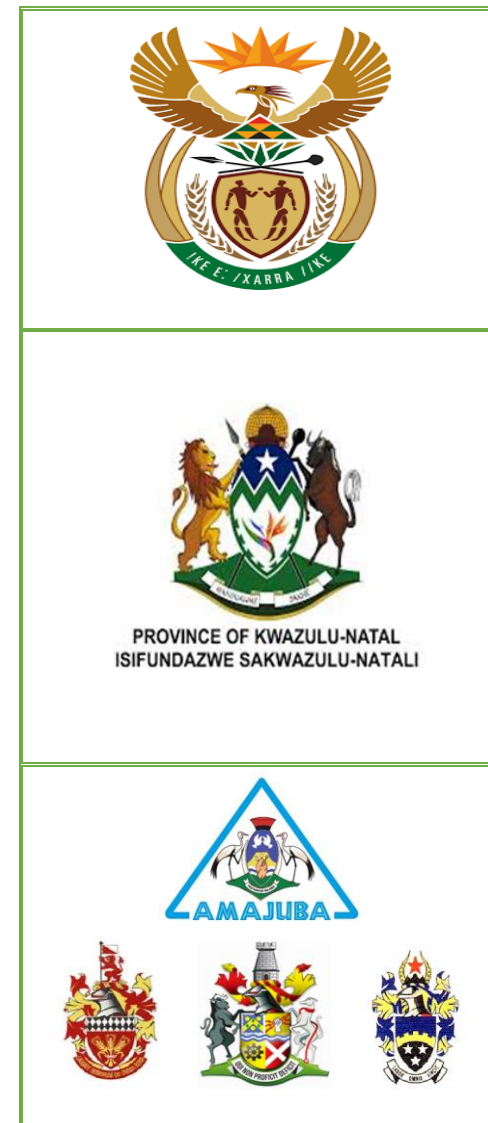


AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, KZN DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL PROFILE AND ANALYSIS

Version 2022.1
7 September 2022



SOURCE DOCUMENTS REFERENCED

Name of Document	Date of version	Author/ owner
Draft National Spatial Development Framework	2019	DPME
Provincial Growth and Development Strategy	2019	OTP
KZN Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan	2016	HDA
District Growth and Development Plan	2019	Amajuba
Spatial Development Frameworks	2022	Amajuba, Newcastle, Dannhauser, eMadlangeni
Integrated Development Plans	2022	Amajuba, Newcastle, Dannhauser, eMadlangeni
District Rural Development Plan	2019	DRD&LR
Amajuba District Profile Spatial Analysis	2019	DRD&LE
State of Municipalities Assessment Outcomes	2019	COGTA
IRM: Infrastructure Reporting Model	11 March 2021	KZN Treasury
Water Service Delivery: KZN Reference to Bulk	May 2019	COGTA
Amajuba District Development Model	November 2019	MISA
Progress on Municipal Turn-around Strategy as Intervention Approach, Back to Basics & Municipal Support Plan: Amajuba District & Local Municipalities	2020	COGTA

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1 Executive summary

This is a desktop analysis making use of available data sources and the outcomes of the assessment of the first generation Amajuba DDM. This report will mature as more information becomes available from National Government, Provincial Departments, and the municipalities themselves.

The DM is located in the north-west corner of the province and is well connected and accessible in the spatial and economic functional region. Based on its accessibility and the higher order of its public and private sector facilities, the urban centre of Newcastle has established itself as an important retail and service centre servicing northern KZN, the Eastern Free State, and southern Mpumalanga.

The spatial policies of the past have had a very strong impact on the structure and functionality of the different areas within the Amajuba DM. The most visible impact is fragmentation of communities as well as marginalisation of economic activities which has resulted in poor participation in the economy. Recent land reform interventions have continued to entrench past settlement practices and have settled communities on the economic and spatial peripheries.

The population of the District is a youthful population growing at an estimated rate of 1.2% per annum from 2011 to 2016. Educational levels are comparably low with a concentration of people with higher education qualifications in the urban core of Newcastle. Poverty

and HIV/ Aids levels are high and there is a moderate reliance on social grants due to the suppressed nature of the economy. This also has an impact on affordability and payment for services. Further research and analysis is needed on the poverty, hunger and inequality trends within the District and this needs to inform the priority interventions identified in the forward planning interventions.

It is noted that there is misalignment of statistics used for forward planning by the three spheres of government within the District and that there is a need to use agreed-upon data sources for all planning and future projections. Migration and settlement patterns within the District need to be more effectively tracked.

In terms of misalignment in investments/ projects, those identified in existing plans are not always in areas where it will have the most impact. State investments are also not unlocking private sector investment to its full potential. It is very apparent that most plans are largely working without the private sector and wondering why the private sector is not responding as envisaged. Fragmented settlement structures are resulting in high cost of providing services. Under current funding models, Municipalities cannot afford to supply services to the outer-lying areas. Maintenance of existing infrastructure is also not adequately planned or budgeted for. It is also noted that Municipal technical service departments are poorly resourced and in many instances have poorly trained and motivated staff. The same is true for planning staff who are

central coordinators in the long- terms planning, monitoring and reviews.

Long term planning and infrastructure projects are poorly linked. As a result, long- term projected demands are not sufficiently addressed in designs. Bulk services that are put in the ground are too small to cater for future demands. Water storage planning requires attention and new storage dams need to be planned for, funded and developed.

The process to populate the projects included in the Amajuba DDM made use of the four clusters. Cluster representatives from national and provincial departments as well as municipalities were required to highlight projects that their respective entities have committed to.

2 Purpose of the profile

The Profile document provides key data to guide decision making relating to interventions within the DDM areas.

The profile will :-

- Provide the District Hub members with a brief overview of the District demographics, and development profile.
- Provide a high level assessment of the key strategies and priorities for improvement and transformation in the following:- economic positioning, spatial restructuring, infrastructure engineering, housing and services provisioning, and governance and management.
- Identify and collate all current sector and sphere commitments (projects and investments) in the District area for the next 18 months.
- Identify catalytic projects
- Identify key gaps and areas of misalignment between SDF, IDP and DGDP and gaps between sector plans with the DGDP, SDF and IDP.

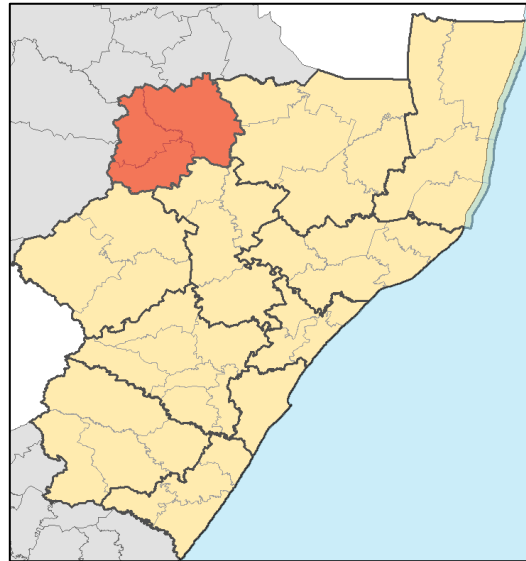
3 Introduction: brief overview

3.1 Location

The Amajuba District Municipality is one of 10 District Municipalities within KwaZulu- Natal and is located in the north-west corner of the province. The District

comprises of the Newcastle (KZ252), eMadlangeni (KZ254) and Dannhauser (KZ254) municipalities.

MAP 1: Amajuba District Municipality in the provincial context.

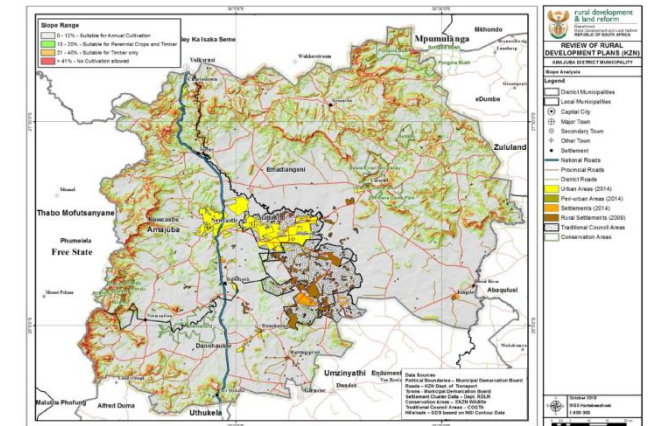


The DM occupies approximately 7,102 km² and is well connected and accessible in the spatial and economic functional region. The geographical location along the border of KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State and Mpumalanga Provinces establishes the area as a gateway/ entry point from these provinces. In terms of roads, the DM is bisected by the N11 linking KZN to Mpumalanga and Gauteng, the R34 linking to Vryheid in the Zululand DM and the port of Richards Bay in the King Cetshwayo DM, and the R68 linking to Dundee and Glencoe in the uMzinyathi DM. The national rail link from Gauteng to the Port of Durban also travels through the DM.

Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022
Based on its accessibility and the higher order of its public and private sector facilities, the urban centre of Newcastle has established itself as an important retail and service centre servicing northern KZN, the Eastern Free State, and southern Mpumalanga.

The District settlement pattern is influenced by the 3 urban centres of Newcastle, Dannhauser and Utrecht, the Traditional Authority areas between these three centres, as well as the steep topography particularly to the North and West of the District.

MAP 2: Settlement in relation to Slope



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p35)

3.2 Spatial Equity status

3.2.1 Legacy Issues Affecting Access and Marginalisation

The spatial policies of the past have had a very strong impact on the structure and functionality of the different areas within the Amajuba DM. The most

visible impact is fragmentation of communities as well as marginalisation of economic activities in an effort to undermine participation in the economy. These policies enforced a system of physically locating people in areas with poor access to urban services and facilities, and effectively entrenched the philosophy of unequal development. In the context of the Newcastle urban complex where most residents reside within the District, spatial fragmentation was implemented to effectively separate Newcastle west and the former dormitory suburbs of Madadeni and Osizweni which were approximately 15km and 35km respectively from the Newcastle CBD.

In terms of spatial equity and access to services, which will be dealt with in more detail below, the urban centres/ former Transitional Local Council (TLC) areas and associated formal townships generally have good access to services. The Water Services Authorities of Amajuba and Newcastle have been focussing on water reticulation and sanitation provision in the inter-joining areas and a number of housing projects by the Department of Human Settlement have also resulted in greater access to basic services. Many of the communities that have benefited from Land Reform initiatives, however, particularly redistribution initiatives, have been settled and left without adequate services and post settlement support. Many of the farms purchased are also a significant distance from the urban and employment cores. The unintended consequences of many of these interventions has been to further entrench marginalisation. The agri- village initiative in the eMadlangeni municipality is a positive way of

reversing this and ensuring greater access to both economic opportunities and basic and government services.

3.2.2 Land Ownership

The District Municipality is characterised with a very diverse land ownership composition, with most of the land being privately owned.

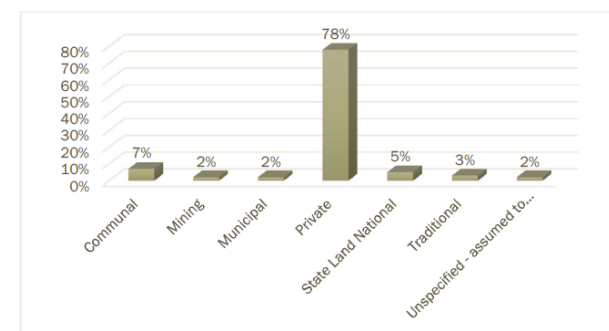
The ADM DGDP (2019) indicates that 51% of land is estimated to be privately owned, with Trust ownership accounting for a further 18%, and companies owning around 16%. State ownership accounts for 2.4%, municipal ownership for 1.4% and Traditional Authority land comprises 4.2% of the land. In terms of Traditional Authority Land, there are two Traditional Councils within the District Municipality who manage the land in terms of the Ingonyama Trust Act (3KZ of 1994), namely the Ubuhle- Bomzinyathi and Nyanyadu Tribal Councils.

TABLE 1: Extent of Traditional Councils within the District

Traditional Authority	Extent (Ha)
Ubuhle-Bomzinyathi	47 005.28
Gule / Nyanyadu	4 104.93
Total	51 110.21

(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p20)

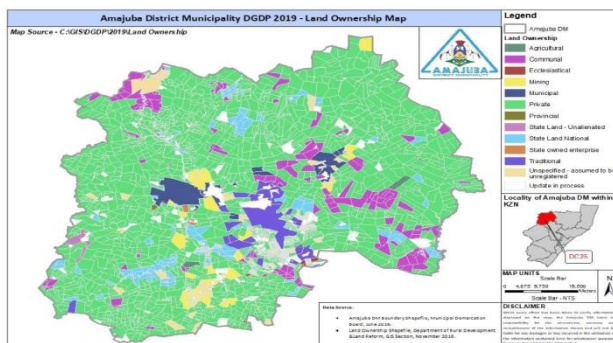
FIGURE 1: Land Ownership within the Amajuba DM



(Source: Rural Development & Land Reform 2018, in DGDP 2019, p38)

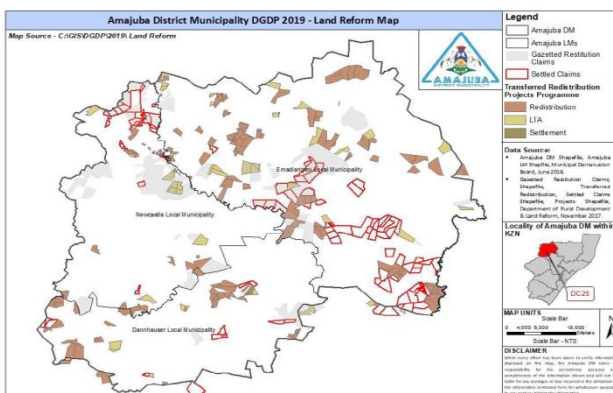
The DM is characterized by complex and intricate land reform challenges. These include farm dwellers whose land rights are protected in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (62 of 1997). These are households that are established within commercial farms, but their members no longer provide labour to the farms. Although these households may not be evicted unless the ESTA process has been followed, their land remains insecure, and in most cases, residents live without basic services. The 2019 Pietermaritzburg High Court Ruling, however, challenges this and is set to have significant impacts on municipal service planning and implementation in the commercial farming areas henceforth.

MAP 3: Land Ownership



(Source: Rural Development & Land Reform 2018, in DGDP 2019, p39)

MAP 4: Land Reform Projects



(Source: Rural Development & Land Reform 2018, in DGDP 2019, p 41)

One of the common scenarios that has characterised the negative output of the land reform programme within the District Municipality is the situation whereby productive agricultural lands have been misused or transformed into settlements. The outcome of this process has serious spatial implications including the emergence of small

isolated settlements in the middle of commercial agricultural areas. These are often hard to service and may be associated with future pressures to expand into commercial agricultural lands further diminishing the outputs from the District Municipality.

The demand for agricultural land is tied up in a number of unresolved land claims which have yet to be properly processed and resolved. Once completed, the demand for agricultural land will be clarified.

3.2.3 Settlement Patterns

Information based on Community Survey 2016 data shows that the district population resides in the following settlement types:

TABLE 2: Settlement Types

Settlement Types	Description
Urban	Built-up areas
Tribal/Traditional	Traditional Authority areas
Farms	Communities living outside tribal areas on farms

(Source: STATSSA, 2016 in DGDP 2019, p 52)

TABLE 3: % Population by Settlement Typology

Typology	Dannhauser	Emadlangeni	Newcastle
Formal Dwelling	50,5%	51,1%	68,8%
Informal Dwelling	0,3%	0,7%	13,2%
Traditional Dwelling	49,2%	48,2%	18%

(Source: STATSSA, 2016 in DGDP 2019, p 52)

These figures indicate that the majority of urban settlements are located in the Newcastle Municipality. Dannhauser has the highest proportion of its population residing in the tribal/ traditional authority areas. Most of the district populations, who live in

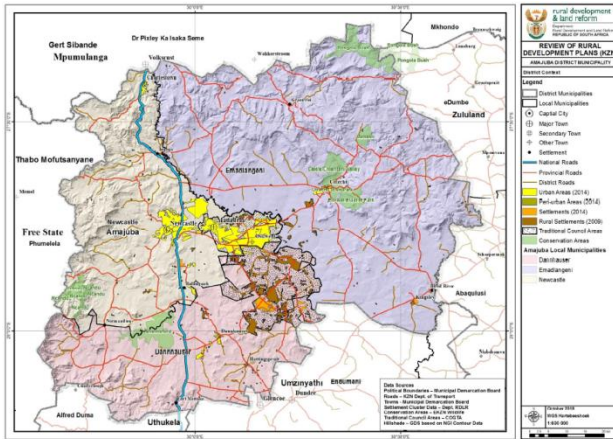
urban areas, are located in Newcastle, Utrecht and Dannhauser.

Dannhauser Municipality is predominantly rural in character with urban areas limited to Dannhauser and surrounding areas that formed part of the coal mining activities. The locality is also characterized by vast commercial farmlands populated at very low densities by commercial farmers and farm dwellers. The development in most of the area is scattered with an absence of a strong nodal hierarchy. Uneven topography, membership of the community and traditional land allocation practices are the major factors that shape this settlement pattern.

In eMadlangeni, the main urban settlements are situated in Utrecht, where an urban edge has been demarcated. Other significant settlements are Groenvlei, Amantungwa, Kingsley, Blue Mountain, Nzima and Mabaso. Scattered settlement patterns exist throughout the municipality and this mainly occurs along roads.

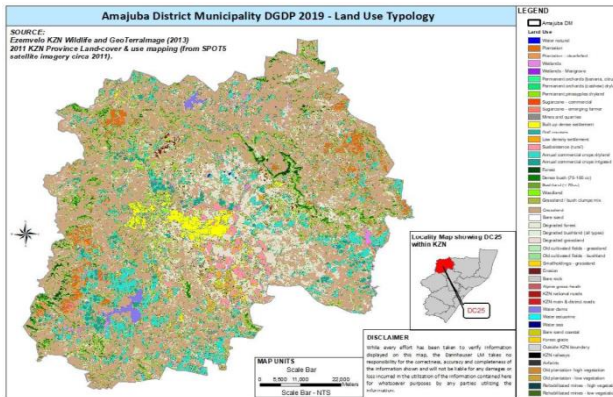
The settlement pattern in Newcastle has largely followed access routes thus forming an economic system with definite interdependencies between and among various elements. However, it has also been highly influenced by the past Apartheid planning and segregationist policies. The current settlement pattern reflects a continuum of settlements from a highly urban Newcastle town through peri-urban settlements in the JBC to extensive commercial farmlands with small isolated farm-dweller settlements.

MAP 5: Settlement Patterns



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p22)

MAP 6: District Land Use Map



(Source: Amajuba GIS, 2018 in DGDP 2019, p 41)

3.2.4 Transportation & Communication Networks

In terms of roads, there are 4 classes of roads in the DM, namely National, Provincial, District and local. Amajuba is mainly served by the N11 North- South corridor between Ladysmith, Newcastle and Volksrust which was part of the SIP2 corridor study. The P37 Provincial road to the north of Newcastle provides further access to Utrecht and Vryheid. The P483 Provincial road forms the major access road from Newcastle to Madadeni, Osizweni and Utrecht all located to the east of Newcastle. Newcastle Municipality’s long term planning indicates a major upgrade to this road thereby improving accessibility to the Newcastle CBD and the JBC Node and beyond.

The rest of Amajuba are served by lower order provincial surfaced roads as well as gravel roads. The total length of road in Amajuba is 2255km. The national and provincial main roads that run through the District are mainly surfaced whilst the majority of district and community access roads are not.

TABLE 4: Surfacing of Roads in the Amajuba DM

Local Municipality	Surfaced Roads (km)		Unsurfaced Roads (km)		Total Length (km)
	Length	(%)	Length	(%)	
Newcastle	162,7	44,4%	203,9	55,6%	366,6
Utrecht	115,2	16,3%	592,9	83,7%	708,1
Dannhauser	240,5	46,5%	277,2	53,5%	517,7
Amajuba	518,4	32,6%	1 074,0	67,4%	1 592,4

(Source: DGDP 2019, p 51)

Most community access unsurfaced roads are not constructed to proper geometric design standards due to the rough terrain and limited funding available. Several of these access roads are used by public transport vehicles, resulting in high maintenance cost of vehicles and unsafe travel conditions for passengers. Unsurfaced roads are often very slippery during the rainy season due to flooding and poor *in situ* soil conditions, which results in the rural communities having no vehicle access or an unreliable public transport service.

In terms of traffic volumes, the highest number of vehicles in Amajuba is on the N11 south of Newcastle, with high traffic volumes on the main provincial road P483 between Newcastle, Madadeni and Osizweni. The N11 between the P204 (turn-off to Dannhauser) and Newcastle carries in excess of 10 000 vehicles per day while the P483 carries between 5 000 and 10 000 vehicles per day.

In terms of rail, the main rail link between Gauteng and eThekweni passes through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Charlestown and Volksrust. The railway line is a freight railway line serving the Mittal area and runs parallel to and abutting the road, linking Newcastle, Madadeni, Osizweni and Utrecht. Spoornet is the landowner of the station as well as the rail line.

No commuter rail service currently exists within the Amajuba area and is mainly the result of the location of the Newcastle station in relation to the actual residential areas and the employments centres. Although the alignment of the railway line lends itself

to the provision of a rail commuter service several factors hamper the actual provision of such a service. These include:

- High capital investment for the provision of rolling stock;
- Increase in the annual maintenance of the rail line because of the inclusion of passenger transport service and not only freight service;
- High capital investment for the provision of suitable stations along the rail line in the areas of Madadeni and Osizweni;
- Remote location of the current station in terms of residential areas and employment opportunities; and
- People settling within the rail reserve between Osizweni and Dicks.

In terms of air transport infrastructure, the District is serviced by a Category II Airport which has recently been upgraded and forms an integral part of a planned Techno- Hub. The main aim of a techno-hub is the commercialization of innovative ideas through which products, processes, strategies, and services are formulated to create jobs and to generate wealth in Newcastle.

3.3 Key gaps and misalignment between spheres on analysis and interventions

- The main issues facing Amajuba DM is a poor settlement pattern, which manifests in the form of the dominance of small towns as regional service centres and economic hubs, as well as the

expansive farming areas and a general rural character of the area. The net effect of this is the inability to decentralize and co-ordinate service delivery at a localized level.

- Slow release of land for housing by both the public and private sector resulting in densifying settlements where land is available, often far from employment or servicing options.
- Land tenure reform planning is not integrated into planning tools and frameworks due to a lack of high level integration between the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Commission of Restitution of Land Rights and the District and Local Municipalities. The net result has been the settlement of communities in deep rural areas further entrenching marginalisation. Post settlement support has not been forthcoming further worsening the communities' quality of life.
- The purchase of commercial farms for communities who in turn do not commercially farm these areas, together with the closing of many coal mines within the District, has placed strain on rural towns like Utrecht in the district. Due to the decline of spend in these towns, many of the higher order shops have closed, resulting in spend leakage, as well as diminishing rates for the municipality.
- In terms of transport options, there is a need to further investigate the viability of a rail commuter service that will complement the existing public transport service and become significant as settlement expands and densifies.

- There are cellular network coverage issues along the northern portions of the eMadlangeni municipality which need addressing particularly as urban nodes like Groenvlei and other potential agri-village sites come on line.
- Better digital accessibility and internet coverage is needed for the District so as to allow greater access to information for schools, training facilities and communities at large.
- There is limited tracking in the Municipal IDPs and SDFs of informal settlements and settlements on commercial farmlands. The net result is that these settlements do not feature in the municipal servicing plans or priorities.
- Spatial transformation as contemplated in SPLUMA (16 of 2013), and Spatial Equity (PGDS Goal 7) are broadly discussed and referenced in the municipal planning documents but are rarely institutionalised in the local context and forward planning.
- Traditional settlement planning on Ingonyama Trust and on free hold land in-between Ingonyama Trust land is not adequately addressed. There is a need to refine the Traditional Settlement Master Plans and ensure that the outcomes imbed within the municipal SDFs and scheme controls. This will ensure alignment and prevent continued low density sprawl over the few remaining pockets of good agricultural lands within these areas.
- There are a number of communities on the periphery of the District that are reliant on cross-border services, both within KZN, and across provincial borders. These include Charlestown,

Inkosi Nzima area, Blue Mountain and Groenvlei, Fort mistake area and the newly incorporated farming areas to the south-west of Dannhauser, and the areas of Kingsley and Blood River.

4 Social Development profile

4.1 Key Social Demographics

4.1.1 Population Dynamics

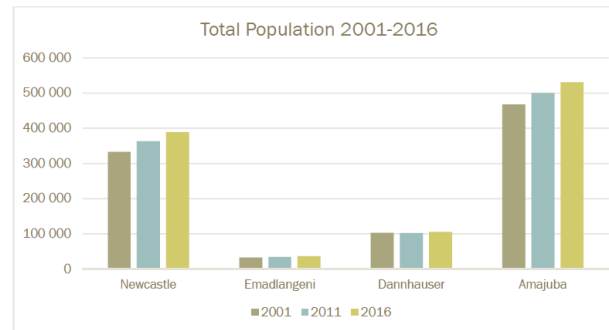
According to STATSSA figures, Amajuba District experienced an increase in its total population figures by 1.2% growth rate from 2011 to 2016. It is interesting to note that Dannhauser has experienced a decline in its population figures between 2001 and 2011 (-0.1 growth rate) and an increase of only 0.6% in 2016. This could be attributed to a mixture of socio-economic factors which can indicate an improvement in health care services, reduction in mortality rates, improving economic conditions which create employment opportunities amongst others (Amajuba District Municipality Growth and Development Plan, 2019: 18).

TABLE 5: Total Population in the ADM

Municipality	Total Population			Population Growth Rate (2011-2016)
	2001	2011	2016	
Newcastle	332 981	363 236	389 117	1.4%
Emadlangeni	32 277	34 442	36 869	1.4%
Dannhauser	102 779	102 161	105 341	0.6%
Amajuba	468 036	499 839	531 327	1.2%

(Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011 & Community Survey 2016 in Amajuba District Municipality Growth and Development Plan 2019, P18)

FIGURE 2: Total Population in the ADM 2001- 2016



(Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011 & Community Survey 2016 in Amajuba District Municipality Growth and Development Plan 2019, P18)

It is noted that there are contradictions in the statistics and population growth rate figures in key forward- looking documents. Therefore, figures used in this document are from the DGDP as it is the most recent document available.

The table below indicates the population projections from 2020 to 2035 based on an average population growth rate of 1% per annum (rounded off to the nearest hundred).

TABLE 6: Amajuba Population Projections

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035
Projected Population	546 667	574 552	603 860	634 663

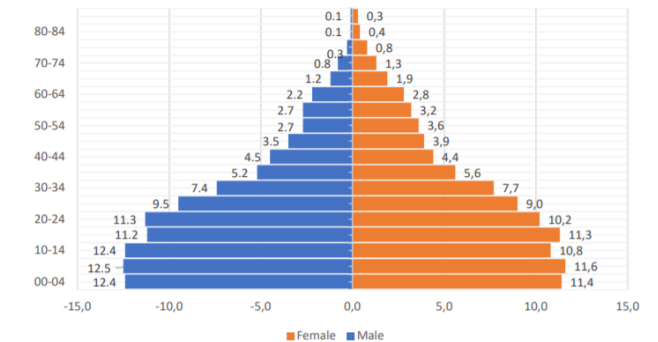
(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p23)

4.1.2 Gender and Age Profiles

The population pyramid below outlines the District's age and gender distribution profile. What can be seen is that the population is a youthful population with the majority of the population being below 30 years of age. The figures suggest that the infant

Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 mortality rate is decreasing. This is a good indication as it translates that there are improvements in health care services and the general livelihood of the residence in the Amajuba District. There are also more males than females.

FIGURE 3: Amajuba Gender and Age Pyramid



Source: Statistics SA – 2016 Community Survey no 30-06-2016

(Source: StatsSA- 2016 Community Survey in Amajuba District Municipality IDP 2019-2020, p36)

The Community Survey (2016) indicates that:

- 52% of the Newcastle population are female;
- 52% of the eMadlangeni population are female; and
- 53% of the Dannhauser population are female.

In terms of the working age population together with the median age, the Community Survey (2016) indicates that:

- 54% of the Newcastle population is between 18 to 64 years with the median age being 22 years;
- 49% of the eMadlangeni population is between 18 to 64 years with the median age being 20 years; and
- 50% of the Dannhauser population is between 18 to 64 years with the median age being 19 years.

The dependency ratio measures the proportion of the population outside of the labour force (i.e. proportion of the population between the ages 0-14 years and over 65 years) that is dependent on the economic activity of those working (i.e. population between the ages 15-64 years). The dependency ratio can be interpreted as a crude measure of poverty – insofar as it reflects the number of people in the labor force sustaining dependents (i.e. the young and old population). The table below highlights the dependency rates for the district for 2001 and 2011.

TABLE 7: Amajuba Dependency Ratios

	2011	2016
Population 0-14 years	168 374	188 258
Population 65 years+	23 271	19 755
Dependent population	191 645	208 013
Population 15-64 years	308 194	323 313
Dependency ratio	62.2%	64.3%

(Source: Amajuba DGDP. p23)

The District has seen an increase of 2.1% in the dependency rate from 62.2% in 2011 to 64.3% in 2016. However, when interpreted in conjunction with the low-income levels of households/ people employed, the figures reflect that a high proportion of the population place an additional burden on the economically active population within the District.

4.1.3 Population Groups

The population of the Amajuba DM comprises mainly of Africans (93.2%), followed by whites (20.8%), Asians (3.4%) and Coloureds (0.6%). Of the African population, 67.6% are geographically located in Newcastle. It is noted that for the Community Survey (2016) results, Asians do not form a significant part of the population of eMadlangeni.

TABLE 8: Amajuba Population Groups

Group / Municipality	Year	Population Groups			
		Newcastle LM	Emadlangeni LM	Dannhauser LM	Amajuba DM
African	2011	335142	32001	99650	466793
	2016	359 117	33870	102129	495 116
White	2011	14275	1968	787	17030
	2016	13816	2603	1685	18104
Asian	2011	11686	42	1439	13167
	2016	13664	-	1121	14785
Coloured	2011	2733	431	285	3449
	2016	2519	396	406	3321

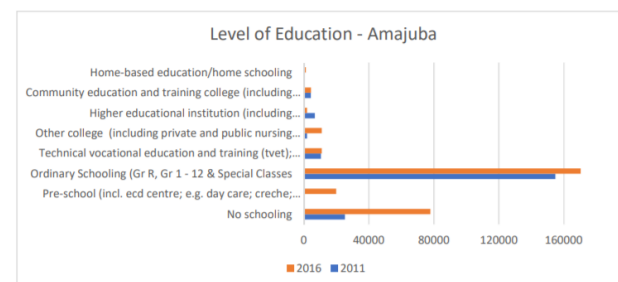
Source: Statistics SA – Census2011, Community Survey 2016 no 30-06-2016

(Source: StatsSA- 2016 Community Survey in Amajuba District Municipality IDP 2019-2020, p36)

4.1.4 Education Levels

It is noted that the proportion of the population with no schooling has increased significantly between 2011 and 2016, from 25,352 to 77,923. In spite of this, the numbers of scholars in Pre-school and ordinary schooling has increased significantly.

FIGURE 4: Amajuba Levels of Education



(Source: Amajuba District Municipality IDP 2019-2020. p228)

In terms of early childhood development, the following is noted:

- **Amajuba DM:** about 18% of age group 3 to 4 years have access to ECD in contrary to the 2020 target of 35%.
- **Newcastle LM:** has an approximate of 48 ECD facilities within the municipality.
- **eMadlangeni LM:** provides resources and support in the field of early childhood development and; Strives to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of ECD provision to all children;
- **Dannhauser LM:** established a firm foundation for a comprehensive ECD programme that is an integral part of the education system; with support from non-governmental organizations Dannhauser has developed 2 child care facilities and anticipated to provide further 2 child care centres in the 2019/20 financial year.

4.2 Multi-dimensional Poverty

4.2.1 South African Multi- Dimensional Poverty Index

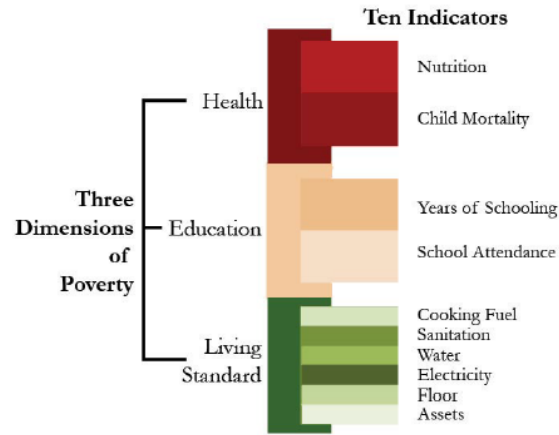
The South African Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was published by STATSSA in 2014 and provides poverty maps and data at a provincial and municipal level.

STATSSA (2014, p1) indicate that SAMPI was prepared out of the desire to develop a new product that could build onto the work started with the development of the Provincial Indices of Multiple Deprivation (PIMD) after Census 2001. The approach used is based on the following:

- Poverty is a complex issue that manifests itself in economic, social and political ways;
- Income denotes the means to achieving a better life, but is not actually the better life itself;
- Poor people themselves describe their experience of poverty as multidimensional;
- The more policy-relevant information there is available on poverty, the better equipped policy-makers will be to reduce it; and
- Some methods of multidimensional measurement can be used for additional purposes such as targeting or conditional transfers.

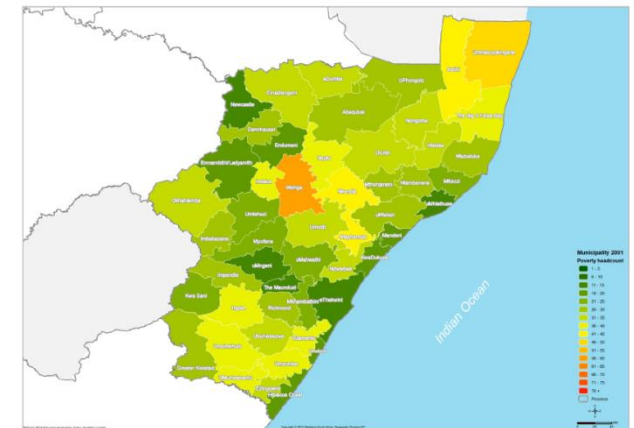
The MPI is an international measure of acute poverty. The model was developed by Alkire & Foster from Oxford University for the United Nations (UN) and has been used in over 100 developing countries. The MPI “complements traditional income/expenditure-based poverty measures by capturing the severe deprivations that each person or household faces with respect to education, health and living standards”. The figure below indicates its components.

FIGURE 5: Dimension and Indicators of the MPI



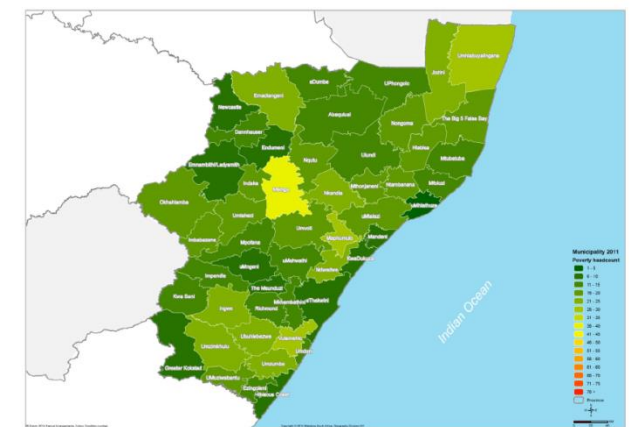
(Source: STATSSA, 2014, p3)

MAP 7: Poverty Head Count (H) in KZN at a Municipal Level in 2001



(Source: STATSSA, 2014, p34)

MAP 8: Poverty Head Count (H) in KZN at a Municipal Level in 2011



(Source: STATSSA, 2014, p35)

The municipal scores are indicated below.

TABLE 9: Poverty Measures for Census 2001 and 2011 at municipal level in KZN

	Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Headcount (H)	Intensity (A)	SAMPI (HxA)	Headcount (H)	Intensity (A)	SAMPI (HxA)
Misinga	59,5%	44,0%	0,26	37,2%	43,1%	0,14
Umhlabuyalingana	48,9%	44,6%	0,22	29,5%	42,7%	0,13
Vulamehlo	36,2%	42,3%	0,15	29,0%	41,2%	0,12
Maphumulo	43,5%	42,7%	0,19	25,4%	40,6%	0,10
Nkandla	44,3%	43,3%	0,19	24,2%	41,2%	0,10
Jacini	43,0%	43,6%	0,19	22,3%	42,6%	0,09
Umsombe	36,4%	42,4%	0,15	22,8%	41,2%	0,09
Umamkhulu	40,0%	43,4%	0,17	22,2%	42,2%	0,09
eMadlangeni	33,5%	42,0%	0,14	21,4%	42,1%	0,09
Uthukela	35,0%	43,3%	0,15	21,7%	41,5%	0,09
Ndvedwe	34,7%	42,4%	0,15	21,6%	41,0%	0,09
Ingoe	39,2%	43,0%	0,17	21,4%	41,3%	0,09
Umvoti	32,7%	41,8%	0,14	19,9%	41,4%	0,08
Nkqubo	38,2%	43,0%	0,17	19,5%	41,6%	0,08
Okhahlamba	34,2%	44,5%	0,15	18,7%	42,5%	0,08
Indakla	35,5%	43,5%	0,15	18,3%	42,7%	0,08
The Big 5 False Bay	36,0%	43,6%	0,16	17,5%	42,1%	0,07
UluMzimba	37,7%	42,3%	0,16	17,4%	41,5%	0,07
Ntambanana	29,8%	41,6%	0,12	16,9%	41,3%	0,07
Hlabisa	33,5%	43,7%	0,15	16,1%	41,8%	0,07
Umtshezi	24,0%	46,0%	0,11	15,5%	43,3%	0,07
Mhlaganeni	27,1%	41,6%	0,11	16,4%	40,9%	0,07
Imbalizane	29,8%	43,4%	0,13	16,1%	41,5%	0,07
Nongoma	34,5%	43,0%	0,15	15,3%	41,7%	0,06
uMlalazi	27,3%	42,6%	0,12	15,6%	40,4%	0,06
Esingweni	32,0%	42,2%	0,14	15,0%	41,0%	0,06
Umdoni	19,3%	45,7%	0,09	13,8%	43,8%	0,06
Mkhambathini	23,3%	42,1%	0,10	14,8%	40,7%	0,06
Impendle	28,0%	43,1%	0,12	14,2%	41,3%	0,06
eDumbe	31,2%	42,8%	0,13	13,4%	41,2%	0,06
Richmond	26,2%	42,4%	0,11	13,0%	39,9%	0,05
UPhongola	26,0%	42,3%	0,11	12,5%	41,4%	0,05
Ulundi	31,1%	43,0%	0,14	12,4%	41,6%	0,05
Dannhauser	27,4%	44,1%	0,12	11,6%	41,6%	0,05
Mbuluzi	27,2%	43,9%	0,12	11,6%	41,5%	0,05
Abaqulusi	27,0%	44,5%	0,12	11,2%	41,9%	0,05
KwaSani	21,0%	40,2%	0,08	10,9%	40,8%	0,04
Msofane	21,8%	44,5%	0,10	10,8%	40,9%	0,04
uMshwathi	23,3%	41,4%	0,10	10,6%	40,3%	0,04
Molaza	23,9%	43,7%	0,10	10,9%	41,5%	0,04
Greater Kolkstad	29,7%	42,6%	0,13	9,3%	42,9%	0,04
Mondeni	17,9%	43,1%	0,08	8,8%	41,2%	0,04
KwaDukuza	19,3%	42,6%	0,08	8,6%	41,2%	0,04
Emnambithi-Ladysmith	18,2%	43,7%	0,08	8,1%	41,6%	0,03
Hlabisa Coast	17,0%	43,2%	0,07	8,0%	41,8%	0,03
Endumeni	16,6%	45,3%	0,08	7,3%	43,3%	0,03
eThekweni	14,8%	45,3%	0,07	6,6%	42,8%	0,03
The Nsunduzi	13,8%	44,4%	0,06	5,9%	42,5%	0,02
uMngeni	11,2%	41,4%	0,05	5,7%	43,4%	0,02
Newcastle	14,2%	44,0%	0,06	5,5%	43,1%	0,02
uMlathuze	13,3%	44,6%	0,06	4,1%	41,6%	0,02
KwaZulu-Natal	22,3%	43,9%	0,10	10,9%	42,0%	0,05

(Source: STATSSA, 2014, p33)

According to the Amajuba SDF (2019), 52% of the population are estimated to be living under poverty. The major factors that contribute to high level of poverty are high unemployment rates and minimum job opportunities. The plan notes that the majority of residents earn less than R800 per month, which

indicates that individuals cannot afford basic services such as housing and health services. The table below indicates the total number of people below the poverty line.

TABLE 10: People below the poverty Line

	Amajuba	Newcastle	eMadlangeni	Dannhauser
Year	People below the food poverty line (StatsSA defined) 2015			
2014	172 763	116 708	13 946	42 109
2015	172 152	117 417	13 950	40 785
Year	People below the lower poverty line (StatsSA defined)			
2014	263 508	179 701	20 904	62 904
2015	262 609	180 610	20 788	61 212

(Source: Amajuba IDP, 2019 p 42)

The following table is extracted from the Amajuba IDP (2019) and indicates Social Grant Support. Although not dated or referenced, the figures paint a bleak picture and indicate a high dependency on the state, particularly relating to the child support grant.

TABLE 11: Social Grant Support

Grant Type	% per category	Social Grant Beneficiaries			
		No. of beneficiaries ADM	No. of beneficiaries DLM	No. of beneficiaries NLM	No. of beneficiaries ELM
Older Persons Grant	22,0	24371	5267	17507	1597
Disability grant	9,5	10514	2212	7810	492
Foster Care grant	3,6	4015	1030	2621	364
Combined grant	0,8	380	37	332	11
Grant in aid	1,6	1743	473	1101	169
Care Dependency grant	18,0	19976	321	19552	103
Child Support grant	45,0	49922	12660	32118	5144
Total Beneficiaries		110921	22000	81041	7880
Percentage Comparison to ADM	100	100,0	19,8	73,1	7,1

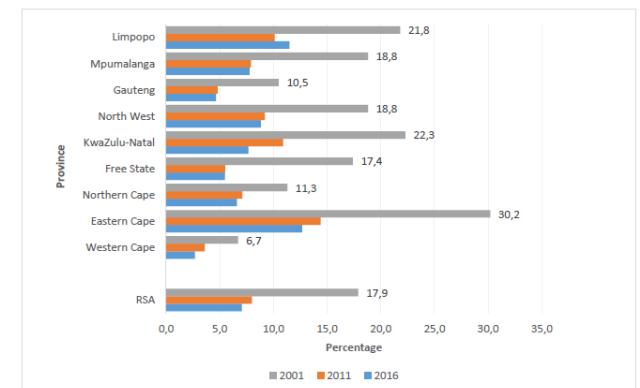
(Source: Amajuba IDP, 2019 p 253)

4.3 Hunger

STATSSA (2019) released a report measuring the extent of food security in South Africa so as to examine hunger and food adequacy, thereby

Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 shedding greater light on the state of food and nutrition security in South Africa. The report seeks to provide information on the extent of households' experiences of hunger and access to food, as well as to provide insight on the location and the profile of households that are food insecure in terms of access to food and exposure to hunger. The report also provides insight on the extent of households' involvement in agricultural activities. The report indicates that in the province of KwaZulu-Natal Multi-dimensional Poverty has dropped from as high as 22.3% in 2001.

FIGURE 6: Multi-dimensional poverty by province in South Africa in 2001, 2011 and 2016



(Source: STATSSA, 2019)

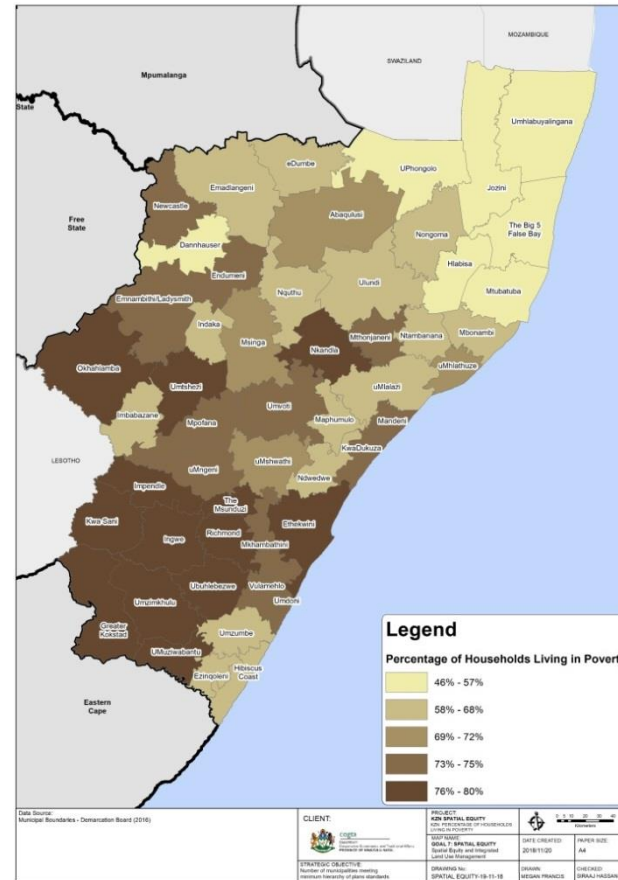
The study also analysed households involved in agricultural production activities and the impacts of this on food security and poverty levels. The study found that in 2011, 28.2% of households were involved in agricultural production activities which dropped to 18.5% in 2016. Droughts and declining

numbers of household involved in agricultural activities negatively affect food availability and accessibility at household level.

As a province the study indicated that 20.9% of households were vulnerable to hunger. The study also found that as people urbanise, fewer people are directly involved in agricultural production resulting in higher levels of household and child hunger.

The following map illustrates levels of poverty within the province by indicating the percentage of households living in poverty. It must be noted that the darker the colour, the higher the percentage of households living in poverty. Through this categorisation, Newcastle has the highest percentage of households living in poverty.

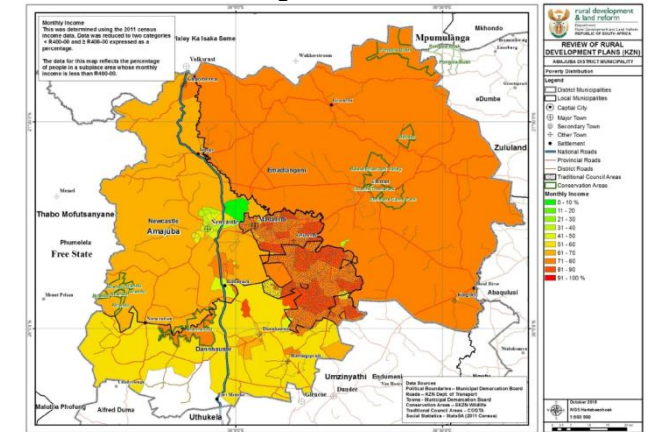
MAP 9: Percentage of households living in Poverty



The following map has been extracted from the Amajuba Rural Development Plan and reflects STATSA (2011) data showing the percentage of people in a sub-place area whose monthly income is less than R400.

MAP 10: Poverty Distribution from the Amajuba Rural Development Plan (2019)

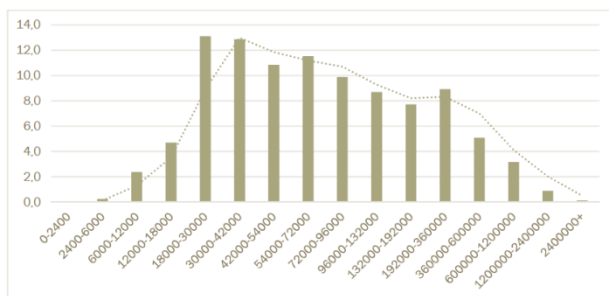
According to the Amajuba SDF (2019), 52% of the population are estimated to be living under poverty. The major factors that contribute to high level of poverty are high unemployment rates and minimum job opportunities. The plan notes that the majority of residents earn less than R800 per month, which indicates that individuals cannot afford basic services such as housing and health services.



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p80)

The following figure illustrates the Annual Household income levels.

FIGURE 7: Annual Household Incomes (2017)



(Source: Amajuba DGDP. p23)

4.4 Skills audit in the district

In compiling this report, it could not be ascertained whether or not a Skills Audit for the District had been undertaken. The section below highlights some of the skills- related interventions in the District.

The Rural Development Plan (2019, p62-63) indicates that there are 238 educational facilities within the District (DoE, EMIS 2016). There are also 6 facilities are Special Needs schools. These educational facilities are scattered throughout the District, with higher concentration in the urban complex of the district. These are summarised as follows:

- 134 Primary schools;
- 71 Secondary schools;
- 33 Combined schools;
- 6 LSEN (special needs); and
- 8 Independent Schools.

Low levels of education limit people from getting better employment and wages. The wage has a

direct relation with affordability level of the individual and household. Due to affordability levels, children from low earning households are more likely drop out from schools. Approximately 5.9% (STATSSA, 2016) of the district population have any form of higher education.

In order to increase income levels of the individuals, it is essential to provide higher education and training to residents. In addition, availability of skilled human resources is also essential for attracting investment. Therefore, skills development is an essential area of improvement in the District.

In terms of Tertiary Institutions in the District, the following is noted:

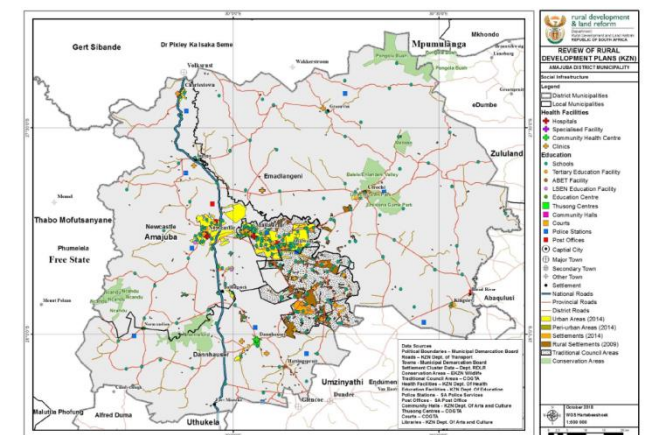
- There is a Centre for People Development in Madadeni which offers a National Diploma in Business studies programs, Skills programmes in various disciplines including ABET, Co-operatives and Entrepreneurship Development. It also offers the National Certificate: Vocational (NCV) in Finance, Economics and Accounting; Office Administration; Hospitality; and Tourism.
- There is an IT & Business Campus in Newcastle which offers Business Studies Programmes, as well as the National Certificates in Hospitality, Finance, Economics and Accounting and IT and Computer Science. This campus also engaged in learnerships for the W & R SETA and Services Seta and has a state of the art catering facility plus restaurant. It offers courses in hotel management and catering. Several IT related programmes are also catered for on this campus.

- The Majuba Technology Centre in Madadeni offers a National Diploma Programmes, including Civil Engineering; Chemical Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; and Farming.

These campuses offer a wide range of courses that can potentially support growth in the District. However, these campuses are mainly clustered in and around Newcastle. There is also an intention to develop an eMadlangeni Agricultural College that can promote and create skilled jobs in the agricultural sector (more especially in eMadlangeni and Dannhauser).

The following map contained in the Rural Development Plan (2019, p66) illustrates the location of all social infrastructure in the District inclusive of skills development and educational facilities.

MAP 11: Social Infrastructure



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p66)

4.5 Social Capital

It is noted that no Spatial Capital Index data could be sourced for the Amajuba District in existing documents. Two documents were utilised to unpack the concept and to map levels of education respectively, namely the PGDS (2018) and the Rural Development Plan (2019)

The PGDP (2018) identifies that education and skills development are critical success factors for economic growth and social stability. It identifies it as goal 2 in the PGDP and aligned to National Outcomes 1, Quality Basic Education, and Outcome 5, A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.

National Outcome 1 is aimed at:

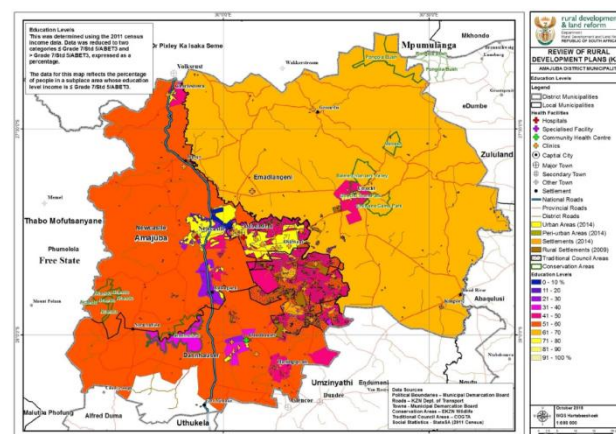
- Improving the quality of teaching and learning through development, supply and effective utilisation of teachers;
- Provision of adequate, quality infrastructure and Learning and Teaching Support Materials (LTSM);
- Tracking learner performance, expanded access to Early Childhood Development (covered in Outcome 13) and improvement of the quality of Grade R;
- Strengthening accountability and improving management at the school, community and district level; and
- Partnerships aimed at education reform and improved quality.

National Outcome 5 seeks to:

- Create a credible institutional mechanism for labour market and skills planning;
- Increase access and success in programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning and occupationally directed programmes in needed areas and thereby expand the availability of intermediate level skills with a special focus on artisan skills.

The following map from the Rural Development Plan (2019) illustrates the distribution of educational levels within the District. What is noted from the map is the urban concentration of skills in the urban centres of Newcastle inclusive of Madadeni and Osizweni, Dannhauser, and Utrecht.

MAP 12: Distribution of Educational Levels



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p67)

4.6 Health

The Department of Health's Amajuba District Health Plan (2018, p2) indicates that the burden of disease that affects the District's citizens is mainly in the following 4 areas: HIV and TB, Maternal and Child morbidity and mortality, NCDs, Trauma and injuries.

In terms of primary health care, the Health Plan (2018, p3) indicates that in terms of primary health care and universal coverage, the majority of the citizens in District are solely reliant on the public sector services, mainly delivered through the Primary Healthcare (PHC) services. Of the total population, 90.6% of the citizens are not medically insured leaving only 9.4% with medical or health insurance. The District's primary healthcare services are delivered through 8 mobile services, within 25 fixed PHC facilities and 1 CHC. The Department of Health in the District works to: promote health, prevent illness and injury, and influence our stakeholders on the change towards improving the social determinants that affect health. The Department notes that their success in achieving better health outcomes in the District depends on the collective ability to build relationships and work across sectors to create cohesive communities and enabling environments that promote health. Few other challenges relates to human resources for health and physical infrastructure, with the high burden of disease resulting in immense strain on the health system. The Department of Health remains committed to forge ahead with the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI) initiatives. In order to progress towards the accreditation of

facilities to implement NHI in the District, a concerted effort is required to understand population health, increase responsiveness to community needs, improve the quality of services provided, and to work collaboratively with the community served.

In terms of HIV/ Aids, the District has had significant strides in improving access to treatment and reducing mother to child transmission, however, this scourge is a serious concern. There have been and still are successes with regard to ART initiations with a total of 53 646 clients remaining on ART at the end of the financial year 2016/17. The district did not do well with regard to HIV prevention interventions, both male and female condom distribution and Male Medical Circumcision (MMC), with the latter recording only 4 471 males circumcised. This is a challenge as it hampers efforts and interventions towards reducing HIV incidence. It is estimated that a total of 88 000 citizens in Amajuba are People Living with HIV (PLHIV), HIV Tembisa Estimates; 2016.

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be the leading cause of deaths affecting the citizens of the District and also contributes to maternal deaths. Despite the efforts and resources injected towards fighting TB, declining treatment success rate from 77.8% to 77.6% that was achieved in 2015/16 is a worrying concern. It is estimated that more than 4 000 people had TB in the District in 2017 (*WHO TB estimates*). This places TB at the top of public health problems in Amajuba. Renewed focus will be directed towards reducing the detrimental impact that the disease has on many communities within the District borders.

Maternal deaths remain a concern for the District with the previous financial year recording 11 maternal deaths (i.e. 130.3/100 000 live births in 2016/17 Financial Year). This affects the progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which envisions the reduction of Maternal mortality Rate (MMR) to less than 70/100 000 live births. Child health is another area of service delivery concern and includes the challenge to deal adequately with malnutrition, which along with other related diseases like, HIV and Diarrhoeal Diseases (DD), make-up child morbidity and mortality concerns. The uptake of vaccines is not as high as it should be and there is a need to improve the mass immunisation campaign to reach as many children as possible. Improved health by reducing preventable diseases and injuries are another strategic focus area in the current strategic term.

Non- communicable Diseases (NCDs) are becoming a global threat. The success of HIV treatment also contributes to people living longer some eventually developing NCDs. The District's citizens are not immune to the burden posed by the diseases of lifestyle. Among these, Diabetes has since been among the top 4 leading causes of deaths. There are, however, worrying signs of the dangers posed by these global threats, the increasing incidence and the number of amputations that were performed as a result of complications. Promoting healthy lifestyle and health seeking behaviour is essential in order to have healthy communities. The Department of Health has adopted a Life Course approach in dealing with all the risks and the interventions will

Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 have to cover everything from pre-natal and post-natal care services that promote healthy lifestyle, eating and encourage active living. Palliative care is an integral part of the management of the NCDs.

The Health priorities for the District are summarised in the table below.

TABLE 12: District Health Aspirations and Priorities

#	District Aspiration	Provincial Strategic Plan 2015-2020 Goal(s)
1.	Reduced maternal deaths and improved women health	Reduce the burden of disease
2.	Reduce child under 5 year mortality rate	Reduce the burden of disease
3.	Reduce HIV incidence	Reduce the burden of disease
4.	Reduced mortality due to TB	Reduce the burden of disease
5.	Reduced diabetes and hypertension incidence	Reduce the burden of disease
7.	Increase the number of VBCHs	Strengthen health systems effectiveness
8.	Reduced expenditure per PDE - Hlameyer Hospital	Strengthen health systems effectiveness
9.	Increase clinical workforce	Strengthen human resources for health
10.	Improved compliance to ICBM and HCD	Improved quality of health care

(Source: Amajuba District Health Plan, 2018. P17)

TABLE 13: Number of Facilities per Sub-district

	Ward based outreach teams	Clinic	CHC	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Central/Tertiary Hospitals	Other Hospitals
Dannhauser SD	5	10	1	0	0	0	0
Emadlangeni SD	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Hewacastle SD	5	14	0	0	2	0	1
Amajuba	12	26	1	1	2	0	1

(Source: Amajuba District Health Plan, 2018. P12)

The following table summarises the Public Health Facilities per sub- district.

TABLE 14: Number of Facilities per Sub-district

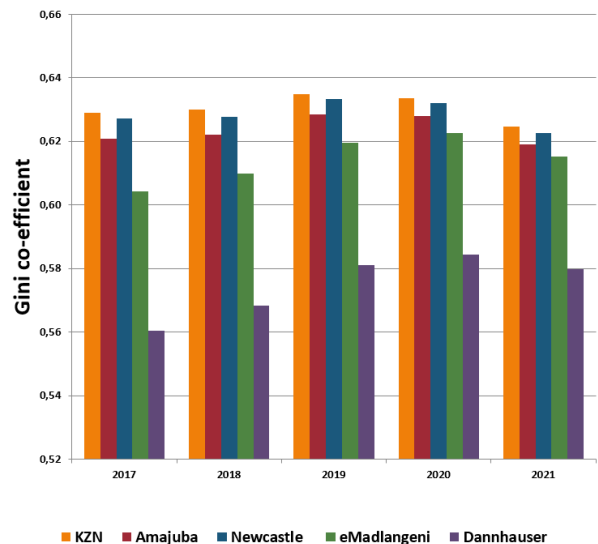
Dannhauser sub-district	Emadlangeni sub-district	Newcastle sub-district
1) Dumaqol Clinic	1) Groenviel Clinic	1) Charestown Clinic
2) Thandanani Clinic	2) Hiemeyer Gateway	2) Ingogo Clinic
3) Veratlet Clinic		3) Newcastle PHC
4) Ladybank Clinic		4) Madaadi 1 Clinic
5) Nelleslam Clinic		5) Madaadi 5 Clinic
6) Sukumani Clinic		6) Madaadi 7 Clinic
7) Thembalithe Clinic		7) Madaadi Gateway
8) Greenook Clinic		8) Stafford Clinic
9) Naaslam Clinic		9) Rosary Clinic
10) Emfundaweni Clinic		10) Osizweni 1 Clinic
11) Dannhauser CHC		11) Osizweni 2 Clinic
		12) Osizweni 3 Clinic
		13) Mndozo Clinic

(Source: Amajuba District Health Plan, 2018. P12)

4.7 Inequality

The Gini coefficient is commonly used as a measure of inequality of income or wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 - where a low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution (with 0 corresponding to complete equality); while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, (with 1 corresponding to complete inequality). The figures indicate that Dannhauser has the lowest levels of inequality followed by eMadlangeni for the period 2017 to 2021.

FIGURE 8: Amajuba Gini Coefficient



(Source: EDTEA presentation, IHS, 2022)

The table below indicate the level of deprivation within the District, with each municipality within the District being analysed against the 51 local municipalities in KZN.

TABLE 15: Multiple Deprivation Levels

	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Living Environment	Crime	Final Ranking
Newcastle	45	50	11	45	45	30	49/51
Emadlangeni	20	19	5	36	36	29	21/51
Dannhauser	3	8	44	21	16	28	11/51

(Source: Amajuba IDP, 2019 p41)

The analysis shows that within the District, Dannhauser has the highest level of deprivation, ranked number 11 out of 51 municipalities in the

Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 province, while Newcastle has the lowest deprivation and is ranked number 49 within the province.

The table below highlights the poverty levels within the District in terms of food poverty and lower-bound poverty and indicates that Dannhauser suffers the highest levels of poverty.

TABLE ____: Poverty levels

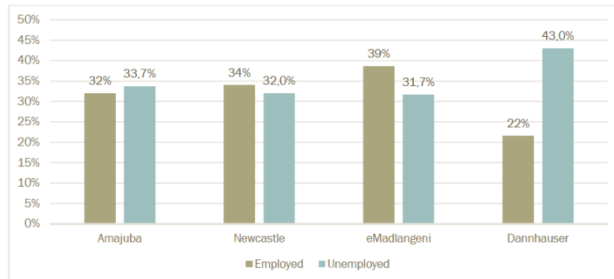
POVERTY										
Region	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Food Poverty (%)	Lower-Bound Poverty (%)	Food Poverty (%)	Lower-Bound Poverty (%)	Food Poverty (%)	Lower-Bound Poverty (%)	Food Poverty (%)	Lower-Bound Poverty (%)	Food Poverty (%)	Lower-Bound Poverty (%)
Amajuba	42,5	58,2	43,3	59,3	44,4	60,5	47,4	62,8	47,7	63,0
Newcastle	39,9	55,3	40,7	56,4	41,8	57,6	44,8	60,0	45,0	60,0
eMadlangeni	48,0	63,8	49,1	64,9	50,7	66,3	54,0	68,5	55,0	69,0
Dannhauser	50,1	67,2	50,8	68,0	51,9	69,1	55,0	71,3	55,5	71,0
Province	36,2	51,1	36,8	52,0	37,9	53,2	40,7	55,6	40,8	55,0

(Source: EDTEA, IHS, 2021)

4.8 Unemployment/Employment

The figure below illustrates the proportion of employed (in both the formal and informal sectors), unemployed and not economically active populations within the three local municipalities and Amajuba District.

FIGURE 9: Employment Levels by Municipality (2016)

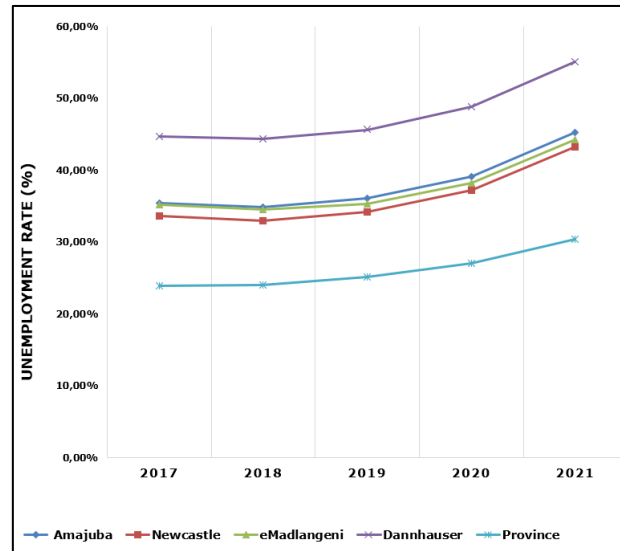


(Source: Provincial Treasury 2016 based on Global Insight Regional Explorer, in DGDP, 2019, p62)

It is noted that based on the 2016 data, 32% of Amajuba DM's working age population are formally employed, with 34 % for Newcastle, 39% for eMadlangeni, and 22% for Dannhauser. Dannhauser Local Municipality has the highest proportion of its population that are unemployed at 43%. Key areas of concern are the significant gaps between the percentage of working age population, employment and the large numbers of not economically active residents, indicating high dependency levels.

The following graph was prepared by EDTEA based on IHS (2021) data and indicates unemployment trends from 2017 to 2021. These figures highlight the high levels of unemployment across the three municipalities which are above the provincial average.

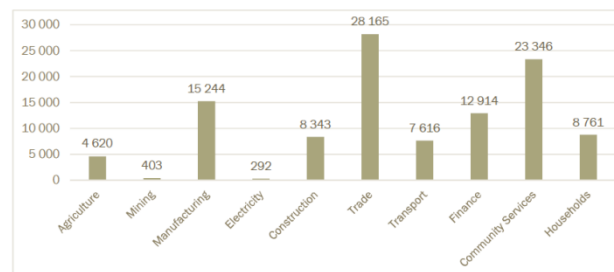
FIGURE ____: Average Unemployment trends (2021)



(Source: EDTEA, IHS, 2021)

The figure below displays the number of people employed per sector in the Amajuba District in 2016.

FIGURE 10: Number of People Employed by Sector (2016)



(Source: Provincial Treasury 2016 based on Global Insight Regional Explorer, in DGDP, 2019, p63)

Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022
Agriculture experienced a -8% decline in employment over the past 5 years, while this figure was -1% for the tourism industry. Both the catering and accommodation, and agricultural sectors only contributed 3.9% each to total employment in the Amajuba DM. It is therefore important that initiatives are taken to ensure sustainable agricultural developing within the region, as well as to enhance employment in tourism related industries.

Although the manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to total district GVA (17.65%), this sector only contributed 13.1% to total employment in 2010, which is an indication of the capital intensiveness of the manufacturing activities within the district, and also highlights the importance of creating further employment opportunities within the manufacturing industry. In addition, the manufacturing sector has experienced a -1.6% decline in average annual growth of employment over the past 5 years (in line with GVA growth), which indicates a gradual decline within the sector, and highlights the need for further interventions in order to retain and expand existing manufacturing businesses.

The wholesale and trade sector make the largest contribution towards district employment levels, accounting for 25% of total employment in the district. The other two largest contributing sectors are community, social and personal services, and general government services, each contributing about 18% to total employment in the district. These sectors only contribute 11.2% and 13.8% respectively to total GVA, indicating that they are labour-intensive industries within the region. Both sectors only

experienced between 0.5% - 1.1% growth in employment over the past five years.

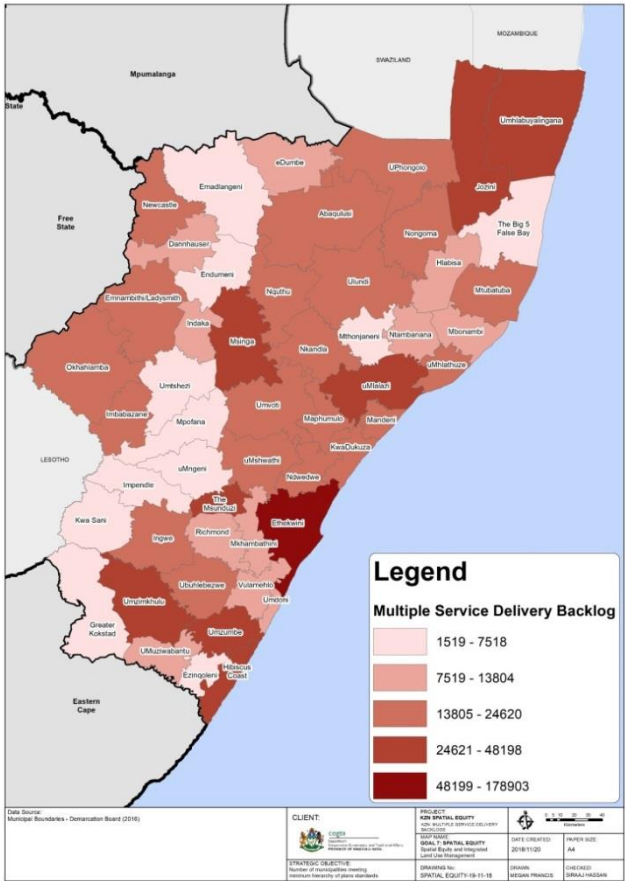
Overall, no sectors have experienced sufficient employment growth since 2005, with the greatest growth being Business Services, with 2.7% on average over the past five years.

Both the catering and accommodation, and agriculture sectors only contributed 2% each to total employment. Initiatives need to be developed to ensure sustainable agricultural development within the District, as well as to enhance employment in tourism related industries.

4.9 Service Delivery Index

The following map illustrates a multiple service delivery backlog which is a composite of backlogs in water, sanitation, electricity, waste removal, and housing. The figures illustrate that the Newcastle municipality has the highest multiple service delivery backlog in the District.

MAP 13: Multiple Service Delivery Backlog



4.10 Household dynamics

The following table illustrates the household size per municipality between 2011 and 2016. As a whole, the household size in Amajuba has increased marginally from 4.3 people per household in 2011, to 4.5 people per household in 2016.

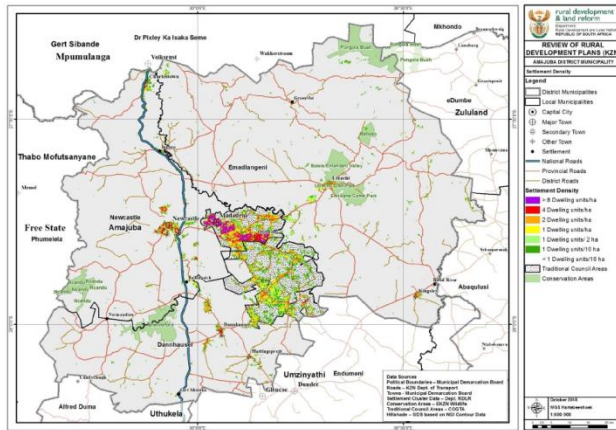
TABLE 16: Amajuba Household Informants

Municipality	HH 2011	HH 2016	Average HH Size (2011)	Average HH Size (2016)	Female Headed HH % (2011)	Female Headed HH % (2016)	Formal Dwellings % (2011)	Formal Dwellings % (2016)
Newcastle	84 272	90 347	4.2	4.3	47.5	48.2	91.1	89.1
Emadlangeni	6 252	6 667	5.2	5.5	38.8	45.3	58.3	67.4
Dannhauser	20 580	20 242	4.9	5.2	50.6	50.2	82.3	69.3
District Total	111 104	117 256	4.3	4.5	47.6	48.4	87.6	84.4

(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p23)

The following map illustrates the settlement densities based on household clusters. In order for servicing levels to improve, the nodes and corridors within the District need to be consolidated and sprawl needs to be discouraged. The potential efficiencies that result should mean that backlogs will and can be addressed more simply, more quickly, and at lower cost.

MAP 14: Settlement Densities



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p29)

4.10.1 Household Profile

The table below provides a summary of household information for the District. It is noted that formal dwellings decreased in the district between 2011 and 2016. The average household size for the district stayed relatively stable at 4.3 in 2011 and slightly increasing to 4.5 in 2016. Average household size indicates relatively smaller nuclear families. The larger household size in eMadlangeni and Dannhauser, confirms their rural nature.

4.11 Social changes

Very little reference is made in any of the documents reviewed relating to the tracking of social change. What is, however, noted across all plans is a greater urbanisation, particularly in the JBC area of Newcastle which is creating a greater burden on physical and social services in these areas. A further social change noted across plans is a reduction on the reliance on agriculture by households, and a greater dependency on social grants.

The following table is extracted from the Amajuba IDP (2019) and highlights the Social Development SWOTs for the District.

TABLE 17: Amajuba Social Development SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moral Regeneration programs have been implemented minimally through OSS partnerships Operation Siyaya Emhlangeni and the Annual Reed Dance was implemented through partnerships with sector Departments ADM has been assisting by transporting Arts groups to Provincial Events The minimal available budget will assist in implementing the Child Protection Week Programme The Active Ageing programme was implemented through Sector Department and NGOs (SAOPF) partnerships and donations TVET Activation programmes were done through OSS partnership (HEAIDS) World AIDS Day was commemorated also in partnership with sector departments The internship programme was implemented in partnership with TVET Colleges and NGOs The District has also hosted Matric Excellence Awards annually Team Amajuba participated in the 2017 SALGA Games, through partnerships with sector departments and sports federations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Social Development programs are expected to be delivered for prevention and intervention as per Provincial mandates and annual, however, minimal budgets are attached to all SDU Programs The SDU is grossly understaffed Insufficient capacity and resources
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with Sector Departments and also PPP Keen interest of youth in the development of skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff capacity challenges – not all programs are implemented sufficiently Budgetary constraints Social ills

(Source: Amajuba IDP, 2019, p 254)

4.12 Planned strategies and interventions

The DDM strategic framework document contains a number of strategies that respond directly to the issues raised within this section. Catalytic projects as well as sector department and municipal projects have been highlighted.

4.13 Key gaps and misalignment between District & local, between spheres and sectors, and on analysis and interventions, and priorities

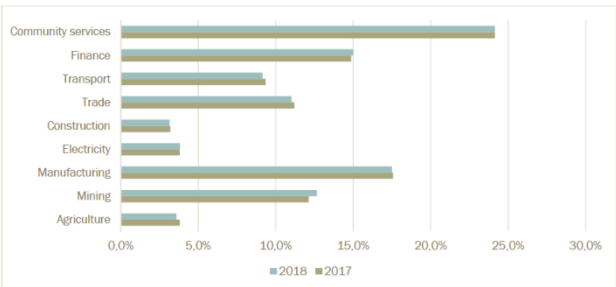
- It is noted that there is misalignment of statistics used for forward planning by the three spheres of government and that there is a need to use agreed- upon data sources for all planning and future projections.
- Migration and settlement patterns within the District need to be more effectively tracked.
- Planning needs to be forward- looking to effectively address Spatial Equity and not be focussed on strategies and interventions that solely target the addressing of backlogs. Backlogs will continue to grow, and investment needs to focus more on areas where it will have the highest impact on addressing Spatial Equity.
- Further research and analysis is needed on the poverty, hunger and inequality trends within the District. This needs to inform the priority interventions in the IDPs and DGDP.
- More focused attention needs to be provided in rural areas that experience the most hardships in terms of increased access to skills initiatives, facilities, services and practices and programs related to food security.
- A greater focus needs to be provided in planning for the rural areas of the District for both servicing, and food security.

5 Economic Positioning

5.1 Key Economic opportunities and constraints

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the Amajuba District economy between 2015 and 2016 based on Global Insight figures.

FIGURE 11: GVA Contributions for the ADM and KZN



(Source: DGDP 2019, p 61)

According to the DGDP (2019, p61-62), which is referenced below, overall the Amajuba DM made a limited contribution to the economy of KwaZulu- Natal in 2017, contributing for about 2.7% of the total provincial GVA, with the structure of the District economy differing from the structure of the provincial economy.

Agriculture accounts for approximately 2.7% of the provincial GVA and has grown in the province on average by approximately 3.2% over the past 5 years. Agriculture contributes 3,8% towards the District economy and has declined by about -0.2% per annum on average.

18% of the province’s GVA stems from the manufacturing sector, while this figure is 17.6% for the Amajuba DM. This indicates the importance of manufacturing in the region and highlights the importance of ensuring sustainable growth in the manufacturing sector in the Amajuba DM. However, the Amajuba DM experienced negative growth (-1.6%), compared to an average annual growth in the province of 0.4%.

Mining is growing within the District contributing 12.1% to the total district GVA, but this is more than the province’s contribution of 1.5%. This is largely due to the coal deposits found within the north-western areas of the province.

The wholesale and retail trade sector contributes significantly to both the provincial and district economies. The sector accounts for 18% of the provincial GVA, and 17.6% of the district GVA.

However, average annual growth in the province was 2.4% and 1.3% in the province and district respectively over the past 5 years. This sector relies on growth in primary and secondary sectors in order to increase production and income. Given that growth has been relatively low in these sectors, this low growth in retail and trade is expected.

The general government sector contributes approximately 23.5% to the provincial GVA, while this figure is 23% for the district, with the province and district experiencing an average annual growth rate of 3.9% and 3.3% respectively.

The Finance sector accounts for almost 16% of total GVA in Amajuba, in comparison with 20% in the province. Average annual growth was about 6.6% for the district, compared to 2.7% for KZN.

The following Table indicates the Local Economic Development Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

TABLE 18: Amajuba Economic SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong existing manufacturing and tertiary sector base in Newcastle; Locational advantages (N11 and midway between DBN and JHB); Existing coal deposits; Fertile tracts of land for agricultural development; Natural resources and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of skills within the labour force and lack of labour-force retention; Migration of labour force to larger industrial centres; Declining manufacturing, mining and agricultural production; Failure to attract sufficient new investment into the region and therefore reliance on existing industries; Lack of diversity within the manufacturing sector (dominated by a few large players)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of the tourism sector; Expansion of the manufacturing sector including the promotion of SMME’s within this sector through linkages with large players Diversification from reliance on agriculture Informal trade support and formalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS is undermining the growth potential of the district; Labour legislation might cause the closure of more textile factories Land claims are constraining investment into agriculture and mining Lack of sufficient skills and resources; Stringent funding criteria especially in relation to emerging farmers Deteriorating infrastructure

- The general decline of non-agricultural sectors pre-empts the need to resuscitate these sectors as well as intensify investment in agriculture. In the medium-term, it is important that skills transfers and agriculture-based capacity development among local citizens within the District Municipality be implemented.
- Apart from few seasonal functions, tourism activities are barely present in the municipality. Part of the issue lies in perceptions that the region is dry and ‘common’. These sorts of

perceptions can be dispelled, especially by embarking on investments on tourism sites for both local and supra-local tourism. The understanding that tourism is only valuable when it attracts ‘foreigners’ is not a constructive one. Mobilizing local residents as well as creating functions and events [such as the annual Newcastle air show, for example] would go a long way in recovering the growth of the tourism sector.

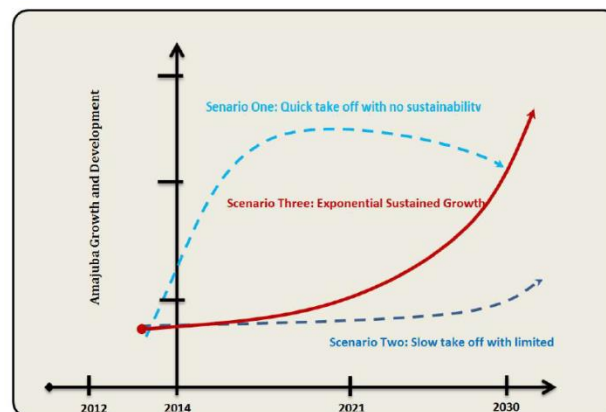
- As part of diversification, the manufacturing sector, especially animal hides and skin processing, textile and timber processing, are ‘strategic way forward’ options. But this also needs to be accompanied by skills training and sub-sector based capacity development.

5.2 Catalytic interventions current and planned

The DGDP (2019, p86) identifies three potential scenarios for growth as follows:

- **SCENARIO 1:** Insufficient growth for development;
- **SCENARIO 2:** Unsustainable growth for development; and
- **SCENARIO 3:** Exponential growth for development.

FIGURE 12: DGDG Scenarios for Growth



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p86)

Scenario 3 is the desired scenario in order to achieve the levels of growth and development required to sustain job creation and social development. It is based on all stakeholders committing to a shared vision for the district and underpinning this with increased levels of sustainable investment, co-operation and innovation.

In order to realise Scenario 3 and the Vision for the Amajuba DM, the DGDP (2019) has identified strategic goals, objectives and indicators which are useful to list as these can be built upon for the development of the one plan as contemplated by this initiative. The plan concludes with catalytic projects which are included below.

5.2.1 Catalytic Projects

The DGDP (2019, p160) defines a catalytic project an intervention that has a strong leverage and/or multiplier effect by addressing three or more strategic goals, or by creating a strong leverage factor toward the achievement of the overall objectives of the Amajuba DGDP. It further indicates that a catalytic project addresses the root cause of obstacles to development in Amajuba, rather than symptoms. It also notes that they unlock resources and opportunities that exist within government and the private sector. The DGDP notes that catalytic projects can have very different characteristics and prerequisites:

- Contributes to 3 or more strategic goals;
- Major financial resources needed and secured; and
- High commitment to cooperation needed and secured – all implementation partners have been contacted.

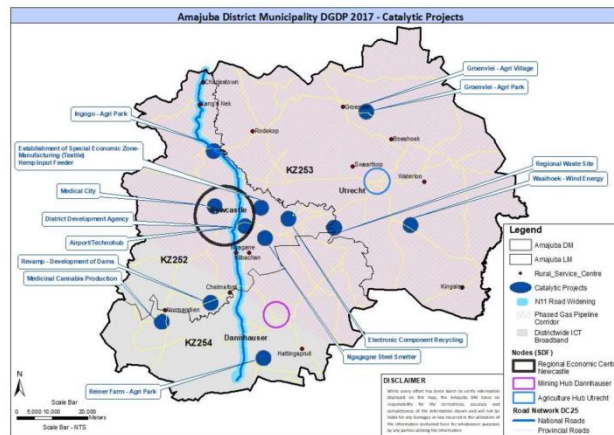
The following catalytic projects have been identified in the DGDP (2019) for implementation in the Amajuba DM. They are summarised in the following table and visually displayed in the accompanying map.

TABLE 19: Catalytic Projects Identified in the DGDP (2019)

Name of Project	Sector	Location	Value
Establishment of Special Economic Zone	Economic, Manufacturing, Human Capital	District Wide, Newcastle	R45 million
Manufacturing (Textile)			
Upgrade of Newcastle Airport	Economic, Infrastructure, Human Capital	Newcastle	TBD
Ngagane Steel Smelter	Economic, Manufacturing, Infrastructure, Human Capital	Newcastle	R 30 Billion
KZN Technology /Science Park project	Economic, IT, Human Capital	Newcastle	R 1,5 Billion
Groenvlie Agri- Village and Agri-Park	Agricultural, Human Settlement	Emadlangeni	TBD
Ingogo Agri-Park	Agricultural, Human Settlement	Newcastle	TBD
Reiner Farm Agri-Park	Agricultural, Human Settlement	Dannhauser	TBD
Camabis Produce (Medicinal Plants)	Agricultural Sector, Health Sector	TBD	TBD
District Development Agency	Economic Sector	Newcastle	TBD
Hemp input feeder	Textile and Clothing	Newcastle	TBD
Wyhook - Wind Energy	Energy (Green Technology)	Utrecht	TBD
Medical City	Health Sector	Newcastle	TBD
Revamp and development of Dams	Integrated Infrastructure	District Wide	TBD
Widening of Nui	Integrated Infrastructure	Newcastle, Dannhauser	TBD
Regional Waste Site	Environmental Management	District wide	TBD
Electronic Component Recycling	Manufacturing	Newcastle	TBD
Districtwide ICT Broadband	Integrated Infrastructure	District wide	TBD
Coal Mining	Mining	District wide excl enviro sensitive areas	TBD
Gas pipeline	Integrated Infrastructure	District wide	TBD

(Source: DGDP, 2019, p160)

MAP 15: Catalytic Projects Identified in the DGDP (2019)



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p161)

Additional Catalytic Projects identified include:

TABLE 20: Catalytic Projects additional to those in the DGDP

PROJECT NAME	SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	PROJECT OWNER / DEPARTMENT / SOC / COMPANY NAME:	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIVERSITY IN NEWCASTLE	The proposed project entails the development of a university in Newcastle either through government initiative such as Sol Plaatje university and university of Mpumalanga or through the initiative of an existing university as a satellite campus. The municipality has identified three alternative sites for the establishment of the university. However, the magnitude of the educational institution does not only require that a feasibility study be undertaken but also that the blessing of the relevant authorities be sought. This is a catalytic project which would directly stimulate and leverage for further investment is associated projects. It has would address wide-scale regional needs in that apart from servicing the northern parts of the province, the university would resolve spatial inequity in accessing university education in the southern parts of Mpumalanga province and eastern parts of the free state province.	NEWCASTLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY KZN 252- DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS/TECHNICAL SERVICES	AMAJUBA	NEWCASTLE
ARCELOR MITTAL BLAST REFURNANCE	Refining of blast furnace Number 5, providing the steel plant extended lease of life medium and long term. Provides Newcastle with competitive edge regarding heavy manufacturing sector. 4 month project	ARCELOR MITTAL	AMAJUBA	NEWCASTLE
JOHSTON BLAUBOSCH CAVAN(JBC)	KZN Human Settlement	NEWCASTLE	AMAJUBA	NEWCASTLE

A composite catalytic project list for the district is confirmed in the DDM Strategic Framework document. These projects were workshopped with and confirmed by the four Amajuba DDM Clusters.

5.3 Key gaps and misalignment between District & local, between spheres and sectors, and on analysis and interventions, and priorities

- The IDP lists of projects are largely wish-list projects and in many cases are outdated. A question needs to be asked as to whether or not the IDP project lists are being cross-referenced when national and provincial projects are being identified and budgets allocated.
- Project management and project implementation tracking at a local level is limited. Attention to institutional arrangements and more effective project management and impact measurement is needed. Institutional instability and the lack of institutional knowledge seriously impacts on this.
- Capital investment frameworks and capital expenditure frameworks, tied to effective long- term spatial visions are needed in all municipal plans within the family of municipalities.
- Better alignment and coordination is required between the Local and District Municipalities, as well as with sector departments, to ensure vertical alignment and credible output.
- Shared services models within the family of municipalities varying levels of success and impact in the past. Key areas within planning, including strategic planning, GIS,

building inspectors, compliance and approval monitoring could benefit greatly from a shared service approach. Centralising of other functions that local municipalities should be performing but are not, could also be centralised at the District.

- Better engagement with the private sector is needed. Unfortunately, the planning approach utilised largely involves planning for the private sector and not with the private sector. Future government expenditure on LED projects should focus on key interventions that unlock the private sector spend so as to grow the economy. The 30:70 principle should be institutionalised whereby 30% state expenditure should unlock 70% private sector expenditure.
- Stronger engagement and participation is required with the relevant Chambers of Commerce to get support and participation from the private sector is required. Previous Institutional structures like AFLED should be revisited.
- The potential of the informal sector potential needs to be realised. The informal economy has not been well analysed in any of the relevant documents for the District as well as Local Municipalities. Contributions and strategies for growth remain extremely limited.
- Resolving land reform issues within the District should be resolved as a matter of priority. This will result in greater certainty within the agricultural sector hopefully

resulting in higher agricultural sector investment and outputs.

- The amount of red tape that entrepreneurs, SMMEs and family businesses need to comply with is also seriously limiting growth. Red-tape limitations to growth in the District need to be identified with the private sector and strategies need to be put in place to address these. Furthermore, strategies developed in Gauteng and the Western Cape to prepare land for development from a planning perspective (ie. The municipality applying for planning and environmental amendments and compliance thereby preparing an area for investors) need to be pursued.

6 Spatial Restructuring

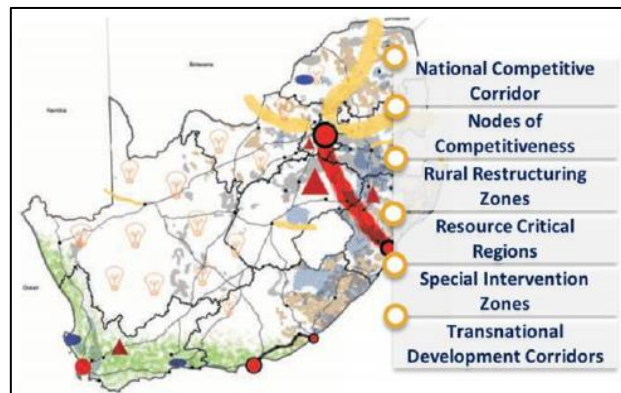
6.1 Transformation & Equity Vision

6.1.1 The Draft National Spatial Development Framework (2019)

The Draft National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) was launched by national government earlier in 2019.

The NSDF takes guidance from the National Development Plan and seeks to optimise, integrate and coordinate the energies and economic impacts of the strategic interventions in the national space which it terms 'national spatial framing'. The plan recognises the crucial importance of space and access to land in (1) bringing about transformation at scale, and (2) ensuring that people and places benefit from this intervention. The plan proposes the following national schema for spatial targeting which is summarised below.

MAP 16: THE NDPs Proposed Schema for Spatial Targeting

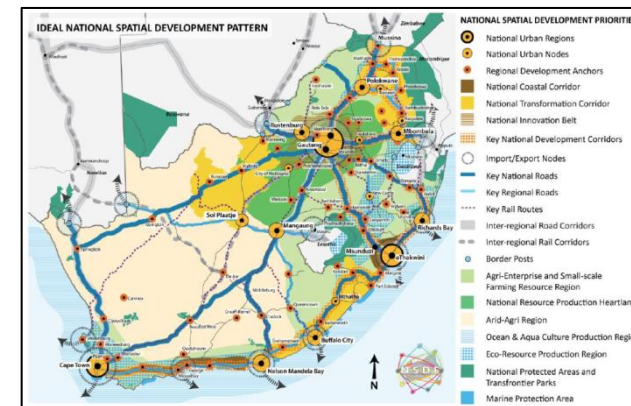


(Source: Draft NSDF, 2019)

The following map summarises the ideal national spatial development pattern and identifies the following:

- The mountainous areas (Drakensberg and Balelesberg) in the Amajuba DM as an important Eco-resource production areas in terms of water production.
- The entire District as an Agri- enterprise and small- scale farming resource region.
- Newcastle as one of four National Urban Nodes within KZN.
- Key Regional Roads (N11) and Key Rail routes traversing the District.

MAP 17: The Ideal National Spatial Development Pattern



(Source: Draft NSDF, 2019, p110)

In terms of National Urban Nodes, the following interventions are identified that are relevant to Newcastle:

- Consolidate and direct the rapid population growth in the eastern half of the country to national urban nodes, clusters and corridors by creating (1) quality human settlements, and (2) centres of human capital excellence, innovation, trade, inclusive green economies and regional enterprises, and in the process *reaping the urban dividend*.
- In addition to strengthening and consolidating expected population growth in range of urban regions, and existing cities and intermediary cities, proactively support the development and emergence of a number of new cities in identified densely populated and high potential transformation corridors.

In terms of agri- enterprise regions, the following is pertinent to the District:

- Productive use of high value agricultural land to support national food security.
- Rehabilitation of degraded land and effective land-use management.
- Improvement of rural-to-rural connections, market accessibility and key agricultural production infrastructure.
- Enhancement of connectivity through well-planned infrastructure investment and settlement consolidation in well-connected regional development anchors.

In terms of the Eco-resource Production and Livelihood Regions, which affects the mountainous areas to the west and north of the District, the following is noted:

- Enhance (1) the productive capacity, (2) environmental and livelihood quality, (3) cultural heritage, and (4) natural resource-access of these regions through effective agrarian practices and enterprise development programmes that are focussed on natural resource restoration and custodianship.
- Discourage further land and settlement development, and carefully manage existing settlements and land uses in productive agricultural regions that play a crucial role in national strategic water production, national food security and rural livelihoods.

- Pursue effective management and custodianship of national strategic water source production regions.
- Ensure efficient rural-to-rural connectivity in rural regions, to enhance the prospects of making a life in these areas.
- Rehabilitate degraded land and ensure effective land use management, settlement consolidation, improved rural connectivity and an eco-resource related enterprise focus, to (1) provide opportunities for livelihoods and industry development, and (2) support national water availability.

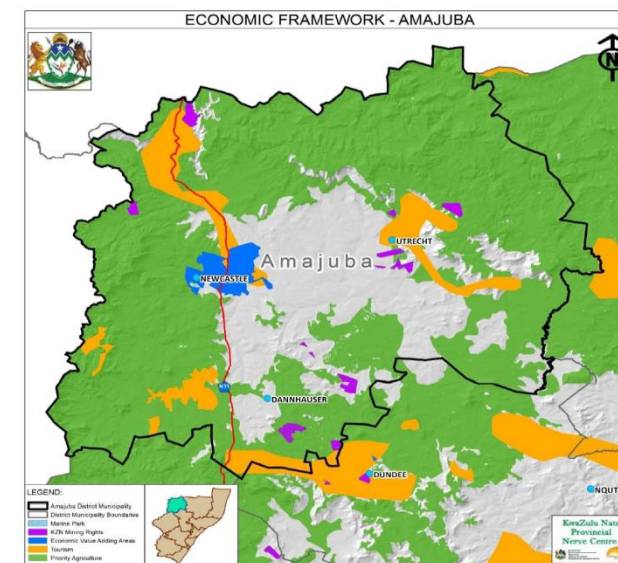
The NSDF identifies portions of the District as National Resource Risk Area 3. This encompasses the Upper Vaal, Olifants, Waterberg, uMngeni, Berg and Breede Rivers.

Although as noted, the NSDF is not yet adopted, the elements above are important national structuring elements affecting the District.

6.1.2 The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Plan

The PGDS is referenced in the existing Amajuba strategic documents but it is noted that the Strategic Goals and Objectives need greater alignment with the IDP and SDF Goals, Objectives and Strategies. The DPDS/ P also contains a spatial analysis as well as the PSDF. The following maps summarise this.

MAP 18:



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p81)

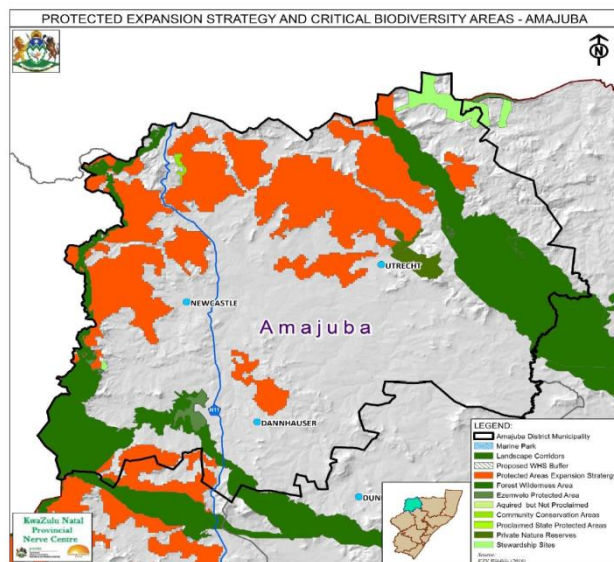
The above map indicates the following:

- Areas with mining rights;
- Areas for economic- value adding around Newcastle;
- Areas of tourism potential largely in the mountainous areas on the edges of the District; and
- Priority agricultural areas.

The following map illustrates:

- The protected areas expansion strategy highlighting key areas that need to come under conservation;
- Key landscape corridors identified provincially that need to come under conservation.

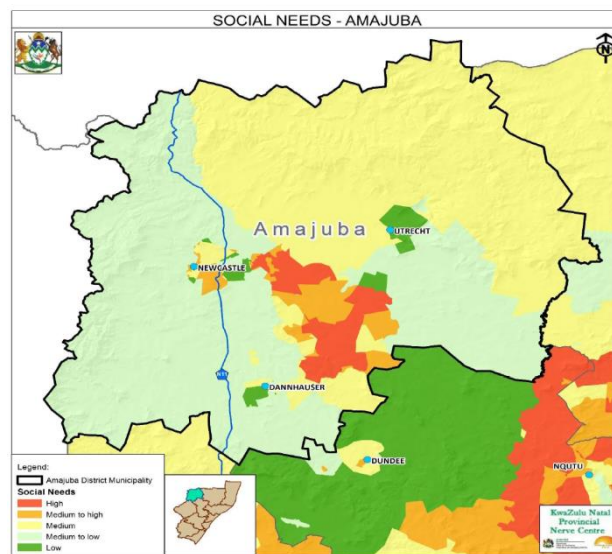
MAP 19: Protected Areas Conservation Strategy



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p80)

The following map illustrates the areas of high social need which largely correlate with the communities living within the Traditional Council areas as well as in and around Madadeni and Osizweni.

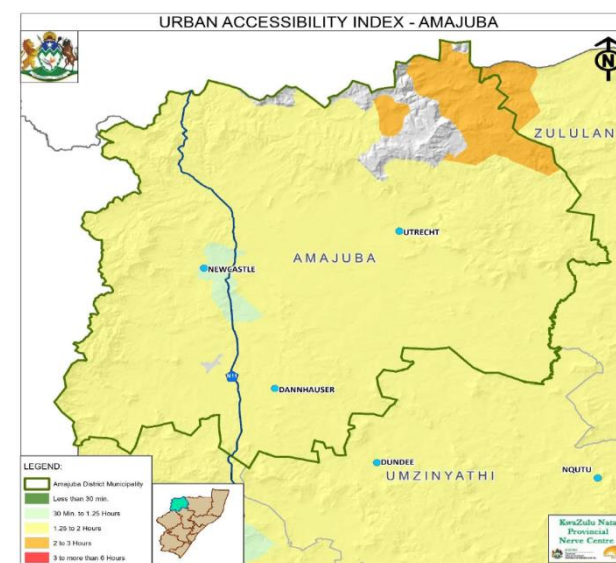
MAP 20: Areas of Social Need



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p82)

The following map illustrates areas where communities need to travel significant distances to access urban- associated facilities. As can be seen, the areas with highest marginalisation occur in the North- Eastern corner of the District where road access to the eMadlangeni municipality is first via the Mpumalanga province. The Nzima land reform project is located in this area.

MAP 21: Urban Accessibility Index



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p83)

6.1.3 The Provincial Spatial Development Framework

The Amajuba SDF was reviewed in 2022 and is aligned to the Provincial SDF. The document notes and aligns with the identification of high eco-resource production areas, with areas of high poverty.

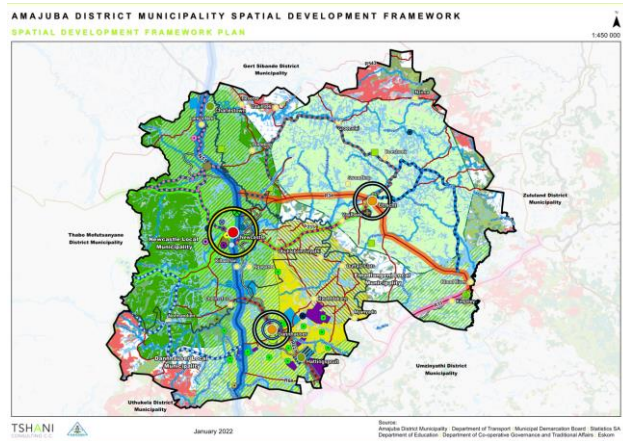
6.1.4 The District Spatial Development Framework

The District SDF is highlighted in the map below. The SDF map identified the following:

- Newcastle as the Regional Economic Centre, with Dannhauser as a Mining Hub and Utrecht as an Agricultural Hub.

- The N11 is identified as the District's primary corridor and an Economic Trade Route. The Mr483 which links Newcastle East and West, is identified as a mixed activity corridor. The R34 to Memel and the D96 and Normandien Pass are also identified as Mixed Activity Corridors. The R621 and the R34 are tertiary mixed activity corridors.
- CBA Irreplaceable areas are identified as are game reserves, combined protected areas, and open spaces.
- The intervening areas/ remainder of the District is identified for agriculture.

MAP 22: Amajuba Spatial Development Framework (2022)



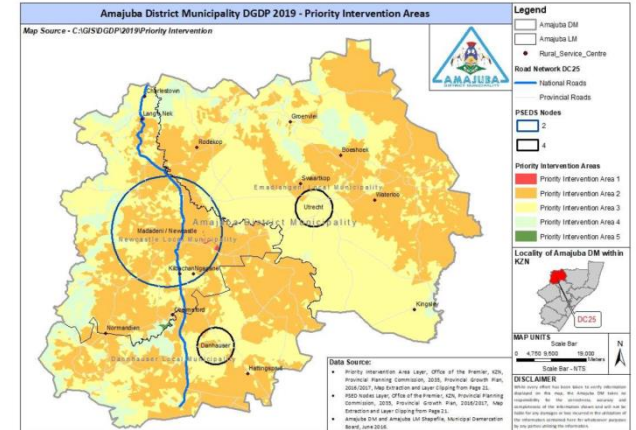
(Source: Received from the Amajuba GIS Section as not displayed in the SDF)



Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 6.1.5 The District Growth and Development Framework

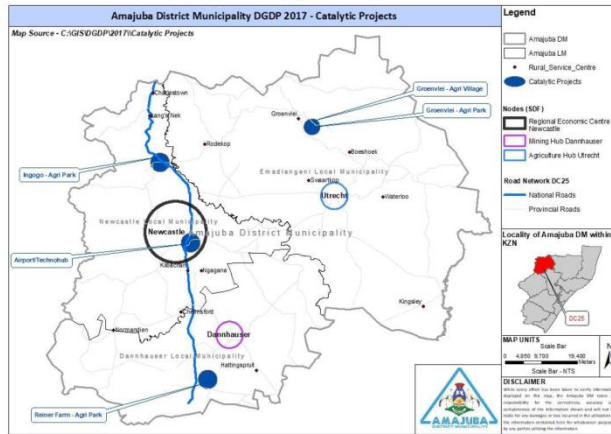
The Amajuba DGDP (2019) develops a number of maps linked to the strategic framework. These are displayed below.

MAP 23: DGDP Priority Intervention Areas



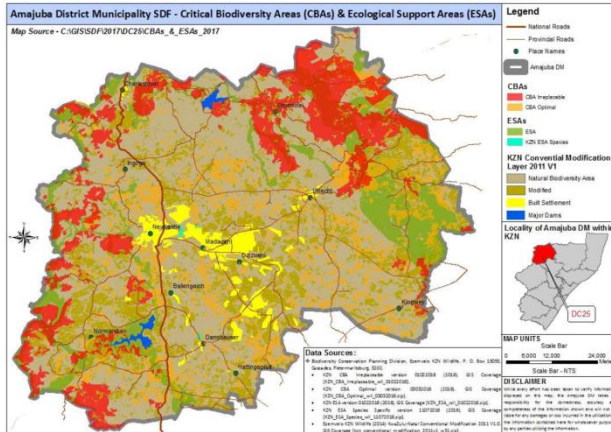
(Source: DGDP, 2019, p108)

MAP 24: DGDP Catalytic Projects



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p138)

MAP 25: Critical Biodiversity Areas & Ecological Support Areas



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p146)

6.2 Strategies

The DDM strategic framework document contains a number of strategies that respond directly to the issues raised within this section. Catalytic projects as well as sector department and municipal projects have been highlighted.

6.3 Challenges and opportunities

6.3.1 Challenges

- Relatively high service backlogs especially in rural areas.
- Few of the villages have benefitted from formal spatial planning processes while others have not. This has a potential to compromise uniformity as advocated by the Spatial Land Use Management Act (13 of 2013) (SPLUMA).
- Poverty is relatively high (52.2% of the population qualify as indigents).
- Newcastle accounts for 88% of GVA which implies that the district economy is not well diversified.
- Impact of Post-Apartheid Spatial Planning Legacy is still evident.
- Rural settlement patterns are very fragmented with poorly resourced rural centres and this results in people being dependent on services that are located far away.

6.3.2 Opportunities

- Amajuba is positioned within a region that is rich in terms of natural resources which includes Ncandu and Chelmsford Reserves at the foothills of the Drakensberg.
- Newcastle is the established economic hub (commercial and industrial) of the district with market that covers the northern of KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Free-State.
- The N11 is an existing important trade route which has recently upgraded. R34 links the district with Richards Bay Trade Port.

- Amajuba entails all the priority sectors (Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism and Retail/ Wholesale/ Business Sector) that are advocated by the national and provincial policies.
- The PGDS identified Newcastle Town as a Value Adding Area, while the areas that surround this town are considered to be requiring economic support.
- eMadlangeni is considered to be a provincial priority in terms of agricultural investment. eMadlangeni and Dannhauser are considered to be a provincial priority in terms of mandated service delivery.
- The space economy of the District is beyond one (KZN) province since Amajuba is 144km away from Harrismith (Free-State), 152km from Ermelo (Mpumalanga), 259km from Pietermaritzburg (KwaZulu-Natal), 291km from Johannesburg (Gauteng) and 339km from Durban (KwaZulu-Natal). This implies that there are a lot of residents in Free-state and Mpumalanga who travel to Newcastle for commercial and trade services since it is larger than Harrismith and Ermelo but closer than Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg and Durban.
- The area has a growing population which is positive for future development.
- There is a fair spread of electricity network within the district.
- There is a landing strip in Newcastle which act a positive role in terms of the manufacturing sector.
- Terrain is mostly gentle within the urban areas and major settlement areas.

6.4 Key gaps and misalignment between District & local, between spheres and sectors, and on analysis and interventions, and priorities

- Vertical alignment of municipal planning documents with national and provincial document is poor. The IDP and SDF make reference in the narrative to some of these plans, but have not explicitly or effectively linked the national and provincial strategies and plans to the strategies in their plans. Attention is needed to address this.
- Long- term visioning is inadequately addressed in most plans.
- The Amajuba SDF received as part of the 2019 IDP assessments by COGTA is a *status quo* document and translates very weakly into spatial strategies, objectives and projects. The District Growth and Development Plan, however, provides a good framework for intervention and is spatially referenced.
- Sector Department spend is not always going to areas prioritised in provincial or municipal plans.
- Apart from the DGDP, few of the municipal plans have explored scenario planning.

7 Bulk Infrastructure Engineering

7.1 Key opportunities and constraints

Before the report explores the key opportunities and constraints, this section will review the current status of infrastructure provision in the District as captured in the DGDP (2019. p27 - 30).

7.1.1 Water

The following table indicates access to water in each of the Water Service Authority Areas (WSA) in the province and shows a positive trend for the Amajuba and Newcastle WSAs.

TABLE 21: Access to Water summarised for Water Service Authority Areas in KZN

Water Service Authority	2011			2016			Trend : No. of hh with access
	Total households	hh access to piped water	% access	Total households	hh access to piped water	% access	
Ugu	179 441	149 613	83.4	180 921	158 402	87.6	↑
Msunduzi	163 993	157 590	96.1	180 198	177 981	98.8	↑
Umgungundlovu	108 672	90 787	83.5	120 754	96 586	80.0	↓
uThukela	147 286	117 501	79.8	161 864	122 362	75.6	↓
uMzinyathi	113 469	74 734	65.9	126 071	79 642	63.2	↓
Newcastle	84 272	80 982	96.1	90 347	89 057	98.6	↑
Amajuba	26 690	21 440	80.3	26 834	22 566	84.1	↑
Zululand	157 748	109 398	69.3	178 515	115 071	64.5	↓
uMkhanyakude	128 195	79 286	61.8	151 245	75 672	50.0	↓
Mhlatuze	86 609	84 077	97.1	104 336	102 860	98.6	↑
King Cetshwayo	116 367	86 034	73.9	121 461	87 443	72.0	↑
iLembe	157 692	127 514	80.9	191 369	144 923	75.7	↓
Harry Gwala	112 282	73 178	65.2	122 436	83 175	67.9	↑
Ethekwini	956 713	929 898	97.2	1 119 492	1 101 610	98.4	↑
KwaZulu-Natal	2 539 429	2 182 032	85.9	2 875 843	2 457 350	85.4	↓

(Source: COGTA, 2019, Slide 5)

There has been an improvement in the levels of access to piped (tap) water across all the local municipalities - with more households having access to tap water inside their dwellings/yards. Within the same period there has been an overall decline in the

number of district households who access piped water from a communal stand (28.0% to 16.4%).

Furthermore, the proportion of the district population without access to tap water has fallen to 7.7% in 2011. However, it remains a concern that although Dannhauser has seen an improvement in the levels of access to piped water inside the yard between 2011 and 2016, the majority of the households in the locality still do have access to piped (tap) water (89,5% of households) in 2016.

TABLE 22: Access to Piped Water

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/yard		Piped (tap) water on a communal stand		No access to piped (tap) water	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Newcastle	71635	163537	9347	3247	3290	18312
Emadlangeni	2410	5725	1260	1337	2581	23535
Dannhauser	10175	11713	7595	6425	2669	16386
Amajuba	84220	180974	18202	11009	8540	58232

(Source: DGDP, 2019, p27)

The Amajuba District Municipality and Newcastle are both Water Service Authorities (WSAs) with Amajuba providing services to both eMadlangeni and Dannhauser.

Communal taps are not metered, and a lot of water is wasted due to poor leak reporting by the community.

The following table summarises the water availability and Treatment for WSAs in KZN. As can be seen, both the Amajuba and Newcastle WSAs have had a regression in their Blue Drop scores.

TABLE 23: Water Availability and Treatment

WSA	Water availability : $\ell / c / d$ (average)	% of water systems in balance	Blue Drop DWS 2012	Blue Drop DWS 2014	Blue Drop (trend)
Ugu District	83.1	60.0%	92.6%	66.0%	↓
Msunduzi LM	123.0	50.0%	95.4%	98.0%	↑
uMgungundlovu District	123.0	50.0%	92.4%	90.0%	↓
uThukela District	132.7	68.8%	57.4%	35.0%	↓
uMzinyathi District	88.6	16.7%	93.5%	78.0%	↓
Newcastle LM	285.1	66.7%	96.5%	89.0%	↓
Amajuba District	285.1	66.7%	83.3%	58.0%	↓
Zululand District	67.2	38.5%	83.1%	51.0%	↓
uMkhanyakude District	37.1	66.7%	77.8%	58.0%	↓
uMhlatuze LM	228.2	43.8%	93.0%	90.0%	↓
uThungulu District	228.2	43.8%	72.5%	74.0%	↑
iLembe District	109.4	50.0%	88.3%	87.0%	↓
Harry Gwala	107.7	30.8%	69.4%	63.0%	↓

(Source: COGTA, 2019, Slide 8)

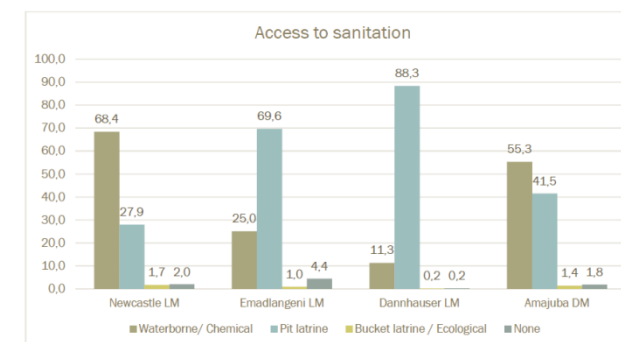
The following table indicates the results of the Universal Access Plan Phase 2 study that was prepared in 2016. It indicates that in the District there were 15,544 households without universal access, with a future demand of 160.6 MI/ day. The estimated infrastructure cost for all bulk components was R2.35 Billion.

TABLE 24: Universal Access Plan Phase 2

RESULTS OF UAP PHASE 2 STUDY (July 2016) (Costed at Yard connection level of service)						
District Municipality	Back log %	Total House-holds	House-holds with water access	Backlog (House-holds)	Future Demand MI/day	Infrastructure Cost (Billion) for all bulk components
Amajuba	14	126,572	111,028	15,544	160.6	R2.36
uThukela	32	200,560	151,939	48,621	177.16	R2.05
uMkhanyakude	49	202,720	136,053	66,666	131.2	R3.38
uMgungundlovu	11	305,329	275,071	30,258	335	R2.18
Ugu	34	220,016	164,191	55,825	141.7	R4.51
Mhlatuze LM	5	97,551	92,905	4,645	396.1	R3.07
Zululand	38	221,144	160,715	60,429	133.97	R3.07
Harry Gwala	44	162,061	112,542	49,519	95.23	R16.58
iLembe	31	233,800	178,474	55,327	296.4	R15.24
uMzinyathi	45	168,345	116,100	52,245	140.73	R6.67
King Cetshwayo	37	182,580	133,270	49,310	127.8	R18.93
Ethekwini*	6.6	1,119,492	1,050,548	68,944	1300	R3.10
Total	22.6%	3,240,171	2,682,838	557,332	3436	R81.14

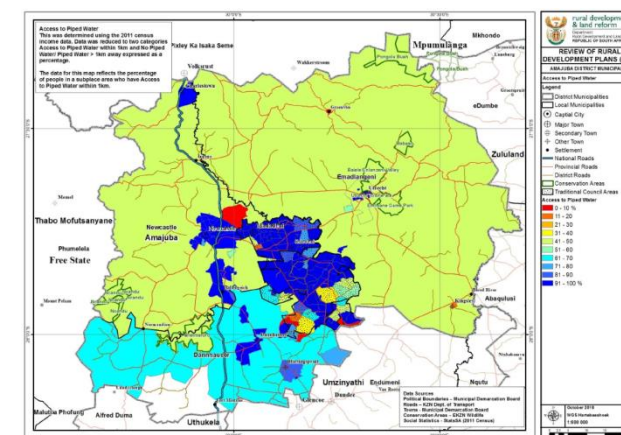
(Source: COGTA, 2019, Slide 9)

FIGURE 13: Access to Sanitation



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p29)

MAP 26: Water Infrastructure



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p71)

7.1.3 Water and Sanitation Summary

The following table summarises progress towards universal access for water and sanitation.

The following table illustrates the water Scarcity Index for the province. As can be seen, the District has been classified as a water- stressed District.

TABLE 26: Water Scarcity Index

WATER SCARCITY INDEX						
District	District MAR (Million Cubic Meters)	POPULATION: District Stat	POPULATION: Community Survey 2016	Fresh water available per person per annum in cubic meters (DM)	Fresh water available per person per annum in cubic meters (COMMUNITY SURVEY)	Water Scarcity
Zululand	1 341	803575	892310	1569	1503	Water stressed
Amajuba	808	499839	531327	1617	1521	Water stressed
Umkhanyakude	746	625846	689090	1192	1083	Water stressed
uThukela	2027	668848	706588	3031	2869	Not stressed
uMzinyathi	700	510838	554882	1370	1262	Water stressed
King Cetshwayo	1202	907519	971135	1324	1238	Water stressed
uMgungundlovu	1732	1017763	1095865	1702	1580	Not stressed
Iembe	568	606809	657612	936	864	Water Starved
Harry Gwala	1986	461419	510865	4304	3888	Not stressed
eThekweni	309	3442341	3702231	90	83	Absolute scarcity
Ugu	817	722484	753336	1131	1085	Water stressed

THIS SLIDE HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF PROJECTS SUCH AS MKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT THAT TRANSFER WATER FROM ONE BASIN/CATCHMENT INTO THE NEXT. GOING FORWARD, DISTRICTS WILL HAVE TO SHARE WATER.

Legend

greater than 1700	Not stressed	greater than 1700	Not stressed	Acceptable
1699-1000	Water Stressed	1699-1000	Water Stressed	Unacceptable
999-500	Water Starved	999-500	Water Starved	Unacceptable
499 and less	Absolute water scarcity	499 and less	Absolute water scarcity	Unacceptable

(Source: COGTA, 2019, Slide 14)

7.1.2 Sanitation

The highest proportions of households in Newcastle and eMadlangeni have access to a flush or chemical toilet (68,4% and 25% respectively). Over 80% of the households in Dannhauser use pit latrines, with 11,3% having access to a flush or chemical toilet. For the district as a whole, 1,8% of the population did not have any type of toilet facility. eMadlangeni is the most severely affected with 4,4% of the households indicating that they do not have access to toilet facilities.

The following table summarises the non- revenue water/ water loss per WSA. The information indicates a 40.7% real loss through water leaks, burst pipes and overflows for the Amajuba WSA, and 36% for the Newcastle WSA. Apparent losses which consists of unauthorised consumption, inaccurate meters, and unbilled and authorised consumption, accounts for 11.8% in the Amajuba WSA, and 18.2% for the Newcastle WSA. When combining the apparent losses with the real losses and the unbilled authorised consumption, non- revenue water for the Amajuba WSA is 52.5% and 54.1% for the Newcastle WSA.

TABLE 25: Non- revenue Water/ Water Losses as at end February 2019

No	Water Service Authority (14 in KZN)	Volume of Water put into the Distribution System	Losses through leaks, bursts and overflows		Apparent Losses: Unauthorised Consumption + Meter Inaccuracies + Unbilled Authorised Consumption		Apparent losses + Real Losses + Unbilled Authorised Consumption	
			Real Losses KI	Real Losses %	Non Physical Losses	Non Physical Losses%	NRW KI	Non-Revenue Water %
1	Amajuba (End Dec 2018)	498,900	203,179	40.7%	88,988	11.8%	262,167	52.5%
2	eThekweni (End Dec 2018)	29,838,448	10,925,423	36.6%	2,090,213	7.0%	13,015,636	43.6%
3	Harry Gwala DM (End Dec 2018)	368,578	84,767	23.0%	19,369	5.3%	104,136	28.3%
4	Iembe (End Feb 2019)	2,396,312	1,049,287	43.8%	598,268	25.0%	1,647,555	68.8%
5	King Cetshwayo (End Jan 2019)	2,046,232	884,632	43.3%	221,158	10.8%	1,106,790	54.1%
6	Manduzi (End Feb 2019)	5,863,804	1,514,002	25.9%	1,359,541	23.2%	2,873,543	49.1%
7	Newcastle (End Jan 2019)	2,592,572	932,072	36.0%	470,901	18.2%	1,402,973	54.1%
8	Ugu (End Feb 2019)	3,440,678	587,551	17.1%	677,396	19.7%	1,264,947	36.8%
9	uMgungundlovu (End Feb 2019)	1,864,219	662,963	35.6%	376,692	20.3%	1,041,675	55.9%
10	City of uMhlatuze (End Jan 2019)	3,461,207	209,663	6.1%	448,324	13.0%	657,987	19.0%
11	uMkhanyakude (End Jan 2019)	1,276,938	109,204	8.6%	382,844	30.0%	492,048	38.5%
12	uMzinyathi (End Dec 2018)	987,910	80,830	8.2%	-	0.0%	80,830	8.2%
13	uThukela (End Feb 2019)	3,384,560	1,314,171	38.8%	1,854,250	54.8%	3,168,421	93.6%
14	Zululand (End Dec 2018)	1,548,862	235,068	15.2%	1,065,387	70.1%	1,320,455	85.3%
	Total End Jan/Feb 2019	59,558,260	18,792,832	31.6%	9,645,331	16.2%	28,438,163	47.7%
	Total End Oct/Nov 2018	59,704,028	17,292,833	29.0%	9,371,249	15.7%	26,664,082	44.7%
	Difference (in 3 months)	-145,768	1,499,999	2.59%	274,082	0.50%	1,774,081	3.09%

(Source: COGTA, 2019, Slide 12)

TABLE 27: Progress Towards Universal Access

Municipality (2016 demarcation)	Progress towards universal access									
	Number of households (Stats SA GHS 2016) (Adjusted)	Number of households without access to piped water (Stats SA GHS 2016) (Adjusted)	% of households with access to water	Universal access: Estimated cost (Current prices - No growth)	Number of households without access to basic sanitation (Stats SA GHS 2016) (Adjusted)	% of households with access to sanitation	Universal access: Estimated cost (Current prices - No growth)	Number of households without access to electricity (Stats SA GHS 2016) (Adjusted)	% of households with access to electricity	Universal access: Estimated cost (Current prices - No growth)
	2 875 843 #29 total	Number	%	R	Number	%	R	Number	%	R
Newcastle LM	90 347	1 280	98.6%	113 120 072	9 021	96.7%	36 252 000	4 709	94.8%	177 586 382
eMandlangeni LM	5 667	2 394	58.3%	209 951 077	321	95.2%	3 803 000	2 051	97.2%	107 517 260
Dannhauser LM	20 167	1 874	90.7%	164 348 451	74	99.6%	888 000	1 529	92.4%	57 661 834
Amajuba District	117 181	5 558	95.3%	487 422 600	3 416	97.1%	40 992 000	9 089	92.2%	342 765 476

(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p141)

The COGTA Assessment noted the following challenges:

- In order to avert unrest, Amajuba DM in urgent need of funding for boreholes to the value of R40mill. Have made submission to DWS; business plan for WSIG funding. Need is in Dannhauser Ward 1 (Normandien), 4, 6 (10 production boreholes). In eMadlangeni Ward 1 and 4, where 40 will be refurbished and 20 new boreholes will be drilled. BP being appraised by DWS.
- In eMadlangeni LM, Goedehoop WWTW also services Utrecht and is need of urgent upgrade but WULA is still with DWS national office.
- Shortages of water in Buffalo Flats and other parts of Dannhauser LM, struggling to abstract enough water for treatment. Buffalo river is still low, with only occasional rainfall. ADM believe that users upstream on the river are using/trapping more water than previously.
- Dannhauser waste water works (WTW) needs to be decommissioned properly as it can be fed from the new Durnacol 5ML/day WTW.

Welgedacht WWTW in eMandlangeni LM also **needs to be decommissioned properly** (area to be made safe).

- DMC water supply project (next to Madadeni) is being delayed (85% complete). Contractor is being replaced (having to go out to tender). This is a MIG project.

The following challenges were encountered at the Amajuba DM WSA:

- Poor performance on the WSIG grants, especially in this and previous Financial Years. In addition, MISA helped the municipality roll over R32 Million from the previous financial year, which the WSA is now spending. PMU and SCM of Amajuba need to be strengthened (in hand).
- Note the wards in Amajuba DM, Dannhauser and eMadlangeni LM are sparsely populated thus this make the provision of yard connection (reticulation and bulk service) expensive. Very little chance of revenue collection in these areas, especially as it is fairly rural.
- The municipality's Water & Sanitation delivery plan is not approved by council at present. In need of review of Bulk planning for water & sanitation.
- The implementation of projects always takes much longer than the original contract period and generally run into shortages of funds, requiring AFAs, difficult for DWS and COGTA to keep approving. There is a need for better planning.

The following challenges were encountered at the Newcastle WSA:

- Some recent protests and uprising in community of Osizweni regarding the sanitation project in Ward 19, section E and F. 700 houses are being converted to water borne sanitation. Community does not accept that NWC LM have to implement this project in phases each year. 300 houses have received their waterborne service to date and the LM has had to submit AFA to DWS for further funding as the funds are depleted (was meant to be midblock system, but houses have not been located in appropriate fashion).
- Charlestown uprising has been eased due to COGTA intervening and unblocking the issue of outstanding Eskom connections and permission to cross the N11 high way etc. This is being recommissioned.
- Newcastle require at least R10mill funding for urgent desludging of VIPs.
- WULA issue is causing delays on upgrade & refurbishment of the Madadeni waste water treatment works (WWTW). MIG funded. Amendment to the funding agreement (AFA) and the WULA is being appraised by DWS currently. Contractor is on site but has to go- slow.
- Feasibility study on the Ngagane WTW (future capacity versus available source – Ntshingwayo dam). Water shedding still in place in Madadeni and Osizweni WTWs due to high water losses.
- In response, NWC LM is busy with a pressure management project funded through WSIG (R4mill for Madadeni and R4mill for Osizweni) which will reduce water losses but water demand will still be high due to non-payment for services in Madadeni and Osizweni.

7.1.4 Electricity

Census data for the years 2001 and 2011 indicate a significant increase in the usage of electricity for lighting, cooking and heating purposes across all of the local municipalities in the district. The highest proportion of households with access to electricity are located in the Newcastle Local Municipality. It is interesting to note that Dannhauser experienced the highest increases in its levels of access to electricity between 2001 and 2011.

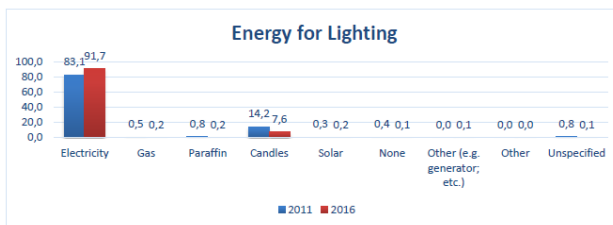
TABLE 28: Electricity Usage for Lighting, Cooking, and Heating: 2001- 2011

Municipality	Lighting		Heating		Cooking	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Newcastle	84.1	87.2	53.3	68.7	58.3	82.8
Emadlangeni	29.1	48.5	24.2	32.0	25.2	40.2
Dannhauser	43.5	85.4	15.2	39.9	18.7	55.1

(Source: DGDP, 2019, p29)

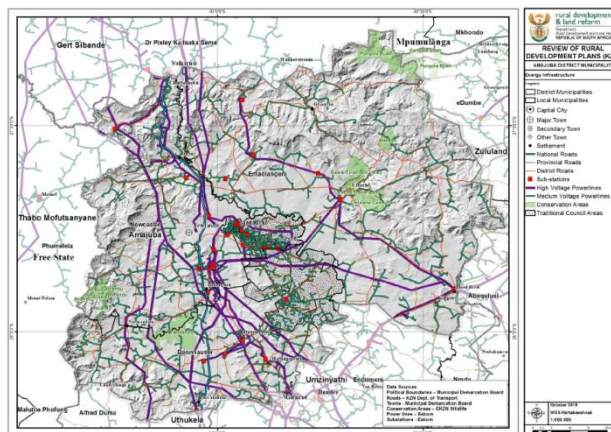
The figure below illustrates the District Summary comparing 2011 to 2016.

FIGURE 14: Energy for Lighting



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p68)

MAP 27: Energy Infrastructure



(Source: Rural Development Plan for the ADM, 2019, p69)

7.1.5 Opportunities and Constraints

The Amajuba IDP (2019, p177) identifies the following opportunities and constraints relating to Infrastructure Provision

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Installation of meter system for revenue enhancement;
- Shared services with Local Municipalities;
- Public Private Partnerships;
- Development of new dam;
- Available technical support from Sector Departments; and
- Exploring alternative technologies to aid in sanitation related challenges

CONSTRAINTS:

- Influx of new settlements or households which lead to an endless and ever-growing backlog;
- Planning is disrupted due to influx for provision of basic services;
- Poor maintenance of water infrastructure;
- Most bulk and reticulation infrastructure has exceeded its service life.
- Illegal connections to bulk infrastructure;
- Water loss due to illegal connections;
- Poor revenue collection (business and rural);
- Water and air pollution by industries; and
- Outdated and outstanding sector plans making detailed planning difficult.

7.2 Catalytic interventions current and planned

The following Strategic Infrastructure Projects are identified in the DGDP (2019, p137).

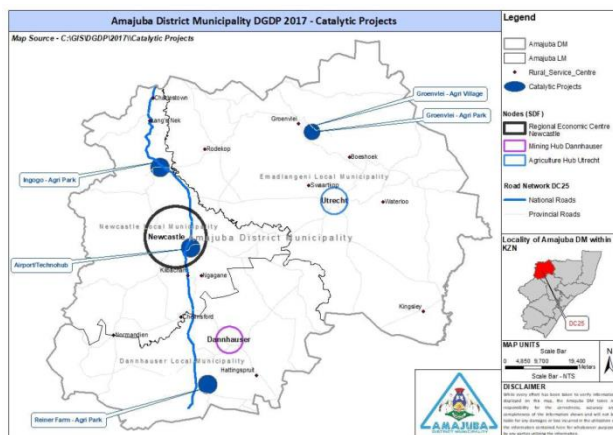
TABLE 29: Strategic Infrastructure Projects

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE						
Strategic Infrastructure provides for the social and economic growth and development needs of Amajuba District						
Key Indicators: Annual average % of fixed capital investment in relation to provincial GDP						
Strategic Objective	Development of airports	Development of road and rail networks	Development of ICT infrastructure	Ensure availability and sustainability of water and wastewater services	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy	Improve waste management capacity
Primary objectives	The airport in Newcastle operates at optimal capacity	The roads and rail networks in Amajuba provide efficiency for cargo and commuter needs	Sufficient ICT infrastructure is available to the growth and development needs of Amajuba	Provision of quality water and sanitation for all residents in Amajuba	Sufficient electricity is available for the growth and development needs of Amajuba	Sufficient waste disposal facilities and services for environmentally safe and healthy communities
Intervention	Investment in expansion of Newcastle Airport	Investment in Road and Rail Networks	ICT Infrastructure Development	Investment in Water and Wastewater Services	Investment in Renewable Energy	Investment in Waste Management
Secondary Indicators	Passenger arrivals at Newcastle Airport	Volume of rail vehicles in better capacity	Number of Digital Connectivity users	Minimum quality and access to water	Decreased power outages	Clean and safe environments

(Source: DGDP, 2019, p137)

Certain of these projects are mapped below as catalytic projects

MAP 28: DGDP Catalytic Projects



(Source: DGDP, 2019, p138)

The targets associated with these, and estimated budgets, are highlighted below.

TABLE 30: DGDP Identified Strategic Infrastructure Projects

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDES FOR THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

APEX INDICATORS	Baseline (2018)	TARGETS 2020	2025	2030	2035	VERIFICATION	REPORTING
% of fixed capital investment in relation to District GDP	20%	22%	25%	28%	30%	5-year intervals	District IDP
District average lead/lag time difference between development application submission and completion RMEC Method	20 months	14months	10 months	Zero	Zero	Monthly Building Plan Report Submissions to started by Each Municipality StatQA Monthly Reports consolidated into a single database	District IDP

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2018)	TARGETS 2020	2025	2030	2035	Verification	Reporting
4.1	Development of airports	4.1.1	Volume of passengers through Newcastle airport.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual
4.2	Development of road and rail networks	4.2.1	Total number of TEs on rail line	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual
4.3	Development of ICT infrastructure	4.3.1	Percentage of local municipalities with established access networks	19%	40%	100%	100%	100%	DEIT database and reports	Annual DEIT

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2018)	TARGETS 2020	2025	2030	2035	Verification	Reporting	
4.4	Improve water management and supply	4.3.2	Percentage of households with access to the internet at home, or for which at least one member has access to use the internet.	22.4%	25%	70%	80%	100%	Telkom, Cell C, MTN, Vodacom, Virgin Mobile database and reports	Annual DEIT	
		4.3.3	Number of ICT Infrastructure Nodes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual
		4.4.1	Cubic metres per capita per year available	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Department of Water Affairs National Water Management System	Annual DCCSTA	
		4.4.2	Non-revenue water	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Water Loss Surveys, District Municipality/ Water Authorities	Annual DCCSTA	
		4.4.3	% of households with access to water	98%	95%	100%	100%	100%	District and local municipal IDPs	Annual	
		4.4.4	% of households with yard water connections	23.8%	28%	30%	42%	50%	District and local municipal IDPs	Annual DCCSTA	
4.4.6	% of households with sanitation to SMO standards	85.63%	93.12%	100%	100%	100%	Total households without sanitation services divided by total District number of households. District and local municipal IDPs	Annual DCCSTA			

No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	No	Primary Indicators	Baseline (2018)	TARGETS 2020	2025	2030	2035	Verification	Reporting
4.5	Improve energy production and supply	4.5.1	Value of development/renewable applications not approved due to electricity supply constraints	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Development application reports, Electricity Supply Authorities, Municipality	Annual DCCSTA

7.3 Key gaps and misalignment between District & local, between spheres and sectors, and on analysis and interventions, and priorities

- Investment/ projects identified in existing plans are not always in areas where it will have the most impact.
- State investments are not unlocking private sector investment on 30: 70 principle. Most plans are largely working without the private sector and wondering why the private sector is not responding as envisaged.
- Fragmented settlement structures are resulting in high cost of providing services. Under current funding models, Municipalities cannot afford to supply services to the outer-lying areas.
- Maintenance of existing infrastructure is not adequately planned or budgeted for.
- Municipal technical service departments are poorly resourced and in many instances have poorly trained and motivated staff.
- Long term planning and infrastructure projects are poorly linked. As a result, long-term projected demands are not sufficiently addressed in designs. Bulk services are put in the ground that are too small to cater for future demands.
- Water storage planning requires attention and new storage dams need to be planned for, funded and developed.

8 Integrated Services Provisioning

8.1 Background

Integrated service delivery is dependent on spheres of government planning together in an integrated way. SPLUMA (16 of 2013) gives the function for planning in municipal space to municipalities and requires higher levels of government to align their planning to the municipal detailed plans as contemplated in the SPLUMA (16 of 2013) hierarchy of plans. This section will briefly analyse available integrated service plans.

8.2 Key opportunities and constraints

8.2.1 The KwaZulu-Natal Master Spatial Plan (2016)

The KwaZulu-Natal Master Spatial Plan (2016) (MSP) developed by the HDA and is based on the following principles:

- Guide and align all investment in Human Settlements;
- Creation of balanced settlements reflecting spatial equity, economic potential and competitiveness and environmental sustainability;
- Spatial targeting and spatial concentration;
- Accessibility and choice;
- Value creation and capture;
- Effective governance; and
- Responsiveness to demographic and economic context.

It is based on the following objectives:

- Spatial transformation;
- Compact settlements and settlement patterns;
- Connected settlements and settlement patterns;
- Integrated settlements and settlement patterns;
- Functional residential property market in urban and rural areas;
- Consistent application of policies, principles, objectives and concepts across various scales (provincial, regional & local); and
- Institutional capacity for effective planning and implementation.

The proposed investment allocation procedure is as follows:

Component 1:

70% of available discretionary funding to be reserved for projects located in the identified priority human settlement areas.

Component 2:

20% of available discretionary funding to be allocated to projects not located in the identified priority human settlement areas.

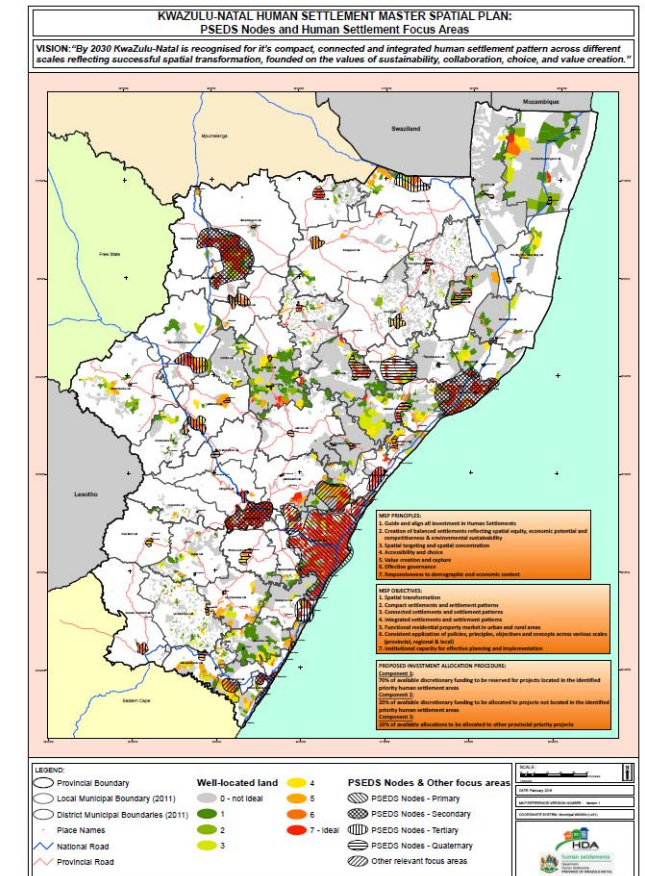
Component 3:

10% of available allocations to be allocated to other provincial priority projects.

The provincial map summarising interventions is highlighted below followed by a map focusing on the Amajuba DM. Areas of ideally located land is

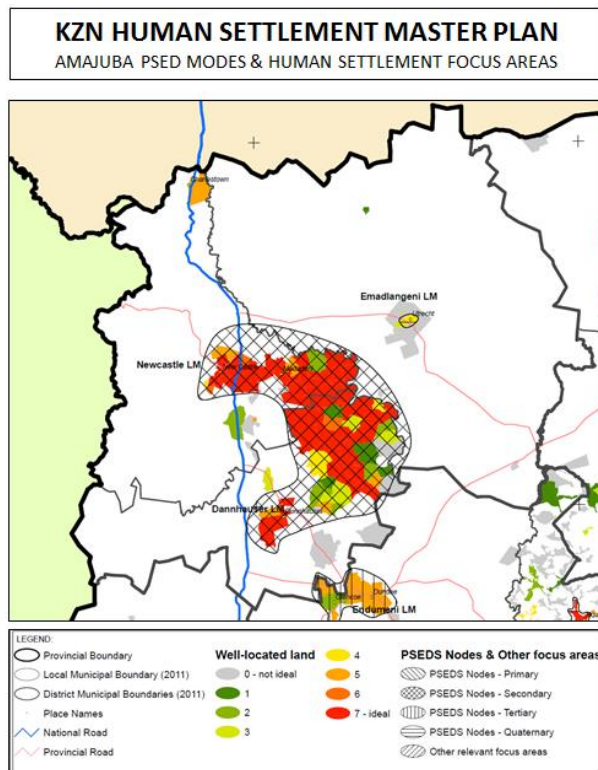
Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 highlighted in red on the maps and is located in and around the urban centres in Newcastle, Dannhauser and on the inter-joining areas in Dannhauser on the Buffalo Flats.

MAP 29: KZN Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan



(Source: HDA, 2016)

MAP 30: KZN Human Settlement Master Spatial Plan: Amajuba DM



(Source: HDA, 2016)

The KZN Human Settlement Master Plan offers opportunities for integrated human settlement as it aligns to the detailed municipal plans and projects.

8.2.2 Municipal Detailed Plans

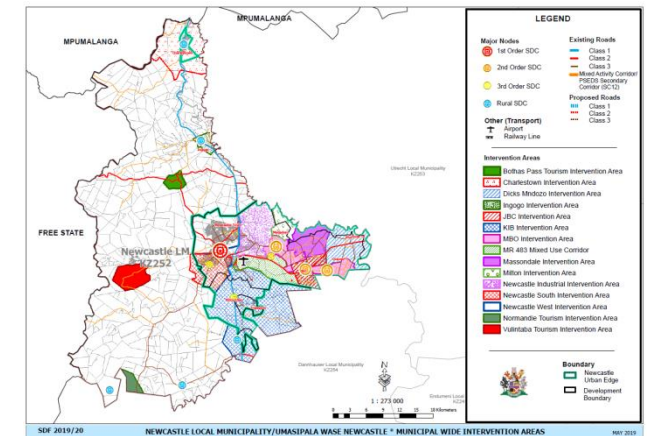
The Newcastle municipality has the most detailed Hierarchy of Plans of the three local municipalities and has identified the following 15 intervention areas

where detailed plan, termed Local Area Development Plans (LADPs), have been prepared:

- Charlestown Intervention Area
- Ingogo Intervention Area
- Botha's Pass Intervention Area
- Vulintaba Intervention Area
- Normandien Intervention Area
- Newcastle West Intervention Area
- Newcastle Industrial Intervention Area
- Milton Intervention Area
- Massondale Intervention Area
- Dicks Mndozo Intervention Area
- Newcastle South Intervention Area
- MR 483 Mixed use Corridor
- MBO Intervention Area
- JBC Intervention Area
- KIB Intervention Area

These are displayed in the map below.

MAP 31: Year 2 Amajuba District Profile Report 2022 Municipal Intervention Areas



(Source: Newcastle SDF, 2019, p198)

8.3 Catalytic interventions current and planned

Each of the Newcastle LADPs have a list of priority projects which are briefly highlighted below. More detailed information can be obtained from the municipal plans. The plans have not highlighted catalytic projects per se but have identified short to medium term projects which are highlighted.

NEWCASTLE SOUTH:

- Siyahlalala Housing Development;
- Service Infrastructure Provision ;
- Hospital Street CRU's;
- Equarand Mixed Use Township Establishment; AND
- Link Road construction.

KILBARCHAN, INGAGANE, BALLENGEIGH (KIB)

- Refurbishments and upgrade of existing buildings and maintenance of open spaces in Kilbarchan and Ingagane;
- Bosworth Farm Slum Clearance - Rural Housing (Medium term);
- Roypoint informal settlement upgrade – Low cost housing (Short – medium); and
- Upgrading of Ingagane Water purification plant (Short Term).

NEWCASTLE CBD

- Review of CBD Development Plan;
- Reconfiguration of Allen Street;
- River Front – Upgrade of existing public transport facility;
- Gateway Node – Widening of Allen Street bridge;
- Civic and Cultural Node – Provision of public open spaces and cultural facilities ;
- Avenues / Street Scaping – Improve appearance and function of CBD streets;
- Additional Multi Modal Public Transport Facility along Hardwick Street; and
- Provide affordable housing (Community Residential Units) in Hardwick Street precinct.

NCANDU RIVER FRONT

- Upgrade of Taxi Rank including informal trading facilities; and
- Upgrade of Newcastle Trim park

HARDWICK STREET

- Multi Modal Public Transport Ring Route and community Facilities;
- Lower Density Residential; and
- Light Industrial

DICKS, MNDZO, MANZANA, JACKALSPAN

- Sports and recreation facilities;
- Establishment of a library;
- Establishment of a clinic;
- Preparation of precinct plans;
- Rural housing project;
- Formalization of informal graveyards;
- Electrification of areas without electricity;
- Upgrade water infrastructure;
- Upgrade internal road infrastructure; and
- Eco-friendly sanitation.

JOBSTOWN, BLAAUBOSCH, CAVAN (JBC)

- Finalize and obtain approval for outstanding layouts to cover the entire area;
- Bulk sewerage plant for the entire JBC area;
- Provision of waterborne sewerage in the JBC primary node;
- JBC housing project;
- Rehabilitation of the informal coal and clay mining of pit;
- Relocation of Mzamo High School to a new site;
- Construction of brick manufacturing factory;
- Blaauwbosch housing project – phase 1;
- Sports field;
- Upgrading of main roads;

- Landscaping along main roads and creation of gateways;
- Phased upgrading of internal access roads;
- JBC Civic Centre; and
- Phased Social Housing Development.

MADADENI CBD

- Provision of public ablution facilities;
- Landscaping;
- Sidewalk Paving Provision of Public Parking lots;
- Resurfacing and stormwater provision of main road in CBD;
- Upgrading of internal distribution and link roads;
- Urban Greening and Parks development; and
- Warehousing and formal stalls for hawkers.

OSIZWENI CBD

- Area cleaning programme;
- Data base of all sectoral support role-players;
- Detail terrain modelling of core investment area;
- Infrastructure maintenance programme;
- Provision of public ablution facilities;
- Provision of public parking lots;
- Regional solid waste disposal site;
- Resurfacing and stormwater provision of main road in current CBD;
- Sidewalk paving;
- Taxi interchange;
- Landscaping, public furniture;
- Upgrading of internal distribution and link roads;
- Urban greening & parks development; and
- Warehousing and formal stalls for hawkers.

BLAAUBOSCH

- Area cleaning program;
- Data base of all sectoral support role-players;
- Detail terrain modelling of core investment area;
- Infrastructure maintenance programme;
- Provision of public ablution facilities;
- Provision of public parking lots;
- Regional solid waste disposal site;
- Resurfacing and stormwater provision of main road in current CBD;
- Sidewalk paving;
- Taxi interchange;
- Landscaping, public furniture;
- Upgrading of internal distribution and link roads;
- Urban greening & parks development;
- Warehousing and formal stalls for hawkers;
- Blaauwbosch LUMS formulation.

CHARLESTOWN

- Electrification;
- Finalization of the NIC water supply project.;
- Commission a study to evaluate the potential of charcoal production;
- Establishment of Waste Disposal Facility;
- Demarcation and fencing of graveyard for Charlestown;
- Finalization of LED Strategy;
- Refurbishment of water works and new infrastructure finance;
- Charlestown housing project;
- Grading and adding of rocks for drivability of the road for Clavis (Short Term); and

- VIP toilets in Lindelani, Clavis and Clavis extension. (Short Term).

8.4 Key gaps and misalignment between District & local, between spheres and sectors, and on analysis and interventions, and priorities

- A key question that needs to be asked of plans in respective municipal Hierarchy of Plans and in developing new plans, is whether or not the plans have the political vision and support to deliver on Spatial Equity. Linked to this is the need to educate Senior Municipal Officials, Amakhosi, Councillors and their committees on Spatial Equity- related matters.
- It is noted that many municipalities lack the resources to implement the plans developed as part of their planning processes. Municipalities need to foster closer relationships and linkages with external funders to secure grants, as well as with the municipal engineers to ensure that implementation follows planning.
- Municipalities need to look to their administration and planning structures to see whether there are skills gaps relating to urban designers, town planners and engineers producing quality, integrated, and innovative urban spaces.
- There is a need to work closely with traditional authorities on the periphery of the urban core so that land allocation practices take into account Spatial Equity- related matters. This is equally important in the development of Traditional Settlement Master Plans (TSMPs).

- Greater compaction needs to be encouraged. A key goal of a Hierarchy of Plans should be to create a compact city that breeds innovation and evokes change, and which is the generator of good urbanism.
- Planning needs to facilitate the development of the city with a diverse economy. A huge part of urban areas is the informal sector and small scale economic activity which exist on the margins of the urban system. The plans developed as part of the Hierarchy of Plans need to ensure that the urban environment is inclusive, and they need to consider introducing economic spaces and public spaces that allow for a range of small scale activity.
- There is a need for the development of innovative strategies to develop urban agriculture through the Hierarchy of Plans, to ensure alternative income streams.
- All of these plans developed as part of the Hierarchy of Plans need to feed- upwards into the municipal Spatial Development Frameworks with particular focus on the long- term spatial strategy, the Capital Investment Framework, and the Capital Expenditure Framework.

9 Governance and Management

9.1 LG assessment

9.1.1 Functionality of Ward Committees

In respect of the functionality of Ward Committees as at February 2021, Newcastle and eMadlangeni scored in the 67% - 100% range. Dannhauser, however, is challenged and all Ward Committees are recorded as dysfunctional.

Reasons for non-functionality include : Lack of community feedback meetings, No submission of ward reports by Councillors, No quorum on ward committee meetings and non-submission of evidence by the municipality

Remedial actions implemented: Public Participation IGR structures, Bilateral sessions held with municipal officials and Speakers to implement consequence management on underperforming committee members and Councillors.

9.1.2 Functionality of War Rooms

Of the 53 Wards 18 have active CDWs, which are all operating at 100%.

TABLE 31: War Room Functionality

AMAJUBA OF WAR ROOM FUNCTIONALITY					
District	Local Municipality	No of wards	No. of wards with CDWs	No functional war rooms with CDWs	Overall percentage of functional war room with CDWs
Amajuba	Dannhauser	13	6 (1,3,8,9,11,13)	6	100%
	eMadlangeni	6	4 (1,3,4,6)	4	
	Newcastle	34	8 (8,9,11,12,15,25,31,33)	8	

(Source: COGTA 2021)

9.1.3 Capacity of District and Local Municipalities

According to DPSA, the National Vacancy Rate within Government declined to 6.2% as at July 2018. In the ADM the figure is 32% which is way above this norm. The vacancy rate is 60% at Newcastle, 34% in eMadlangeni and 28% in Dannhauser. This may be indicative of financial distress at these Municipalities where a number of these posts are left vacant because of financial constraints.

In terms of Section 54/ 56 posts being filled as at February 2021, the following is noted:

- **Amajuba:** 5 of the 6 posts are filled (83%). The report indicates that the Municipal Manager post has been vacant since 15 January 2021. The posts of Director: Planning and Development, Director Technical Services and Chief Financial Officer have been filled.

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- **Newcastle:** 6 of 8 posts are filled (75%). MM, CFO has been filled. Director Community Services has been vacant since September 2020 and is expected to be filled by June 2021. Director: Strategic Governance Support Services (Council has appointed an acting incumbent but there are no funds to fill the post. Post has been frozen).
- **eMadlangeni:** 4 out of 4 posts filled (100%). It should however be noted that the Director Technical Services and Municipal Manager are both currently on suspension.
- **Dannhauser:** 5 of 5 posts filled (83%).

9.1.4 Challenges on Technical Service Unit Skills Audit

The Amajuba and Dannhauser municipalities were found to have an under- representation of females and people with disabilities in the audit.

The educational levels of Managers, Professionals and Technicians that reported to having a matric or bellow were found in the audit of the Amajuba, Newcastle and eMadlangeni municipalities.

The eMadlangeni and Dannhauser municipalities were found to have staff in the units with no registration with professional bodies.

9.1.5 Challenges On Finance, Budget & Treasury Office Skills Audit

The Amajuba and eMadlangeni municipalities were found to have staff with educational levels of a matric or below.

The Newcastle and Dannhauser municipalities were found to have managerial and functional staff with competences below the required levels.

9.1.6 Negative Media Coverage

All four municipalities in the District had negative media reports with Newcastle having a significantly higher number than the rest. In this case, negative media coverage has overshadowed all attempts to project an image of a functioning municipality with good governance, sound financial management and adequate service delivery. Negative publicity on Newcastle focused on alleged corruption and service delivery concerns.

9.1.7 Public Protests

There is a steady increase in service delivery protests compared to the first two quarters of the current financial year. Protests were recorded in both eMadlangeni and Dannhauser. There has been an improvement in the occurrence of protests in Newcastle.

Protests motivators beyond the basic service delivery include grievances pertaining to social issues such as burial space concerns and a number of Covid19 related concerns. Water, Electricity, Allegations of corruption and maladministration in Municipalities, criminal acts involving SAPS dominate the causes of public protests in the period of reporting.

Key corrective measures identified include strengthening and monitoring of Municipal Rapid Response Team functionality by requesting functionality documents on a monthly basis.

9.1.8 Indicators of Poor Financial Health

In terms of the Local Government Assessment undertaken in the 2019 and 2020 Sound Financial Management was found to be poor at all municipalities.

In respect of the financial ratios the Amajuba District was found to have a negative cash position. The Debtors collection rate was below the norm of 80% in Amajuba, Emadlangeni and Dannhauser. It is noted however that the effects of Covid has had an impact in this regard.

Payment of Creditors in excess of 30 days are recorded in all municipalities which reflects cashflow challenges. The cash coverage in all municipalities was at the time of review recorded as below the average.

The current ratio which reflects the ability of the municipality to service its debts were recorded as below the norm for Amajuba, Newcastle and eMadlangeni.

Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in all municipalities and effective reduction in this regard requires strategies to be implemented that talk to consequence management as a preventative tool of the reoccurrence.

Newcastle municipality has entered into a payment plan in respect of historical Eskom debt. Currently the municipality is servicing its current and historical debt in terms of the approved plan.

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Capital spending is recorded as below the norm in both Amajuba District and Newcastle Municipality.

In respect of the budget it is concerning to note that Amajuba and Newcastle have both recorded an unfunded budget.

9.1.9 Auditor General's Opinions

In terms of the Audit opinions the following can be recorded:

TABLE 32: Auditor General Outcomes

Municipality	2017/2018 Audit Outcome	2018/2019 Audit Outcome	2019/2020 Audit Outcome (Actual)	Improved/ Regressed/ Unchanged
Amajuba District	Qualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Regressed
Newcastle	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unchanged
eMadlangeni	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Regressed
Dannhauser	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Unchanged

It should be noted that 3 out of 4 municipalities have recorded poor audit results with eMadlangeni and Amajuba regressing even further. Only Newcastle Municipality retained its unqualified audit result.

9.1.10 Distressed Municipalities

The Amajuba DM and Newcastle Municipality was identified as one of 10 municipalities highlighted as being distressed based on selected indicators.

There are five (5) areas that are causal effects for functional distress and regression in Amajuba; namely:

1. Vacancies in critical senior management positions such as the Director Planning and Development, Director Engineering Services and Chief Financial Officer .
2. Financial distress
3. Billing system still a huge challenge.
4. Ageing water infrastructure
5. No Disaster Management Centre

In response :

The CFO position was filled on 10 February 2021. Recruitment process finalized for Director: Planning and Director Technical. New vacancy of the Municipal Manager with effect from 15 January 2021 – shortlisting took place on 04 March 2021.

Unfunded budget; cash coverage of less than 3 months; low collection rate of 43%; creditor days are 322; debtors book is R102 million; high employee costs at 55% and UIFW expenditure of R725 million not addressed. Revenue enhancement strategies are critical for this DM. The absence of a credible indigent register also compounds the revenue challenges. DBSA has assisted with funding to complete the indigent register.

The billing system of the municipality is challenged as the financial system that is used by the municipality is not compatible with the MSCOA. Service Provider has been replaced and a new financial system is in process which includes a recovery plan. Audit opinion has however regressed to Disclaimer.

O&M not allocated adequate budget due to cash flow challenges.

District Disaster Management Centre is 96% complete and there is close monitoring and support from the PDMC.

Comment: Amajuba has not made any significant progress to address areas of distress. Financially the municipality is still challenged. Audit has regressed and the municipality remains challenged.

There are four (4) areas that are causal effects for functional distress and regression in Newcastle; namely:

1. MM vacancy since October 2019. Re-advertised with closing date of 27 March 2020. There was no further progress during lockdown. Shortlisting has since taken place on 21 September 2020. The post of Head of Community Services is vacant with effect from 22 August 2020 due to the dismissal of the incumbent.
2. Labour and community protests resulting in disruption of water supply to communities. More than 200 employees were dismissed, leading to massive protests. The case is still to be decided in the labour court.
3. Financial Position, owing Eskom and Uthukela Water, unfunded 2020/21 budget, cash coverage is less than a month,. UIFW is a major concern at a rate of more than R1,3 billion recorded.

4. Aging water and electricity infrastructure lead to poor service delivery in some areas.

The filling of the MM post has been concluded on 27 January 2021. Head of Community Services is still vacant however it is reported post will be filled within a period of 4 months.

There has been no disruptions in service delivery, however reports of gang violence by youths is concerning.

The municipality has signed payment plans to pay ESKOM (owes R300 million) and Uthukela Water (debt increased to R102 million) debt. There has been no some in addressing the UIFW, however there is still further investigations outstanding. Serious cash flow challenges with cash coverage of less than a month and an unfunded budget.

Allocated only 3.5% to O&M due to cash flow challenges, low spending on WISG and is one of 5 municipalities that has received letter of intent to withhold next tranche from DWS. The MM has responded with a plan to accelerate spending of funds,

Comment: Newcastle has made some progress to address areas of distress. Close support is still needed.

9.2 TC assessment

9.2.1 Traditional Leadership Levels and/or Positions

The following table summarises the Traditional Leadership Levels and/ or positions in the Amajuba DM.

TABLE 33: Traditional Leadership Levels and/ or Positions

NAME OF INKOSI	TC NAME	POSITION
Inkosi C.S. Kubheka	Khathide	Chairperson: Amajuba Local House
Inkosi S.E. Shabalala	Thekwane	Deputy Chairperson: Amajuba Local House
Inkosi P.S.S. Khumalo	Amantungwa	EXCO: Amajuba Local House
Inkosi M. Mbatha	Mbatha	EXCO: Amajuba Local House
Inkosi A. Zwane	Ingwe	EXCO: Amajuba Local House
Inkosi B.S. Radebe	Amahlubi	Amajuba Local House Member
Inkosi B.D. Khumalo	Khumalo	Amajuba Local House Member
Inkosi Z.G. Mabaso	Emgundeni	Amajuba Local House Member
Inkosi B.M. Gule	Gule	Amajuba Local House Member

(Source: COGTA Programme 4)

The following table has been prepared by COGTA: Traditional Affairs and indicates the Traditional Councils in each municipality as well as the economic sector associated with these areas.

TABLE 34: Traditional Council Areas, Land Type and Economy

TC NAME	LAND TYPE	ECONOMY SECTOR
NEWCASTLE LM		
Khathide TC	Communal	Agriculture: Crop production
Amahlubi TC	Communal	Agriculture: Crop production, Livestock, Sand mining
Khumalo TC	Communal and Privately owned	Agriculture: Crop Production
DANHAUSER LM		
Emalangen TC	Communal and Privately owned	Agriculture Crop Production and Livestock
Ingwe TC	Communal and Privately owned	Agriculture: Crop production
Gule TC	Communal	Agriculture: Crop production, Livestock, Sand mining
EMADLANGENI LM		
Mbatha TC	Privately owned	Agriculture Crop Production and Livestock
Amantungwa TC	Privately owned	Agriculture: Crop production, Livestock, Sand and Coal mining
Emgundeni TC	Privately owned	Agriculture: Livestock and Crop production and Biodiversity
Thekwane TC	Privately owned	Agriculture: Livestock and Crop production and Biodiversity
Ndiemenze TC	Privately owned	Agriculture: Livestock and Crop production and Biodiversity

(Source: COGTA Programme 4)

In terms of customs, traditions and community rules and their Compliance with Chapter 2 section 2(3)(a)-(b) of the TLGFA, all Traditional Councils except the Khumalo TC have documentation of their customs.

All TCs have quarterly portfolio committee meetings.

9.2.2 Participation of Traditional Leadership in Municipal Council Meetings

As at September 2020 there is an improvement in municipalities that have achieved 80% attendance of traditional leadership for ordinary council meetings. These municipalities are Newcastle, Dannhauser, eMadlangeni and Amajuba still remain challenged.

Corrective measures identified by COGTA include:

- None attending traditional leaders will be visited for an engagement and Programme Four is developing a visitation programme.

- Follow up on the filling of the details form for the assigned individual for amaKhosi communication and protocol responsibilities.
- Inform the District Office to arrange that amaKhosi collect the tools of trade.
- Reassess the need for paying a visit to the Municipality post visitation to traditional leaders who do not attend council meetings.

9.3 IGR assessment

9.3.1 IGR Forums

- In consideration of the magnitude and severity of the Covid-19 outbreak which was declared a global pandemic, Cabinet at a special meeting held on 15 March 2020 resolved to declare a National State of Disaster. In this regard the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Cogta) issued a Gazette declaring a State of Disaster, in terms of Section 27 of the Disaster Management Act 2002.
- The President addressed the nation and announced extra ordinary measures to be implemented to mitigate and combat the spread of Covid-19. To ensure proper monitoring, reporting and implementation of the regulations, directions and guidelines by all sectors, the President established a National Coronavirus Command Council.
- The directions issued by the Cogta MEC and subsequent to circular 10 of 2020 to all Municipalities stipulates that for the duration of the state of disaster for Covid-19, all

Mayors and institutions shall take reasonable measures to facilitate and implement measures to prevent the spread of the virus. One such measure was the establishment of District Command Centres (DCC).

- The purpose of the Coronavirus Command Centres is to facilitate and ensure implementation of measures to combat the spread of COVID-19 across provinces and districts at an administration level. The Command Council further replicates the national and provincial structures at a local level.

The National Corona Virus Command Council (NCCC) and Cabinet endorsed the District Development Model (DDM) as an intergovernmental vehicle for integrating and coordinating the implementation of all of Government Covid – 19 and GBVF Response Plans

In keeping with the COVID-19 protocols, all 10 Districts & Metro have held their DDM Meetings virtually. Participation from all spheres of government, including National Ministers, Deputy Ministers, MEC/HOD Champions, Mayors, Municipal Managers, Traditional Leaders & private sectors saw the DDM engagements in action. The Meetings were held as follows: Amajuba: 25/10/20

- Both the Technical & Political Hubs were operational, however have not met since January 2021 to dealing with both COVID-19 and DDM matters accordingly. These structures should be meeting at least once a quarter

- Further the Clusters, namely JCPS, Social, ESID & GSCID clusters have in some instances been established and are meeting at least once a month to address both COVID-19 & DDM Matters. Some are still challenged.
- MOU between COGTA & Provincial Treasury – Meeting held within COGTA (21/01/21) with the HOD, Legal Services & Programme 2 – to relook at the activities within the MOU and reference it with the MFMA and resubmit a new draft to the HOD by the 29 January 2021.
- MOU with ESKOM – Legal Services-Resubmitted on the 25/01/21 to Legal Services at COGTA for vetting
- MOU with the Department of Water and Sanitation – currently in draft phase. Engagements with Water & Sanitation have reconvened post the festive season break to finalize the MOU.

9.3.2 PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM)

To date, the following activities have been undertaken:

- Engaged sector departments and municipalities to finalize the nomination of members for the structures. Nominations have been received from national and provincial sector departments, as well as from MISA and Eskom.

- Drafted Terms of Reference for the DDM structures to review, adapt and adopt during the inaugural meetings.
- Drafted district profiles outlining development challenges in each area and the plans of government in these areas. It is envisaged that the profiles will inform the development of the ONE PLAN.
- Developed the standardized Agenda's, Rollout Plan and Monitoring Tool for the DDM Structures.
- Initiated a review of the District plans and budgets alignment with the draft IDP's of 2020/21, and alignment with the Treasury Infrastructure Reporting Model (IRM).
- All DDM Hubs (Technical and Political) have had their inaugural meetings.
- Supported the establishment of the 4 Clusters in all 10 Districts and Metro in line with the provincial structure.
- Established a COGTA DDM Task Team to drive the implementation of the Programme.
- Deployed Senior & Junior Managers to the DDM Hubs & Clusters to represent COGTA at these Structures.

Facilitated a workshop on 18 December 2020 for all Deployed, wherein roles and responsibilities were unpacked.

9.4 Land Development management assessment

The following table summarises the development of Single Land Use Scheme progress:

TABLE 35: Single Land Use Scheme Progress

DISTR	Municipal Area/ Entity	Extent of Municipal Area (KM2)	Extent of Land Use Scheme Coverage (KM2)	% of Municipal Area with Land Use Schemes	Comment relating to progress towards Single Land Use Scheme	COGTA Funding Support	Adoption Date/ Anticipated Date of Adoption
AMAJUBA DISTRICT	Newcastle	1855	1855	100.00%	Single Land Use Scheme adopted		08 June 2016
	Dannhauser	1707	1707	100.00%	Single Land Use Scheme.		24 March 2015
	eMadlangeni	3539	69	1.95%	Single Land Use Scheme in the course of preparation.	2018/19- R500 000	Late 2020

(Source: COGTA Spatial Planning, October 2019)

With regards to the implementation of tools and structures in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013), the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), which is an implementing Department, has drafted generic planning by-laws for municipalities. Municipalities may customize these by-laws to suite their requirements. DRDLR and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), South African Local Government Association (SALGA) agreed to introduce interim arrangements to ensure that planning applications are processed while municipalities are busy with the adoption and gazetting of by-laws. Hence, this Province is utilizing the KZN Planning and Development Act, 2008 (KZNPDA) application process (Schedule 1) together with Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act No. 16 of 2013 institutional structures (Municipal Planning Tribunal, appointment of an Authorized Officer and

the use of either EXCO or an external body as its Appeal Authority).

Amajuba District Municipality has three local municipalities which are Newcastle, eMadlangeni and Dannhauser. All local municipalities are going for a single Municipal Planning Tribunal. Progress to date is summarized below.

NEWCASTLE

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)
- The Chairperson of the MPT resigned, therefore they appointed the Deputy Chairperson as a Chairperson

The municipality has processed 34 applications in terms of the by-laws during the 2nd Quarter (01 July - 30 September 2019). All applications to date meet the specified time norms for processing (100%).

To date Newcastle has all the structures in place and are not experiencing any challenges at present.

EMADLANGENI

eMadlangeni Council has achieved the following in terms of SPLUMA implementation:

- MPT is 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)

The municipality has not processed any applications in terms of the by-laws during the 2nd Quarter (01 July -30 September 2019).

DANNHAUSER

Dannhauser has achieved the following in terms of SPLUMA implementation:

- Resolution to EXCO as the default Appeals Authority;
- Appointment of the Municipal Manager is the default Registrar;
- MPT is establishment and functionality;
- Appointment and functionality of the MPAO;
- And with the implementation of SPLUMA bylaws; and
- All SPLUMA Institutions i.e. MPAO, MPT, Council, Registrar and Appeals Authority are being capacitated to this end.

The municipality has processed 1 application in terms of the by-laws during 2nd Quarter (01 July -30 September 2019). This application to date meets the specified time norms for processing (100%).

9.5 Development Planning Shared Services

The original Development Planning Shared Services Business Plan (DPSS) and memorandum of agreement (MOA) for Amajuba was signed on 26 November 2010 and extended over a period of six years until 1 July 2015. This involved the District and all Local Municipalities in signing the MOA and the business plan. The Department of Co-operative Government and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) provided grant funding to municipalities over this period to assist district families in the establishment of the DPSS and hence is also a signatory of this agreement.

After an initial period of three years during which district families assumed full responsibility for meeting the costs of DPSS, COGTA elected to assess the status of shared services throughout the province with the view to accommodating changes where necessary. In the case of Amajuba, this assessment resulted in revisions to the 2010 business plan. Signature of revised business plan was completed by municipal managers and COGTA by December 2013. The revised business plan does not change the period of the original agreement for this district family. Due to the Amajuba family's MOA terminating on 31 June 2015, the process of reviewing the DPSS situation was undertaken during early 2015. This has culminated in a new BP being prepared for the three year period 1 July 2015 to 31 June 2018.

In The 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial year it appeared as though eMadlangeni was deciding to withdraw from the Amajuba DPSS and the municipal manager of Dannhauser was unreachable to confirm the continued involvement of that municipality in DPSS for the next 3 years. However there was no formal withdrawal from these two municipalities and they have continued to participate in the DPSS.

Before the end of the DPSS term it was decided that it should continue for another three years since there are still a number of issues which affects municipalities in terms of capacity. The new DPSS term is now from 2018 to 2021.

The following is noted of the Amajuba DPSS:

- Management and co-ordination of DPSS Planning and GIS is taking place in Amajuba.
- The DPSS personnel are in place in the district and in line with the BP.
- There are limitations around GIS hardware and software in eMadlangeni.
- Dannhauser has a functional GIS office in the Technical Department.
- The district GIS unit continues to provide GIS support to the LMs on a request basis. A scheduled support arrangement is likely to be more useful in terms of skills transfer and meeting LMs requirements.

The following table summarises staffing issues for the DPSS.

TABLE 36: DPSS Staffing Arrangements

Position	Head (Paymaster)	Head (Location)	Reports to	Functions	Shared or Not	Municipality support	Status	Title	Initials	First Name (Known name)	Surname	Qualification
Chief Planner	Amajuba	Amajuba	HOD Planning (Amajuba)	Co-ordination of DPSS in the district family and provision of spatial and strategic support to municipal DPSS	Shared	Amajuba, (eMadlangeni and Dannhauser)	Filled	Mk S		Simpfanele	Ntsoa	Diploma: Town and Regional Planning
Development Administrator	Amajuba	Amajuba	Senior Planner (Amajuba)	Establishment and Operation of Development Administration system	Shared	Amajuba, (eMadlangeni and Dannhauser)	Filled	Mk M		Mthokozisi	Ndaba	Diploma: Town and Regional Planning
GIS Specialist	Amajuba	Amajuba	Director Planning (Amajuba)	Provision of GIS management and support	Shared	Amajuba, (eMadlangeni and Dannhauser)	Filled	Mk U		Uddy	Budhal	B Tech: Public Management
Senior Planner	Amajuba	Amajuba	Chief Planner (Amajuba)	Provision of spatial & strategic planning support	Shared	Amajuba, (eMadlangeni and Dannhauser)	Vacant					

(Source: COGTA IDP Support, September 2019)

The Amajuba DPSS has for the last 7 years (2009-2016) provided planning and GIS support to local municipalities. LMs have not contributed to the cost of this service and hence the decision in 2013 for locals to appoint their own staff and meet the costs associated therewith. eMadlangeni has appointed entry level staff and recently a director of planning, but Dannhauser failed to meet the requirements of the 2013 DPSS BP, but they (Dannhauser) have since appointed a Town Planner.

The future of DPSS in the Amajuba family was in question, but with eMadlangeni and Dannhauser municipalities continuing with participation in the programme has ensured that the DPSS remains relevant. COGTA is intervening in Dannhauser to resolve the noncompliance of the municipality with the SPLUMA.

9.6 Areas for improved functionality to ensure integrated development

- The need for a District level Housing Plan aligned with the KZN Human Settlement Master Plan and associated policies, as well as the municipal housing plans.
- Innovative ways of releasing affordable and correctly located serviced land for residential purposes needs to be explored.
- There is a need to ensure IGR Structures function and deliver on their mandates.
- The staffing requirements and skills of municipal officials in key departments requires attention, particularly in the forward planning, budget, infrastructure, and Town Planning departments.
- There is a need to ensure the finalisation of the single land use schemes in all local municipalities and to ensure intra-municipal scheme alignment for ease of doing business in the District.
- There is a need for closer working relationships with Traditional Authorities.
- There is a need for the roll- out of Traditional Settlement Master Plans.
- There is a need to commit adequate financial and human resources to maintain the municipal planning function, with particular emphasis on development- approval compliance and monitoring, and building inspectors.
- Issues raised by the Auditor General require urgent attention.
- The Shared Services model offers a key mechanism to provide shared skills in key developmental fields.

10 Annexures

10.1 Government Expenditure Review and Mapping

Mapping of projects is still to occur.

10.2 Projects and Budgets

National Departments

Final confirmation of projects for the 2020/21 financial year are awaited.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform was the only National Department to submit project information for the 2019/20 financial year.

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM												
Component	Project Name	Project Type (Description)	Project Status	Estimated number of beneficiaries of the project	Financial Year	Sector	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
Land Redistribution and Development	Yarl	One Household One hecter	Consolidated memo have been drafted to erect fencing and has been routed for approval.	5	2019/20	Land Reform	Dannhauser	Amajuba	30.08161	27.933591	R1 229 603.00	0.00
Land Redistribution and Development	Greenwich	One Household One hecter	Consolidated memo for fencing was sent for approval.	4	2019/20	Land Reform	Newcastle	Amajuba	29.941802	27.864585	R1 149 931.46	0.00
Land Redistribution and Development	Clontarf	One Household One hecter	Consolidated memo for fencing was sent for approval.	9	2019/20	Land Reform	Newcastle	Amajuba	29.96445	27.626703	R1 168 703.03	0.00
Land Redistribution and Development	Klipspruit/Ngodini	One Household One hecter	Deviation Memo was sent for approval to conduct fencing.	32	2019/20	Land Reform	Utrecht	Amajuba	30.094411	27.57222	R1 149 169.00	0.00
Land Redistribution and Development	Boechhoek	One Household One hecter	The office is drafting the memo to request the release and approve of funds.	16	2019/20	Land Reform	Utrecht	Amajuba	30.363287	27.56247	R2 000 000.00	0.00

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM												
Component	Project Name	Project Type (Description)	Project Status	Estimated number of beneficiaries of the project	Financial Year	Sector	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Middelin Community Project(47 Occupiers)	Ptn 0 of Van Niekerksstroom no. 15790	Valuation report was sent to PSSC on the 29th of May 2019. Awaiting OVG recommendation		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R971 702.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Peak/Amalotshwa (1 LT & 20 Associates)	Donker Hoek 29531 and Peak Farm	OVG has issued a price recommendation, awaiting response from owner 13 September 2019		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R3 501 620.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Leeuwfontein / Mlotshwa	Portion 9 of the farm Leeuwfontein No 94	Offer to purchase accepted, Designation memo sent for approval on 02 September 2019		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R3 900 000.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Bluebend Community 3 Labour Tenants and 24 Associates	Rem of farm of Bluebend 16042	Awaiting recommendation from OVG.		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba				
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Heuningkrans (1 Labour Tenants & 6associates)	Portion 3 of the farm Heuningkrans 12272	Sale Agreement signed by the Seller on the 14/08/2019. Chief Director to sign.		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R1 800 000.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Weltevreden (4 Labour Tenants and 18 Associates)	Portion 4 (of 2) of the farm Weltevreden 53	Registration Memo of the CPA routed to Director: TRI - Certification memo approved by NLAACC		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R825 000.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Bernard/Magudula Family (1 Labour Tenants & 6associates)	Portion 0 of Barnard No 9447	Awaiting OVG recommendation sent to PSSC on 20/05/19. Legal Entity formation to be finalised 31/09/2019		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R5 500 000.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Zoetmelkrivier (42 Occupiers)	Rem of the farm Zoetmelkrivier no 86	Offer to Purchase sent to land owner on 28/08/19		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba				

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM												
Component	Project Name	Project Type (Description)	Project Status	Estimated number of beneficiaries of the project	Financial Year	Sector	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Klippoort 1 Labour Tenant	Farm Dassie Krantz No. 8088 Farm Eckstein No. 71 80 Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Klippoort No 2952	Valuation Report sent to PSSC on 15th of April 2019. Awaiting OVG Price Recommendation		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R8 705 796.00	
Tenure Reform and Implementation	GROVE	Acquisition	Approved by NLAACC on 14 June ,CPA registration went to National on 21 July	10 (LT)	2019/2020	Agriculture	Dannhauser	Amajuba	28.0949	30.0153	R 14 000 000	0
Tenure Reform and Implementation	Krommelingboog/ Shabalala 2 Labour Tenants 18 Associates		Certification memo routed to Director: TRI – PSSC		2019/20	Tenure Reform		Amajuba			R900 000.00	
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Bensdorp FPSU	Seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, chemicals and tractor.(Implements -1 tractor, plough, trailer and disc acquired 2018/19).	The seeds and seedlings delivered and to the amount of R767 406.50 on 26/09/2019 and tractor delivered R1 842 405,80 26/09/2019 .Fertilizer and Chemicals are waiting for the PBAC approval.		2019/20	Agricultural	Emadlangeni	Amajuba			R 4 379 586.00	
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Bensdorp FPSU	Admin support, security and extension officer, FPSU Manager, drivers, stationary	Business Plan still to be finalised by NAMC in order to compile a Memo for approval. Draft has been prepared and to discuss it next week		2019/20	Agricultural	Emadlangeni	Amajuba			R 240 000.00	
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Pelsar farm Dairy Value Chain	15 Cattle, feed, and medication, Milking equipment; milking handling facilities & generators	New Bid specification will restart, but awaiting cancellation of the initial Bid Spec by PBAC. Cancellation will be done in the next PBAC	10	2019-2020	Agricultural	eMadlangeni	Amajuba	27°35'01.1"S	29°56'09.7"E	R1 000 000.00	351412

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM												
Component	Project Name	Project Type (Description)	Project Status	Estimated number of beneficiaries of the project	Financial Year	Sector	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Masisebenze Youth Coop (NAYSEC and Agric graduates)	3ton trucks, diesel, stipend for 2 drivers, forklift, wooden pellets, weighing scale, branding, cattle and sheep trailers	The deliver the 3ton truckon 26/09/2019 for the amount of R452 473.77 and the delivery is expected by 30/09/19	7	2019-2020	Non Agricultural	Newcastle	Amajuba	27°40'133 "S	30°17'650 "E	R2 601 850.00	452473.77
Rural Infrastructure Development	Gain SA Amajuba fencing	Appointment of a service provider for gain SA Amajuba fencing	Appointment letter was issued on 27/09/2019 site handover planned for 07/10/2019		2019/20	Infrastructure Development		Amajuba			R2 500 000.00	
Rural Infrastructure Development	Gain SA Amajuba fencing	Appointment of a service provider for gain SA Amajuba fencing	Appointment letter was issued on 27/09/2019 site handover planned for 07/10/2019	60	2019/20	Infrastructure	Madlangeni, Newcastle	Amajuba	27°40'35" S	30°17'49" E	R2 500 000.00	0
Rural Infrastructure Development	Construction of Bemsdorp FPSU		NEW, Memo to be written		2019/20	Agriparks infrastructure		Amajuba			R1 000 000.00	
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Imithente sec coop	Imithente is the secondary cooperative that is responsible for Bemsdorp FPSU.	Imithente is the secondary cooperative that is responsible for Bemsdorp FPSU.	10 Primary Coops	2019-2020	Agricultural	eMadlangeni	Amajuba	27°40'133 "S	30°17'650 "E	4379586	1842405.8
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Ingadinempilo	Grain crops production aimed at contributing to agri-park.	The project was approved. Yellow maize seeds have been delivered and still waiting for delivery of fertilizer and fencing by RID.	5	2019-2020	Agricultural	eMadlangeni	Amajuba	27°40'133 "S	30°17'650 "E	4379586	85312
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Zamokwakhe	Toilet paper making to supply schools, hospitals and local markets.	The project was approved, and toilet paper making raw material has been delivered and they started producing toilet rolls but currently the	6	2019-2020	Non Agricultural	Dannhauser	Amajuba	28°03'17.9"S	30°19.6"E	1555000	455382

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM												
Component	Project Name	Project Type (Description)	Project Status	Estimated number of beneficiaries of the project	Financial Year	Sector	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
			project is on hold due to conflict between project members.									
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Pelser Farm	Provision of feed and milking equipment to households	The project has received trainings on dairy production, cooperative governance, human resource management. It has also been supported with dairy cattle, feed, medication. The plan this financial year is to procure milking equipment, feed.	10	2019-2020	Agricultural	eMadlangeni	Amajuba	27°35'01.1"S 29°56'09.7"E	29°56'09.7"E	1000000	351412
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Vusisizwe	Grain crops production aimed at contributing to agri-park.	The project was approved. Yellow maize seeds have been delivered and still waiting for delivery of fertilizer and fencing by RID.	10	2019-2020	Agricultural	Dannhauser	Amajuba	27°59'41.8"S	30°17'42.9"E	4379586	91875
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Masisebenze	Delivery of Amajuba projects production to markets.	3 tone truck has been delivered, bid spec for logistic equipment will sit on the 8 of October 2019.	7	2019-2020	Non Agricultural	Newcastle	Amajuba	27°40'133"S	30°17'650"E	2601850	452473.77
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Ndishindishi	Grain crops production aimed at contributing to agri-park.	The project was approved. Yellow maize seeds have been delivered and still waiting for delivery of fertilizer and fencing by RID.	5	2019-2020	Agricultural	Dannhauser	Amajuba	27°57'41.2"S	30°15'42.2"E	4379586	198875
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Youth on the move	Vegetable production aimed at contributing to agri-park.	The project was approved. Vegetable seeds have been delivered and still waiting	8	2019-2020	Agricultural	Newcastle	Amajuba	27°40'133"S	30°17'650"E	4379586	23770

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM												
Component	Project Name	Project Type (Description)	Project Status	Estimated number of beneficiaries of the project	Financial Year	Sector	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
			for fencing by RID.									
Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development	Mas 24	Grain crops production aimed at contributing to agri-park.	The project was approved. Yellow maize seeds and fertilizer have been delivered, preparing planting.	7	2019-2020	Agricultural	eMadlangeni	Amajuba	27°40'133 "S 30°17'650 "E	30°17'650 "E	4379586	198875

Provincial

The following provincial projects were extracted from the Provincial Treasury's Infrastructure Reporting Model (IRM) on 11 March 2021.

The IRM is extracted from the B5 Treasury tables and links projects to IDMS gates (see right hand side of diagram). Projects have been extracted for this report that fall within Stages 4 and 5 as these projects are at Design or Works stages thus making them to be projects that are being implemented.

TABLE B5 Column Fields														
B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5	B5
Type of infrastructure	Project Name	IDMS Gates	District Municipality	Project Duration		Source of funding	Budget programme name	Coordinates		Total project cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Total available 2021/22	MTEF Forward estimates	
				Date: Start	Date: Finish			Lat.	Lon.				2022/23	2023/24

B5		Plan	Do	Check	Act	
#	Project Status	#	IDMS Gate	Project Processes		
1	Project Initiation	1	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Initiation (stage 1)	Concept (stage 2)	Design Development (stage 3)
2	Pre - Feasibility	2	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Design Documentation (stage 4)	Works (stage 5)	Handover (stage 6)
3	Feasibility	3	Stage 3: Design Development	Close-out (stage 7)		
4	Design	4	Stage 4: Design Documentation			
5	Tender	5	Stage 5: Works			
6	Site Handed - Over to Contractor	6	Stage 6: Handover			
7	Construction 1% - 25%	8	Stage 7: Close-out			
8	Construction 26% - 50%	9	Packaged Programme			
9	Construction 51% - 75%	10	Other- Programme / Project Administration			
10	Construction 76% - 99%					
11	Practical Completion (100%)					
12	Other - Packaged Ongoing Project					
13	On Hold					
14	Terminated					

Approved: IDMS Stage Report
Means achieved: IDMS Gate

Column H in the tables on the next tabs indicates the IDMS gates. For the Skinny Plan we are looking at Gates 4 and 5 in **Column H** and the budgets in **Column O**.

For the more comprehensive DDM Plans, we will need to reflect on the projects in stages 1 to 3 to determine if they are aligned to the One Plan Vision.

To filter by Stages 4 and 5.

To Filter by Packaged, and Stages 1 to 3.

In moving forward with the DDM On Plan, focus will be placed on assessing the projects in Stages 1 to 3 (ie. Initiation/ Pre-feasibility, Concept/ Feasibility, and Design Development) for alignment to the strategies of the DDM One Plan. This will also result in better spatial alignment.

Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning ()
0012	Osizweni Service Office	Building/Structures	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 1 - Administration		Stage 5: Works	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2014	31 Mar 2024	3,4E+07	2,5E+07	1500000			0			0			
0013	Newcastle Service Office	Building/Structures	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 1 - Administration		Stage 4: Design Documentation	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2024	4,2E+07	66316	2500000			2000000			6000000			
19	Osizweni Handicraft Centre	Building/Structures	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 4 - Restorative Services		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2012	31 Mar 2024	2,6E+07	1326821	2500000			1500000			0			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning ()
Lease 20	Utrecht Local Office	Building/Structures	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 1 - Administration		Stage 5: Works	Infrastructure Leases	Individual Project	01 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2024	1307973	0	410847			435498			461628			
Lease 21	Newcastle Local Office (York)	Building/Structures	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 1 - Administration		Stage 5: Works	Infrastructure Leases	Individual Project	01 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2024	1868863	0	587028			622250			659585			
Lease 9	Newcastle District Office (Allen Street)	Animal Handling Facilities	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 1 - Administration		Stage 5: Works	Infrastructure Leases	Individual Project	01 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2024	4647458	0	1453812			1547401			1640245			

DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning ()
CSC Rehab 0041	Amantungwa TAC Rehabilitation		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 3 - Development and Planning		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	15 Apr 2021	15 Mar 2022	580000	0	580000			0			0			
CSC Rehab 226	Emalangen TAC rehabilitation		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 3 - Development and Planning		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	15 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2023	1500000	0	0			1500000			0			
CSC Rehab 2313	Mabaso TAC Rehabilitation		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 3 - Development and Planning		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	14 Apr 2023	29 Mar 2024	715011	0	0			0			715011			

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning 0
LINSANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	20 Nov 2016	31 May 2023	5354609	214384	772000			2532000			0			
SIYAMUKELA SECONDARY SCHOOL(HOSTELS)	Mega Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	20 Aug 2019	20 Aug 2023	2900000	0	0			288000			668000			
EMTHUNZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	06 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2023	2618693	315255	1167000			100000			0			
THEMBALENTSHA HIGH SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2023	8900000	0	534000			5242000			938000			
IMBALENHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	10586522	0	626000			384000			2823000			
SIZANANI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 5: Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	11 Aug 2014	30 Jun 2023	40173000	29636725	1285000			0			0			
THEMBINKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	21 Sep 2016	30 Jun 2023	270270	146295	0			112000			945000			
Emanzimnyama Primary School		Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	18 Dec 2016	01 Dec 2024	6757000	0	406000			750000			2088000			
MZIWETHU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	30 Apr 2020	25 Feb 2024	4025000	0	241000			384000			1020000			
JOBSTOWN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	21 Aug 2019	21 Aug 2024	2900000	0	0			288000			668000			
LETHUKUTHULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 5: Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	30 Jul 2014	10 Sep 2023	3693	848888	872000			2532000			0			
QHAVELESIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	4025000	0	0			384000			1020000			
BUHLEBENTHUKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2023	2666200	545605	1535000			150000			0			
SIZAKANCANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2023	2000000	0	0			337000			463000			
LETHIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	06 Jun 2016	28 Feb 2024	2000000	136923	0			750000			1171000			
NOKUKHANYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Large Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	14 Apr 2016	30 Jun 2021	500000	307146	0			0			0			

CHARLESTOWN SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	21 Aug 2019	21 Aug 2024	2900000	0	0			288000			668000			
UTRECHT PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	06 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2023	12941910	25200	0			203000			331000			
NCANDU COMBINED SCHOOL	Combined School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	22 Mar 2024	3464000	0	0			113000			497000			
PANORAMA COMBINE SCHOOL	Combined School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	20 Aug 2019	20 Aug 2023	2900000	0	0			288000			668000			
PHAMBILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Large Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	20 Aug 2019	20 Aug 2023	2900000	0	0			288000			668000			
QEDIZABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	20 Aug 2019	20 Aug 2023	2900000	0	0			288000			668000			
ESIDIINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	11 May 2016	01 Jul 2024	2400000	0	0			117000			446000			
MDUTSHULWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2015	30 Jan 2023	376000	530156	0			20000			0			
ENHLOKWNEI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Sep 2016	30 Jun 2022	500000	458870	0			0			0			
EZINCWADINI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 May 2016	30 Jun 2022	500000	357668	0			0			0			
SIYALUNGELWA SECONDARY SCHOOL NEWCASTLE	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	11 Feb 2012	30 Jun 2023	1518000	20018	0			128000			328000			
CACA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2017	11 Mar 2022	28158205	27482074	1000000			0			0			
IZAZI HIGH SCHOOL	Small Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Feb 2018	20 Aug 2024	2038000	0	0			237000			384000			
SIPHENI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	06 Jun 2017	23 Jan 2023	584945	39321	305000			0			0			
UMCEBOWOLWAZI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	06 Jun 2017	21 Mar 2024	2400000	0	0			237000			583000			
CEBELIHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Jan 2019	20 May 2024	3300000	0	0			117000			846000			

BLACKBANK PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	24 Oct 2015	30 Nov 2022	17143388	18137143	803000			0			0			
INDONI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Jan 2019	31 Dec 2024	9900000	0	0			117000			2708000			
LUTHILUNYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	0	0	0			0			0			
NTENDEKA COMBINED SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	2000000	40043	0			1456000			0			
SISIZAKELE SPECIAL SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	3311000	0	0			1456000			323000			
IZIMBUTHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	2000000	0	0			237000			404000			
MADLANGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	2000000	0	0			237000			172000			
MALAMBULE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	31 Jan 2023	2140240	213789	305000			0			0			
MBATHANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2023	2000000	0	0			1456000			0			
SGODIPHOLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	29 Jan 2023	1279087	162575	274000			0			0			
THEMBINKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	31 Mar 2018	15 Apr 2023	3300000	839109	0			117000			846000			
CATHULANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2024	13200000	0	954000			117000			3639000			
CELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2024	9900000	0	198000			117000			2708000			
CLAVIS PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2024	9900000	0	198000			117000			2708000			
ENHLOKWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2024	3300000	0	360000			117000			846000			
SOSINDA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2023	6600000	0	558000			117000			1778000			
THIVASIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	13200000	0	954000			117000			3639000			
EMALAHLENI COMBINED SCHOOL (UTRECHT)	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	3300000	0	360000			117000			846000			

JOBSTOWN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	9900000	0	756000		117000			2708000			
MBALENHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	6600000	0	558000		117000			1778000			
HLOKOMANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	6600000	0	558000		117000			1778000			
OKHALWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL (DUNDEE)	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	9900000	0	756000		117000			2708000			
QAPHELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	6600000	0	558000		117000			1778000			
SEBENZANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	13200000	0	954000		117000			3639000			
UTRECHT PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	9900000	0	756000		117000			2708000			
LETHUKUTHULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	3300000	0	360000		117000			846000			
QHUBIFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	13200000	0	954000		117000			3639000			
VULINDLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	3300000	0	360000		117000			846000			
VUMELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2023	3300000	0	360000		117000			846000			
SIMANGANYAWO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	05 Oct 2020	05 Jan 2024	4025000	0	241000		384000			1020000			
MILONDOZI HIGH SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	31 Dec 2023	15200000	0	0		2404000			3517000			
ST OSWALD SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Apr 2023	15200000	0	0		2404000			3517000			
PHUZUKUBONA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	15 Apr 2024	4025000	0	0		384000			1020000			
GROENWLEI COMBINED SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Jan 2018	01 Mar 2024	1669772	0	0		117000			404000			
SIYATHUTHUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2019	01 Jun 2022	6050000	0	0		222000			0			
YWCA SPECIAL SCHOOL	Combined School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 4 - Public Special School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Nov 2015	02 Oct 2022	75012000	9053217	11839000		356000			0			

ZAMA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	23 Feb 2012	30 Nov 2023	19990080	21965	0			2117000			635000			
BLUE MOUNTAIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	05 Oct 2010	21 Mar 2024	976000	131941	0			190000			233000			
SISIZAKELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Nov 2014	01 Dec 2024	331260	13874	1106000			232000			0			
SIPHUMELELE COMBINED PRIMARY SCHOOL	Combined School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	22 Aug 2015	30 Jun 2023	45433836	8596558	4915000			5160000			0			
SABELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	09 Nov 2015	30 Jun 2023	500000	207494	0			16000			0			
UMZILA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	11 May 2015	30 Jun 2023	4463000	205022	0			156000			1333000			
INDONSA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	11 Feb 2015	27 Mar 2024	1636489	439133	0			117000			187000			
LINGANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	10 May 2015	19 Aug 2023	500000	443163	0			117000			0			
QHUBIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Sep 2015	20 Mar 2024	5495580	0	1905000			222000			0			
MAHLEKEHLATHINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 3: Design Development	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	19 Feb 2016	19 Aug 2023	2360000	170100	0			117000			412000			
MANDLAMASHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 3: Design Development	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	30 Mar 2024	2360000	116140	0			180000			396000			
SIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	07 Mar 2016	01 Nov 2024	4000000	0	0			237000			112000			
BLAAUWBOSCH PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	13 Jun 2016	31 May 2023	500000	515595	0			423000			0			
ANNIEVILLE SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	11 Mar 2023	500000	396309	0			165000			0			
SHEPSTONE LAKE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Nov 2015	20 Mar 2024	14204000	13609	0			237000			100000			
INDONI JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	11 Mar 2022	1834000	284474	0			0			0			
HLABANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	25 Mar 2016	29 Mar 2022	500000	0	0			0			0			
DEDANGIFUNDE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Nov 2016	30 Mar 2022	500000	376561	0			0			0			

EMALAHLENI COMBINED SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Feb 2017	30 Jun 2022	500000	792347	0			0				
CACA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	25 Jul 2023	83392	556392	0			333000				
CATHULANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	30 Mar 2023	500000	376906	0			272000				
BETHAMCOYA HIGH SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	17 Jun 2023	500000	496086	0			388000				
KHASELIHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Nov 2015	11 Mar 2022	500000	337208	0			0				
KHIPHOKUHLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Nov 2016	29 Mar 2022	500000	575074	0			0				
ZABALAZA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	15 Jun 2016	20 May 2022	500	298069	0			1000				
LUTHILUNYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Jun 2016	31 May 2023	2360000	170100	0			117000			407000	
CLAVIS PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	31 Mar 2022	500000	545670	0			0				
INZULULWAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	14 Jun 2016	11 Mar 2022	500000	355720	0			0				
KILKEEL PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Apr 2016	03 Feb 2022	500000	364526	0			0				
LEMBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	13 Jun 2016	20 Mar 2022	500000	268489	0			0				
EMTHUNZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 5 - Early Childhood Development	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	28 Oct 2013	14 May 2024	2343200	170100	0			117000			417000	
EMFUNDWENI H	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 3: Design Development	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	18 Sep 2014	29 Apr 2022	500	318537	0			0				
SIPHUMELELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Primary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Feb 2016	30 Jun 2023	2500000	355275	0			16000				
MANA HIGH SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	16 Mar 2016	30 Jun 2023	1700000	1386097	0			20000				
ISIBONELESIHLE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Feb 2016	30 Jun 2022	500000	433460	92000			0				
MANDLAMASHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	09 Feb 2016	30 Jun 2023	500000	660578	0			20000				

CEBELIHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	28 Feb 2023	587000	742640	0			1456000			0			
OKHALWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Nov 2015	30 Jun 2024	500000	491636	0			1284000			1040000			
SEBENZANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	13 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2023	2500000	395615	0			16000			0			
QHUBIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	13 Jun 2016	30 Mar 2023	500000	478504	0			16000			0			
QAPHELANI JUNIOR PRIMARY	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	13 Jun 2016	30 Mar 2023	176000	388600	0			213000			0			
SESYABONGA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	20 Feb 2017	30 Jun 2023	3933000	353184	0			117000			761000			
ST LEWIS BERTRANDS SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	03 Sep 2012	30 Jun 2023	680000	130055	0			22000			116000			
MUZOKHANYAYO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	22 Jun 2016	22 Mar 2023	3382000	625505	0			1674000			0			
SIZAMOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	07 Jan 2015	30 Jun 2023	1000000	630158	0			1878000			119000			
LENGOLA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	29 Jan 2016	29 Apr 2024	2000000	0	0			117000			618000			
BUHLEBENTHUKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	06 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2024	2400000	0	0			255000			577000			
BOTHA'S PASS FARM PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	22 Jun 2016	22 Mar 2024	5930000	17228	0			190000			272000			
VUMELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Secondary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	06 Mar 2017	30 Jun 2023	500000	452181	0			1000			0			
MLAMLELI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Small Secondary School	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	13 Jun 2016	30 Mar 2023	156000	552678	0			137000			0			
SIYATHUTHUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Primary	Amajuba	Education Infrastructure Grant	Programme 2 - Public Ordinary School Education	Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	06 Jun 2016	30 Nov 2024	2000000	141071	900000			170000			0			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning (1)	
MADA2020A	Madadeni Hospital - Category A (Corrective Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	03 Jan 2020	30 Apr 2024	1430000	5938526	2000000			3000000			3000000				
MADA2020B	Madadeni Hospital - Category B (Preventative Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	03 Jan 2020	30 Apr 2024	2000000	1050599	1500000			2000000			2000000				
MADA2020D	Madadeni Hospital - Category D (Material for in-sourced maintenance)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	01 Oct 2019	30 Apr 2024	300000	174698	150000			300000			300000				
NEWC2020A	Newcastle Hospital - Category A (Corrective Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	06 Jan 2020	31 Mar 2024	800000	2380089	750000			2000000			2000000				
NEWC2020B	Newcastle Hospital - Category B (Preventative Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	03 Jan 2020	31 Mar 2024	650000	835672	650000			650000			650000				
NEWC2020D	Newcastle Hospital - Category D (Materials for in-sourced maintenance)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	01 Oct 2019	31 Mar 2024	200000	402266	100000			200000			200000				
NIEM2020A	Niemeyer Memorial Hospital - Category A (Corrective Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	01 Oct 2019	31 Mar 2024	400000	56973	300000			400000			400000				
NIEM2020B	Niemeyer Memorial Hospital - Category B (Preventative Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	03 Jan 2020	31 Mar 2024	350000	80946	250000			250000			250000				
NIEM2020D	Niemeyer Memorial Hospital - Category D (Materials for in-sourced maintenance activities)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	01 Oct 2019	31 Mar 2024	100000	72957	50000			100000			100000				
DANN2020B	Dannhauser CHC - Category B (Preventative Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	03 Jan 2020	30 Apr 2024	150000	120481	150000			150000			150000				
DANN2020A	Dannhauser CHC - Category A (Corrective Maintenance Outsourced)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	04 Jan 2020	30 Apr 2024	80000	473098	100000			200000			200000				
OSIZ_2002	Osizweni No.2- Clinic Renovations		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations &	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	31 Mar 2024	96603	0	1220000			130000			0				
STAF001	Stafford clinic- Renovations		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations &	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	31 Mar 2024	96603	17953	890000			78000			0				

NEWC010	Newcastle Hospital - Installation of packaged HVAC units to Theatres 1, 2, 3		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2016	31 Mar 2024	569740	469847	6400000				13000000			1545152			
NEWC012	Newcastle Hospital - Package C - Perimeter Fencing , Lighting, Roof Coverings , Medical Waste		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2019	29 Mar 2024	0	3154144	17000000				12244027			6000000			
MADA010	Madadeni Hospital - Replacement of Steam Line		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	08 Apr 2019	29 Mar 2024	0	2634720	12000000				25900000			739576			
STAF002	Stafford Clinic - New Borehole		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 5: Works	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	05 Mar 2018	31 Mar 2022	969933	372149	50000				0			0			
NEWC013	Newcastle Hospital -Package D-CCTV cameras and access control, heat pumps ,fire detection		Amajuba	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Programme 8 - Health Facilities Management		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	21 Jun 2019	31 Mar 2025	7800000	1573295	1800000				27300000			27300000			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning ()
063863	PROVISION OF A STANDBY PRESS STEEL WATER TANK, TANK STAND	Departmental Facility	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Public Works Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	11 Sep 2017	30 Mar 2022	500000	0	300000			0			0			

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

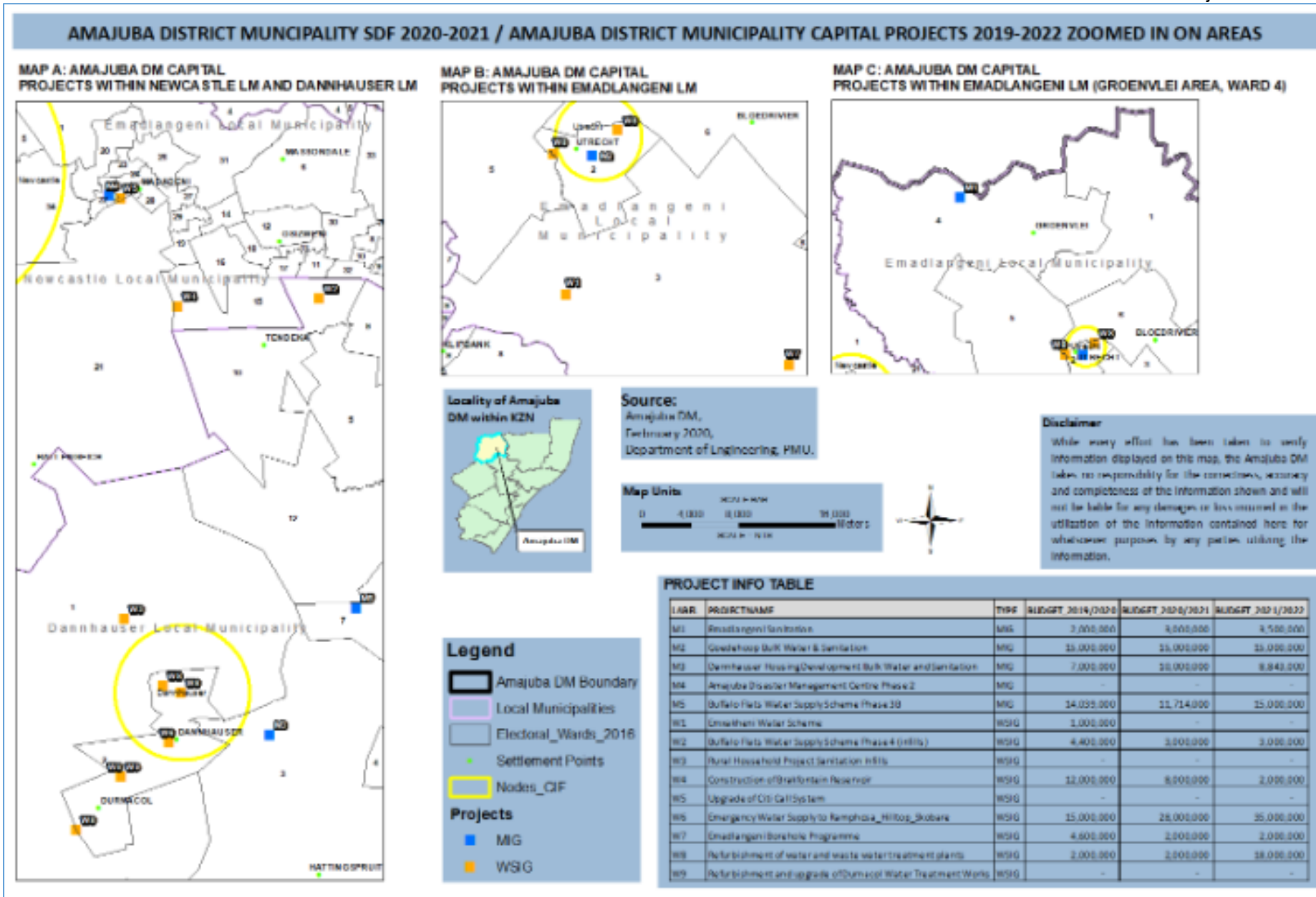
Project no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Delivery mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from previous years	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning ()
P209-H000840-RES-252-0819_P209-H001851-RES-252-0420	RESEAL OF P209 (KM 0 TO KM6)	Reseal - Surface d	Amajuba	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	03 Aug 2022	2,6E+07	604740	24821340			344602			0			
P35-1-H000831-RES-54-0819_P35-1-H001855-RES-54-0420	RESEAL OF P35-1 (KM 0 TO KM 19.64)	Reseal - Surface d	Amajuba	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	26 Jul 2024	8,1E+07	1962647	42910510			3,7E+07			826520			
P374-H000830-RES-253-0819_P374-H001856-RES-253-0420	RESEAL OF P374 (KM 0 TO KM 13)	Reseal - Surface d	Amajuba	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Maintenance and Repairs	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	09 Jul 2022	6E+07	1185313	24129154			316055			0			
L3338-H002097-NPB-54-0420	CONSTRUCTION OF 3351 MBABANE RIVER BRIDGE (SANDMINES)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2010	31 Mar 2022	1,9E+07	0	450000			0			0			
2133-L002857-NBI-54-0421_2133-L002858-NBI-54-0421	Construction of 2133 - Steildrif South Rail G/S Widening on P483 at km0.60 (C2)	Bridges/Culverts	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2020	02 Jul 2025	6,8E+07	0	0			0			1,3E+07			
P41-H000799-REH-253-0819_P41-H001156-REH-253-1219	REHABILITATION OF P41 (KM 32 to KM 40,2)	Road	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 5: Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	13 Nov 2021	1E+08	3,2E+07	23153602			0			0			
P40-H001143-REH-253-1219_P40-H001858-REH-253-0420	REHABILITATION OF P40 (KM 0 to KM 1,8)	Road	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	12 Jul 2022	1,6E+08	0	26790626			340350			0			
P34-1-H001140-REH-241-1219_P34-1-H001482-REL-DC25-0320	REHABILITATION OF P34-1 (KM 16 to KM 26)	Road	Amajuba	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 5: Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	25 Sep 2021	5,9E+07	3,2E+07	505857			0			0			
P483-H001205-REH-DC25-0120_P483-H001860-REH-252-0420	REHABILITATION OF P483 (KM 16 to KM 23)	Road	Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 5: Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	Individual Project	31 Mar 2019	30 Mar 2023	1E+08	4,8E+07	23961257			1074482			0			
P233-H002138-UPR-54-0420 - P233-H002137-UPR-54-0420	UPGRADE OF P233 (KM0 TO KM11,3)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2015	31 Jan 2025	1,3E+08	0	14500000			1,3E+07			2,2E+07			
D280-H002126-UPR-54-0420 - D280-H002125-UPR-54-0420	UPGRADE OF D280 (KM6.2 TO KM11.08)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2015	30 Sep 2024	1E+08	66111	20251000			2,1E+07			550000			
P483-H001828-UPS-54-0420	UPGRADE OF P483:2034 - NGAGANE RIVER BRIDGE WIDENING ON P483 AT KM6.8 (C1)		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Transport Infrastructure		Stage 4: Design Documentation	Upgrading and Additions	Individual Project	01 Apr 2010	02 Jul 2027	7,9E+07	0	0			2000000			1,2E+07			

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS & RECREATION

Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	Municipality	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Project Size	IDMS Gate	Nature of investment	Deliver mechanism	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date from	Main appropriation (21/22)	Adjusted appropriation (21/22)	Revised estimate (21/22)	Main appropriation (22/23)	Adjusted appropriation (22/23)	Revised estimate (22/23)	Main appropriation (23/24)	Adjusted appropriation (23/24)	Revised estimate (23/24)	Long term planning f
Amajuba District ECD Centre		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Sports and		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2022	61000	0	61000			0			0			
AMAJUBA DISTRICT		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Sports and		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2023	31 Mar 2024	450000	0	0			430000			450000			
AMAJUBA CHILDREN PLAY		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Sports and		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2023	31 Mar 2024	216000	0	0			0			216000			
AMAJUBA DISTRICT		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Sports and		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2022	405000	0	405000			0			0			
AMAJUBA CHILDREN PLAY		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Sports and		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Individual Project	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2023	204000	0	0			204000			0			
NEWCASTLE FITNESS CENTRE		Amajuba	Equitable Share	Programme 2 - Sports and		Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Individual Project	01 Apr 2021	31 Mar 2024	32310000	0	11000000			11000000			10097000			

AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Description	CURRENT YEAR				MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE		
	2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
	Original Budget	Special Adjustment Budget	S28 MFMA Adjustment Budget	S28 MFMA Adjustment Budget	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2	Budget Year +3
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IDP-GRANT FUNDED PROJECTS							
MIG GRANT FUNDING PROJECTS							
DC25_CE0010_MIG PMU admin cost	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 051 950	1 042 512	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000
DC25_CE0010_MIG PMU admin cost					2 038 950	2 206 650	2 329 350
DC25_EMANDLANGENI SANITATION-MIG	2 000 000	2 000 000	-		560 000	700 000	
DC25_EMANDLANGENI SANITATION-MIG					1 966 050	2 000 000	
DC25_CE0011_Goedeheop bulk water and sanitation	15 000 000	15 000 000	5 000 000		4 300 000	8 343 000	10 000 000
DC25_CE0011_Goedeheop bulk water and sanitation					700 000	1 168 200	8 857 650
DC25_CE0012_Danhauser Housing Development Bulk	7 000 000	7 000 000	17 450 000		980 000	1 077 000	1 540 000
DC25_CE0012_Danhauser Housing Development Bulk					5 450 100	8 104 980	9 460 000
DC25_CE0013_Buffalo Flats Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	14 039 000	14 039 000	5 100 000				
Hiltop Reservoir Settlements Water supply Scheme			11 437 050		3 469 746	2 723 000	2 800 000
Hiltop Reservoir Settlements Water supply Scheme					19 314 154	15 310 170	8 600 000
New Project							
SUB TOTAL	41 039 000	41 039 000	41 039 000		40 779 000	44 133 000	46 587 000
WSIG GRANT FUNDED PROJECTS							
DC25_CE0001_Emxakheni Water Scheme	1 000 000	1 000 000	-				
DC25_CE0002_Buffalo Flats Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	4 400 000	4 400 000	20 935 000				
DC25_CE0004_Refurbishment of water and waste water	2 000 000	2 000 000	-	1 540 000	1 540 000	1 120 000	1 230 000
DC25_CE0004_Refurbishment of water and waste water				9 460 000	9 460 000	6 880 000	8 000 000
DC25_CE0006_Construction of Brakfontein reservoir	12 000 000	12 000 000	3 747 000	2 380 000	2 380 000	3 780 000	4 000 000
DC25_CE0006_Construction of Brakfontein reservoir				14 620 000	14 620 000	13 220 000	23 500 000
DC25_Emergency water supply to Ramaphosa -Emadla	15 000 000	15 000 000	18 418 000	2 800 000	2 800 000	3 920 000	
DC25_Emergency water supply to Ramaphosa -Emadla				17 200 000	17 200 000	24 080 000	23 390 000
DC25_Emadlangeni Borehole Program	4 600 000	4 600 000	-				
DC25_Emadlangeni Borehole Program							
DC25_WC/WDM Program	5 000 000	5 000 000	-	500 000	500 000	500 000	
DC25_WC/WDM Program				1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	
DC25_Drought relief Program	2 000 000	2 000 000	-				
Refurbishment of Durnacol Water Treatment works			2 900 000				
Capital Budget -WSIG not provided for							
SUB TOTAL	46 000 000	46 000 000	46 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	55 000 000	60 120 000
COGTA GRANT FUNDED PROJECTS							
Refurbishment of Existing Grant			1 210 000				
Refurbishment of existing handpumps boreholes in reticulation Infrastructure			1 100 000				
SUB TOTAL	-	-	2 310 000		-	-	-
TOTAL GRANT FUNDED IDP PROJECTS ENGINEERING	87 039 000	87 039 000	87 039 000	50 000 000	90 779 000	99 133 000	106 707 000
OPERATING CAPITAL -CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OWN REVENUE							
DC25_CORP0032_Office Furniture & Equipment	200 000	200 000	200 000		210 800	222 183	234 403
DC25_CORP0032_Refurbishment Records Management	-				1 300 000	-	-
DC25_CORP000_Biometric System					2 000 000	-	-
DC25_CORP 12 x Vehicles					4 800 000	4 800 000	4 800 000
Office furniture BTO	157 800	157 800	157 800				
DC25_IT Equipment and Furniture (Planning)	60 000	60 000	60 000				
Office Furniture & Equipment--Tousong Services					20 000		
TOTAL	417 800	417 800	417 800		8 330 800	5 022 183	5 034 403
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	87 456 800	87 456 800	87 456 800		99 109 800	104 155 183	111 741 403



NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY

mSCOA CONFIG	DESCRIPTION	FUNDING	FULL YEAR BUDGET	FULL YEAR TOTAL BUDGET	FULL YEAR AVAILABLE
70185000321	ART PURCHASES	MUSEUM GRANT	50 000,00	50 000,00	50 000,00
70185025021	PURCHASE OF AIR CONDITIONER UNIT : ART GALLERY	MUSEUM GRANT	15 000,00	15 000,00	15 000,00
70186225021	CONSTRUCTION OF FORT AMEIL ADMIN BUILDING	MUSEUM GRANT	300 000,00	300 000,00	300 000,00
70403105121	CONSTRUCTION OF ABLUTION FACILITIES	INTERNAL FUNDING	1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00
			1 865 000,00	1 865 000,00	1 865 000,00
70161005421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:PROFESSIONAL FEES	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 895 666,00	2 895 666,00	2 895 666,00
70161306421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:CONSTRUCTING OF ROADS	INTERNAL FUNDING	6 834 667,00	6 834 667,00	6 834 667,00
70161406421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:STORM WATER	INTERNAL FUNDING	3 884 667,00	3 884 667,00	3 884 667,00
70161506421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:STREET LIGHTS	INTERNAL FUNDING	600 000,00	600 000,00	600 000,00
70161606421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:WATER	INTERNAL FUNDING	805 000,00	805 000,00	805 000,00
70161706421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:SEWER	INTERNAL FUNDING	910 000,00	910 000,00	910 000,00
70161806421	MEDICAL PRECINCT:SUBSTATIONS	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 070 000,00	2 070 000,00	2 070 000,00
			18 000 000,00	18 000 000,00	18 000 000,00
70191025021	IT EQUIPMENT	INTERNAL FUNDING	600 000,00	600 000,00	600 000,00
70200015021	FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	INTERNAL FUNDING	300 000,00	300 000,00	300 000,00
70200025021	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	INTERNAL FUNDING	100 000,00	100 000,00	100 000,00
			1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00
70150007821	CONSTRUCTION OF SPEED HUMPS	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00
70150007921	RESEALING OF ROADS MADADENI	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00
70150008021	RESEALING OF ROADS OSIZWENI	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00
70150008121	RESEALING OF ROADS NEWCASTLE	INTERNAL FUNDING	3 500 000,00	3 500 000,00	3 500 000,00
70150009021	RESEALING OF ROADS - RESIDENTIAL WEST	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 500 000,00	2 500 000,00	2 500 000,00
70701103721	PLANT & EQUIPMENT - VEHICLE	INTERNAL FUNDING	2 500 000,00	2 500 000,00	2 500 000,00
70150008551	MF55	MIG	4 132 508,00	4 132 508,00	4 132 508,00
70150008651	MD35	MIG	2 661 448,00	2 661 448,00	2 661 448,00
70150009451	OA103	MIG	2 739 039,00	2 739 039,00	2 739 039,00
70150009851	MB23	MIG	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00
70150010051	CONSRUCTION OF MF 69, 7,10	MIG	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00
70150010151	CONSTRUCTION OF OB 1 LINK ROAD	MIG	4 000 000,00	4 000 000,00	4 000 000,00
70150015021	FURNITURE EQUIPMENT	MIG	150 000,00	150 000,00	150 000,00
70150018451	CONSTRUCTION OF H39 BUS ROAD & STREETLIGHTS	MIG	6 000 000,00	6 000 000,00	6 000 000,00
70150018551	CONSTRUCTION OF MC13 ROADS	MIG	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	3 000 000,00
70150018851	CONSTRUCTION OA27	MIG	2 500 000,00	2 500 000,00	2 500 000,00
70251018351	UPGRADE OF MADADENI WASTE WATER TREATMENT	MIG	16 000 000,00	16 000 000,00	16 000 000,00
70701009651	BLAAUWBOSCH BULK WATER	MIG	9 000 000,00	9 000 000,00	9 000 000,00
70701010651	PIPE REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADE PROJECT	MIG	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00
70701018251	VILIOENPARK BULK WATER & SANITATION	MIG	8 000 000,00	8 000 000,00	8 000 000,00
70175100451	OSIZWENI PRESSURE MANAGEMENT	MWIG	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00
70175100551	NEWCASTLE WEST MANAGEMENT	MWIG	6 000 000,00	6 000 000,00	6 000 000,00
			104 682 995,00	102 682 995,00	102 682 995,00
GRANT FUNDED			90 547 995,00	90 547 995,00	90 547 995,00
INTERNAL FUNDED			35 000 000,00	35 000 000,00	35 000 000,00
TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET			125 547 995,00	125 547 995,00	125 547 995,00

EMADLANGENI MUNICIPALITY

The following table has been extracted from the municipal budget.

Vote Description	Re	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Current Year 2019/20				2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit	Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome							
Single-year expenditure to be approved	2										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		23 417	650	917	1 003	203	203	203	200	210	220
Vote 2 - Finance & Admin		26	-	336	-	-	-	-	1160	1216	1274
Vote 3 - Community and Social Services		-	-	-	1 012	789	789	789	1 684	1 853	2 010
Vote 4 - Energy Sources		-	-	-	5 828	5 828	5 828	5 828	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Internal Audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - Planning and Development		-	-	-	230	230	230	230	-	-	-
Vote 7 - Public Safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - Road Transport		107	21 423	15 247	10 272	10 712	10 712	10 712	9 704	10 119	10 430
Vote 9 - Sport and Recreation		-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10 - Waste Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - Other		-	60	-	250	250	250	250	251	263	275
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - 0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		23 550	22 153	16 500	18 595	18 011	18 011	18 011	12 998	13 660	14 209
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		23 550	22 153	16 500	18 595	18 011	18 011	18 011	12 998	13 660	14 209
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		23 417	650	917	1 383	383	383	383	1 360	1 425	1 494
Executive and council		21 322	30	-	-	-	-	-	200	210	220
Finance and administration		2 095	620	917	1 383	383	383	383	1 160	1 216	1 274
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety		26	-	336	712	489	489	489	1 684	1 853	2 010
Community and social services		26	-	336	712	489	489	489	1 684	1 853	2 010
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		107	21 423	15 247	10 572	11 312	11 312	11 312	9 704	10 119	10 430
Planning and development		-	-	-	300	230	230	230	-	-	-
Road transport		107	21 423	15 247	10 272	11 082	11 082	11 082	9 704	10 119	10 430
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		-	20	-	5 828	5 828	5 828	5 828	-	-	-
Energy sources		-	20	-	5 828	5 828	5 828	5 828	-	-	-
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	60	-	100	-	-	-	251	263	275
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	23 550	22 153	16 500	18 595	18 011	18 011	18 011	12 998	13 660	14 209
Funded by:											
National Government		21 322	21 423	15 247	15 170	16 470	16 470	16 470	8 854	9 228	9 510
Provincial Government		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	21 322	21 423	15 247	15 170	16 470	16 470	16 470	8 854	9 228	9 510
Borrowing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		2 229	730	1 253	3 425	1 541	1 541	1 541	4 145	4 431	4 700
Total Capital Funding	7	23 550	22 153	16 500	18 595	18 011	18 011	18 011	12 998	13 660	14 209

DANNHAUSER MUNICIPALITY

The following table has been extracted from the municipal budget.

Vote Description	Ref	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Current Year 2019/20				2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
R thousand	1										
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - MAYOR AND COUNCIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - HUMAN RESOURCES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - SOLID WASTE REMOVAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - POLICE FORCES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 7 - MUNICIPAL MANAGER TOWN SECRETAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - WATER DISTRIBUTION		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 9 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 12 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 13 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - MAYOR AND COUNCIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	735	772
Vote 2 - HUMAN RESOURCES		(149)	(397)	40 694	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Vote 3 - BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICES		408	-	(999)	1 950	2 050	2 050	175	5 500	5 775	6 064
Vote 4 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT		5 689	173 052	207 900	85 366	84 766	84 766	5 421	43 145	45 302	47 567
Vote 5 - SOLID WASTE REMOVAL		(513)	(382)	(710)	2 820	3 189	3 189	149	1 100	1 155	1 213
Vote 6 - POLICE FORCES		4	2	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 7 - MUNICIPAL MANAGER TOWN SECRETAR		(633)	(633)	(903)	425	425	425	-	-	-	-
Vote 8 - WATER DISTRIBUTION		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 9 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 11 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 12 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 13 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 14 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 15 - null		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		4 807	171 642	245 981	90 561	90 430	90 430	5 747	50 445	52 967	55 616
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		4 807	171 642	245 981	90 561	90 430	90 430	5 747	50 445	52 967	55 616

Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		(311)	(900)	38 913	2 375	2 475	2 475	177	6 200	6 510	6 836
Executive and council		(633)	(633)	(903)	425	425	425	-	700	735	772
Finance and administration		321	(267)	39 816	1 950	2 050	2 050	177	5 500	5 775	6 064
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety		-	254	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety		-	254	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		5 693	173 054	207 900	85 366	84 766	84 766	5 421	43 145	45 302	47 567
Planning and development		5 693	173 054	207 900	85 366	84 766	84 766	5 421	43 145	45 302	47 567
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		(513)	(382)	(710)	2 820	3 189	3 189	149	1 100	1 155	1 213
Energy sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		(513)	(382)	(710)	2 820	3 189	3 189	149	1 100	1 155	1 213
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	4 869	172 026	246 357	90 561	90 430	90 430	5 747	50 445	52 967	55 616
Funded by:											
National Government		-	252 438	254 333	21 766	21 766	21 766	30	16 645	17 477	18 351
Provincial Government		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	-	252 438	254 333	21 766	21 766	21 766	30	16 645	17 477	18 351
Borrowing	6	-	-	(1 260)	24 750	24 750	24 750	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		-	-	(8 931)	20 570	43 914	43 914	323	33 800	35 490	37 265
Total Capital Funding	7	-	252 438	244 143	67 086	90 430	90 430	353	50 445	52 967	55 616

10.3 Summary of gaps

- Provincial and National Department confirmations of budgets is needed for the 2020/21 year.

10.4 Summary of misalignment

Need more data before this can be performed. Data requires 'X- Y' coordinates so that the projects can be mapped to assess alignment. This will mature as data comes in.