two prospective contractors that will work simultaneously. It is anticipated that this will shorten the project period and improve spending on this project.

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED AND INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED TO RESOLVE THESE CHALLENGES

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED
Time delays and poor spending for road construction projects	Implementation of a new project approach when it relates to road construction projects

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The economic conditions in South Africa and in Newcastle in particular have slightly changed since 2012. However, most of the recommendations presented in 2012 report were not fully implemented for a range of reasons, beyond the scope of this study. This strategy provides a framework for optimization of Local Economic Development (LED), and consequently requires multi-stakeholder support.

Among other objectives, the review examines the extent in which new developments took place within the municipal economy between 2012 and 2017. It was also part of the goals of this review to determine the extent in which activities, programs and projects proposed by the 2012 strategy were implemented. The review further looked at the budget or financial allocations that attempted to address socio-economic ills as there were outlined previously.

This report has no intentions of reinventing the wheel. It rather seeks to improve the approach and methodology of realizing broad based economic development goals for Newcastle municipality. The strategy would like to caution against the unguarded risk of adhering to compliance procedures without following through with implementation.

LOCAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Job opportunities has drastically declined due to the COVID-19 outbreak. It will take several months for our Economy to be stabilised. With the COVID-19 Pandemic, the economy has been erratic in nature, however due to the reduction of COVID-19 Regulations, the economy has been making a steady recovery. On the upside however some Industries have managed to stay afloat and not temporary lay off staff during this time.

Additionally, mass protest action took place in July 2021 and resulted in looting and damage to businesses throughout South Africa. The effect of the looting is evident on small and big businesses as well as the economy, **increasing unemployment and making it difficult for businesses to recover from their losses.**

Despite the economic climate having a negative impact on job opportunities, the investor confidence is still optimistic in Newcastle as large investment has taken off in the year of 2021/2022 and the current investors such as ArcelorMittal has reinvested in Newcastle with the relining of the blast furnace project which increases the lifespan of the furnace to an additional 15 years. This is promoting a positive outlook for Newcastle as investors are retained and have plans for expansion.

THE NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED THROUGH MUNICIPALITY'S LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES INCLUDING CAPITAL PROJECTS

THE NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED THROUGH MUNICIPALITY'S LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES INCLUDING CAPITAL PROJECTS		
2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020
1123	702	1070

TOTAL OF NEW BUSINESSES OPENED FROM 1 JULY 2021 – 30 JUNE 2022

- Jeep Newcastle on Kirkland Street;
- NTT Expansion for phase 2 development;
- Drakensburg Distillery bought by Eyethu Beverages for the revival of the distillery;
- A new mega store called LIN JOE has been opened by a foreign investor on Kirkland Street;
- The franchise Pedro's has opened in Newcastle Corner;
- Checkrite new franchise store at the Newcastle Taxi Rank;
- Boxer Store opened at retail outlet at the Taxi Rank;
- Cherry motors on Kirkland Street;
- Reline of ArcelorMittal Blast Furnace.

The sector which was severely affected during this COVID-19 was our Tourism sector which has come to a complete standstill. We were most fortunate that the Department of Health Amajuba District in partnership with Newcastle Municipality organised training for workers in the accommodation sector in Newcastle.

The Municipality has placed high priority of revitalising the Tourism sector within Newcastle with internal initiatives such as revamping the D96 site for skills development and training of artists and crafters within the sector.

Additionally, the agricultural sector has reprioritised to unlock opportunities for the Agro-processing, hydroponics, and agricultural opportunities for Newcastle. The LED Directorate is embarking vigorously on research and development within the sector. This is a highly labour-intensive sector, and the LED Directorate is aiming at reducing unemployment rate through this sector.

BUSINESS RETENTION & EXPANSION

Statistics South Africa has conducted a survey from 30 March 2020 to April 2020. A total number of 2182 businesses responded to this survey.

THE BREAKDOWN IS AS FOLLOWS:

- 89.6% businesses reported that turnover was below the normal range.
- 47.9% indicated temporary closure or paused trading activity.
- 8.6% have permanently ceased trading.
- 36.4% reported laying off of staff for a short period of times.
- 45.6% expected their workforce size to decrease in the following months.

- 32.9% indicated a decrease to access financial resources.
- 30% of businesses have applied for financial assistance using Government relief schemes.
- 29.7% indicated that they can survive less than a month without turnover whilst 55.3% can survive between 1 and 3 months.
- 50.4% of the workforce were unable to meet business demands.
- 56.3% indicated that their businesses would be operating during level 4 lockdown period.

This study was commissioned by a National consortium of thirty Social Science Researchers from five South African Universities. The information was gathered using fifty call centre agents and a sub sample of seven thousand respondents were surveyed.

- a) During Wave 1 of the pandemic from February 2020 to April 2020 17 million people were employed in February 2020.
- b) In April 2020, 14 million people were employed thus showing a 3 million loss in employment or 18% decline.
- c) A further 1 in 3 income earners in February 2020 did not earn an income in April 2020.
- d) Most affected are the manual workers and lower income earners. Although a larger share of informal economy earners worked during this time the working hours and customer base reduced by 50 %.
- e) In the Clothing and textile sector in Newcastle reports received from the sector indicate that even after the opening of the sector there is a 50% reduction in the peak performance of this sector due to the Pandemic.
- f) Mittal Steel currently in Section 189 retrenchment process. This will also affect our economy negatively.
- g) Urgent intervention by means of an Economic Recovery Plan will have to be commissioned by Newcastle Municipality to be able to curb the effect of the pandemic.

Table 19 INDUSTRIES IN NEWCASTLE

Industry	Number employed	Average annual growth (2000 – 2010)	Percentage contribution
Food, beverages and tobacco	435	-6.0%	3.8%
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	4878	-6.7%	42.6%

Industry	Number employed	Average annual growth (2000 – 2010)	Percentage contribution
Wood, paper, publishing and printing	346	-5.2%	3.0%
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	840	-3.5%	7.3%
Other non-metal mineral products	416	-6.1%	3.6%
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	3173	-3.0%	27.7%
Electrical machinery and apparatus	130	-4.9%	1.1%
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	74	-4.9%	0.6%
Transport equipment	169	-6.9%	1.5%
Furniture and other manufacturing	992	-3.4%	8.7%
Total / average	11454	-5.1%	100%

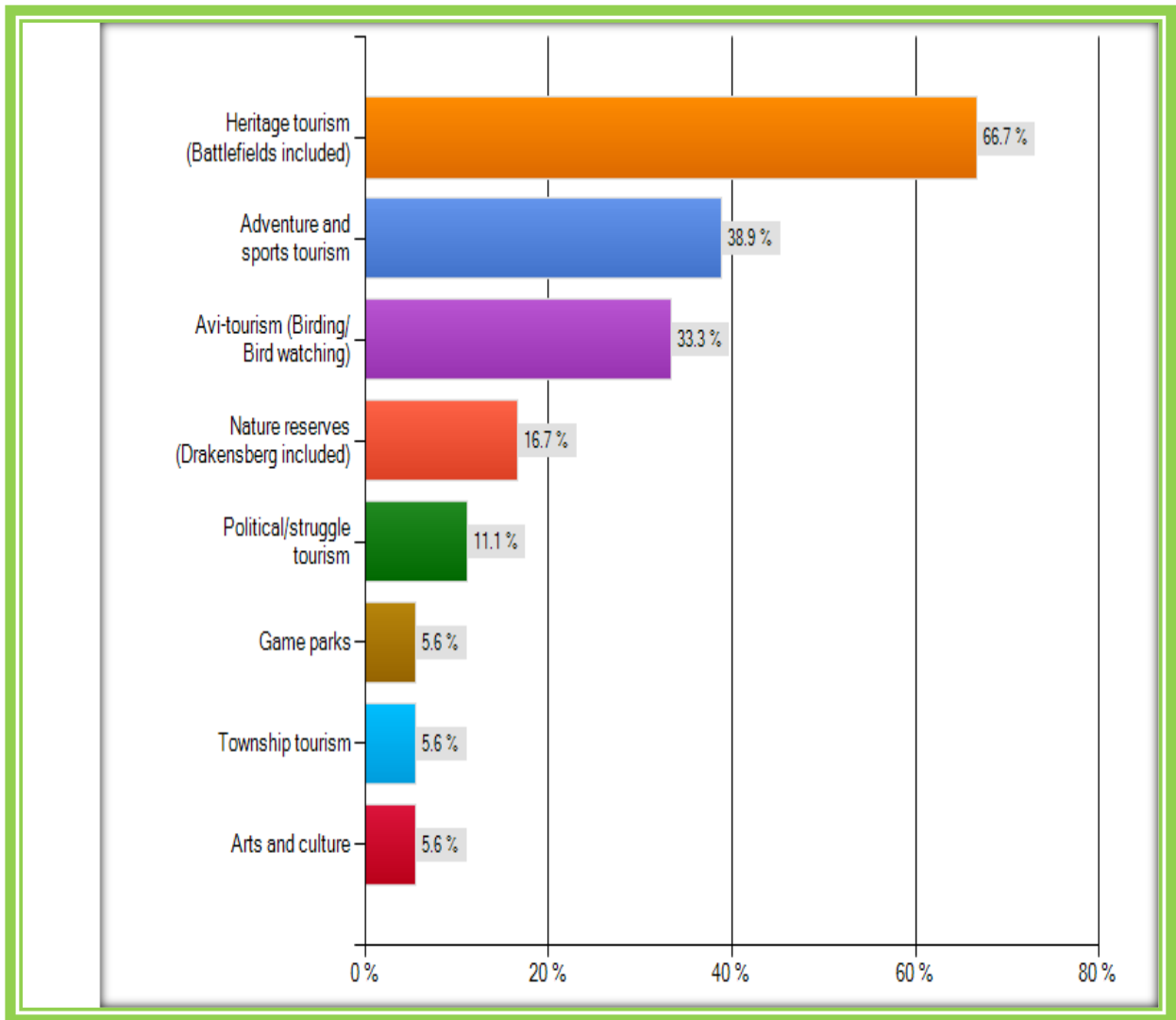
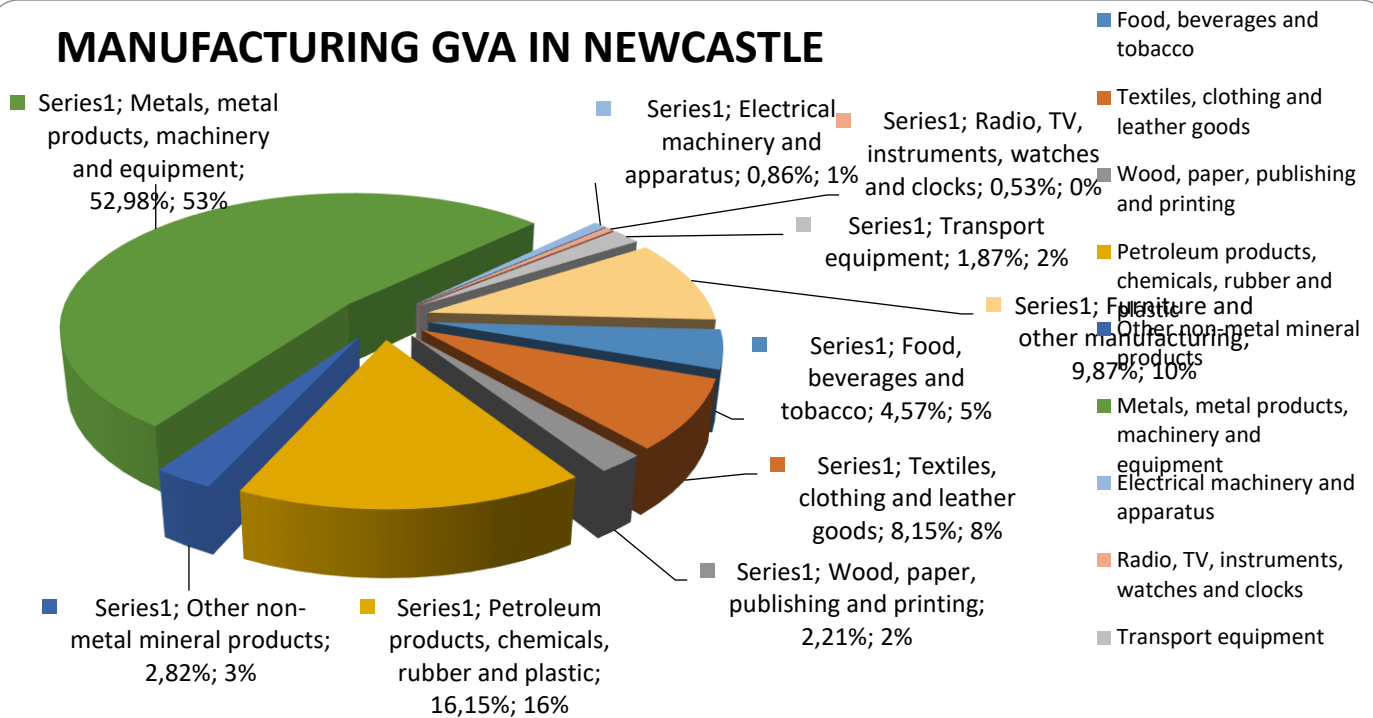


Figure 18 TOP TOURISM PRODUCTS AS PER THE SERVICE PROVIDERS

MANUFACTURING GVA IN NEWCASTLE



OTHER DELIVERABLES BY LED UNIT

- New Business licencing unit was formed supported by Law enforcement unit of Community services.
- Business Retention and Expansion Strategy approved by council.
- Tourism Strategy Approved by council.
- Incentive scheme currently available to attract investment however council needs to make the scheme a Policy going forward.
- Municipal Investment Directory developed and approved by Council which showcases the investment opportunities in Newcastle.
- The Investment Promotion Policy has been developed and approved by Council.
- An advert developed by SALGA which promotes Newcastle as an investment destination.
- The LED Forum has been established which hosts by-monthly meeting with various stakeholders, business owners and members of the chamber to better understand the current status quo of businesses in Newcastle.
- Informal Economic Trade Forum has been established with informal traders associations.

establishment of local economic development forum (led forum)

The LED Forum was established on the 16th of March 2021. The aim of the LED forum is to facilitate, co-ordinate, stimulate and activate the development of trade & industry across all sectors in accordance with the principles of sustainable development within Newcastle.

The establishment of the LED forum is aimed at encouraging partnerships and aligning trade and industry institutions and sectors.

The Forum has been divided into different sectors with nominated representation from relevant stakeholders. Participants of the Forum include the internal officials from various departments in the Newcastle Municipality, Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), The Department of Labour, Home Affairs, SAPS, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Sakerkamer, Taiwanese Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Investment Kwa-Zulu Natal (TIKZN), KZN Growth Coalition, Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, various stakeholders from small businesses and industry within Newcastle. The meetings take place with various stakeholders on a monthly basis.

COCA-COLA BIZNIZ IN A BOX PROJECT

Coca-Cola partnered with the Newcastle Municipality to allocate the Bizniz in a box project which was aimed at giving the youth the opportunity of starting or expanding existing businesses, to ensure youth and women are upskilled and to present working opportunities for them. The project started in 2018, where the youth of Amajuba district was invited to pitch their businesses ideas, applications received were totaled to +350 applicants. Eliminations were conducted, resulting in the final selection of 50 beneficiaries.

Coca-Cola awarded the beneficiaries with containers for business operation, equipment/furniture, groceries/stock, and funding in the form of start-up cash. However, the project was divided into two phases. The first phase was covered on the annual report for the 2021/2022 financial year.

In the second phase of the project, 20 beneficiaries were remaining and out of that number, 14 containers were rolled out to beneficiaries in Madadeni, Osizweni and Blaauwbosch areas. The remaining 06 containers were not rolled out as 05 beneficiaries found employment and 01 beneficiary could not be located.

The beneficiaries of the project began the process of starting their business operation however were faced with challenges. The challenges raised by the beneficiaries were as follows:

Lack of access to water and electricity

Failure to deliver promises in the form of business equipment, structures, and potential capital

Theft

Vandalism

Low quality containers resulting in damages

Falling and leaking roofs

PICTURE 1: CONTAINER DAMAGED DUE TO LOW QUALITY
VANDALISED CONTAINER



PICTURE 2:



Personnel was allocated from the Local Economic Development (LED) Directorate at the Local Municipality to regularly follow-up with the existing beneficiaries in ensuring that their businesses were operating. The following challenges were identified: wrongfully identified land, non-operational businesses, low stock, and undermanaged businesses.

SMME AND INFORMAL TRADERS

South Africa faces major developmental challenges which include unemployment rates of rural-urban migration and poverty. Informal trade has a pivotal role to play with addressing these challenges. Informal trade makes up a significant component of the economy and is the reason the national government has acknowledged that it is important that SMME and Informal Trade be given sufficient attention to allow growth and development of these businesses.

The SMME and Informal Trade unit actively participates with the informal trade and SMME business community to assist and improve business capacity to grow further. The following is a result of the efforts of the unit:

SMME AND INFORMAL TRADE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The trainings of informal traders and SMME's are aimed for the growth, knowledge and overall development of business owners who seek assistance to improve business operations. Every three months (quarterly) training is scheduled to take place.

A total number of 81 attendees have been trained for the period of 2021/2022. 41 attendees were trained on by-laws and regulations and 40 attendees were trained on hygiene requirements of food handling under strict lockdown protocols to ensure business continuity and economic recovery. Trainings were conducted by local economic development together with internal environmental health practitioners. The awarding of certificates of attendance were issued to all attendees on hygiene requirements of food handling training. The certificates of attendance are beneficial to SMME's when applying for certificates of acceptability, as they are one of the requirements.

PICTURE 1, 2, 3 & 4: INFORMAL TRADE/SMME's TRAINING ON FOOD HANDLING AND HYGIENE PURPOSES



PICTURE 4 & 5 INFORMAL TRADE/SMME's TRAINING ON REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INFORMAL ECONOMIC CHAMBER

The informal economic chamber was formulated on the 2nd of June 2021 to address challenges and potential avenues for growth of SMME's and Informal Traders within Newcastle. Due to the high rate of informal traders that occupy space in Newcastle and contribute to the economy, it is pivotal that the chamber consists of representatives from the various informal traders' associations and committees to participate in quarterly meetings. The engagements allow representatives to have direct interaction with the local government to address challenges and possible ways for intervention.

PICTURE 1: INFORMAL ECONOMY CHAMBER MEETING

PICTURE 2: INFORMAL ECONOMY CHAMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



TOURISM REVIVAL INITIATIVES

Economic Development and Tourism is revamping the old municipal nursery for the unemployed youth of eNgudumeni, The rural area in D96. The building will be utilised as an arts and craft market and also requested KZN Department of Sports, Arts and Culture to assist them with their first craft training (beadwork and fine Arts) which took place on the 27th of June 2022 until 01st of July 2022.

To promote Cultural Tourism, Tourism office attended "Feast of Nomkhumbulwane" hosted by Thandusikolwakho Skills and Development at Osizweni. It is a day where people celebrate, give thanks and present offerings in recognition of the good harvest that came forth with rain.

WORKSHOPS

Tourism unit attended Tourism KwaZulu-Natal and Economic Development, Tourism staff.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Establishment of Parking Area – Newcastle Library

The Newcastle Library is situated in the CBD of Newcastle. The need for a parking area for library users was identified in order to improve access to the facility. Subsequently the area adjacent to the library was allocated for this purpose and construction was finalized during the 2021/2022 financial year.



Figure 19 Parking area at Newcastle Library

Fencing of Modular Library

The fencing of the Modular Library was completed during the 2021/2022 financial year. The purpose of this project was to secure the library site for possible future developments, as well as to enhance security measures at the facility.





Figure 20 Generator installed at Charlestown Library



Figure 21 Borehole at Osizweni Library

- ✓ Fencing – Madadeni and Osizweni Libraries
- ✓ Maintenance (Painting, repair of roof leaks, new carpets) – Madadeni, Osizweni and Fairleigh Libraries



Figure 22 Renovated Madadeni Library



Figure 23 New fencing erected at the Osizweni Library



Figure 24 Newly renovated Fairleigh Library

Library programmes

The outbreak of the COVID pandemic had a negative effect on library usage and programmes. Libraries could only commence with programmes during the third and fourth quarters of the 2021/2022 financial year. The aim of these programmes was to create awareness, revive library usage and to encourage the culture of reading. Children were entertained with storytelling and reading as well as fun, creative and educational activities to stimulate reading and learning.



Figure 25 Mother tongue reading at Cebelihle Primary



Figure 26 Board games and educational toys



Figure 27 Boardgames with youth



Figure 28 Reading Programmes

ART GALLERY

Art Purchases

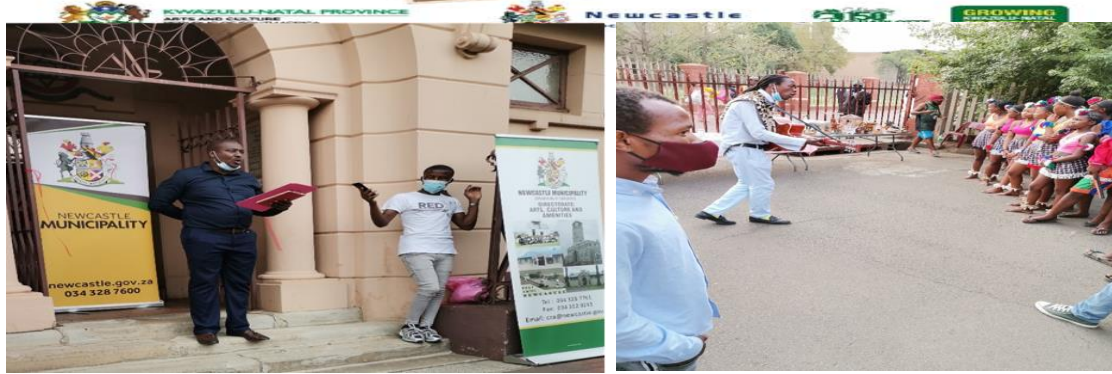
PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

During the 2021/2022 financial year the gallery acquired four new art works on the Provincial Grant Fund. It consisted of a linocut print by Tebogo Hamnca and another lino print on tapestry by Lehlonono Mkhasibe. Further on two mix media (bead, cotton and paint) art works by Sinalo Nthuli called “Brotherhood” and “Married Woman” were acquired. The arts works are of a very high standard and represent contemporary developments in South African art



Exhibitions and Events

On 3 December 2021 the travelling exhibition “Charlotte Makomo Maxeke” was formally opened at the Art Gallery by the Honourable Deputy Mayor, Councilor SM Twala and the Speaker, Councilor TM Zulu. Dr Dlamini represented the Provincial Department of Arts and Culture. The exhibition was complimented with local artists and musicians who performed during the exhibition. It was well attended by the local community. The exhibition run for three months until 3 March 2022 and was well attended by the community of Newcastle.



Programmes

The Art Gallery hosted a Bead Workshop from 27 June to 1 July 2022. It was conducted by the beadwork artist Hlengiwe Dube from the Tourist Junction in Durban. She and various participants were sponsored by the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture. It was a successful project to uplift local craft in the Newcastle community.



MUSEUMS

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Installation of an Alarm System and Flood Lights at Fort Amiel Museum

In order to protect council assets an alarm system and flood lights were installed at Fort Amiel Museum. The alarm can be activated and deactivated from a central point and are connected to the municipal control room. There is also a 24-hour security deployed on the terrain.



Four poles with 10 flood or spray lights have been erected to increase visibility during the evenings at the museum.



Programmes

The museum hosted 2 successful events and participated in one Provincial event during the last financial year.

1. On 20 November 2021 the annual Rainbow show was hosted at the Richview Hall by the Department of Arts and Culture. The museum did a display and cultural performance.



2. A **“Ghost Evening”** was hosted on 6 November 2021 with the focus on traditional beliefs systems of cultures. The Ghost is a fun event that relates the stories of historical events at Fort Amiel during the Wars. It teaches about the believes in the supernatural of our ancestors from why they are ghosts, witches, werewolves, talks on water snakes and how exercise them. A ghost hunt at the museums concludes the evening



3. A **Youth Day celebration “Festival at the Fort”** was hosted on 16 June 2022 in conjunction with various organizations. There were craft and food stalls, vintage cars, children’s games, a treasure hunt, colouring-in competition, face painting, historical displays, and a tea garden. It was well supported by the Newcastle community.



SERVICES RENDERED AT THE HALLS

RICHVIEW HALL

Matric Career exhibition



TOWN HALL

Mayoral Meetings



CHARLESTOWN HALL

Public Meetings



SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

The Social Development is a one-stop coordination point for all local and wards special programmes of a human nature. The benefit of this approach is that it generates efficiency and effectiveness that would be achieved in the absence of integration. Hence, it is important to highlight that the goal of Social Development is to attain holistic and integrated service delivery for all target groups (Gender: Men and Women, Children, People with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, and People Living With HIV/AIDS). Section 9 subsection 1 and 2 of the *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996*; stipulates that everyone is equal and has the right to equal benefit, equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons. The Social Development department which was formally known as Special Programmes Unit was established in the year 2007. It has been realized that the psychological well-being of the rate payers is

imperative, therefore, target groups' participation is of value. This is about the acknowledgement that every individual is different; whether in terms of age, gender or otherwise. The Social Development utilizes Biopsychosocial model which holistically addresses the issues specifically relating to an individual.

The *South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996 Chapter 2 Section 9* states that "Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law" it further highlight that "Equality must include the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms". The establishment of Social Development is to contribute to the realization of the constitution, related policies and programmes that seek to ensure that vulnerable groups' organizations and programmes are coordinated.

Vulnerable groups are defined as a part of the South African population that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Furthermore, vulnerable are social groups who experience limited resources and consequent high relative risk for morbidity and premature mortality, and this may include women, men, children people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, children and the aged.

The Social Development Fora is an initiative by the local government to establish a body which will represent, address and promote the rights of its respective group in this case within the Newcastle local municipality. This means that each group (women, men, children people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, children and the aged) has its body of representatives

The local government is the sphere which is the closest to the people. Secondly, there is no development of service delivery without the society. Hence, the local government must understand and employ a diagnostic yet integrated approach for the betterment of the people. This diagnostic element will identify vulnerable groups and deal with the social developmental issues pertaining the assistance of these groups. The Social Development Forums advocate, co-ordinate, advice the municipality and mainstream issues of the vulnerable groups.

The objectives of the Fora are:

- a) To prioritise key concerns and initiate policy and action-oriented research relevant to the respective groups' needs.

- b) To develop, promote and communicate the understanding of respective group, specifically the cause of undermining their well-being as well as actions required to address the causes.
- c) To advise and brief the council on the matters pertaining the empowerment of respective group.
- d) To strengthen capacity at all levels by providing necessary framework, guidance and support to all sectors.
- e) To facilitate awareness, advocating and lobby the public about their respective groups.
- f) To consult and liaise with the civil society to ensure a meaning participation.

Based on these objectives, it is clear that the Fora is crafted to improve the lives of the vulnerable group.

It is imperative that the Fora must have at least one meeting seated a month to address challenges pertaining their needs. The meeting minutes are then received by the Social Development Unit to be addressed to relevant stakeholders for intervention through referral system. These meetings are an important document to provide records and discussions about the challenges they are facing. It is crucial for Fora to have meetings as they are the drivers of service delivery for their respective groups, and they assist the municipality in understanding the needs of different vulnerability group.

The Social Development is categorized into four pillars namely: planning and organizing, promoting, monitoring and social development; advising and advocacy and lobbying; lastly maintaining strategic partnerships. For the year 2021/2022 the awareness events and plans are illustrated in table 1 below. It is also important to mention that due to the prompt nature of Social Development, some programmes or activities are implemented outside the year plan.

CHILDREN

Table 1: Social Development Children back to school program

FORUM	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	Recommendation
Children	Hollywood hand over	Assisting underprivileged learners with resources to be able to study without hiccups.	A request was made by the school that they would like to have and maintain the relationship with the municipality.



DISABILITY

Table 2: Social Development Disability Forum – January Activities

FORUM	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	Recommendation
Disability	Social Development Fora Induction.	Equipping forum members on what is expected of them and helping them understand their duties as per their portfolios.	Due to poor attendance it is recommended that in these meetings transport be provided as the forum do not get stipend.

Disability Project

Name of the project: Disability Human Rights Awareness

Venue: Osizweni Community Hall

Date: 24 March 2022

Time: 09:00 -14:00

Before the formal program, there was a march that started from Asimthande School for the Blind to Osizweni Community Hall. This march was to educate and inform the community about people with Disabilities.

The impact is more on the psycho-social level. The municipality is an integral stakeholder to create a conducive environment for all stakeholders, to be heard and to be understood.

Community members were made aware of challenges people with disabilities faced with, including the blind. The formal program was mostly of Departments such as DSR, DOH, DOJ and DSD informing about their departmental services.





MEN

Table 3: Social Development Men Forum – January Activities

FORUM	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	Recommendation
Men	Social Development Fora Induction.	Equipping forum members on what is expected of them and helping them understand their duties as per their portfolios.	Due to poor attendance it is recommended that in these meetings transport be provided as the forum do not get stipend.



Men Forum – March Activities

The focus was on young men in terms of life skills, loving life, overcoming learning disorders.

IMPACT: Psychosocial dimension. The municipality must be faithful increasing an environment which allow the development of its target groups.



WOMEN

Table 4: Social Development Women Forum – January Activities

FORUM	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	Recommendation
Women	Social Development Fora Induction.	Equipping forum members on what is expected of them and helping them understand their duties as per their portfolios.	Due to poor attendance it is recommended that in these meetings transport be provided as the

forum do not get stipend.



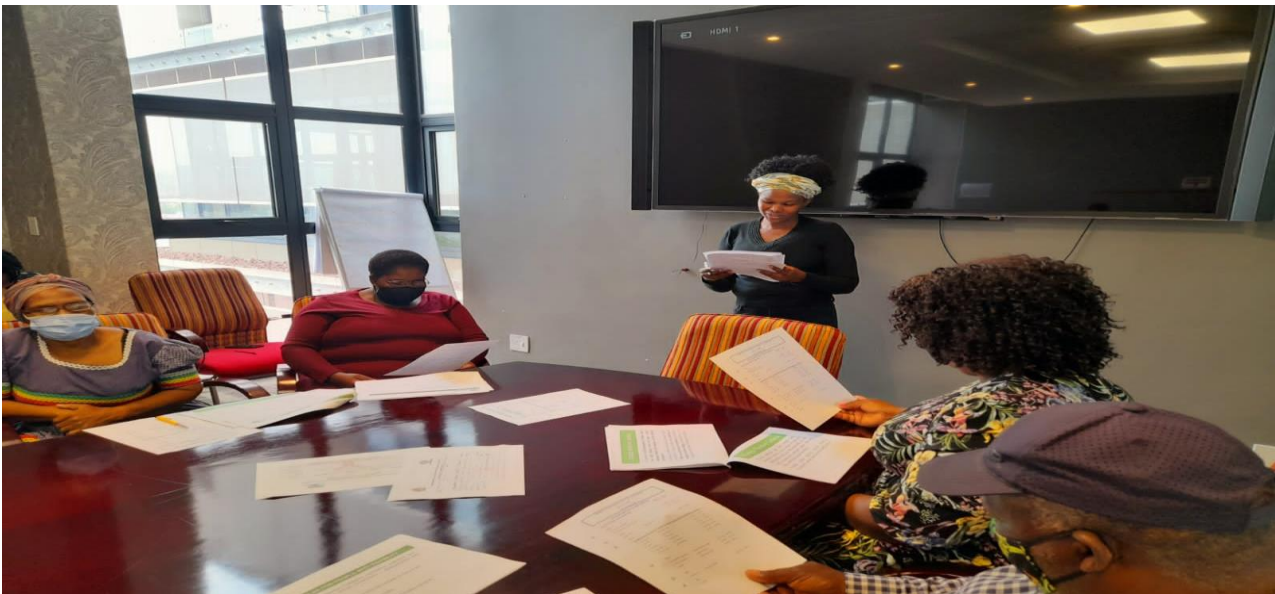
The Madadeni women's forum contributed groceries to a family that has lost their loved one to show support.



SENIOR CITIZENS

Table 5: Social Development Senior Citizens Forum – January Activities

FORUM	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	Recommendation
Senior Citizens	Social Development Fora Induction.	Equipping forum members on what is expected of them and helping them understand their duties as per their portfolios.	Due to poor attendance it is recommended that in these meetings transport be provided as the forum do not get stipend.



The municipality partnered with the Office of the Premier to host the Family Conference on the 10th of March 2022 at Osizweni Community Hall. The aim of the conference was to rebuild family values and its structure.

The students of Siyalungelwa High in Ingogo were transported to the venue as the primary level of the family structure.

Impact: Government departments and other stakeholders brought their services for exhibition. Secondly, specialised issues pertaining to each stakeholder were discussed. This exercise played a huge role in social cohesion and moral regeneration.



HIV/AIDS

Table 6: Social Development HIV/AIDS Forum – January Activities

FORUM	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	Recommendation
HIV/AIDS	Social Development Fora Induction.	Equipping forum members on what is expected of them and helping them understand their duties as per their portfolios.	Due to poor attendance it is recommended that in these meetings transport be provided as the forum do not get stipend.

FIRE AND DISASTER

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Osizweni SASSA Office – fire & evacuation drill

The Newcastle Fire Services received a request from the Assistant Manager: Facilities Mngt and Aux Support from SASSA for a Fire Evacuation Drill for their staff on the 9th of June 2022. The fire drill and basic fire extinguisher training were conducted on the mentioned date and +_25 people participated in the drill.



Ethekeu Plaza – Fire & Evacuation Drill

The Newcastle Fire Services received a request from the Centre Manager of Theku Plaza for a fire drill on the 19th of May 2022 to check for compliance. The fire drill was conducted on the mentioned date and +_ 150 people participated in the drill.



Ingagane/Bosworth – Fire Awareness

The Newcastle Fire Services received an invitation from Amajuba District Municipality's, District Coordinating Forum for Fire Services to attend and support their Fire Awareness Week which took place from the 16th of May 2022 to the 19th of May 2022. On the 16th and 17th of May 2022 the awareness took place in Emadlangeni, on the 18th of May 2022 in Newcastle and on the 19th of May 2022 in Danhauser.





FIRE SERVICES

	Details	2020/21	2021/2022
1.	Total fires attended to in the year	718	508
2.	Total of other incidents attended in the year	472	637
3.	Average turnout time- urban areas	5-7min	8-11 min
4.	Average turnout time – rural areas	15 min	14 min
5.	Fire fighters in post at year end	26	35
6.	Total fire appliances at year end	16	15
7.	Average number of appliances off the road during the year	3	3

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Newcastle Disaster Management Centre in partnership with Amajuba District Disaster Management Centre installed 14 Lightning Conductor to households previous affected by lightning incidents in Newcastle Municipality. The list of the beneficiaries are found below:

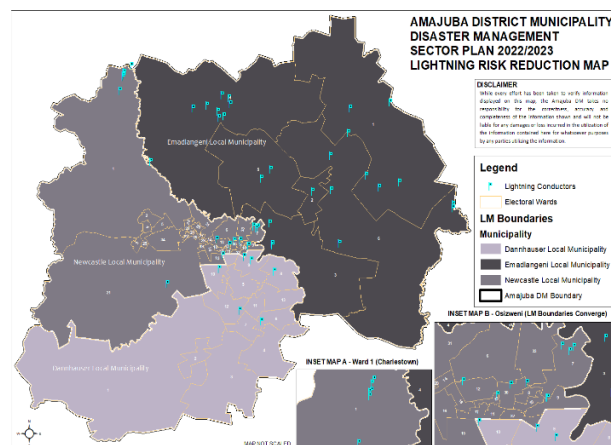
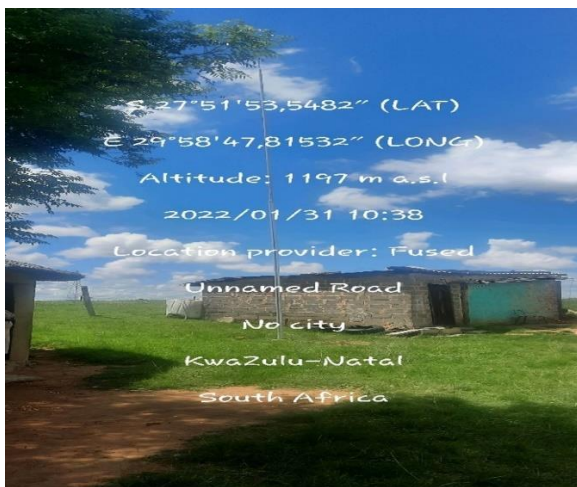
NO.	BENEFICIARY	AREA	WARD	CO-ORDINATES
1.	Nokukhanya Shabalala	244 Carr Street, Charlestown	1	27,23'41,96364 S 29,52'35,89968 E
2.	Rebecca Ntombla	93 Hunter Street, Charlestown	1	27,24'0,24552 S 29,52'34,59792 E
3.	Thembi Ntuli	632 Church Street, Charlestown	1	

4.	Nicholas Ntuli	821 Veil Street, Charlestown	1	
5.	Mlungisi Ngubane	554 Bank Street, Charlestown	1	27,26'4,12656 S 29,52'2,05356 E
6.	Makhosazane Ngwenya	Cold stream, Charlestown	1	27,24'13,45176 S 2952'29,39124 E
7.	Silindile Ziyane	388 Boom Street, Charletown	1	
8.	Lindiwe Shabalala	369 Boom Street, Charlestown	1	27,24'2,66616 S 29,52'29,39124 E
9.	Siphesihle Ntuli	441 Bond Street, Charlestown	1	27,23'33,55116 S 29,52'41,10672 E
10.	Stephen Ngwenya	202 Victoria Street, Charlestown	1	27,22'42,3462 S 29,53'40,98228
11.	Sithembiso Mkhonza	Osizweni - Ward 12	12	27,46'39,3852" S 30,7'45,12432" E
12.	Ntombizethu Mkize	Manzana	33	27,46'2,71956" S 30,9'17,84088" E
13.	Zandile Ngcobo	Flathela House No. 419	9	27,48'44,91108" S 30,10'50,54844" E
14.	Jabulani Hadebe	Ward 21 – Makhoba	21	27,51'53,5482" S 29,58'47,81532" E

**GIS
PLOT OF
AREAS
IN**

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY

WHERE LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED



Temporary shelter is for Mabizela Nokuthula



Fire & Disaster Awareness Campaign with school children at Ingogo Primary School - 14 September 2022



Blankets and Sponges was distributed to Manana Nomusa from Ward 31 at Maaskraal who was affected by heavy rainfall Disaster in 12 April 2022.



DISTRIBUTION OF DISASTER RELIEVE TO MORE VICTIMS



In terms of the Disaster Management Act the following key requirements in respect of the Municipal Disaster Management have been accomplished:

(Section 43) Establish a disaster management center

The Newcastle municipal Disaster Management Centre is situated at Newcastle protection services, No. 3 Albert Wessels Drive in Newcastle. It is situated on the outskirts of the city and is easily accessible from both the city center and the N11. The Centre is fully functional.

The staff of the MDMC currently has 1 permanent staff members. Sometimes staff from the fire services unit can assist with the work of the unit.

Table 20: Status of the Newcastle Municipal Disaster Management Centre

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS CONDUCTED

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	DATE	SCHOOL
NEWCASTLE	14 September	Ingogo Primary School
NEWCASTLE	15 September	Emthunzini Primary School
NEWCASTLE	26 January	Vumanisabelo LSEN School
NEWCASTLE	25 February	Isikhalsezwe High School
NEWCASTLE	25 May	Zithuthukise Primary
NEWCASTLE	24 May	Danhhauser Primary
NEWCASTLE	26 May	Ferrum High School

CHALLENGES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Response time extended due to limited staff members employed dealing with numerous incidents	filling in the posts of fire fighters and disaster management practitioner
Non compliance with section 45A of the disaster management act (as amended)	Speed up process of filling in the post of Head of Centre
Limited staff versus vastness of wards(34)	Appointment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Head Of Disaster Management Centre; ▪ & other vacant posts
Limited budget	Additional funding for disaster management, fire & rescue services
Enforcement of Municipal by-laws	Ensure all municipal by-laws are rigorously adhered to.
Some Fire hydrants are not in good condition	Installation of new hydrants
Outdate disaster management plan	Review the disaster management plan

5.2 THE WAY IN WHICH THE PROBLEMS WERE ADDRESSED

In the last quarter financial year 2020/2021 the post for Chief Fire Officer, Fire Fighters & Disaster Management Practitioner was advertised. And these posts were filled in the financial year 2021/2022.

Other posts such as head of centre to comply with section 45A of Disaster Management Act (as amended) shall be filled when funding is available

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CENTRE

Fast track the process of filling the post of Head of Centre and other staff members in the Disaster Management Centre in order to comply with section 45A of the Disaster Management Act (57 OF 2002 as amended)

Increase the budget of the disaster management centre and fire service in order to perform all legislative activities efficiently.

INCIDENT REPORTED DURING 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

The table below provides a summary of the incidents that occurred last financial year.

Month	Types. of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Households Affected	Houses Destroyed		People Affected	Fatalities	Injuries
				Totally Destroyed	Partial Destroyed			
SW– Strong Winds, VF– Fires, FL– Floods, HR– Heavy rains, L- Lightning, HF- House Fires, HS- Hail Storm, SF-Structural Fire, Drowning, TS – Thunder storm								

July 2021	SF	01	12	07	07	40	00	02
August 2021	SF	05	05	01	04	07	00	00
	SW	01	01	01	00	06	00	02
September 2021	SF	08	08	06	05	61	00	02
October 2021	SF	09	09	05	04	38	00	00
	TS	03	16	01	15	50	00	00
November 2021	SF	01	04	00	04	15	00	00
	TS	02	14	05	09	63	00	00
	L	01	01	00	01	02	00	00
December 2021	SF	01	02	00	01	04	00	00
	HR	02	06	00	01	09	00	00
	HS	01	11	00	02	06	00	00
January 2022	SF	01	01	00	00	04	00	00
	HR	01	25	02	01	139	00	00
	L	01	04	00	23	42	00	02
February 2022	SF	01	04	01	03	19	00	00
	L	01	06	00	06	46	00	01
	HS	01	02	00	02	07	00	01
	HR	01	16	02	14	115	00	00
March 2022	SF	01	08	00	08	45	00	01
	SW	01	04	05	04	34	00	00
	HR	01	09	02	02	17	00	00
April 2022	SF	02	02	00	02	06	00	00
	HR	01	150	64	86	684	00	00
May 2022	SF	10	10	03	05	34	01	04
	HR	01	28	20	20	129	00	01
June 2022	SF	05	07	01	05	22	00	01
Total		64	365	126	234	1644	1	17

SPORTS AND RECREATION

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

LIST OF PLAY PARKS IN NEWCASTLE

NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
1.TRIM PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swings broken. 1 X slide broken Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair or remove broken playground equipment. Barricading and painting of equipment. Installing more playground equipment

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NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
2. VAN NIEKERK / MCINTOSH PLAY PARK	Poor condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 X swings broken. • 1 X Round -About broken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or remove broken playground equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. HIBISCUS PLAY PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swings broken. • Insufficient playground equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or remove broken playground equipment. • Painting playground equipment. • Installing more playground equipment



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
2. LORRIE PLAY PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 X Round About broken. • 1 X Jungle Jim broken. • Swings broken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or remove broken playground equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
3. KURHAN PLAY PARK	Poor condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing playground equipment.

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NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. ERICA & DRAKENSBERG PLAY PARK	POOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 X Round About broken. • Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or remove broken playground equipment. • Installing sufficient playground equipment. • Barricading. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. HIBISCUS PLAY PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 X Swings broken. • 1 X See – Saw broken. • Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing sufficient playground equipment. • Repair or remove broken playing equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
6. SODIUM STREET PLAY PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing sufficient playground equipment. • Painting existing playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
7. JOHN PARK PLAY PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 X swing broken. • 1 X Round About broken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or remove broken playing equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
8. TUGELA STREET PLAY PARK	POOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing sufficient playground equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
9. PANORAMA / PIET RETIEF PLAY PARK	POOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent repairs needed on the playground equipment. • Installing sufficient playground equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
10. FW BEYERS PLAY PARK	GOOD CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 X swing broken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or remove broken playing equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



NAME OF THE PARK	CONDITION OF THE PARK	RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION
11. DRakensberg / N11 PLAY PARK	POOR CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient playground equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent repairs needed on the playground equipment. • Installing sufficient playground equipment. • Painting playground equipment.



LIST OF POOLS IN NEWCASTLE

NAME OF THE POOL	MAINTENANCE	FREQUENCY OF GRASS CUTTING
Amcor dam		Twice a month
Newcastle pool		Twice a month
NON-OPERATIONAL POOLS		
NAME OF THE POOL	CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
Arbor Park Pool	Vandalism of ablution facilities, fencing.	
Fairghly Pool		

NAME OF THE POOL	MAINTENANCE	FREQUENCY OF GRASS CUTTING
Suryaville Pool	<p>Appointment of Contract lifeguards</p> <p>Appointment of Cashiers</p> <p>Cash register machines to be replaced (x3)</p>	<p>Budget allocation is required for refurbishment of the pools.</p> <p>Budget allocation for the appointment of Contract lifeguards</p> <p>Budget allocation for the appointment of Cashiers</p> <p>Budget allocation for procurement of cash register machines</p>

LIST OF PLAYPARKS IN NEWCASTLE

NAME OF AN AREA	INTERVENTION	FREQUENCY OF GRASS CUTTING	CONDITION
Arbor Park	Budget allocation for refurbishment of all sport facilities	Twice a month	Poor
Paradise		Twice a month	
Fernwood		Twice a month	
Madadeni: Phelandaba		Twice a month	
NAME OF AN AREA	INTERVENTION	FREQUENCY OF GRASS CUTTING	CONDITION

Osizweni Stadium	Budget allocation for refurbishment of all sport facilities	Twice a month	Poor
Mzamo grounds		As and when required	
Fairghly ground			

CHAPTER 8 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

8.1 COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCY

Table 21 EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCY

DEPARTMENT	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	No. OF VACANT POST	NO. OF POSTS BUDGETED FOR	NO. OF STAFF TURN OVER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND MAYOR'S OFFICE	52	86	12	13.95%
COMMUNITY SERVICES	453	333	12	3.60%
CORPORATE SERVICES	124	49	1	2.0%
DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING	54	62	1	1.6%
TECHNICAL SERVICES	326	396	1	0.25%
FINANCIAL SERVICES	119	46	8	17.39%
TOTAL	1128	972	35	38.79%

Table 22 OCCUOATIONAL LEVELS

OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top Management	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Senior Management	22	2	0	5	15	4	0	4	52
Professionally qualified and experienced specialist and mid-management	67	8	3	4	72	1	1	7	163
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	109	14	3	3	56	8	2	5	200
Semi-skilled and discretionary decisions making	256	11	3	5	127	12	0	6	420
Unskilled and defined decision making	173	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	288

OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
TOTAL PERMANENT	630	35	10	17	386	25	3	22	1128
Temporary Employees	60	0	4	0	43	0	1	2	110
GRAND TOTAL	690	35	14	17	429	25	4	24	1238

OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL	POST LEVEL	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
Top Management	Section 54/56	5
Senior Management	17 – 15	52
Professionally qualified and experience specialist and mid-management	14 – 12	163
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	8 – 7	420
Unskilled and defined decision making	6 – 5	288
TOTAL PERMANENT		1128

OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Temporary Employees									110
GRAND TOTAL									1238

NEW APPOINTMENTS: 1 JULY 2021 – 30 JUNE 2022

Table 23 NEW APPOINTMENT FOR 2021/2022

TASK GRADE	TOTAL EMPLOYEES APPOINTED
Task Grade 5	2
Task Grade 6	7
Task Grade 7	50
Task Grade 8	11
Task Grade 9	9
Task Grade 10	8
Task Grade 11	21
Task Grade 12	11
Task Grade 13	9
Task Grade 14	1
Task Grade 15	0
Task Grade 16	3
Task Grade 17	0
TOTAL EMPLOYEES APPOINTED	132

Employment Equity

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	41.4	0.5	3.7	1.6	47.2	0.5	3.7	1.5	
OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS	MALE				FEMALE				FOREIGN
	AFRICAN	COLOURED	INDIAN	WHITE	AFRICAN	COLOURED	INDIAN	WHITE	MALE
Top Management (Sect.57)	2.898	0.035	0.259	0.112	3.304	0.035	0.259	0.105	0
	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Management (TG.17-15)	32.292	0.39	2.886	1.248	36.816	0.39	2.886	1.17	0
	32	1	3	1	37	0	3	1	0
	22	2	0	5	15	4	0	4	0
Professionally qualified and	131.652	1.59	11.766	5.088	150.096	1.59	11.766	4.77	0
experienced specialists and	132	2	12	5	151	2	12	5	0
mid management (TG.14-12)	66	8	3	4	71	1	1	7	1
Skilled Technical and academically	189.612	2.29	16.946	7.328	216.176	2.29	16.946	6.87	0

qualified workers, junior management	190	2	17	7	216	2	17	7	0
supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (TG.11-9)	108	14	3	3	56	8	2	5	1
Semi - skilled and discretionary decision	293.94	3.55	26.27	11.36	335.12	3.55	26.27	10.65	0
making (TG.8-7)	294	4	26	11	335	4	26	11	0
	256	11	3	5	127	12	0	6	0
Unskilled and defined decision making (TG.6-5)	219.006	2.645	19.573	8.464	249.688	2.645	19.573	7.935	0
	219	3	20	8	250	3	20	8	0
	173	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERMANENT	869.4	10.5	77.7	33.6	991.2	10.5	77.7	31.5	0
	869	11	78	34	991	11	78	32	
	628	35	10	17	385	25	3	22	2
Non- permanent employees									
	60	0	4	0	43	0	1	2	0
TOTAL	906.25	10.945	80.993	35.024	1033.21	10.945	80.993	32.835	
	906	11	81	35	1033	11	81	33	0
	688	35	14	17	428	25	4	24	2

NAME OF POLICY	COMPLETED %	REVIEWED %	DATE ADOPTED BY COUNCIL OR COMMENT ON FAILURE TO ADOPT
Induction Policy	100	100	2022-06-30
Overtime Policy	100	100	2022-06-30
Remuneration Policy	100	100	2022-06-30
Retention and Succession Policy	100	100	2022-06-30
Subsistence and Travel Allowance policy	100	100	2022-06-30
Sexual Harassment Policy	100	100	2022-06-30
Acting Policy	100	100	2022-06-30

INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

INJURIES ON DUTY 2021/22

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF INJURIES
MM's Office	1

Technical Services	6
Community Services	22
Corporate Services	1
DPHS	0
BTO	3
Mayor's Office	0
Total	33

SUSPENDED EMPLOYEES for 2021/22

DEPARTMENT	MISCONDUCT	SUSPENSION DATE
Budget and Treasury Office	Gross dishonesty	28 July 2021
Corporate Services	Gross insubordination and Gross dishonesty	03 August 2021
Community Services	Alleged Assault	14 September 2021

DEPARTMENT	MISCONDUCT	SUSPENSION DATE
Office of the Municipal Manager	Gross Misconduct	11 November 2021
Office of the Mayor	Gross Misconduct	03 January 2022
Corporate Services	Gross Dishonesty and Gross Misconduct	03 January 2022
Community Services	Gross Dishonesty	03 January 2022

SICK LEAVE PER DEPARTMENT

DEPART-MENT	JULY 2021	AUGUST 2021	SEPT 2021	OCT 2021	NOV 2201	DEC 2021	JAN 2022	FEB 2022	MARCH 2022	APRIL 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2022
Corporate Services	48	28	33	69	13	21	41	22	66	54	71	13
Budget & Treasury	39	61	36	99	69	98	71	105	67	56	111	26
DPHS	45	25	36	64	58	31	19	54	22	15	60	30
MM	32	24	45	35	57	31	50	68	47	20	38	22
Technical Services	171	190	146	202	173	119	205	173	148	87	114	99
Community Services	226	282	183	277	186	194	312	392	347	15 5	301	118
TOTAL	561	610	479	746	556	494	698	814	697	387	695	308

COMPONENT C SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Skills development is regarded as all activities related to the education, training and development of councillors and employees in the Newcastle Municipality. The importance of skills development is emphasised in all legislation applicable to local government. The Constitution of South Africa underlines the importance of human resources development in section 195. The Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 Section 68(1) requires municipalities develop their human resource capacity to a level that enables them to perform their functions and exercise their powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable way.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Occupational level

Occupational category	Female				Male				Total				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Councillors	29		3	1	47		5	7	76		8	8	92
Top Management			2		3		4		3		6		9
Senior Management	51		7	23	53		7	18	104		14	41	159
Professionally qualified and experienced specialist and mid-management	110		5	7	65		4	5	175		9	12	196
Skilled Technical and	46	1	13	12	75	1	17	4	121	2	30	16	169

academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents													
Semi-Skilled and discretionary decisions making	133		14	4	122	1	8	6	255	1	22	10	288
Unskilled and defined decision making	35				31				66				66
Unemployed (Interns/Students/Contract Workers)	31	1		1	28				59	1		1	61
TOTAL	435	2	44	48	424	2	45	40	859	4	89	88	1040

Table 2 provides a description of all in-house programmes rolled out by the employees of the Learning and Talent Management Unit as well as the Human Resource Management Directorate. In-house programmes are programmes researched and designed by employees of the Newcastle Municipality with the purpose of developing skills specific to the circumstances of the municipality.

Table 2: In-house programmes : 2021/2022 FY

Types of Learning Intervention	Name of the Learning Intervention	NQF Level	Number of trained	
			Female	Male
In-house Training	VIP System Reports	N/A	4	1
In-house Training	Customer Care & Ethics	N/A	97	62
In-house Training	Covid Presentations	N/A	82	56
In-house Training	Chairpersons of Committees	N/A	3	4
In-house Training	Leave & Disciplinary Procedure	N/A	29	35
In-house Training	CSPSC Councillors	N/A	7	13
TOTAL			222	171

Table 3 sets out all skills programmes that took place during the 2021/2022 financial year. Skills programmes refers to skills programmes that are done in terms of the Skills Policy of the Newcastle Municipality to assist employees to acquire skills and competencies that will enhance their productivity levels.

Table 3: Skills Programmes: 2021/2022 FY

Types of Learning Intervention	Name of the Learning Intervention	NQF Level	Number of trained	
			Female	Male
Skills Programme	Main Collective Agreement	N/A	10	11
Skills Programme	Disciplinary Regulations Training for Senior Managers	N/A	8	8
Skills Programme	Disciplinary Collective Agreement	N/A	10	10
Skills Programme	Case Law & Overtime Management	N/A	6	3
Skills Programme	Women's Commission National Seminar & Master Class Series on Local Government Women Development Programme	N/A	4	0
Skills Programme	Incident & Accident Investigation	N/A	17	23
Skills Programme	SHE Rep	N/A	15	18
Skills Programme	HIRA Training	N/A	6	8
Skills Programme	Driver Development	N/A	3	8
Skills Programme	First Aid Training	N/A	18	25
Skills Programme	Induction and Orientation Session for ETD Facilitators	N/A	3	2

Skills Programme	HR Councillors & Practitioners Forum	N/A	2	1
Skills Programme	HIRA	N/A	9	10
Skills Programme	3rd Annual Local Government Talent Management Seminar	N/A	3	4
Skills Programme	Business Studies: Financial Management		2	0
Skills Programme	Fire Fighter	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	National Seminar & Local Government Women Leadership Development Masterclass	N/A	7	0
Skills Programme	Peer Learning Workshop for Municipal Speakers: Improving Financial Accountability towards Good Governance	N/A	1	0
Skills Programme	Local Government Insights Webinar	N/A	4	0
Skills Programme	Master Class : 8 Non-negotiables	N/A	22	35
Skills Programme	Management Licensing	N/A	1	1
Skills Programme	A Guide to Accessing Green Funds Training	N/A	2	3
Skills Programme	Main Collective Agreement	N/A	0	2

Skills Programme	Conciliation & Arbitration Training	N/A	2	2
Skills Programme	Municipal Cost of Supply Support Workshop	N/A	1	1
Skills Programme	Operation of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants	N/A	1	0
Skills Programme	Traffic Training	N/A	1	1
Skills Programme	Artisan Development: Trade Test		0	4
Skills Programme	Councillor Induction	N/A	24	43
Skills Programme	Municipal Finance Management Programme	N/A	6	14
Skills Programme	Career Development Practitioner Training	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	GRAP/IPSAS Financial Reporting	N/A	2	1
Skills Programme	KZN HR Webinar & Practitioner's Forum	N/A	10	6
Skills Programme	4th Annual Local Government Labour Law Seminar	N/A	4	3
Skills Programme	Caseware Fundamentals	N/A	1	1
Skills Programme	Caseware Super user	N/A	0	1

Skills Programme	Occupational Certificate : Internal Auditor		1	0
Skills Programme	Artisan: ARPL Toolkit Diesel Mechanic		0	1
Skills Programme	Ethics at Work and in the Internal Audit Profession	N/A	3	2
Skills Programme	Construction Management	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	Water Quality Management and Effluent Treatment	N/A	1	0
Skills Programme	Certificate of compliance for a three-phase Industrial / Commercial Installation	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	Artisan : Trade Test Preparation	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	Business Studies : Public Management		1	0
Skills Programme	Advanced Water Treatment & Wastewater Reuse Technology	N/A	1	0
Skills Programme	Protection of Personal Information Act Workshop	N/A	4	1
Skills Programme	Facilities Management & Maintenance	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	Practical Labour Law	N/A	1	0
Skills Programme	Industrial Relations, Employee Relations & Trade Union	N/A	1	1

Skills Programme	Advanced Employee Assistance Programme	N/A	2	0
Skills Programme	Instrumentation Mechanical	N/A	1	0
Skills Programme	Financial Management		2	0
Skills Programme	Public Management N4		2	0
Skills Programme	Artisan : ARPL Welding		0	1
Skills Programme	Chainsaw Training	N/A	0	10
Skills Programme	Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Skills	N/A	6	2
Skills Programme	Fire Fighter I & II	N/A	0	1
Skills Programme	First Aid Level III	NA	3	10
Skills Programme	Public Management		1	0
Skills Programme	Protection of Personal Information Act Symposium	N/A	16	6
TOTAL			267	320

Table 4 provides information on the Bursary and Study Assistance Programme of the Newcastle Municipality. This programme aims to further the employees' studies for purposes of personal development, career growth and to add value in the broader mandate of the Newcastle Municipality.

The municipality allocated 27 Bursaries in the beginning of academic year 2022.

Table 4: Bursary and Study Assistance: 2021/2022 FY

Types of Learning Intervention	Name of the Learning Intervention	NQF Level	Number of trained	
			Female	Male
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Public Administration (Honours)		0	2
Study Assistance	Certified Internal Auditor		1	0
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma in Public Administration		0	1
Study Assistance	Masters in Business Administration		3	0
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma in Occupational Health		1	0
Study Assistance	PhD in Public Management and Governance		1	1
Study Assistance	HR HIR Practices		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Law		0	1
Study Assistance	Public Administration and Management		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Information Science		2	0
Study Assistance	BCompt in Management Accounting		0	1
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Commerce Law		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Accounting Sciences in Management Accounting		0	1
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Commerce in Public Procurement Management		0	1
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma : Internal Audit		1	0
Study Assistance	Higher Certificate in Management		0	1
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Administration		1	0
Study Assistance	Diploma in Management (Disaster Risk Management)		1	0
Study Assistance	Higher Certificate in Accounting Science		2	0
Study Assistance	Certificate in Basic Principles for Labour Law		1	0
Study Assistance	National Diploma in Library and Information		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Arts Honours in Psychology		1	0
Study Assistance	BA Environmental Management		0	1
Study Assistance	BA in Community Development		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Spatial Planning (Honours)		0	1
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma in Accounting Science		0	1
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma in Applied Accounting Science		1	0
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma in Risk Management		1	0
Study Assistance	Postgraduate Diploma in Internal Audit		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Arts Honours in Environmental Management		1	0
Study Assistance	Higher Certificate in Operations		0	1

Study Assistance	Baccalaureus Technology		0	1
Study Assistance	BCompt in Financial Accounting		1	0
Study Assistance	Managing Labour Relations		1	0
Study Assistance	Construction Law and Contract Management		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Business Administration		1	0
Study Assistance	Bachelor of Accounting Science in Financial Accounting		1	0
Bursaries	Diploma in Accounting Science		1	0
Bursaries	Masters in Business Administration		0	1
Bursaries	Postgraduate Diploma in Water Management		1	0
Bursaries	Bachelor of Accounting Science		1	0
Bursaries	National Diploma in Local Government Finance		0	1
Bursaries	Public Management : N4		0	1
Bursaries	BCom in Supply Chain Management		1	0
Bursaries	Bachelor of Public Administration		1	1
Bursaries	Bachelor of Commerce in HR Management		1	0
Bursaries	Postgraduate Diploma in Risk Management		1	0
Bursaries	Bachelor of Commerce in Law		0	1
Bursaries	Bachelor of Accounting		1	0
Bursaries	Masters in Public Management		1	0
Bursaries	Postgraduate Diploma in Project Management		1	0
Bursaries	Civil Engineering : N1-N6		0	1
Bursaries	Diploma in Accounting Science		1	0
TOTAL			40	20

COMPONENT D MANAGING THE WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

HUMAN RESOURCED DEVELOPMENT UNIT

VISION

Realising dreams through education, training and development.

Mission

We commit to empower employees and the community with first class education, training and development using available technology to achieve sustainable development, economic prosperity and tranquility.

KEY PRIORITIES OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Human Resources Development unit is tasked to assist the Municipal Manager, SED: Corporate Services and the entire organization in the realization of key priority areas as founded on section 195 (1) (a) and (g) of the Constitution and section 67 and 68 of the Municipal Systems Act with the following responsibilities / functions: -

- Handle and account on all education, training, and development projects in the Newcastle Municipality.
- Monitoring and reporting on all education, training, and development matters.
- Identify human resources development needs and align with organisational objectives.
- Provide expert advice on education, training, and development.
- Promote and facilitate human resources development
- Deal with in-service training programmes
- Programming and scheduling of training
- Present training programmes and evaluate the state of training
- Implement the Skills Development Act No. 97 of 1998
- Give advice and assistance to supervisors on training functions
- Funding line function courses
- Advise management on training and development matters
- Render a succession planning and career pathing service
- Administer Adult Education and Training (AET)
- Administer learnership and Internship programmes
- Administer study assistance for employees

- Provide induction
- Administration of the bursary scheme

The Human Resources Development Unit draws its mandate from the Constitution, Municipal Systems Act, Skills Development Act, Skills Development Levies Act; National Skills Development Strategy and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.

WORK STUDY

Organisational Development (OD) Unit is located at Corporate Services Department and is situated within the Directorate: Organisational Development and Training (ODT) as per the approved structure of the Newcastle Municipality.

Core-functions of Organizational Development (OD) Unit:

- to enhance productivity
- to improve efficiency and effectiveness for the entire municipality
- workforce planning
- Custodian of Job Descriptions for the entire organization
- Review of Organisational Structure
- Conducting investigations
- Organizational business processes
- Advising management in terms of transport allowances
- Advising personnel in terms of the structure, job descriptions and qualification requirements.

CHALLENGES

- Non appointment of Business Studies and Innovation professionals
- Non implementation of work study investigation findings
- Organize Labour opposing work study activities
- Delay in response on the request of information done by departments under investigation.

SOLUTIONS

- Appointment of Business Studies and Innovation professionals

- Implementation of work study finding (develop implantation plans and criteria that will assist to monitor the progress/improvements)
- Continuous engagement with Organise Labour to create an understanding of the importance of Business Studies and Innovation Unit's activities in the municipality - and its sustainability
- Arrange meeting with relevant departments to facilitate the swift response of the requested informatio

CHAPTER 9 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE 2021/2022

Attached as Annexure A – Newcastle Annual Performance Report

CHAPTER 10 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY;

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE B – ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY

CHAPTER 11 AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE C FOR THE 2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

CHAPTER 12 2021/2022 ANNUAL REPORT FOR UTHUKELA WATER

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE D

CHAPTER 13 2021/2022 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR UTHUKELA WATER

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE E

CHAPTER 14 2021/2022 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR UTHUKELA WATER

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE F '

CHAPTER 15 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE G

CHAPTER 16 AUDIT COMMITTEE RESOLUTION REGISTER

ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE H

ABBREVIATIONS

ABM	-	Area-Based Management
ABSA	-	Amalgamated Banks of South Africa
ADM	-	Amajuba District Municipality
AGSA		Auditor General of South Africa
AQMP	-	Air Quality Management Plan
ARVS	-	Anti-Retroviral Authorities
AWWG	-	Aquatic Weed Working Group
B&B	-	Bed and Breakfast
B-2-B	-	Business To Business
BBBEE	-	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BCM	-	Business Continuity Management
BEE	-	Black Economic Empowerment
BEPP	-	Built Environment Performance Plan
BNG	-	Breaking New Ground
BPM	-	Business Process Management
BPO	-	Business Process Outsourcing
BR&E	-	Business Retention and Expansion
BSP	-	Biodiversity Sector Plan
CBD	-	Central Business District
CBOS		Community-Based Organisations
CBP	-	Community Based Plan

CCTV		Closed Circuit Television
CDP	-	Cisco Discovery Protocol
CIDB		Construction Industry Development Board
CIS	-	Cluster Initiatives
CMP 11		11th Session of the Conference of the Parties
COGTA	-	Co-Operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPAS	-	Community Participation and Action Support
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
CRM	-	Customer Relations Management
CRU	-	Community Residential Unit
CSIR	-	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CU	-	Consumer Unit
DAEA		Department Of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs
DAFF	-	Department Of Forestry and Fishery
DEA	-	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEAT	-	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DEPT	-	Department
DHA	-	Department Of Home Affairs
DM	-	Disaster Management
DOL	-	Department Of Labour
DOT	-	Department Of Transport
DPLG	-	Department Of Provincial and Local Government
DTI	-	Department Of Trade and Industry
DWS	-	Department Of Water and Sanitation

EDTEA	-	Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
EDU	-	Economic Development Unit
EE	-	Employment Equity
EFA	-	Electricity For All
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPWP	-	Expanded Public Works Programme
EXCO	-	Executive Committee
FAP	-	Functional Area Plan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GVA	-	Gross Value Addition
HDA	-	Housing Development Agency
HHLD/HH	-	Household
HR	-	Human Resources
IAM	-	Infrastructure Asset Management
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	-	Independent Electoral Commission
IEP	-	Informal Economy Policy
IGR	-	International and Governance Relations
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
IMESA	-	Institution of Municipal Engineering Of Southern Africa
IP	-	Internet Protocol
IRPTN	-	Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network

IT	-	Information Technology
IUDF	-	Integrated Urban Development Framework
JDMC	-	Joint Development Management Committee
KM	-	Knowledge Management
KPA	-	Key Performance Area
KPIS	-	Key Performance Indicators
KZN	-	KwaZulu-Natal
LAP	-	Local Area Plan
LBSCS	-	Local Business Service Centres
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LUMS	-	Land Use Management System
LUS	-	Land Use System
M	-	Million
MD	-	Managing Director
MDGS	-	Millennium Development Goals
MDP	-	Management Development Programme
MEC	-	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	-	Municipal Finance Management Act 56 Of 2003
MICE	-	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions
MIG	-	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	-	Municipal Manager
MOA	-	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MPRA	-	Municipal Property Rates Act 6 Of 2004

MSA, 1998	-	Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998)
MSA, 2000	-	Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)
MSCOA	-	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
MSDF	-	Municipality's Spatial Development Framework
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBR	-	National Building Regulations
NCOP	-	National Council of Provinces
NDP	-	Nodal/National Development Plan
NDPW	-	National Department of Public Works
NGO	-	Non-Government Organisation
NLM	-	Newcastle Local Municipality
NRTA	-	National Road Traffic Act
OSS	-	One Stop Shop
PDIS	-	Previously Disadvantaged Individuals
PGDS	-	Provincial Growth Development Strategy
PMS	-	Performance Management System
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PRC	-	Parks, Recreation and Culture
QLS	-	Quality Living Standards
QOL	-	Quality Of Life
RFP	-	Request For Proposals
RMS	-	Revenue Management System
ROD	-	Record Of Decision

SACN	-	South African Cities Network
SAICE	-	South African Institute of Civil Engineers
SALGA	-	South African Local Government Association
SANRAL	-	South African National Roads Agency Limited
SAPI	-	South African Planning Institute
SAPS	-	South African Police Service
SCI	-	Sustainable Cities Initiative
SCM	-	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	-	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
SDG'S	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	-	Spatial Development Plan
SEDA	-	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SETA	-	Sectorial Education Training Authority
SFA	-	Strategic Focus Area
SLA	-	Service Level Agreement
SMME	-	Small Medium Micro-Sized Enterprises
SMS	-	Stormwater Management System
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUMA	-	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SPU	-	Special Projects Unit
STATS SA	-	Statistics South Africa
TIKZN	-	Trade and Investment Kwazulu-Natal
TKZN	-	Tourism KwaZulu-Natal

UD	-	Urine Diversion
UNS	-	Urban Network Strategy
VCI	-	Visual Conditions Index
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
WAN	-	Wireless Area Network
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WSA	-	Water Services Authority
WSP	-	Workplace Skills Plan