

MUNICIPAL PROFILE - NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY		
Municipal Profile		
Population	327 637	
2011 No. of Councillors	61	
2016 No. of Councillors	67	
Current Political make-up	African National Congress	33
	Azanian Peoples Organisation	3
	Democratic Alliance	5
	Federal Congress	1
	Inkatha Freedom Party	12
	National Freedom Party	5
	Royal Loyal Progress	2
2011 Registered Voters	141 142	
2014 Registered Voters	171 673	

DETAILS OF THE OFFICE BEARERS									
MUNICIPALITY	NAME OF SPEAKER	POLITICAL PARTY	ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Formula: [number of party seats ÷ by total number of councillors) x size of exco]			NAME OF MAYOR	POLITICAL PARTY	NAME OF DEPUTY MAYOR	POLITICAL PARTY
			NO. OF MEMBERS	NAMES OF MEMBERS	POLITICAL PARTY				
Newcastle	Ms J. Khumalo	ANC	9	Makhosini Nkosi	ANC	Makhosini Nkosi	ANC	Ms Duduzile Sibiya	ANC
				Ms Duduzile Sibiya	ANC				
				R. Molelekwa	ANC				
				M. Shunmugan	ANC				
				R. Mdluli	ANC				
				N. Zwane	ANC				
				V. Bam	IFP				
				E.J.C Cronje	DA				
				S. Thwala	EFF				

SECTION 54/56 MANAGERS			
Designation	Manager's Name	Telephone and/or Cell phone Number	Email address
Acting Municipal Manager	Mr B E Mswane	082 904 0333	Errol.Mswane@newcastle. gov.za
Acting :Strategic Executive Director: Corporate Services	Mrs Dudu Molefe		
Acting CFO	Mr. S.M. Nkosi		
Strategic Executive Director: Community Services	Mr M P Sithole	0795140260	Mandla.Sithole@newcastle .gov.za
Strategic Executive Director: DP&HS	Miss N Thusi	0760514611	Nokuthula.Thusi@newcastl e.gov.za
Director: Strategic Governance Support Services	New position		
Strategic Executive Director: Technical, Electrical/Mechanical	Mr L Zincume	0716246365	Lindile.Zincume@newcastl e.gov.za

PILLAR ONE: PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

WARD : 06

MUNICIPALITY: NEWCASTLE

PERIOD: 2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location

:OSIZWENI AND MADADENI

Total coverage of the ward

:DICKSHALT,MNDOZO

JAKALAAS SPAN, MASSONDALE

SUSPENSE, LESLY FARM

MANZANA , JOBSTOWN

Total population

: 22 043

The neighboring wards (*North, South, East, West*)

:WARD 7,WARD 12 AND WARD 31

Name of TLC (*if any*)

:INKOSI S. KUBHEKA

Demography

Total Population of the ward

: 22

043

Type of dwellings in the ward

:

RDP, INFORMAL HOUSES, BIG HOUSES,MUD

HOUSES ROOFING WITH GRASS, HUT HOUSES

The languages spoken

: ISIZULU AND OTHERS LIKE SEXHOSA

The indication of literacy

:

50%

Education

Number of crèches

: 11 NHLOSOKUHLE, KUKHANYAKUDE,

MLONDOLOZI, SQALOKUHLE, REFORMED,
KHOMBUTHANDO, MNGUNI, ZAMOKUHLE, LITTLE
BEARS, SIYAVUMA, SIYANELISEKA

Number of primary schools

: 04, ENKULULEKWENI,

SIZAMOKUHLE,

JOBSTOWN, SIYATHUTHUKA

Number of secondary schools

: 02, SIZANANI, ISIKHALI SEZWE

Number of FET Colleges

:0

Number of University of Technologies

:0

Number of Universities

:0

Number of any other learning institutions
:0

Health

Number of primary health care centers
:0

Number of community health centres
:0

Number of hospitals
:0

Number of traditional healers operating in the ward
:7

Number of General Practitioners in the ward
:0

Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab etc :0

Number of pharmacies in the ward
:0

Number of people receiving TB treatment
: RESPONDING THAT THEIR

STATISTICS ARE CONFIDENTIAL, NEED A LETTER FROM DEPARTMENT REQUESTING THE BOTH STATS

Number of people receiving Antiretroviral
: N/A

Safety and Security

Number of police stations :0

Number of satellite police stations :0

Number of community policing forums :4

If no police station in the ward :0

Crime statistics for the past three months :61

Number of informal safety and security structures :0

Infrastructure

What proportion of the ward has access to clean water :70%, TANK, TAB

What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet) :30%, VIP TOILET, MUNICIPAL PROVIDED WITH HONEY SUCK TRUCK

What proportion of the ward has access to electricity :90%, ESKOM ABLE TO INSTAL WITH AN ELECTRICITY TO OTHER AREAS WITHIN A WARD

Name the models(types) of transport used in the ward :BUSES, TAXIS, TRUCKS, PRIVATE CARS, PHELA LOCAL TAXI

Name the type and number of recreational facilities :0

How many sport facilities :0

How many community halls are in the ward :01

How many churches are in the ward :09 REFORMED , (02)SAINT JOINT, SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST, ANGLICAN, WITNESSES OF GOD, (02) ROMAN CATHOLIC, INYONINI

Number of formal shops in the ward :09

Number of informal shops in the ward :20

Number of banks in the ward :0

Number of informal-loan services in the ward : 17

How many community caregivers are in the ward :15

How many youth ambassadors are in the ward :02, THEIR CONTRACT WAS TERMINATED

How many extension officers are in the ward :01

How many sport volunteers are in the ward
:09

How many sport and recreational facilities are established :01
,SATURATED IN MDOZO

BUT NOT FUNCTIONAL BECAUSE OF
LACK OF MANAGEMENT

Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward :12

How many SASSA service points are there in the ward :02,
DICKS HALT PAY POINT,
MASSONDALE PAY POINT

Social Welfare

How many orphans are in the ward
: 245

How many child-headed households are in the ward : 0

How many people are registered to receive Social Grants : 7 343

Availability of gardens

How many households have gardens which are cultivated :520

Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden :yes

How many communal gardens are established in the ward :04

How many school gardens are in the ward
:04

How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens in their facility
:01

Community Organizations

Does the ward have:

Sporting organizations

:YES

School governing bodies

:YES

Community Policing Forums

:YES

Street forums

:NO

Religious organizations

:YES

Youth organizations

:NO

Burial associations

:YES

Business organizations

:NO

Taxi associations

:NO

Cultural organizations

:YES

Women's organizations

:YES

Organizations for people living with disabilities

:NO

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter

:02

How many ward task meetings are held per month

:02

WARD :08

MUNICIPALITY:NEWCASTLE

PERIOD:2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location

:OSIZWENI

Total coverage of the ward

:UMLAZI, EMATSHEKETSHENI AND EDEPHO

Total population

:9124

The neighboring wards (North, South, East, West)

:WARD 7, WARD 10 AND WARD 30

Name of TLC (if any)

:FROM MUNICIPALITY

Demography

Total Population of the ward

:9124

Males

:4378

Females

:4746

Type of dwellings in the ward

:RDP , INFORMAL AND BIG HOUSES

The languages spoken

:ISIZULU , SESOTHO AND SWAHILI

The indication of literacy

:62%

Education

Number of crèches

:04 (Msongaka, Celokuhle, Emthonjeni and Ingiphile)

Number of primary schools

:02 (Indoni and Phambili)

Number of secondary schools

:02 (Cacamezela and Zama)

Number of FET Colleges

:0

Number of University of Technologies		:0	
Number of Universities			
:0			
Number of any other learning institutions		:0	
Health			
Number of primary health care centers		:0	
Number of community health centres			:0
Number of hospitals			
:0			
Number of traditional healers operating in the ward	:6		
Number of General Practitioners in the ward		:0	
Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab etc	:0		
Number of pharmacies in the ward			:0
Number of people receiving TB treatment		:11	
Number of people receiving Antiretroviral		:728	
Safety and Security			
Number of police stations			
:0			
Number of satellite police stations			:0
Number of community policing forums		:0	
If no police station in the ward			
:0			
Crime statistics for the past three months		:35	
Number of informal safety and security structures	:2		
Infrastructure			
What proportion of the ward has access to clean water	:97%		
What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet)	:96%		
What proportion of the ward has access to electricity	:98%		
Name the models(types) of transport used in the ward	:only road transport		
Name the type and number of recreational facilities	:0		
How many sport facilities			
:0			
How many community halls are in the ward	:0		
How many churches are in the ward			:06
Number of formal shops in the ward			:03
Number of informal shops in the ward			:18
Number of banks in the ward			
:0			
Number of informal-loan services in the ward		:08	
How many community caregivers are in the ward	:02		
How many youth ambassadors are in the ward	:0		
How many extension officers are in the ward		:01	
How many sport volunteers are in the ward	:02		
How many sport and recreational facilities are established	:0		
Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward	:17		
How many SASSA service points are there in the ward	:0		

Social Welfare

How many orphans are in the ward		:203
How many child-headed households are in the ward	:00	
How many people are registered to receive Social Grants	:1769	

Availability of gardens

How many households have gardens which are cultivated	:60	
Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden	:yes	
How many communal gardens are established in the ward	:03	
How many school gardens are in the ward		:02
How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens in their facility	:01	

Community Organizations

Does the ward have:

Sporting organizations

:yes

School governing bodies

:yes

Community Policing Forums

:yes

Street forums

:no

Religious organizations

:yes

Youth organizations

:yes

Burial associations

:yes

Business organizations

:yes

Taxi associations

:yes

Cultural organizations

:yes

Women's organizations

:yes

Organizations for people living with disabilities

:yes

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter	:01
How many ward task meetings are held per month	:02

WARD: 09

MUNICIPALITY: AMAJUBA MUNICIPALITY

PERIOD: August 2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location : Newcastle

Total coverage of the ward : 306.722104 hectares

Total population : 14,513

The neighboring wards (North, South, East, and West) : ward 7, ward 10 & ward 09

Name of TLC (if any) : 00

Ward Map (to be inserted) :

Name of the Cllr : Fikile. P. Gama

Demography

Total Population of the ward : 14,513

Males : 6,707

Females : 7,807

Type of dwellings in the ward : 50% formal, 10%shacks, 0%mud & Informal dwellings

The languages spoken : IsiZulu and English

The indication of literacy : 50% People Living with

Disabilities and their programmers : 20% no programmes

Education

Number of crèches : 03 (Ekuthuleni crèche, Thuthukani crèche, Zamokuhle creche)

Number of primary schools : 02 (Vulindlela Primary School, Thembikosi Primary School)

Number of secondary schools : 01 (Osizweni High School)

Number of FET Colleges : 00

Number of University of Technologies : 00

Number of Universities : 00

Number of any other learning institutions	:	01(ABET)
osizweni high school		

Health

Number of primary health care centers	:	00 (No
mobile clinics)		
Number of community health centers	:	00
Number of hospitals		
	:	00
Number of traditional healers operating in the ward	:	07
Number of General Practitioners in the ward	:	00
Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab etc.	:	00
Number of pharmacies in the ward	:	00
Number of people receiving TB treatment	:	35
Drop in Center		
	:	00
Number of people receiving Antiretroviral	:	569

Safety and Security

Number of police stations	:	
00		
Number of satellite police stations	:	00
Number of community policing forums	:	01
If no police station in the ward	:	
N/A		
Crime statistics for the past three months	:	67%
decreased House-breaking, hijacking, theft,		

Assault GBH

Number of informal safety and security structures	:	01
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Infrastructure

What proportion of the ward has access to clean water	:	97%
What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet)	:	75%
What proportion of the ward has access to electricity	:	80%
Name the models (types) of transport used in the ward	:	Private cars and public
transport Siyaya Taxis,		

Quantum taxis and Transnet Buses

Name the type and number of recreational facilities	:	00
How many sport facilities	:	
3 sport grounds(Osizweni High Sport ground,		

Vulindlela Primary Sport ground,
Thembinkosi Primary Sport ground

How many community halls are in the ward	:	00
How many churches are in the ward	:	05
Number of formal shops in the ward	:	05
Number of informal shops in the ward	:	15
Number of banks in the ward	:	
00		

Number of informal-loan services in the ward	:	09
How many community caregivers are in the ward all on stipends)	:	10 (05 DSD and 05 Health they
How many youth ambassadors are in the ward	:	02
How many extension officers are in the ward	:	00
How many sport volunteers are in the ward	:	01
How many sport and recreational facilities are established	:	00
Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward	:	17 (10 Ward Committee – on stipends, 06 Ingungumbane NGO-volunteers, 01 Red Cross - volunteer
How many SASSA service points are there in the ward	:	00

Social Welfare

How many orphans are in the ward	:	299
How many child-headed households are in the ward	:	10
How many people are registered to receive Social Grants	:	
SASSA did not give us a clear information		

they said they have state for all Osizweni not in
wards

Dropping Centers
:

00

Availability of gardens

How many households have gardens which are cultivated	:	250
Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden	:	yes
How many communal gardens are established in the ward	:	03
How many school gardens are in the ward	:	02
How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens in their facility	:	01

Community Organizations

Does the ward have:

Sporting organizations

:

yes

School governing bodies

:

yes

Community Policing Forums

yes

:

Street forums

:

no

Religious organizations

:

yes

Youth organizations

:

no

Burial associations

:

yes

Business organizations

:

no

Taxi associations

: no

Cultural organizations

: yes

Women's organizations

: yes

Organizations for people living with disabilities

: yes

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter : 02

How many ward task meetings are held per month : 02

WARD :11

MUNICIPALITY:

NEWCASTLE

PERIOD:

2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location

: Osizweni in Newcastle Municipality

Total coverage of the ward

: Section A Osizweni

: Section B Osizweni

: Section F Osizweni

Total population

: 10444.

The neighboring wards (North, South, East, West)

: Ward 10, 17,30 and the ward 10 of
Dannhauser Municipality

Name of TLC (if any)

: N/A

Demography

Total Population of the ward

: 10,444

Males

: 4,916

Females

: 5,528

Number of HH

: 2,501

% Population with Disability

:

10%

Type of dwellings in the ward

: Bricks

house, RDP house, shack House,

: Community Hall, Library, shops, Schools,

: Post Office, Police Station, Petrol Station,

Municipal Extension Office & First National bank

The languages spoken :
 IsiZulu, English, Asian and Chinese
 The indication of literacy : English and
 IsiZulu

Education

Number of crèches : 10 X (Lolipop, Ntokozo, Thela's, Sqalokuhle, Senzokwethu, khayalabantwana, Pretty Angel and Grayce)

Number of primary schools : 1.
 (Iziko Primary School), Masihambisani S primary School

Number of secondary schools : 1.
 (Thembalentsha)

Number of FET Colleges :
 None

Number of University of Technologies : None

Number of Universities :
 None

Number of any other learning institutions : None

Health

Number of primary health care centers : Two

Number of community health centers : Clinic No 1 & 2

Number of hospitals : None

Number of traditional healers operating in the ward : 2 (Mncwabo uyahlehla & Section F)

Number of General Practitioners in the ward : 1.
 (Mkhwanazi Center)

Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab etc : 1. (Kwa Hilda ongcwele)

Number of pharmacies in the ward : 1.
 (Osizweni pharmacies)

At ward 11 we have two clinics, Clinic No1 and Clinic No2. It's difficulty to work with clinic No1 even in the war room they are not participating.

WARD 11 CLINICS STARTISTICS FOR LAST QUATER

DISEASE	CLINICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TB Treatment	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2	36	16	52
Antiretroviral	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2			406
DM	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2	479	723	1202
PSYCH	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2	337	289	626
STI	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2	171	200	371
HCT	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2	103	174	274
HPT	CINIC No 1	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse
	CLINIC No2	2295	3992	6287

Safety and Security

Number of police stations : 1.

Osizweni Police station

Number of satellite police stations : None

Number of community policing forums : 10 members of CPF
structure in the ward

If no police station in the ward :

N/A

Crime statistics for the past three months : CBD cases = 43

Number of informal safety and security structures : 1. Somalia's Informal safety and
security

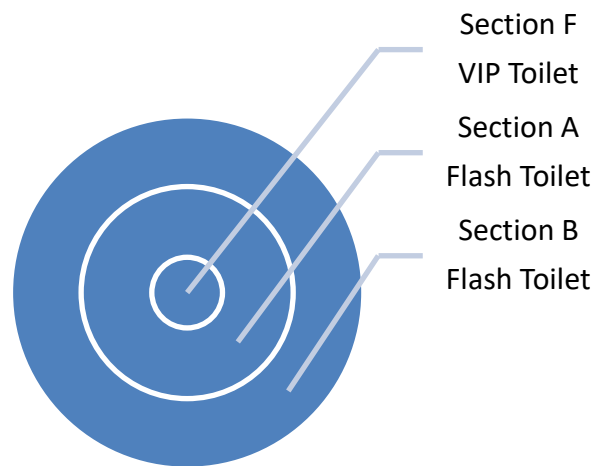
Infrastructure

What proportion of the ward has access to clean water : 100% - the ward has access of Tap
water

This is an ongoing project of installation of flushable toilet project at ward 11 section F



This is a complete converted toilet from VIP to Flushable toilet with water pipe



What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet)f

RED = Section F, the toilet project is on site

ORENGE & GREEN = Section A&B 100% using flushable toilet

What proportion of the ward has access to electricity : 100% - the ward has access to electricity

Name the models (types) of transport used in the ward : Bus, Taxi and Mini Taxi (Cockroach)

Name the type and number of recreational facilities : Queen Tavern and Polar tavern

How many sport facilities : Soccer Stadium, Play Park,

How many community halls are in the ward : 1. Osizweni Community Hall

How many churches are in the ward : 5. St. John

: Anglican church

: Shaka Church

: KwaShembe

Number of formal shops in the ward : Boxer Supermarket : PEP Store:

Mohamed and Black Sports

Number of informal shops in the ward : valley café, Buthelezi shop, mashewula, Mona

Shop, Queen

Number of banks in the ward : 2.First National Bank and Post Bank

plus ATM's

(ABSA, Ned bank and Standard Bank

Number of informal-loan services in the ward : Mamakhanyile, Dladla Big boy

Mamnguni,

&

Madonsela

How many community caregivers are in the ward : 4 DSD CCG's, 2Health CCG's and 0 Red cross CCG's TOTAL 6

How many youth ambassadors are in the ward : Two

How many extension officers are in the ward : One

How many sport volunteers are in the ward : One

How many sport and recreational facilities are established : One
 Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward : Ward
 Committee, VCCPS and CDW
 How many SASSA service points are there in the ward :
 One

Social Welfare

How many orphans are in the ward
 : We have 242 Orphans in the ward,
 How many child-headed households are in the ward : 02
 How many people are registered to receive Social Grants : SASA
 refused with Information

Availability of gardens

How many households have gardens which are cultivated : 10
 Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden : Yes
 How many communal gardens are established in the ward : One
 How many school gardens are in the ward
 : Two @ Iziko Primary School &
 Masihambisane
 How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens in their facility :
 Both clinics Have gardens and one
 NGO KwaHilda
 Community Organizations
 Does the ward have the FF
 Sporting organizations

: Yes

School governing bodies

: Yes- (Iziko,Thembalastha &

Masihambisan)

Community Policing Forums

: Yes -we have CPF in the ward

Street forums

: None

Religious organizations

: Yes- (Iketango)

Youth organizations

: yes Ward 11 youth structure

Burial associations

: Yes- (Zamokuhle and KFS), umdoko

Street burial associations

Business organizations

: Yes -CBD Street venders and

(Somalian)

Taxi associations

: Yes -Bambanani and local taxi

Cultural organizations

: Mama Zulu cultural Dance

Women's organizations

: Ward 11 women's forum, Stock fells

Organizations for people living with disabilities

:

Disability Forum

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter

: Three

How many ward task meetings are held per month

: six



WARD : 12

MUNICIPALITY: Newcastle

PERIOD: 2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location

: Jakkalaspan, Johnstone and Lesley Farm

Total population

: 9420

The neighboring wards (*North, South, East, West*)

: 13, 30, 6, 18

Name of TLC (*if any*)

: Khathide

Ward Map (*to be inserted*)

:

Demography

Total Population of the ward

: 9420

Males : 4355

Females : 5065

Type of dwellings in the ward : Brick houses, RDP, Shacks

The languages spoken : IsiZulu, SeSotho

The indication of literacy : No schooling= 624, 0-Grade 2= 1159,
Grade 3-N3= 6173, N4-PhD= 220

Education

Number of crèches : 7

Number of primary schools : 2

Number of secondary schools : 0

Number of FET Colleges : 0

Number of University of Technologies : 0

Number of Universities : 0

Number of any other learning institutions : 0

Health

Number of primary health care centers : 0

Number of community health centres : 0

Number of hospitals : 0

Number of traditional healers operating in the ward : 17

Number of General Practitioners in the ward : 0

Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab etc : 0

Number of pharmacies in the ward : 0

Safety and Security

Number of police stations : 0

Number of satellite police stations : 0

Number of community policing forums : 2

If no police station in the ward

:

Crime statistics for the past three months

:

Number of informal safety and security structures

: 0

Infrastructure

What proportion of the ward has access to clean water

: 1831

What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet)

: 1653

What proportion of the ward has access to electricity

: 1612

Name the models (types) of transport used in the ward

: Taxis

Name the type and number of recreational facilities

: 0

How many sport facilities

: 0

How many community halls are in the ward

: 0

How many churches are in the ward

: 9

Number of formal shops in the ward

: 0

Number of informal shops in the ward

: plus or minus 15

Number of banks in the ward

: 0

Number of informal-loan services in the ward

: 0

How many community caregivers are in the ward

: 12

How many youth ambassadors are in the ward

: 0

How many extension officers are in the ward

: 1

How many sport volunteers are in the ward

: 5

How many sport and recreational facilities are established

: 0

Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward

: 11

How many SASSA service points are there in the ward

: One

Social Welfare

How many orphans are in the ward

:

How many child-headed households are in the ward

:

How many people are registered to receive Social Grants

:

Availability of gardens

How many households have gardens which are cultivated

: Plus or minus 350

Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden

: Yes

How many communal gardens are established in the ward

:

How many school gardens are in the ward

: No

How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens in their facility

: No clinic

Community Organizations

Does the ward have

:

Sporting organizations

: Yes

School governing bodies : Yes

Community Policing Forums : Yes

Street forums : No

Religious organizations : Yes

Youth organizations : No

Burial associations : Yes

Business organizations : No

Taxi associations : No

Cultural organizations : Yes

Women's organizations : Yes

Organizations for people living with disabilities : Yes

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter : 2

How many ward task meetings are held per month : 2

WARD : 15

MUNICIPALITY: NEWCASTLE

PERIOD: August 2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location : Newcastle West

Total coverage of the ward :

Sgodiphola, Mpola, Mzamo, Magadlela area.

Mahalibhomeni

Total population : 11236

The neighboring wards (North, South, East, West) : Ward 16, Ward 18

Name of TLC (if any) : Mrs. Hadebe

Ward Map (to be inserted)

Demography

Total Population of the ward

: 11236

Males

: 168

Females

: 1156

Type of dwellings in the ward

: Informal settlements, Shacks,

Rondavels

The languages spoken

: IsiZulu

The indication of literacy

: Undergraduate, drop-outs and

Non-literal

Education

Number of crèches

: 07

Number of primary schools

: 02

Number of secondary schools

: 01

Number of any other learning institutions

:

None

Health

Number of hospitals

: None

Number of traditional healers operating in the ward

: 50

Number of General Practitioners in the ward

: None

Number of people receiving TB treatment

: 95

Number of people receiving Antiretroviral

: 150

Safety and Security

Number of police stations

: None

Number of satellite police stations

: None

Infrastructure

How many sport facilities

: 01

How many community halls are in the ward

: None

How many churches are in the ward

: 09

Number of formal shops in the ward

: Six

Number of informal shops in the ward

:

Ten

Number of banks in the ward
: None
Number of informal-loan services in the ward : 35
How many community caregivers are in the ward : 04

How many sport and recreational facilities are established : 01
Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward : 1

Availability of gardens
How many school gardens are in the ward : 05

Community Organizations
School governing bodies
: 56
Community Policing Forums
: 02

Street forums
: None

Burial associations
: 07

Cultural organizations
: 04

Women's organizations
: 01

Organizations for people living with disabilities : 01

Ward Meetings
Ward Committee meetings
: 02 per month
War room meetings
: 03 per month

WARD : 25

MUNICIPALITY: NEWCASTLE

PERIOD: 2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location : Newcastle
West

Total coverage of the ward :

Covers Arbor Park, Central town,
Farleigh, Lennoxton & Siyahlala informal Settlement

Total population
: 13 469

The neighboring wards (North, South, East, West) : NE ward 3, NW ward5 & SW ward 20

Name of TLC (if any)

:

Ward Map (to be inserted)

Demography

Total Population of the ward : 13

469

Males

: 6775

Females

: 6694

Type of dwellings in the ward

:

Formal houses and informal houses (shacks)

The languages spoken

: IsiZulu, SeSotho English and Afrikaans

The indication of literacy

:

54.85%- 68.85%

Education

Number of crèches

: 11

Peter Pan –Farleigh

Empumelelweni –Siyahlalala

Kleinspoortjie- Central

Kiepersol Todlers- Arbor Park

Kids Space- Central

Kids’ Corner-central

Recreation -Arbor park

Happy Children -central

Zahras Creche-Siyahlalala

Little Feet-Linnoxton(Centre Str.)

Little Angel-Alyiff Str.(0738282584)

Number of primary schools

: 05

Busy Bee Primary

Newcastle Primary

Chelmsford Primary

Arbor Park Primary

Sathya Sai Primary

Number of secondary schools

:3

Newcastle Senior

Tugela School

Shekina Christian Academy- Combined (G1-G12)

Number of FET Colleges

: Amajuba FET Collage offices

Number of University of Technologies

: none

Number of Universities

: none

Number of any other learning institutio

: 4

Dameline Newcastle Sutherland Str.

Dynamic Learning-Sutherland Str.

Ethekwini School of Welting- Kirkland Str.

IETS- Harding Str.

Health

Number of primary health care centers : 1 Newcastle

Gate way Clinic

Number of community health centers : None

Number of hospitals

: 2

Newcastle Regional Hospital

Medi clinic (Private)

Number of traditional healers operating in the ward : 9

1 Allen Str.(Buthelezi & Mazibuko) both Males

Arbor Park (1 Female)

Siyahlalala (Mdluli, Mrojan, Majola, Masidengi
Jiyane, Maduna & Ndimande)

Number of General Practitioners in the ward : 05

Dr. M .Tsotetsi - Harding street

2. Dr Mahlangu -Vorterkker Street

3. Dr Mbhele -Sutherland Street

Dr Raeesa Moolla-Earl Street

-Medical Centre-Hospital road

Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab etc. : none

Number of pharmacies in the ward : none

Number of people receiving TB treatment :8

They are from Siyahlalala

Number of people receiving Antiretroviral :20

Male -6

Females 10

Safety and Security

Number of police stations

: 01

-Newcastle police station - Allen Street

Number of satellite police stations

: 01

-Mobile police station (Newcastle Mall)

Number of community policing forums

: 03

If no police station in the ward

:n/a

Crime statistics for the past three months :

Number of informal safety and security structures :

Infrastructure

What proportion of the ward has access to clean water : 18%

What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet) : 33%

What proportion of the ward has access to electricity : 34%

Name the models (types) of transport used in the ward : Private cars and taxi
public

Transport

Name the type and number of recreational facilities : one recreation Hall

How many sport facilities

: 2

-Farleigh

-Arbor park

How many community halls are in the ward

: 1

-It is at Farleigh

How many churches are in the ward

:15

Fairleigh Church David Str

Siloam ministries Newcastle Fairleigh

Presbyterian Church- Harding street

Newcastle Assembles - Voortrekker Str.

Lutheran Church- Paterson Str.

Newcastle Gereformeede Centre- Voortrekker

Holly trinity Newcastle- Paterson

–Newcastle Methodist- Harding St.

Potters Touch- Montague Str.

Baptist Church- Privet str.-Arbor park

Nazarth Church- Siyahlalala

–NG Kerk –Oak Ave Arbor Park

Spoken word Fellow Ship-Ebony

NG Newcastle Suid- Boom Street

Twelve Apostle Church in Christ- Siyahlala

Number of formal shops in the ward

: 5

Mini market –Farleigh

Family supermarket- Arbor park

Supermarket- Good enough

Central Town

Newcastle Mall complex

Number of informal shops in the ward

: 7

Tuck-shop –Sutherland Str.

Tuck-shop-Crawford Str.

Farleigh – Kenneth Str.

Tuck-shop- Boundary Str.

Tuck-shop- elm Str.x2

Tuck Shop -Siyahlala

Number of banks in the ward

: 8

Nedbank

First National Bank

ABSA

Newcastle Mall x 5

Number of informal-loan services in the ward

: 5

They all form part of social society clubs

Arbor park x3

Central x1

Siyahlalala x1

How many community caregivers are in the ward :24

Department of health x 14

Social Development x 10

How many youth ambassadors are in the ward :None

How many extension officers are in the ward : none

How many sport volunteers are in the ward : none

How many sport and recreational facilities are established : 5

Recreation hall

Theme Park –Central

Sport grounds Farleigh

Sport grounds Arbor Park.

5.Theme Park in Ebony –Arbor Park

Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward : 7

Red Cross x 4

Newcastle new horizon x 3

How many SASSA service points are there in the ward : 1

Social Welfare

How many orphans are in the ward : 30

How many child-headed households are in the ward : this is complicated to identify

How many people are registered to receive Social Grants : not yet specified

Availability of gardens

How many households have gardens which are cultivated : 64

Farleigh =15

Arbor Park=5

Linnoxton=6

Central =4

Siyahlala= 29

Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden : Yes

How many communal gardens are established in the ward : None (we have a site)

How many school gardens are in the ward : 1

1 Arbor Park Primary

How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens in their facility : none

Community Organizations

Does the ward have?

Sporting organizations : none

School governing bodies : In Each school as per number of schools.

Community Policing Forums : 3

Farleigh(needs to be revived)

Central

Aborpark

Street forums

: in one VD

Were formed in one part of the ward Arbor Park, some

Streets were not represented

Religious organizations

: only Churches

Youth organizations

: none

Burial associations

: 1

Siphukukhanya

Business organizations

: None

Taxi associations

: none

Cultural organizations

: 1

3rd Newcastle Scout group-Bird Street

Women's organizations

: 3

Essence women's Centre- Sutherland

Newcastle Crisis Centre

Inner City women's forum

Organizations for people living with disabilities

: 2

Nil desparandum- Bird Street

Association for Physically challenge-Paterson Str

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter : 03

How many ward task meetings are held per month : 02

WARD: 31

MUNICIPALITY: Newcastle

PERIOD: August 2015

Introduction of the Ward

Location

:

Madadeni Section 7 Ward 31

Total population

: 5290

The neighboring wards (*North, South, East, West*)

: Ward 1, 3

and 4

Name of TLC (*if any*)

: none

Ward Map (*to be inserted*)

:

Demography

Total Population of the ward

: +/- 5997

Males

: +/- 2360

Females

: +/- 3740

Type of dwellings in the ward

: shanty houses, huts, and

mud houses

The languages spoken

: IsiZulu, English and Afrikaans

The indication of literacy

: +/- 15%

Education

Number of crèches

: 07

Number of primary schools

: 01

Number of secondary schools

: 0

Number of FET Colleges

: 0

Number of University of Technologies

: 0

Number of Universities

: 0

Number of any other learning institutions

: 1

Health

Number of primary health care centers

: 0

Number of community health centres

: 0

Number of hospitals

: 0

Number of traditional healers operating in the ward

: 08

Number of General Practitioners in the ward

: 0

Number of step down facilities such as Hospice, Rehab e

: 0

Number of pharmacies in the ward

: 0

Number of people receiving TB treatment

: +/- 500

Number of people receiving Antiretroviral

: +/- 350

Safety and Security

Number of police stations

: 0

Number of satellite police stations

: 0

Number of community policing forums

: 0

If no police station in the ward

: 0

Crime statistics for the past three months
available

: not

Number of informal safety and security structures

: 0

Infrastructure

What proportion of the ward has access to clean water.

: 85%

What proportion of the ward has access to sanitation (toilet)

: 60%

What proportion of the ward has access to electricity	: 90%
Name the models (types) of transport used in the ward	: Buses and local taxis
Name the type and number of recreational facilities.	: 0
How many sport facilities	: 05
How many community halls are in the ward	: 0
How many churches are in the ward	: 07
Number of formal shops in the ward	: 05
Number of informal shops in the ward	: +/- 40
Number of banks in the ward	: 0
Number of informal-loan services in the ward	: 0
How many community caregivers are in the ward	: 05
How many youth ambassadors are in the ward	: 0
How many extension officers are in the ward	: 03
How many sport volunteers are in the ward	: 0
How many sport and recreational facilities are established	: 02
Specify how many other fieldworkers are in the ward	: 15
How many SASSA service points are there in the ward	: 0
 Social Welfare	
How many orphans are in the ward	: +/- 252
How many Youth-headed households are in the ward	: +/- 210
How many people are registered to receive Social Grants	: +/- 900
 Availability of gardens	
How many households have gardens which are cultivated	: +/- 90
Is the community aware of the one-home, one garden	: Yes
How many communal gardens are established in the ward	: 0
How many school gardens are in the ward	: 0
How many clinics/ NGOs have gardens iOrganization	: 0
 Does the ward have:	
Sporting organizations	: Yes
School governing bodies	: Yes
Community Policing Forums	: Yes
Street forums	: No

Religious organizations

: Yes

Youth organizations

: Yes

Burial associations

: Yes

Business organizations

: No

Taxi associations

: No

Cultural organizations

: No

Women's organizations

: Yes

Organizations for people living with disabilities

: Yes

Ward Meetings

How many community meetings are held per quarter

: 03

How many ward task meetings are held per month
per month.

: 2

Ward Committee Establishment

All 31 ward committees were established in line with the Provincial guidelines on Ward Committee Elections and Operations.

The establishment process included the following elements:

- Adoption of the ward committee establishment and operations policy
- Identification of stakeholders through a stakeholder register
- Election of ward committees
- Launch and swearing in of newly elected committees

Municipalities are continuously encouraged to conduct by elections as and when a vacancy is identified.

Functionality Status

Ward committee functionality assessments are conducted on quarterly basis to assess the functionality status of ward committees in a Municipality. According to the ward committee functionality assessment report for the 2nd quarter period April to June 2016, out of 31 ward committees, 2 wards were declared functional and 29 were declared non-functional.

The following table reflects the functionality status of ward committees in details:

Name LM	Total number of wards	Number functional	Number Non-functional	Comments
Newcastle	31	5&14	29	Lack of evidence to support functionality

Out of Pocket Expense Implementation

The National Framework determining payment of out of pocket expenses for ward committee members, 2009 stipulates that in order to improve the functionality of ward committees provinces must develop provincial specific frameworks within which local councils should develop policies for the payment of out of pocket expenses for ward committee members.

During the period of assessment the municipality under was receiving a grant allocation through the equitable share, to support ward committees functions. The Municipality has developed a policy for the payment of out pocket expenses and all ward committees are reimbursed for the out pocket expenses at a rate of R 1000 which is paid to each ward committee member per month.

Community Feedback Meeting

In terms of the legislative requirements, ward councilors have a responsibility to report to their communities on issues of service delivery. The policy on ward committee establishment and operations stipulates that a minimum of one community feedback meeting must take place in a ward within a period of three months. The following table provides the total number of community feedback meetings convened by ward councilors during the period April to June 2016 in the municipality.

Total Number of wards	Number of community report back meetings convened by ward councillors	Comments
31	2	Lack of evidence on community feedback meetings

Traditional leadership Representation and Participation

Section 8(4) of the policy on ward committee establishment and operations stipulates that during the composition of ward committees diversity of interests must be pursued by ensuring the inclusion of interest groups as identified in the municipal stakeholders register and adopted by council. In areas under the jurisdiction of Traditional Leadership it is recommended that a traditional institutions seat must be included in the ward committee.

The table below reflects the status of traditional leadership participation in ward committees of Newcastle Municipality

Newcastle	There is confirmed participation by traditional council in the following ward committees: ward 14
-----------	---

Exit Strategy for Ward Committee.

The term of office for ward committees is five years as contemplated in S24 of the Municipal Systems Act 2000 as amended. Municipalities were expected to develop an exit strategy for serving members in preparation for the local government elections. Guidelines will be distributed to municipalities for customization and implementation before April 2016. The election plan was presented during Provincial Steering Committee Meeting held on the 20th July 2015.

CDW PROGRAMME

Newcastle Municipality has 8 CDWs in eight wards. CDWS support all programmes that are implemented in the ward including One Home One Garden programme, PhilaMntwana, HIV/AIDS, Luncheon Clubs and ECDs. The new placements were the results of new 2016 Demarcations

Ward	Surname	Names	Contact Details	Email Address
8	Jele	Nomasonto J	0782443199	nomasonto.jele@kzncogta.gov.za
9	Hlengwa	Ayanda P	0782439136	ayanda.hlengwa@kzncogta.gov.za
11	Khumalo	Bongani Selby	0837782328	bongani.khumalo@kzncogta.gov.za
12	Zwane	Sizakele Prudence	0837769083	sizakele.zwane@kzncogta.gov.za
15	Mthembu (Sibiya)	Thokozile Lephina	0832030031	thokozile.mthembu@kzncogta.gov.za
25	Mkhulise	Nolwazi	0782442879	nolwazi.mkhulise@kzncogta.gov.za
31	Mabaso	Thulani P	0782471397	thulani.mabaso@kzncogta.gov.za
33	Ndaba	Xolisile Innocentia	0832011688	xolisile.ndaba@kzncogta.gov.za

PILLAR TWO: BASIC SERVICES

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to apprise on the status of infrastructure development in the Amajuba District Municipality. It must be noted that both the Newcastle and Amajuba municipalities are both *Water Services Authorities* with Amajuba servicing eMadlangeni and Dannhauser, with Newcastle being responsible for its own municipal area.

BACKLOGS AND SERVICE DELIVERY AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The table below accounts for backlogs that have been recorded by Statistic South Africa (StatsSA) as at 2011, when the survey was conducted.

TABLE 1: ACCESS TO MUNICIPAL SERVICE IN AMAJUBA DM

AMAJUBA DM WSA							
Table one Municipality	Number of HH's	Piped water(Tap) inside dwelling or yard or on community standpipes		HH's unserved	Pit latrine Los (PIT ,Flush or chemical		HH's unserved
AMAJUBA DM WSA		HH's served	% served		HH's served	% served	% unserved
Dannhauser LM	20438	16722	81.82%	3716	17484	86%	2954
Emadlangeni LM	6251	3669	58.69%	2582	4887	78%	1364

2.1 ACCESS TO WATER

Based on the 2011 Stats SA, the following emerged as a result of numerous projects that are underway within the Amajuba District Municipality.

2.2.1 Water Status Quo

While it appears that a large percentage of households have access to sources of water, it cannot be confirmed that these households have access "to a secure source of water for human consumption". Many people have to travel a distance to collect water from a public tap, based on the Basic level of service, the Strategic Framework for Water Services of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, September 2003, defines a basic water supply facility as "the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute (in case of communal water points) or 6000 litres of potable water supplied per formal connection per month (in case of yard or house connections)."

Despite the relatively high level of water provision, the figures hide wide disparities among the three local municipalities.

Up to 83 % of households with piped water supply either to dwelling or on site are residing in Newcastle Municipality,

Up to 81 % of households with piped water supply either to dwelling or on site is residing in Dannhauser Municipality, Unauthorized households connections are largely contributing to increased number of households with yard connections.

Up to 58 % of households with piped water supply either to dwelling or on site are residing in eMadlangeni Municipality,

While 41% of households in Emadlangeni Municipality are reliant on natural and other water supplies. Almost 19% of households in Dannhauser Municipality are reliant on natural and other water supplies.

Therefore, eMadlangeni been the most challenged municipality with a water backlog of 41%.

2.1.2 Sanitation Status Quo

According to the STATS SA (2011), about 54% of the households in Amajuba DM area have flush toilets that are connected to a sewerage system of some type, an improvement of 7% since 2007 stats. The 2011 figures also indicate only 3.0% of households in the ADM do not have any form of sanitation.

There are, however, wide variations within the district.

- 22% of households in the eMadlangeni municipality do not have access to any form of toilet ie: pit with no ventilation, other (home built or none)
- 14 % of households within the Dannhauser municipality are below the basic level of service (backlog).
- Out of the three municipal areas, the highest level of service is found in Newcastle Municipality, where over 73% of households have either flush or chemical toilets or pit latrines.
- While the statistics reflect that a substantial proportion of the households in the ADM have adequate sanitation, it has, however, been noted that analyses done within wards, are faced with unhygienic conditions due to pit latrines and are not ideal and many of them are full, thereby exacerbating the problems associated with poor sanitation.

According to Amajuba DM WSA, No buckets system currently exists within the Dannhauser and Emadlangeni Local municipalities

TABLE 2: ACCESS TO SERVICES IN AMAJUBA DM & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Project Name and Description	Project Duration Months	Project allocation	Status quo of the Project (Planning,Design n,Waiting for approval, Constr uction or Completed)	Names of wards/Villages Benefitting	Total backlog per ward/ village	DWA Information			Municipal Information		After Project Completion, will H/H benefit?
						Villages/w ards Identified in DWA Action List [Y/N]	Households to be reduced as per action list	Classificati on according to the DWA following classes/1	No. of H/H Benefitting After Project Completion per project design	Classificati on according to the DWA following classes/1	
MIG FUNDED PROJECTS 2013/14-2015/16											
Buffalo flats water supply_ ph 3	48	83 517 981	Construction	Dannhauser ward	2890	y	1227	1	1227	1	1227
Buffalo flats water supply_ ph 3 VO	24		Bus Plan stage	Dannhauser ward			1663	1	1663	1	1663
Buffalo flats Sanitation	48	141 559 111	Construction	Dannhauser ward 1-11	17235	y	17 235	1	17 235	1	17 235
Emadlangeni Sanitation	36	49 434 865	Construction	Emadlangeni ward 1-4	5194	y	5194	1	5 194	1	5 194
WSDP	8	1 989 000	Bus Plan stage	NDH and NUT	26689				26689		26689
TOTAL MIG FUNDED PROJECTS		R 276 500 957									
MWIG FUNDED PROJECTS 2013/14-2015/16											
Emadlangeni Rural Water Supply Phase 1 (Development of Water Sources)	12		Construction	Emadlangeni ward 1-4	5194	y		1	5194	1	5194
Emadlangeni Rural Water Supply Phase 2 (Network Reticulations)	32		planning	Emadlangeni ward 1-5	5194	n		2	5194	2	5194
Buffalo Flats Water Supply Scheme Phase 4 (Phase 1 to 3 infill)	32		planning	Dannhauser ward 1-11	1675	n		1	1675	1	1675
Buffalo Flats WCDM Phase 2	48		planning	Dannhauser ward 1-11		n					
TOTAL MWIG FUNDED PROJECTS		151 375 446.19									
PROPOSED MWIG RBIG FUNDED PROJECTS 2016/18											
Amajuba Regional water scheme -Feasibility	24	2 000 000.00	planning	Planning :NO Fundiig approved ,Compile b/p	26689	n		3 &4		3 &4	26689
Emad bulk pipiline :cathodic protection	6		planning	Planning :NO Fundiig approved		n		4		4	
TOTAL RBIG FUNDED PROJECTS		91 669 242.00									
ACIP FUNDED PROJECTS											
CMS				Dannhauser ward 2	1286	y		4		4	
WATER CONS WATER DEMAND				NUT	2218						
		0.00									
TOTAL ACIP FUNDED PROJECTS		1 120 000.00									
Refurbishment /Upgrade of WWTP		1 500 000.00	Planning		1286	y		4		4	
Refurbishment /Upgrade of WWTP		0.00									
UNFUNDED PROJECTS		1 500 000.00									
BULK WATER FEED DANNHAUSER			Awaiting Feasibility study outcomes		26689						
Refurbishment /Upgrade of WWTP NDH			Awaiting WSDP outcomes								
Refurbishment /Upgrade of WTP NUT			Awaiting WSDP outcomes								
Refurbishment /Upgrade of WWTP NDH			Awaiting WSDP outcomes	Dannhauser ward 2	1286	y		4		4	
Refurbishment /Upgrade of WWTP NUT				NUT	2218						

1. BACKLOGS AND SERVICE DELIVERY NEWCASTLE LOCAL DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The table below accounts for backlogs that have been recorded by Statistic South Africa (StatsSA) as at 2011, when the survey was conducted.

TABLE 3: ACCESS TO MUNICIPAL SERVICE IN NEWCASTLE LM

3.1 ACCESS TO WATER

Based on the 2011 Stats SA, the following emerged as a result of numerous projects that are underway within the Newcastle Local Municipality.

3.2.1 Water Status Quo

While it appears that a large percentage of households have access to sources of water, it cannot be confirmed that these households have access "to a secure source of water for human consumption". Many people have to travel a distance to collect water from a public tap, based on the Basic level of service, the Strategic Framework for Water Services of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, September 2003, defines a basic water supply facility as "the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute (in case of communal water points) or 6000 litres of potable water supplied per formal connection per month (in case of yard or house connections)."

Despite the relatively high level of water provision, the figures hide wide disparities among the three local municipalities.

Up to 96 % of households with piped water supply either to dwelling or on site are residing in Newcastle Municipality,

3.1.2 Sanitation Status Quo

According to the STATS SA (2011), about of the households in Newcastle LM area have flush toilets that are connected to a sewerage system of some type, an improvement of% since 2007 stats. The 2011 figures also indicate only% of households in the NLM do not have any form of sanitation.

There are, however, wide variations within the district.

-% of households in the Newcastle municipality do not have access to any form of toilet i.e.: pit with no ventilation, other (home built or none)
- While the statistics reflect that a substantial proportion of the households in the NLM have adequate sanitation, it has, however, been noted that analyses done within wards, are faced with unhygienic conditions due to pit latrines and are not ideal and many of them are full, thereby exacerbating the problems associated with poor sanitation.

2. CAPEX ALLOCATION

Amajuba DM and Newcastle LM has been allocated the following grants to address service delivery backlogs across its jurisdiction for the MTEF period, namely;

TABLE 4: AMAJUBA DM CAPEX ALLOCATION

AMAJUBA DM MTEF GRANT ALLOCATIONS				
GRANT	2014/15 FY	2015/16 FY	2016/17 FY	TOTAL ALLOCATION
RBIG	8 500 000	0	0	8 500 000
MIG	41 650 000	40 721 000	42 445 000	124 816 000
MWIG	12 040 000	19 825 000	15 133 000	46 998 000
TOTAL				179 814 000

TABLE 5: NEWCASTLE LM CAPEX ALLOCATION

NEWCASTLE LM MTEF GRANT ALLOCATIONS				
GRANT	2014/15 FY	2015/16 FY	2016/17 FY	TOTAL ALLOCATION
RBIG	8 000 000	0	0	8 000 000
MIG	106 611 942.10	115 266 000	122 104 000	124 816 000
MWIG		14 825 000		46 998 000
TOTAL				179 814 000

3.1. WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT**3.1.1 Water Quality Amajuba DM****TABLE 6: BLUE DROP**

Year	2013	2012	2011	2010
Score	Risk rating score	83.31%	84.43%	56.4%
Risk rating scores	37.49%	48.82%		

The department is impressed with the high level of microbiological water quality compliance in the registered systems. But there are also areas that need attention namely:

Challenges

- Compliance with regulation 17 for process controllers.
- Risk Management- Establishment of the water safety plans and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risks at the water services interface.

Interventions for the challenges

- There are plans in place to beef up the number of process controllers and there are on-going trainings to capacitate and train them to comply with regulation 17.
- Assistance in developing the water safety plans has been given by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

Wastewater Quality

TABLE 7: GREEN DROP

Year	2013	2011	2009
Score	60.36%	59.10%	47.00%
Year	2013	2012	
Risk rating scores	54.41%	58.83	

Overall the municipality is operating on average with points of strengths evident in the monitoring and submission of compliance results. Three out four treatment systems reside in low risk positions. Attention should be given to drafting and implementation of the wastewater risk abatement plan and compliance with regulation 17 at the level of process controllers, implementation of bylaws and carrying out of process audits.

Challenges

- Absence of O and M manuals.
- No. of process controllers.
- Absence of as built design drawings.
- Effluent quality compliance.
- No flow data

Interventions on the challenges

- There are plans to beef up the staff and meet the required numbers as per regulation 17.
- Inlets and outlets flow meters are at the procurement stage.
- Attention is given to effluent quality by enforcement of disinfection methods at the outlet points.

3.1.2 Water Quality Newcastle LM

TABLE 8: BLUE DROP

Year	2013	2012	2011	2010
Score	Risk rating score	96.50%	75.61%	74.80%
Risk rating scores				

The municipal compliance for microbiological water quality is relatively high and is registered systems. However there are challenges municipality encounters. the listed as follows:

Challenges

- Compliance with regulation 17 for process controllers.
- Risk Management- Establishment of the water safety plans and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risks at the water services interface.

Interventions for the challenges

- There are plans in place to beef up the number of process controllers and there are on-going trainings to capacitate and train them to comply with regulation 17.
- Assistance in developing the water safety plans has been given by the Department of Water and Sanitation.

- Risk assessment philosophy has been drafted and risk register have been adopted and is monitored on monthly basis

Wastewater Quality
TABLE 9: GREEN DROP

Year Score	2013	2011	2009
Year	2013	2012	
Risk rating scores			

Overall the municipality is operating on average with points of strengths evident in the monitoring and submission of compliance results. All 3 treatment systems reside in low risk positions. Attention should be given to drafting and implementation of the wastewater risk abatement plan and compliance with regulation 17 at the level of process controllers, implementation of bylaws and carrying out of process audits.

Challenges

- Absence of O and M manuals.
- Very few. of process controllers.
- Absence of as built design drawings.
- Effluent quality compliance.
- No flow data.

Interventions on the challenges

- There are plans to beef up the staff and meet the required numbers as per regulation 17.
- Inlets and outlets flow meters are at the procurement stage.
- Attention is given to effluent quality by enforcement of disinfection methods at the outlet points.
- Risk assessment philosophy has been drafted and risk register have been adopted and is monitored on monthly basis

3.2 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)

TABLE: 10 EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENT

MIG PERFORMANCE AS AT JULY 2015		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
MUNICIPALITY	%EXPENDITURE	%Commitment	ALLOCATIONS	%Commitment	ALLOCATIONS	%Commitment	ALLOCATIONS
Amajuba DM	99.93	100	40 721 000	100%	41 119 000	100	43 906 000
Newcastle LM	100	100	101 611 942.18	100%	112 554 000	100	117 742 000
Dannhauser LM	100	100	20 422 000	100%	21 074 000	100	21 767 000
Emadlangeni LM	100	100	9 050 000	100%	9 364 000	88.02	9 364 000

4.2.1 Amajuba DM

The Amajuba District Municipality has been allocated R125 746 million from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) over the MTEF period. The municipality is 100% committed with the following projects implemented in the

Amajuba area. The Table below reflects all the projects being implemented by the District. The District has spent 99.93% of its allocation as at end of July 2015.

TABLE:11 MIG FUNDED PROJECTS

Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
DC25 PMU	PMU		0.00
2007MIGFDC25153355	Buffalo Flats Water Supply Scheme Phase 2	Construction	34 800 553.00
2008MIGFDC25157145	Buffalo Flats Water Supply Scheme Phase 3a MIS 230852	Registration	142 187 352.00
2011MIGFDC25205246	Buffalo Flats Sanitation Project (AFA) MIS 215970	Construction	141 559 111.00
2012MIGFDC25211225	Emadlangeni Sanitation project	Construction	49 434 865.00
2014MIGFDC25224588	Amajuba Disaster Management Centre Phase 1	Registered	13 664 236.68
	Total		381 646 117.68

4.2.2 Newcastle LM

The Newcastle Local Municipality has been allocated R 331 907 942.2 from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) over the MTEF period. The municipality is 100% committed with the following projects implemented in the Newcastle area. The Table below reflects all the projects being implemented by the District. The District has spent 100% of its allocation as at end of July 2015.

TABLE: 12 MIG FUNDED PROJECTS

Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
KZ252 PMU	PMU		0.00
2005MIGFK2520017	Osizweni E & F Waterborne Sewage (AFA) MIS 206908 (AFA) MIS 224706	Construction	36 819 277.00
2007MIGFK252149556	Viljoenpark Bulk Services	Construction	81 340 000.00
2008MIGFK252153184	Staffordhill Waterborne Sewage Phase 3	Construction	52 210 570.00

Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
2008MIGFK2521 64990	Mndozo Urban Roads and Stormwater	Constructio n	57 868 065.00
2009MIGFK2521 66246	Madadeni-Johnstown Link Road (AFA) MIS 205719	Constructio n	27 363 307.30
2010MIGFK2521 91034	Madadeni Roads and Stormwater Rehabilitation Phase 2	Constructio n	68 671 326.00
2010MIGFK2521 94628	Closure of Newcastle Landfill	Registered	57 872 583.00
2011MIGFK2521 97662	Provision of Basic San Serv to Johnstown, Blaauwbosch and Craven	Constructio n	86 056 272.00
2011MIGFK2521 99363	Water Conservation and Demand Management Programme	Constructio n	24 618 550.00
2011MIGFK2521 92327	Upgrade of Madadeni Wastewater Treatment Works	Constructio n	64 513 842.00
2011MIGFK2522 04193	Osizweni Urban Access Raods Phase 3	Constructio n	62 056 000.00
2011MIGFK2522 04251	Provision of Basic Sanitation services to Normandien, Ingogo and Charlestown	Design & Tender	29 874 293.00
2012MIGFK2522 12863	KwaMathukuza Road and Stormwater plus Sidewalks	Constructio n	26 825 587.90
2013MIGFK2522 15614	Construction of Sidewalks in Madadeni and Osizweni	Registered	41 422 800.00
2014MIGFK2522 22718	Emergency Upgrade of Ngagane Water Purification Plant and Associated Infrastructure	Constructio n	63 286 000.00
2014MIGFK2522 12918	Widening and Rehabilitation of Asiphephe Drive	Constructio n	63 152 689.00
2014MIGFK2522 22067	Rehabilitation and Widening of Nelson Mandela Road (Madadeni)	Design & Tender	38 874 000.00
2014MIGFK2522 26030	Blaauwbosch Bulk Water Project	Registered	69 448 946.00
2014MIGFK2522 23384	Siyahlala IA Bulk Sewer	Constructio n	38 599 721.74
2014MIGFK2522 15455	H39 Housing Project Bulk Infrastructure	Design & Tender	21 673 031.02
2015MIGFK2522 22715	Osizweni Urban Access Road Phase 4	Registered	130 000 000.00
2015MIGFK2522 24671	Madadeni Urban Access Roads and Stormwater Phase 3	Registered	130 000 000.00
2015MIGFK2522 31709	Construction of Charlestown Community Hall	Registered	9 690 000.00

Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
2015MIGFK2522 29048	Pipe Replacement and Upgrade Project	Registered	33 432 096.00
	Total		R 1 315 668 956.96

4.2.3 Dannhauser LM

The Dannhauser Local Municipality has been allocated R 247 263 000.00 from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) over the MTEF period. The municipality is 100% committed with the following projects implemented in the Dannhauser area. The Table below reflects all the projects being implemented by the District. The District has spent 100% of its allocation as at end of July 2015.

TABLE: 13 MIG FUNDED PROJECTS

Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
KZ254 PMU	PMU		0.00
2009MIGFK254183766	Rural Roads Phase 3	Construction	25 000 000.00
2008MIGFK254165213	Dannhauser Bus Ranking System	Construction	2 360 291.72
2010MIGFK254192104	Ward 9 Community Hall	Construction	3 300 000.00
2010MIGFK254195122	Community Sports Centre (AFA) MIS 223758	Construction	15 699 703.96
2012MIGFK254208162	Community Hall Ward 6	Registered	5 000 000.00
2012MIGFK254208146	Rural Roads Phase 4	Registered	40 000 000.00
2013MIGFK254214301	Rehabilitation of Dannhauser Internal Roads	Registered	20 800 000.00
2013MIGFK254216145	Construction of Dannhauser Testing Ground	Registered	12 603 896.00
2014MIGFK254222396	Construction of Dannhauser Taxi Rank	Registered	14 611 704.31
	Total		R 139 375 595.99

4.2.3 Emdlangeni LM

The Dannhauser Local Municipality has been allocated R 247 263 000.00 from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) over the MTEF period. The municipality is 100% committed with the following projects implemented in the Emdlangeni area. The Table below reflects all the projects being implemented by the District. The District has spent 100% of its allocation as at end of July 2015.

TABLE: 13 MIG FUNDED PROJECTS

Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
KZ253 PMU	PMU		0.00
2009MIGFK253180 463	BLUE MOUNTAIN CRECHE	Registered	550 100.00
2009MIGFK253180 536	VAALBANK CRECHE	Registered	725 000.00
2009MIGFK253180 560	NDLAMLENZE CRECHE - WARD 1	Registered	550 100.00
2009MIGFK253180 585	KWA-MABASO CRECHE - WARD 1	Registered	550 100.00
2009MIGFK253180 597	KWA-NZIMA CRECHE - WARD 1	Registered	550 100.00
2009MIGFK253180 766	PENSION POINT MARKET STALLS - UTRECHT	Construction	1 070 000.00
2009MIGFK253180 773	BALGRAY 1 & 2: ACCESS ROAD REHABILITATION (GRAVEL)	Registered	1 500 000.00
2009MIGFK253180 796	WIT MFOLOSI : ROADS REHABILITATION (GRAVEL)	Registered	4 275 000.00

2009MIGFK253180797	BERROUW : ROADS REHABILITATION (GRAVEL)	Registered	11 850 000.00
2009MIGFK253181693	EHLANZENI VALLEY ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD REHABILITATION- WARD 1	Registered	4 500 000.00
2009MIGFK253181753	LENZ LINK GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Registered	3 375 000.00
2009MIGFK253181784	KHAYALETSHU / NORTH HILL GRAVEL ROAD -	Construction	6 225 000.00
2009MIGFK253181918	VAALBANK 1 & 2 GRAVEL ROADS - REHABILITATION	Registered	18 975 000.00
Provincial Reference Number	Project Title (<i>as per MIG 1 form</i>)	Project Status	Approved MIG Funding [=NOR + AFAs]
2009MIGFK253181945	GROENVLEI GRAVEL ROADS - REHABILITATION	Registered	4 125 000.00
2009MIGFK253181995	RONDAVEL ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD- REHABILITATION	Construction	2 250 000.00
2009MIGFK253182047	FENCING UTRECHT(Emadlangeni)MUNICIPAL SERVICES	Construction	4 421 250.00
2009MIGFK253185474	MLWANE GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Construction	3 375 000.00
2009MIGFK253185541	MNUGUNDENI LINK ACCESS ROAD- REHABILITATION	Construction	3 375 000.00
2009MIGFK253185567	SITHOLE LINK GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Registered	4 800 000.00
2009MIGFK253185571	KWA-THUTHUKA GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Registered	3 375 000.00
2009MIGFK253185658	ISIHLAHLA ROAD EXTENSION - REHABILITATION	Registered	450 000.00
2009MIGFK253185666	ESITELENGA GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Registered	4 800 000.00
2009MIGFK253185670	Kwa-Malambana (Nhlanzadolo) Gravel Road Rehabilitation	Construction	3 375 000.00
2010MIGFK253185674	HOOGENOEG GRAVEL ROAD (WARD 3)- REHABILITATION	Construction	4 026 000.00
2010MIGFK253185634	SLAGVELD GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Registered	825 000.00
2010MIGFK253185641	ENZIMANE GRAVEL ROAD (WARD 1) - REHABILITATION	Registered	900 000.00
2010MIGFK253185642	KWA-MAKHOMBA GRAVEL ROAD (WARD 1)- REHABILITATION	Construction	1 875 000.00
2010MIGFK253185665	EZINGODWENI GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION	Registered	3 900 000.00
2010MIGFK253185661	KWA-NTABA & EKHASHINI GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD (WARD 1)- REHABILITATION	Registered	4 984 400.00
2010MIGFK253193595	EZIHLABATHINI (KWA-NZIMA) GRAVEL ROAD - REHABILITATION (WARD 1)	Construction	3 336 997.50
2010MIGFK253195910	Enchuba - Pedestrian Bridge Ward 2 (Bloem / Kloppe) (AFA) MIS 219866	Construction	1 994 974.03
2011MIGFK253200	Inkululeko Yomphakathi Rural Area Roads	Construction	3 769 940.00

213		n	
	Total	R 114 653 961.53	

3. ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Community queries have been referred back to the municipality's technical director office, where it was agreed that the issues raised would be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and individuals would be informed accordingly by their respective councilors.

First priority has been given to those areas which have sufficient bulk capacity in their proximity. Where the bulk capacity is inadequate at present, the provision of additional bulk capacity has been prioritized, before the individual household connections will be address.

5.1 IDENTIFIED ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

5.1.1. Eskom Electrification projects

TABLE 14: ESKOM ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS FOR AMAJUBA AND IT'S LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2015/2016

Project Name	Funding	Municipality Code & Name	District Council	Project Type	DoE TOTAL Planned CAPEX	DoE TOTAL Planned CAPEX as per National Treasury Allocation (Including VAT)	TOTAL Planned Connections	Cost per Connection
NWC Bulk Infills	DoE	KZN254_Dannhauser	DC25 Amajuba	Infills	R 28 705 931	R 32 724 760,79	8 207	R3 987,42

5.1.2 DOE Electrification Projects

TABLE 15: SCHEDULE 6 ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS 2015

District	Code	Municipal name	Project name	Project type	Allocation	Recommended cost/ connection	Number of connections
AMAJUBA	KZN 252	Newcastle	Siyahlala la - settlement	HH	R8, 000, 000.00		
			Ingogo -Nokwelo	HH			
			Madadeni H39	HH			
	KZ 253	Emadlangeni	Utrecht central	HH	R13, 000, 000.		

District	Code	Municipal name	Project name	Project type	Allocation	Recommended cost/ connection	Number of connections
					00		
			Blue mountain	HH			
			Slageveld	HH			
			Ophokweni	HH			
			Ndlazadolo	HH			
			Kwa-Lembe	HH			
	KZ 254	Dannhauser	Willies electrification	HH	R5, 000, 000.00		
			Skobaren	HH			
			Gardens	HH			
			Hattingspruit	HH			
			Emafusini	HH			
			Kwa Ngasana	HH			
			Perth	HH			
			Milford	HH			
			Dorset	HH			
			Nyanyadu	HH			
			Ladybank	HH			

5.1.3. Newcastle Electrification projects

4. MASSIFICATION GRAN

There are only two municipalities that are currently recipient of Massification grant, namely Dannhauser LM and Newcastle Local municipality. In both municipalities only one project is funded by the massification Grant.

The projects are Electrification In-fill (R 8 000 000.00) 2014/2015 and Water conservation & Demand Management (R 2 000 000.00) 2012/2013 in Dannhauser LM & Newcastle LM respectively.

Provinci al Referenc e Number	Project Name	Impleme nting Agent	Regist ration Year	Project Status	Project Category	MASSIFICA -TION Funds	Total Expendi- ture	MASSIFI CATION value BALANC E left to spend on project	Expendit ure as a PERCEN TAGE (%) of Total Allocatio n
2012MA SKZ2520 02	Newcast le : Water conserva tion and demand manage ment	Newcast le Municip ality	2012	In- Progres s	Water	R 2 000 000,00	R 1 655 100	R 344 890	82.75%
2014MA SKZ2540 01	Infills	Dannhau ser Municip ality	2014	Register ed	Electricity	R 8 000 000,00	R 1 045 928,50	R 6 954 071,50	13,07%

The In-fill electrification project in Dannhauser LM will benefit 203 houses holds in wards NO: 3, 4, 5, 7,8 and 10.

The massification grant dedicated to the water Conservation & Demand management in Newcastle LM shall be used to purchase Flow meters in order to held them monitor and bill their respective clients accurately.

























DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Amajuba District Disaster Management Centre was established and is headed by Mr. Otty Tshabalala together with 5 permanent staff members and 4 Control Room Operators seconded to technical services whilst the Centre is under construction. The stand-alone district disaster management centre is currently under construction. The anticipated completion date was January 2016, now the anticipated extension period is August 2017 and currently the centre is 90% complete. The district disaster management advisory forum (DDMAF) has been established, meets quarterly and is well supported by all stakeholders. The DDMAF is supported by the Technical Task Teams which address specific issues such as Fire and Climate Change.

All Local Municipalities (Newcastle, Emadlangeni and Dannhauser) have established disaster management units. Newcastle and Emadlangeni have also established advisory forums. All the Local Municipalities have developed draft disaster management plans and are due for adoption by Council. Newcastle has registered an item with the Council to adopt the District disaster Management Framework and plan, whilst Emadlangeni and Dannhauser have disaster management frameworks.

Municipal fire services are lacking (or limited) in Dannhauser and Emadlangeni while Newcastle has a functional fire services.

SUMMARISED STATUS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Disaster Management Unit Established	Fully Functional	Forums Established	Disaster Management Plans	Disaster Management Framework	Status of Municipal Fire Services	Number of Staff
Amajuba							D-11 F- 0
Newcastle							D-0 F- 55
Emadlangeni							D-1 F- 6
Dannhauser							D-2 F- 6

- Section 52 / 53 of the DMC Act – Have you conducted comprehensive disaster risk assessment in your area of jurisdiction? have you prepared a disaster management plan for your municipality? Do you have disaster risk reduction measures in place, in line with the identified risks? Is the plan incorporated into the IDP and budgeted for? Yes

MUNICIPAL PLANNING

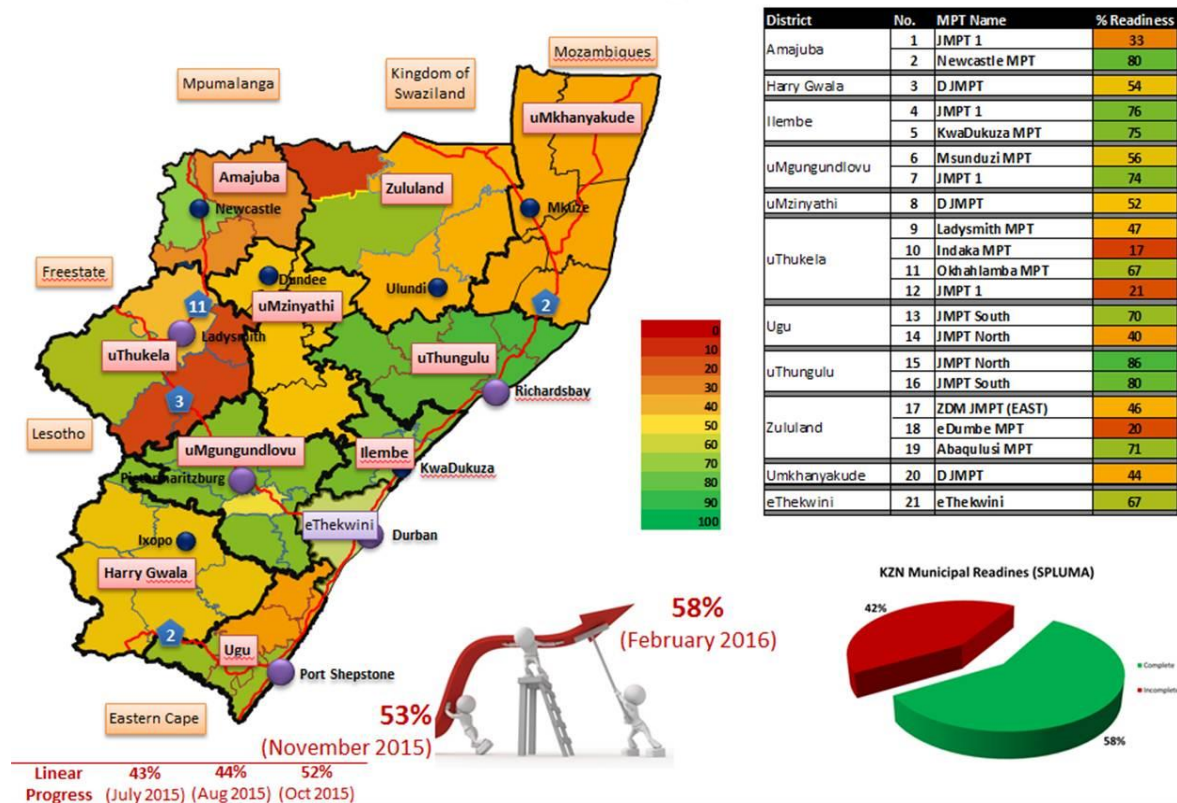
IDP CO-ORDINATION

- 2016/17 IDP credibility score: 69.60%
- Credibility to be updated when the MEC report is finalized in September 2017.
- Status of District Growth & Development Plan:
 - Amajuba DGDP has been developed and adopted.
 - The implementation processes and structures are set in place.
- IDP Co-ordination and / municipal strategic planning challenges:
 - Should take more of a leading role in the Family to transfer technical skills to Family of Municipalities.
 - Lack of provincial IGR support to deal with Trans-boundary alignment of IDP with DrPixleyKaiseme Municipality.
 - Alignment of IDP and DGDP will be verified again during 2017/18 MEC panel.

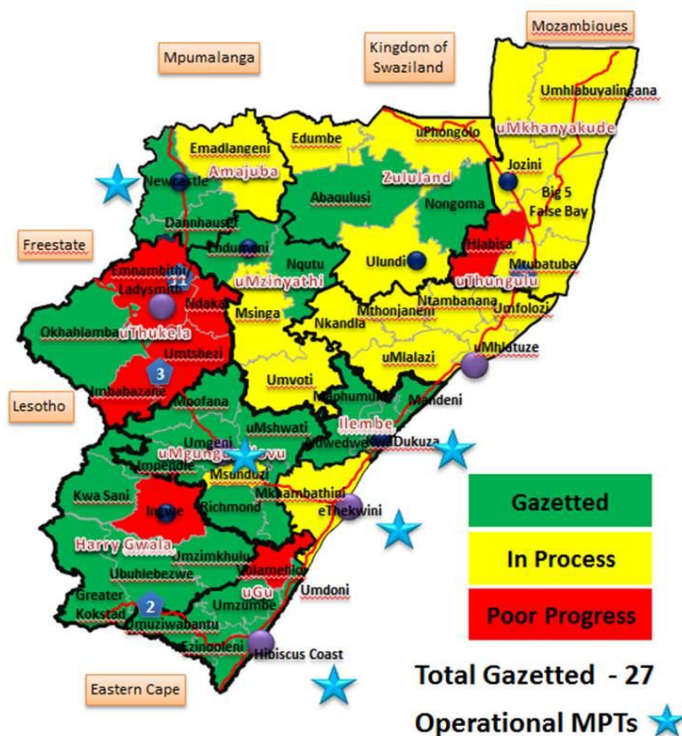
SPATIAL PLANNING

SPLUMA IMPLEMENTATION

KZN Progress



By-Laws



DMs	LMs
Amajuba	Dannhauser Newcastle
Harry Gwala	Greater Kokstad KwaSani Ubuhlebezwe uMzimkhulu
iLembe	KwaDukuza Mandeni Maphumulo Ndwedwe
Ugu	Ezingoloni Hibiscus Coast Umdoni Umziwabantu Umzumbe
uMgungundlovu	Impendle Mkhambathini Mpofana Richmond uMngeni uMshwati
uMzinyathi	Endumeni Nquthu
uThukela	Okhahlamba
Zululand	AbaQulusi Nongoma

SPATIAL PLANNING

- Spatial Planning Capacity (availability and access to registered Town & Regional Planners)

The table below highlights the planning capacity at the Newcastle Municipality.

Name	Type	Employment	SACPLAN Category
Ntsiki Kathide	Planner	Fixed 5 year	Professional
Gilbert Phiri	Planner	Fixed 5 year	Professional
Nokuthula Thusi	Planner	Fixed 5 year	Professional
Thubelihle Buthelezi	Planner	Permanent	Professional
Mavela Ndlovu	Junior Planner	Permanent	Professional
Siphephelo Cindi	Planner	Permanent	Technical
Bhekumuzi Thusi	Planner	Permanent	Candidate
Mthunzi Tshabalala	Planner	Permanent	Candidate
Phelelani Ntshingila	Planner	Permanent	Candidate
Mphendulo Dlamini	Junior Planner	Permanent	Candidate

Oupa Radebe	Planner	Permanent	Candidate
Shahil Hiralal Singh	Junior Planner	Permanent	Candidate
Soliswa Madela	Junior Planner	Permanent	Candidate

- Status of Spatial Development Frameworks

The Newcastle municipality reviewed its SDF with internal capacity during the 2016/17 financial year aligning the SDF to SPLUMA and other planning guidelines. The municipality must be commended for preparing a number of local area plans for areas identified in the SDF as experiencing developmental pressures over the past few years. COGTA: Spatial Planning has recently provided technical support to the municipality to address three areas, namely: better cross- border alignment with neighbouring municipalities, better alignment of PGDS/ P and DGDG capital projects with the municipal capital investment framework, and improved strategies for public participation.

The following elements requiring attention (as part of the review of the SDF) have been identified and form part of the MEC comments to the Municipality.

NAME	SUBMISSION REMARK	AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT
Newcastle	A detailed SDF was submitted separately to the IDP document. The SDF is informed by sector plans and includes comprehensive strategies to arrive at the desired future situation.	<p>The municipality has complied with Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) that requires the municipality to ensure that the SDF is included in the IDP. The SDF is also required to be in compliance with Section 2(4) of the Local Government Planning and Performance Act (Regulation 796 of 2001) and Section 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013).</p> <p>The Municipality is commended for making progress in reviewing the SDF entirely with internal capacity. The municipality is commended for continuing to include an abridged version of the SDF within the IDP. The municipality is encouraged to continue refining the SDF and provide strategic assessment of how its proposals or interventions impact on the environment.</p> <p>The municipality is commended for outlining the key public participation methods undertaken for the review of the SDF. It is also commended for the monitoring, evaluation and institutionalising of the SDF. It is recommended that the SDF include in more detail an implementation plan comprising of specific of institutional arrangements necessary for implementation together with implementation targets, including dates and monitoring indicators. While it is noted that the SDF includes estimates of the demand for housing across different socio-economic categories, it is, however, advised that the SDF identify areas where a national or provincial inclusionary housing policy may be applicable.</p> <p>Finally the municipality is encouraged to continue refining the SDF and ensuring that the budgets of sector departments are</p>

NAME	SUBMISSION REMARK	AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT
		reflected spatially on the SDF/CIP maps.

- **Status of schemes within Local Municipalities**

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY: The municipality has prepared a wall- to- wall Scheme in terms of SPLUMA which was adopted by Council on 11 October 2016. The municipality has indicated that the Scheme needs greater public consultation before it can be implemented and this is envisaged to take place in the 2017/18 financial year. COGTA: Spatial Planning actively participated in the project steering committee and provided written comments on draft documentation.

COGTA has also facilitated a cross- border alignment engagement with the municipalities in Mpumalanga to the north of Newcastle on 27 October 2016.

- **Spatial planning challenges**

There are limited budgets for undertaking spatial planning projects. There is a high turn-over of planning staff in all Municipalities in the district.

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

- **GIS capacity**

There are four GIS Practitioners currently employed by Newcastle local municipality to render GIS services to the various Departments within Newcastle municipality. The GIS Unit is headed by Mr. Thabani Dube and it focuses primarily on cadastral data capture and maintenance in support of subdivision and consolidation applications. They support other municipal operations including Planning activities. Mr. Dube occasionally attends Provincial Municipal GIS forum meetings which are convened by Cogta DIS.

- **Status of GIS**

The GIS unit at Newcastle municipality is functional as it renders GIS services as required by Newcastle municipality. The Unit has the necessary hardware, software, data and operational policies to provide these services.

- **GIS challenges**

Cogta is unaware of any GIS operational challenges.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT

- **Implementation of legislation (Tools and structures)**

Newcastle Municipality has achieved the following in terms of SPLUMA implementation:

- MPT establishment and functionality
- MPAO appointed and functional.

- EXCO is the default Appeals Authority
- Municipal Manager is the default Registrar
- By-law implementation capability is to be addressed to assist all SPLUMA Institutions (i.e. Council, Registrar and Appeals Authority)
- **Land development applications** (compliance with legislated time norms)

The municipality has processed 29 Applications in terms of the by-laws during the 2nd quarter (01 July 2017 to 30 September 2017). The majority of these applications were for special consent. All applications to date meet the specified time norms for processing (100%).
- **Land development challenges** (compliance with legislated time norms)
 - To date Newcastle has all the structures in place and are not experiencing any challenges at the moment.

Local Economic Development

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY					
1. Municipal LED Unit existence	Yes s x	No o	Number of personnel employed at the municipal LED Unit		
			Females	Youth	Males
			11 personnel employed		
2. Total municipal budget allocation		Operational Budget R 6,5 million		LED Capital Budget R 12,5 million	
3. LED strategy aligned to NDP, PGDP & Poverty Eradication	Yes ✓	No	Aligned		
4. Municipal EPWP phase 3 policy in place	Yes ✓	No	EPWP programme falls under the Project Management Unit at Technical/ Engineering Services		
5. Informal Economy Strategy/Plan in place	Yes ✓	No	Informal Trade Policy in place		
6. Outline a clear Strategy/Plan on engagement of LED stakeholders to ensure its functionality	Yes, The municipality has regular meetings with various stakeholders at a local, district and provincial levels				
7. LED forum in place and functional	Yes ✓	No	There is a district forum on LED and Newcastle then engages directly with business chambers as ex officio members of these chambers		
8. Challenges facing the implementation of LED in this municipality	Municipal LED challenges : <ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding for LED projectsInsufficient budget for LED programmesThe new Immigration Act has impacted negatively on Newcastle since it has sizeable Chinese investor communityAs a ‘law-taker’ the Municipality has limited ability to influence certain issues that affect the local businesses, e.g. ESKOM electricity tariffs, Carbon taxInsufficient capacity to implement and monitor all LED projects				

PILLAR THREE: GOOD GOVERNANCE

Status of IGR

The following Intergovernmental Relations structures have been established within the Amajuba District and its family of municipalities:

1. Mayors Forum
2. Municipal Managers Forum
3. District Area Finance Forum
4. Corporate Services Forum
5. Planning & Development Forum
6. Infrastructure Forum
7. Communications Forum

However, post the assessment conducted by Cogta, (Intergovernmental Relations Directorate) in July 2017, the following forums has been identified as functional:

1. Municipal Managers Forum
2. Corporate Services Forum
3. Planning & Development Forum
4. Infrastructure Forum
5. Communications Forum
6. Community Services Forum
7. Internal Audit & Risk Officers Forum

However the Mayors Forum and District Area Finance Forum are non-functional. The Mayors Forum held on the 05 September recommitted to ensuring that the Forum is functional and that the meetings are held regularly.

FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

Of the functional for a, these structures convene on a quarterly basis. The assessment verified that the District Speakers Forum will have to be re-established within the District.

AGENDA SETTING

Through the assessment, it was reported that the Local Municipalities are consulted in submitting items for the Agenda of the For a. Reports from the Sub Technical For a are included as well as, Resolutions taken at MuniMec & Technical MuniMec and the implementation of the Radical Economic Transformation Programme.

However the Back to Basics Programme, Functionality of the IGR Structures, and the strategic Pronouncements from the State of the National Address, State of the Province Address and Budget Speech, the Implementation and monitoring of the EPWP Programme, Resolutions from Premiers Coordinating Forum and Implementation of the Cabinet Lekgotla Resolutions and Sakuma Sakhe Programme and the Participation of Traditional Leaders in IGR structures are yet to be incorporated onto the Agenda.

RESOLUTION REGISTER / DECISION MATRIX

The Assessment established that a Resolution Register has been developed and implemented at the For a to track the decisions/resolutions taken at the meetings. However, it was confirmed that the Resolution Register is yet to be circulated to all the for a within the District. Further matters unresolved at Municipal Managers Forum and District Mayors Forums have not yet being escalated to Technical MuniMec and MuniMec respectively.

INTEGRATED CALENDAR

Through the assessment it was established that there is an adopted IGR Calendar for the District. Local Municipalities are consulted when the IGR Calendar for the District was drafted and there is a district wide comprehensive IGR Calendar. This Calendar is utilised to schedule events for the District ensuring that it does not clash with any other meeting/event within the District.

GENERAL

Upon analysis of the Assessment, it was established that all IGR For a meetings are given 5 day notice prior to convening and the documents for the meeting is circulated well in advance to prepare adequately for the meeting.

There is a dedicated IGR official at the District Municipality located within Corporate Services, and is supported by Administrative Officers for each department who perform secretariat functions for the departmental IGR Forums. Further Sector Departments attend IGR For a in the District upon invitation. The Mayors Forum was held on the 05 September 2017.

Functionality of Councils

- Previously there were reported labour protests due to salary demands. The challenges seem to have disappeared at this stage.

Communication Capacity

Functionality of Council oversight committees (Portfolio Committees and MPAC)

Governance functionality indicators	Newcastle	Challenges	Support required to address challenges
1. How many councillors make up the MPAC?	10- currently a vacancy exist	Amajuba: Not meeting accordingly eMadlangeni: Sittings of the MPAC	eMadlangeni: Capacity building for all MPAC members
2. Please provide a list of members of MPAC? <i>Names and surnames, chairperson, gender and political party of each councillor in each committee.</i>	See attached list	eMadlangeni: Understanding of MPAC main responsibilities	eMadlangeni: Training and Development
3. Are there scheduled meetings for the MPAC in the municipal calendar?	Yes		eMadlangeni: Training and Development
4. How many MPAC meetings have actually sat since July 2014?	8	eMadlangeni: Sittings of the MPAC	
5. Do meetings quorate? If not, please provide reasons.	Yes	Amajuba: Meeting get postponed due to unavailability of the Municipal Manager and HODs eMadlangeni: Sittings of the MPAC	
6. Are there any members who have missed three (3) consecutive meetings? If so, what action was taken by Council to address such?	No	Amajuba: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No replacement has been effected as yet The two Councillors are representative from Newcastle Local Municipality The office of the 	

Governance functionality indicators	Newcastle	Challenges	Support required to address challenges
		Speaker is attending to the matter	
7. Has the municipal council adopted terms of reference of the MPAC	Yes	eMadlangeni: Still to seat	eMadlangeni: Workshop
8. What reports are tabled before the MPAC?	<p>Reports on Execution of resolutions</p> <p>Section 71 monthly budget statement.</p> <p>Report on staff movements.</p> <p>IDP report</p> <p>Oversight reports.</p> <p>Annual reports.</p> <p>Mid- year performance assessment.</p> <p>Section 72</p> <p>Auditor General Action plan</p>	eMadlangeni: Training and Development	eMadlangeni: Training and Development
9. Has the MPAC conducted or recommended any investigation to be conducted? If yes, what was the investigation and what were the outcomes of the investigation?	No		
10. How often does the MPAC report to Council?	Monthly	eMadlangeni: Sittings of Audit Committee	eMadlangeni: Training and Development and capacity

Municipal investigations and anti-corruption

PREVENTION

Anti-corruption program:

- (a) Before the 1st of April CoGTA: Municipal Investigations developed a standard assessment tool to check compliance with anti-corruption measures in all 54 municipalities. On 18 April 2017 a circular with the anti-corruption assessment questionnaire was disseminated to all municipalities for their response. All responses were analysed and each given a score based on their level of compliance with anti-corruption measures.
- (b) For the first quarter 14 Municipalities with low and unsatisfactory scores were invited to a meeting held on 12 June 2017 to discuss the support required by them from CoGTA in order to assist them to review their strategy and to provide those who did not have a strategy in place with the Cogta's standard municipal anti-fraud and anti-corruption strategy for adaption and adoption by their respective Councils.

Fraud risk Management:

On the 12th of June 2017 a meeting was called with 14 municipalities which did not obtain satisfactory scores on the assessed questionnaire, one of reasons for the meeting was to assist them to update their fraud risk registers and to enquire if their municipalities had an adopted anti-fraud and anti-corruption strategy or policy.

The Department plans to target 14 municipalities per quarter. Newcastle Municipality was one high scoring municipality and will be invited at a later stage to establish the level of support required.

INVESTIGATION

- a. The Department received a request for an investigation pertaining to the procurement of a machine that would be used to remove wild cabbage polluting the Ncande River as well as Ncande Dam. A complaint was also received regarding alleged interference with bid documents, specifically that certain documents were being removed from the set of bid documents resulting in the disqualification of such bids. Upon commencement of the investigation the Department was informed by Provincial Treasury that they have already commenced an investigation into the same allegations as it was also reported to them. Provincial Treasury has finalised the investigation and has registered criminal cases with the SAPS.

TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

Traditional leaders participation in Council structures

- Cosmos Sawela Kubheka
- Balungile Salgratia Radebe

INKOSI CS KUBHEKA (KHATHIDE)

WARD NO	ISIGODI	NAME AND SURNAME OF INDUNA	IDENTITY NUMBER OF INDUNA
6	DICKS	MTHETHWA MAFIKA	6009155414084
6	NYONINI	NTSHANGASE MATHEWS	3408145211084
7	FAIRVIEW	MHLONGO MBHEKENI	4502125496084

7	KWAMLIMI	SIBISI BONGINKOSI REGINALD	7105185446089
6&7	EMADOSHINI	VACANT	
7	GUDLUCINGO	THOMO DOUGLAS	5505045380089
7	EMADANYINI	DLADLA VUSIMUZI JOB	5412295591087
7	ENTSHOHINI	ZULU JABULILE	5204110186087
7	ENKWALINI	DLAMINI KHANYISILE	7212130423084
7	MNDOZO	DLAMINI JABULANI	3511175130080
9	INVARNESS	GAMA MANDLA	41070654460809
9	KWAMHLABA	BUTHELEZI SAMUEL	5202245277089
6&12	LESLEY FARM	KHUMALO SIFISO	7303075334087
12	HLONIPHANI	KOZA PAULINA TREFOSA	6504070594085
30	MANZANA	METHULA ZONDI SAMSON	4904225385086
30	FIVE STAR	MATHEBULA VELEZIPHI	4906160773085
30	EMASIMINI	NGUBANE KHISHIWE	4701020643085

PILLAR FOUR: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Audit Overview

Newcastle Municipality received an unqualified with other matters audit opinion for the 2015/2016 financial year. This was an improvement from the previous eight years of consistent qualified audit outcomes.

Financial Health Overview

An analysis of the key financial ratios and trends indicates that the municipality's financial affairs are fairly stable. However there appears to be cash flow challenges that the municipality is experiencing. The huge debtors and the limited cash inflows further exacerbates the situation.

This has impacted on the grants not being cash backed, the current and liquidity ratios falling below the acceptable norms.

The municipality also recorded a reduction in the accumulated surplus of R876 449 159 between 2014/15 and 2015/16 financial years, as per the annual financial statements.

The municipality further recorded a deficit of R891 363 526 in 2015/16 compared to the surplus of R202 378 714 in 2014/15.

As highlighted in the previous quarterly reports, cognisance should be taken of the following cash flow challenges that the municipality is experiencing as cited by the municipality during the previous quarter:

- The previous long term loans taken by the municipality are now starting to impact in the current financial year. The municipality obtained two loans for R284 million and R164 million and repayment of these loans and finance charges are starting to place a strain the current position. The municipality advised that finance charges were R53 million and the municipality budgeted for finance charges to be R27 million. Payments are made quarterly. The municipality repays the loan at a rate of R80 million annually;
- The municipality had spent approximately R64 million that it had not planned to spend with regard to municipal grading and back payment of staff salaries and benefits;
- The municipality had to utilise its own funds as capital injections for repairs and maintenance; and
- Surplus funding in the operating budget was not adequate to fund capital projects and required the municipality to use accumulated surpluses.

The municipality's response to the cash flow challenges is the following:

- The operating expenditure budget was adjusted downwards and council budget as approved a further downward adjustment of the budget. Effectively two downward adjusted budgets have been approved by Council.
- A great effort is being made to collect arrear debt. In summary the municipality has advised of the following:
 - It has started the installation flow meters that would now restrict the flow of water in households;
 - It has intensified the electrical disconnections and consumers are now being blacklisted;
 - The municipality is focusing on collecting from government departments.
- Have limited monthly expenditure on the financial system i.e. the monthly overall expenditure has been capped;
- Revenue Collection team - During the last quarter, the municipality has advised that it has assembled a revenue team, led by the Legal Services, to aggressively collect revenue from households and other consumers. Apparently there is a plan for this programme and a copy of this plan has been requested. At

that time of preparing this report the plan was not forthcoming. However, the municipality had advised that the project was starting to yield results as there was an increase in arrear payments and consumers were starting to come forward.

During the Q3 assessment it emerged that the Mayor had apparently advised the municipality to hold the installation of water restrictors, in abeyance. The work of the Revenue Income Task Team (RITT) has thus been halted until Council can review its resolution to either continue with the programme or hold it in abeyance.

The municipality also prepares interim financial statements on a monthly basis. These interim financial statements were utilised during the assessment together with the section 71 reports.

Status of Posts

The post of the Municipal Manager is permanently filled.

The Budget and Treasury Office has 179 approved posts of which 108 were filled and 72 were vacant at the time of the assessment.

It is reported that the position of the Chief Financial Officer is still vacant. From discussions with the municipality during the previous quarter it was learnt that the shortlisting phase for the filling of the post had been completed. However, Council had taken a decision to hold over the filling of the C F O.

The Municipal Manager, acting Chief Financial Officer and Supply Chain Manager have achieved their minimum competency levels as per the minimum competency levels regulations.

Financial Compliance

The municipality has complied with all the financial compliance matters tested during the quarterly assessment undertaken.

2. SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

The scope of the assessment is limited to the third quarter of the 2016/2017 municipal financial year which includes the period 01 January 2017 to 31 March 2016. The assessment focused on seven key areas in respect of which this report will highlight findings, challenges and recommendations as follows:

- Audit report status limited to financial matters only;
- Revenue and debtors management;
- Expenditure and creditors management;
- Liquidity issues;
- Asset management;
- Financial Compliance – These matters are only tested for the relevant three months during the quarter under review.; and
- Financial governance - These matters are only tested for the relevant three months during the quarter under review.

3. AUDIT REPORT STATUS

Table 1 below reflects the status of the 2014/2015 audit issues:

Details	2014/2015	Financial Period	Number of audit report queries resolved	% report queries resolved
Total Number of audit report issues for the current year	16	Q1	Nil	Nil
Total Number of audit report issues in previous financial year	13	Q2	Nil	Nil
Total number of recurring audit report issues	5	Q3	13*	30%
% recurring issues	31%	Q4		

** Based on AG report and management letter*

The municipality has consolidated the issues contained in the management letter and the audit report to yield a total of 44 audit issues. As at the date of the assessment, the municipality had resolved 13 issues (30%) . A total of 22 (50%) issues were in progress and 9 (20%) are still not yet resolved.

The underlisted are the salient issued raised by the Auditor-General during the 2015/16 audit:

Significant uncertainties

The municipality is the defendant in a number of civil lawsuits as disclosed in note 45 to the financial statements. The municipality is opposing these claims as it believes them to be invalid. The ultimate outcome of these matters was not determinable at year-end and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

Restatement of corresponding figures

As disclosed in note 48 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2015 have been restated as a result of errors discovered during 30 June 2016 in the financial statements of the Newcastle municipality at, and for the year ended during the year ended, 30 June 2015.

Material losses and impairments

As disclosed in note 59 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred material water losses of 15,21 million (2014-15: 14,15 million) kilolitres amounting to R38,94 million (2014-15: R35,23 million) as a result of technical distribution losses.

As disclosed in note 60 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred material electricity losses of 53,48 million (2014-15: 44,37 million) kilowatts amounting to R29,24 million (2014-15: R21,47 million) as a result of technical and non-technical distribution losses.

As disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for impairment of receivables amounting to R596,32 million (2014: R400,96 million) due to poor collection practices.

Pre-determined Objectives

The FMPPI requires that performance indicators should be well defined by having clear definitions so that data can be collected consistently and are easy to understand and use. Important indicators were not well defined.

The processes and systems that produced the indicator should be verifiable, as required by the FMPPI. A total of 23% of the indicators were not verifiable.

The measurability of 23% of planned targets and indicators could not be assessed due to a lack of technical indicator descriptions, proper systems and processes, formal standard operating procedures and documented system descriptions.

The FMPPI requires municipality's to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure reliable reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. Adequate and reliable corroborating evidence could not be provided for the reported achievements against planned targets of important indicators.

Adjustment of material misstatements

I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing on the reported performance information for the infrastructure and service delivery development priority. As management

subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information.

Compliance with legislation

Annual financial statements

The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122 of the MFMA. Material misstatements of non-current assets, current assets and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were subsequently corrected and the supporting records were provided subsequently, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.

Procurement and contract management

Awards were made to providers who were in the service of other state institutions or whose directors were in the service of other state institutions, in contravention of section 112(j) of the MFMA and supply chain management (SCM) regulation 44. Similar awards were identified in the previous year and no effective steps were taken to prevent or combat the abuse of the SCM process, as required by SCM regulation 38(1).

Expenditure Management

Money owed by the municipality was not always paid within 30 days, as required by section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure, as required by section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA.

Asset Management

An effective system of internal control for assets was not in place, as required by section 63(2)(c) of the MFMA.

Consequence Management

Irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by the municipality was not investigated to determine if any person was liable for the expenditure, as required by section 32(2)(b) of the MFMA.

Internal Control

Leadership

Oversight over financial and performance reporting as well as compliance with legislation, was inadequate, as the positions of the accounting officer and chief financial officer were vacant for majority of the year. Leadership was slow in responding to the filling of these key positions.

Financial and performance management

Management did not undertake adequate reviews of registers, reconciliations and schedules supporting amounts reported in the financial statements. Furthermore, management did not adequately prepare complete and accurate performance reports and monitor compliance with legislation due to key positions being vacant.

Governance

The risk assessment processes and reviews were not adequate to ensure that key financial, performance and compliance risks were mitigated and responded to in good time by management due to instability at senior management level.

Audit Action Plan

The municipality has drafted a response plan to the issues raised by the Auditor-General. The plan was submitted to Municipal Finance.

The municipality has started with the implementation of the plan by the various Departments within the municipality. However the number of audit issues resolved and in progress, has not yet been consolidated. The Chief Risk Officer has indicated that this would be done at the end of Quarter 3.

4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

4.1 REVENUE AND DEBTORS MANAGEMENT

Details	Property Rates	Electricity	Water	Sewerage	Refuse	Other	Total
Budgeted Revenue	64 018 000	172 456 000	46 183 000	25 718 250	20 855 250	3 356 250	332 586 750
Billed Revenue	61 818 545	184 614 133	45 947 855	29 010 189	23 675 449	4 498 000	349 564 170
Actual Collection	45 863 110	173 616 277	25 652 969	14 326 995	16 483 018	3 061 939	279 004 308
Variance	26	6	44	51	30		20

From the Table above, the total billing for Quarter 3 was R349.5 million and collections were R279.0 million. The collection rate of 79% appears good at face value however the collections include collections from arrear debt and pre-payments made by the Department of Public Works. It could be argued that the collection rate is not the true collection rate.

Most revenue was generated from electricity which is more than half the revenue collections.

Table 3 below reflects the status of Revenue and Debt Management and debtors by category:

Details	Yes/No	Financial Period	Organs of State	Commercial	Households	Other	Total
Revenue raising and collection strategy	Yes	Q1	17 463 681	83 672 740	791 901 141	32 644 564	925 682 126
		Q2	15 043 184	81 856 475	816 493 454	2 777 630	916 170 744
Debt Management strategy	Yes	Q3	28 196 274	84 701 178	859 136 820	9 244 550	981 278 772
		Q4					

In the previous quarter it was reported that the municipality has an approved Revenue raising and collection strategy which is being implemented. The strategy included installing water restrictors for consumers with arrear debt. However, it is now understood that this project is being held in abeyance.

The municipality has an approved Debt Management strategy which is being implemented through the services of National Integrated Consumer Services (NCIS).

The major portion of outstanding debtors relate to Households which comprises 87.55% of total debtors outstanding at the end of the quarter. Debtors outstanding for more than 120 days amounted to R874.6 million as at 30 March 2017. The debt for more than 120 days as at the end of December 2016, amounted to R817.3 million; a significant growth of R57.3 million within three months.

The municipality advised that 8 councillors had amounts owing to the municipality amounting to R54 955. The municipality is recovering this debt on a monthly basis.

The municipality advised that a total of 183 employees had amounts owing to the municipality amounting to R1.8 million for more than 90 Days. Like Councillors municipal officials also have a code of conduct that prohibits them from having municipal services debt for more than 90 days. Some of the municipal officials have therefore breached the Code of Conduct. The municipality advises that it has agreements in place to recover these moneys on a monthly basis from the officials salaries.

It is however noted that the number of officials with debt more than 90 Days, had reduced from 816 in the previous quarter to 183 in Quarter 3.

Reconciliations

The debtor's reconciliations for the three months ended 31 March 2017 are up to date and are being performed on a monthly basis.

4.2 EXPENDITURE AND CREDITORS MANAGEMENT

Table 4 below reflects the status of expenditure management:

Details	Yes/No	Details	OPEX*	CAPEX*	MIG
Cost Reduction strategy	NO	Budget	1 872 487 000	195 441 000	109 214 000
Procurement Plan 2016/2017	YES	Actual	1 486 507 000	123 237 000	75 864 810
		Difference	385 980 000	72 204 000	33 349 190
		% of budget spent	79.39	63.06	69.46

* Pro-rata budget

Cost Reduction Strategy

The municipality does not have an approved cost reduction strategy in place. However given the serious financial challenges, the municipality had adjusted the operating budget downward, twice in the financial year. A cost containment strategy is deemed relevant for the situation at Newcastle Municipality.

Procurement Plan

The municipality has an approved procurement plan for 2016/2017 which is being implemented.

OPEX

The municipality spent R1.48 billion of its operating adjusted year-to-date budget as at 30 March 2017. This translates to 79.39% of the year -to-date budget spent..

CAPEX

The municipality spent R123.3 million of its capital budget as at 30 March 2017. This translates to 63.06% of the year-to-date budget being spent. This would suggest that the municipality is under the straight line projection of 75% as at the end of the third quarter.

M I G

The expenditure on the MIG allocation of R109.2 million has progressed from R20 million in Quarter 1 to R54.5 million in Quarter 2 to R75.6 million (69.46%) in Quarter 3. The municipality is therefore likely to fully spend this allocation at financial year end.

It was however noted that the municipality's Infrastructure (Technical Services) and the Budget and Treasury Offices (BTO) still reports different amounts on the MIG; this was also reported on in the last assessment.

Creditors

Creditors are generally paid within 30 days.

The balance of creditors as at 31 March 2017 was R74.6 million as depicted in the interim financial statements.

Section 36 Financial Deviations

Table 5 below reflects the section 36 deviations for the period:

Financial Period	Section 36 deviations: Number	Section 36 deviations: Amount	Main Reasons
Q1	1	R44 900.42	Single service provider
Q2	11	R968 031.84	Single service provider
Q3	5	R1 238 800.73	Single service provider
Total			

The municipality incurred 5 deviations amounting to R1 238 800.73 during the 3 months ended 31 March 2017. The main reasons for the deviations appear to sourcing goods and services from a single service provider and emergencies.

The section 36 deviations get reported to Finance Portfolio, EXCO and Council through the SCM Implementation Report. However, the deviations are also reported to MPAC.

Section 32 Appointments

Table 6 below reflects the section 32 appointments for the period:

Financial Period	Section 32 appointments: Number	Section 32 appointments: Amount	Validated by Internal Auditor (Yes/No)
Q1	0	0	No
Q2	0	0	No
Q3	0	0	No
Total			

The municipality has not appointed any service providers using Section 32 of the SCM Regulations during Quarter 3, This section is generally used, not to circumvent the SCM processed, but in cases where SCM processes would unnecessarily delay the appointment of the service provider however all relevant documentation from the municipality originally appointed the service provider must be available.

4.2.3 Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure (UIFW)

Table 7 below reflects UIFW for the period:

Financial Period	Unauthorised Expenditure	Irregular Expenditure	Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	Total
Q1	0	0	0	0
Q2	0	0	0	0
Q3	0	0	0	0
Total				

The municipality advised that it did not incur any UIFW expenditure during the 3 months ended 31 March 2017. The UIFW registers are maintained.

4.2.1 OTHER EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Employee Related Costs

The employee related costs of 24.90% is below the norm range of between 25% – 40%.

Free Basic Services

The municipality has spent R74.7 million or 74.01% of its allocation of R96 million on free basic services relating to electricity, water and refuse. Actual amount is determined as per indigent profiles

4.3 LIQUIDITY

Table 7 below reflects the liquidity position as at 31 December 2016:

Financial Period	Cost Coverage	Current Ratio	Are unspent grants cash-backed
Q1	-0.69	2.04	No
Q2	-0.09	1.29	No
Q3	0.53	1.54	No
Total			

The Cost coverage ratio of 0.53 months is very concerning as it is way below the norm of 1 to 3 months. There is however a marginal improvement from a negative 0.09 in the previous quarter, to a positive 0.53.

The current ratio has only just improved from 1.29 to 1.54. This is still below the norm of 1.5 to 2.

Both these indicators signal that the municipality is not performing within the acceptable norms,

Unspent grants **appear not to be cash-backed** as at 31 March 2017 were also not cash backed at 31 December 2017. The municipality must ensure that grants are cash-backed at all times and that the municipality spend in accordance with the conditions of the grants.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Table 8 below reflects the status of asset management for the period:

Details	Yes/No	Financial Period	% R&M of PPE budgeted	% R&M spent versus the budgeted R&M	FAR Reconciliations
Operations and Maintenance Plan	NO	Q1	1.06%	82.33	Yes
		Q2	1.11%	86.16	Yes
Procurement Plan	YES	Q3	0.86%	99.51%	Yes

		Q4			
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Repairs and Maintenance

The repairs and maintenance budget relative to the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment, is below the norm of 8% at 0.86%. This needs to be improved in the next budget. The municipality has spent 99.51% of its repairs and maintenance budget for the period ended 30 March 2017.

The Municipality does not have Operation and Maintenance plans in place. The municipality has employed the services of Bonakude to assist with the asset management and it is understood that an Operation and Maintenance would be developed. Clarity could however not be obtained precisely when this would happen.

Fixed Asset Register and Reconciliations

The fixed asset register is updated monthly and depreciation is calculated annually.

5. FINANCIAL COMPLIANCE

The following compliance matters were reviewed during this assessment:

Compliance Matters	Yes	No
1. Did the accounting officer submit the monthly report on the budget to the mayor, provincial treasury and National Treasury – within 10 working days of start month?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Did the Mayor submit quarterly (section 52) report for period ending 31 December 2016 on implementation of the budget and financial state of affairs of the municipality to council?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Did the municipality place quarterly (section 52) report on budget implementation on the municipal website?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Did the municipality report any unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure in terms of s32 of the MFMA?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Did the Accounting Officer submit the quarterly report on the Implementation of the SCM Policy to the Mayor of the Municipality in terms of MFMA SCM Regulations 6(3)? (if		✓

<i>yes, provide report as evidence)</i>		
7. Did the accounting officer of a municipality place on the website documents referred to in section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The municipality did not report the, irregular expenditure to the MEC for Local Government and the Auditor-General as required by section 32 of the MFMA, as at 30 March 2017.

6. FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE

The following compliance matters were reviewed during this assessment:

Governance Matters	Yes	No
1. Is the Municipal Managers post filled?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Is the Chief Financial Officers post filled?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Did the audit committee meet this quarter?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Did the audit committee report to council this quarter? (ito Circular 65)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is the Internal audit unit outsourced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Does the municipality have a risk based internal audit plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Did the Municipal Public Accounts Committee meet this quarter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8. Is the Municipal Public Accounts Committee investigating matters relating to UIFW and providing recommendations to Council including recommending disciplinary processes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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7. POTENTIAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE AUDIT OPINION

The assessment did not reveal potential issues that could impact on the audit outcomes if not addressed timeously. However the filling of the critical post of the CFO should be expedited. The positive response to the issues raised in the audit report and the Auditor-General's management letter should also assist in improving the 2016/17 external audit.

The cash flow problem is a concern in terms of the municipality's financial sustainability.

8. SUPPORT

The planned support for Newcastle Municipality is as per the Municipal Finance's 2016/17 Business Plan.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 CONCLUSION

Based on analysis and weighting of the relevant financial indicators the municipality has scored 67% for back to basic using the CMET tool and has scored 58% against the sound financial management pillar in the back to basics template and therefore requires support plans to be developed, implemented and monitored. The main areas that require improvement is to address debt management, improve the cash flow position and reduce aged creditors.

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given the serious financial challenges the municipality should consider adopting the MFMA Circular 82 on Cost Containment Measure;
- The municipality should develop a Operation and Maintenance Plan for extending the useful life of infrastructure assets;
- The municipality should establish the a Revenue and Debt Steering Committee as previously recommended by the Department;
- The municipality should fill the CFO post as this is a critical post and the matter has also been raised in the 2015/16 audit report;

- The municipality must ensure that grants are cash-backed at all times and that the municipality, spend in accordance with the conditions of the grants;
- It is encouraging to note the municipality is preparing interim annual financial statements. The municipality should engage with the Auditor-General to conduct interim audits if it is satisfied with the interim financial statements, working papers and lead schedules. This could also result in reduced audit fees for the municipality;
- The municipality should develop a revenue raising and debt collection strategy for implementation especially in light of the poor cash flow challenges being experienced;
- The municipality should strive to ensure consistency in reporting to stakeholders and within the municipality. As an example, the M I G information was found to be inconsistent with the MFMA section 71 reports and the MIG reports that are submitted to Municipal Infrastructure; and
- The municipality should establish an Interim Committee to review cash flows and prioritise expenditure.

PILLAR FIVE: BUILDING CAPABILITIES

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Status of Senior Manager posts (Filled and vacant posts)

STATUS OF SENIOR MANAGER POSTS WITHIN THE AMAJUBA DISTRICT

The status of Senior Manager posts at the Amajuba District are as follows:

SUMMARY		TOTAL POSTS: 24	TOTAL VACANCIES:8	% VACANT: 33%
MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF POSTS VACANT TO FILLED	FILLED POSTS	VACANT POSTS	STATUS OF VACANT POSTS AND RELATED MATTERS
AMAJUBA DC 25	4 of 6	MM Technical Services Community Services Planning and Development	Corporate Services CFO	Recruitment process was put on hold by the Council.Request forwarded to COGTA for the secondment of this position. Acting appointment of Mr. J.Z. Mkhize in Dept. process w.e.f. 4th April 2016 to 4th July 2016. Contract has been extended from 5th July to 5th October. Recruitment process was put on hold by the Council. Request forwarded to COGTA for the secondment of this position. Ms. S.S. Mhlongo is currently acting with effect from 04 April 2016. Contract has been extended from 5th July to 5th October.
Newcastle Municipality	3 of 7	Development Planning and Human Settlements. Community Services. Municipal Manager.	Electrical & Mechanical Services. CFO Corporate Services (Administration) Strategic & Governance Support Services	The post of Technical Services and Electrical/ Mechanical Services will combine in the new structure. Currently Mr L Zincume is acting Director Technical Services since November 2015. Position advertised with closing date 13 January 2016. Shortlisting was conducted on 10 February 2016 and no suitable candidate found. Council resolved to re-advertise the position. The process will resume post LGE. Mr S.M. Nkosi is currently acting with effect from 1/11/2015. . Advertised with closing date 13 January 2016. Shortlisting : 11 February 2016. Post Shortlisting Meeting: 1 March 2016. No suitable candidates. Mrs Dudu Molefe is acting with effect from 3 December 2015 to date. New position
Dannhauser Municipality	5 of 5	MM CFO Technical Services Community Services Corporate Services	NIL	
Emandlageni Municipality	4 of 6	MM CFO Corporate Services Planning & Economic Development	Community Services	Ms.Z.E. Sithebe is acting Director Community Services since 1 February 2016. The documentation have been forwarded to MEC for COGTA to assess the appointment of Director Community Services. Vacant since August 2016. The Municipality is in the process of filling the post.

			Technical Services	Currently Mr S.F Mtshali from Planning and Economic Development was acting on this position. This post is now vacant since July 2016.
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MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE

The objective of the Back to Basics Programme, which was officially launched at the Presidential Summit on 18 September 2014, is to ensure a focused and strengthened local government by getting the basics right and together with other spheres, provide basic services efficiently and effectively and in a caring manner.

The Back to Basics Programme was officially launched in KwaZulu-Natal on 17 February, 2015. The monitoring of municipal service provision efficiency and effectiveness is a pivotal aspect of the implementation of the Back to Basics Programme, and as such, the Department has implemented a quarterly assessment and monitoring process, facilitated through the completion of a Quarterly Provincial Back to Basics Template.

An initial assessment for 26 municipalities, categorized as *Challenged* or *Requiring Intervention* was concluded during December, 2014. Following this, an assessment of all 54 municipalities had been facilitated and concluded during assessment for Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3 And Quarter 4 of 2016/2017 financial year. The assessments for Quarter 4 were conducted from July – August 2017. These templates were analyzed and subsequent scoring of municipalities was done in line with the 5 pillars and the main functions and mandates of municipalities.

The assessment for the Newcastle Local Municipality concluded the following scoring:

	15/16				16/17			
BACK TO BASICS PILLAR	Q1 SCORE	Q2 SCORE	Q3 SCORE	Q4 SCORE	Q1 SCORE	Q2 SCORE	Q3 SCORE	Q4 SCORE
Putting People First	71%	100%	43%	71%	Not scored	Not scored	88%	88%
Delivering Basic Services	80%	89%	94%	89%	75%	75%	80%	75%
Good Governance	94%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	83%	83%
Sound Financial Management	48%	50%	44%	78%	48%	74%	48%	70%
Building Capable Local Government Institutions	79%	50%	75%	58%	25%	38%	50%	25%
TOTALS	75%	75%	73%	81%	57%	75%	68%	70%

A support plan to address the key challenges, as identified for the Newcastle Municipality, was prepared and is being implemented.

Municipality	B2B Assess. Template Score	Weighted Score (out of 60)	Support Plan Score	Weighted Score (out of 40)	Final Score	Preliminary Categorisation
Newcastle	70%	42	100%	40	82%	Functional

STATUS OF MUNICIPAL ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

An assessment was conducted of the status of performance management in all 54 municipalities through a diagnostic assessment, which resulted in the development of action plans and these are monitored on a quarterly basis.

The status of performance management for the Newcastle Municipality is as follows:

PMS Aspect:	Status:
A. Progress on addressing Auditor General Queries for the 2015/2016 financial year	Work in progress
B. 2016/2017 Quarter 4 Performance Assessments/Evaluation of Section 54/56 Managers	Pending, the finalization of the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Report
C. Submission of 2016/2017 Annual Performance Report to:	
1. Internal Audit (Please provide the date);	<u>08 August 2017</u>
2. Performance Audit (Please provide the date);	29 August 2017
3. Council (Please provide the date); and	To be submitted in September 2017 and is subject to change based on the final Auditor General Report
4. Auditor General (Please provide the date)	31 August 2017
D. Has Internal Audit prepared and submitted a report on the review/audit of the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Report to the Performance Audit Committee (Please provide Internal Audit Report on the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Report, Agenda of Performance Audit Committee, Minutes of Performance Audit Committee and Attendance Register of Performance Audit Committee)	Yes
E. Adoption of 2017/2018 Organizational Scorecards and SDBIP's	31 May 2017
F. Submission of 2017/2018 Organizational Scorecard and SDBIP to Internal Audit (Please provide the date)	10 July 2017
G. Has Internal Audit prepared a report on the review/audit of the 2017/2018 Organizational Scorecard and SDBIP? (Please provide the Internal Audit report on the 2017/2018 Organisational Scorecard and SDBIP)	Work in progress
H. Publication of approved 2017/2018 SDBIP	Yes published on the website
i. 2017/2018 Performance Agreements of Section 54/56 Managers:	
1. Prepared and signed by Section 54/56 Managers	Done for the filled positions, others are vacant
2. Made public - MFMA S 53 (3) (b)	To be finalized in September 2017
3. Submission to MEC within 14 days	Finalized
I. OPMS Challenges	Accredited PMS Training Automated PMS System

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity Building Strategy

The Business Unit developed a Provincial Capacity Building Strategy in conjunction with other relevant stakeholders, namely municipalities, sector departments, LGSETA and SALGA during the 2014/2015 financial year. The Capacity Building Strategy seeks to coordinate all capacity building programmes targeting municipalities. To this effect, a Provincial Capacity Coordinating Committee was established comprising of all stakeholders involved in developing capacity of municipalities. Each stakeholder provides information on the capacity building initiatives it will be implementing. The Business Unit has developed a comprehensive provincial capacity building database based on inputs received from all stakeholders. The database indicates the kind of support each municipality will be receiving during the financial year.

The capacity building database was shared with each district municipality to share with its locals on the support that the municipalities will be receiving from stakeholders and by when will such support be provided.

Gender Policy Framework for Local Government

Municipalities are expected to implement the Employment Equity Act, Act No. 55 of 1998. Based on the audit conducted on compliance with the Employment Equity Act; it was noted that Newcastle Local Municipality has developed and adopted an Employment Equity Plan workshop on the development of Employment Equity Plan was planned for Newcastle Local municipality but was postponed as per request from the municipality to 30 March 2017.

As per the organisational structure, the top management level has 7 approved posts. A total of 4 have been filled while 3 are vacant. Of those filled, 3 are occupied by males while 1 is occupied by a female. There is an opportunity to balance the gender equity during the filling of the vacant post.

Councillor Development

Subsequent to the Local Government elections held on 03 August 2016, SALGA conducted the Integrated Councillor Induction Programme which was attended by 107 Councillors within the district. The Induction Programme was followed by the Sector-Based Councillor Orientation Programme implemented from October 2016 to February 2017 by the department. Councillors in Newcastle formed part of those who attended the district session attended the orientation programme

Councillor Skills Audit

Councillor Skills audit was conducted during the Sector-Based Orientation Programme. A total of 34 Councillors from Newcastle municipality participated in the audit. The educational levels are outlined above under the district profile

Skills Development

Section 68 of the Municipal Systems Act provides that municipalities must develop its human resource capacity to a level that enables it to perform its functions and exercise its powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable manner and must comply with the Skills Development and the Skills Development Levies Acts. Municipalities should further make provision in their budget for the development and implementation of training programmes. Municipalities are required in terms of Section 3 of the Skills Development Levies Act, to pay a levy of not less than 1% of the leviable amount. The leviable amount refers to the total amount of remuneration paid

or payable by an employer to its employees. Seventy (70%) of the levy is retrievable through a grant system, provided certain conditions are met.

During the 2016/2017 financial year, all the municipalities in the Amajuba district submitted a Workplace Skills Plans to the LGSETA. The Skills Development levy was paid to the LGSETA.