



**O.R. TAMBO
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

O.R. TAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

DRAFT 2022/23 UNAUDITED ANNUAL REPORT

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VOLUME I

CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FOREWORD

The 2022/2023 financial year has ended and it has been the first full year since the start of the 2021 local government term. The council was inaugurated during the tough times when the national government invoked Section 216 of the Constitution as a result of noncompliance emanating from the previous regime's political instability. Subsequent to that the new council took it upon itself to improve the situation by forging relations with other state organs, and instil governance and a culture of compliance. This led to the withdrawal of Section 216 and the release of municipal funds for service delivery. However, the municipality was put on financial intervention under Section 139 (5) of the constitution due to its financial situation, which was an outcome of those instabilities.

In the year under review, the municipality has been operating under a tight situation, where it had to prioritize what needed to be done against the existing finances. Be it as may, the municipality pursued its mandates as outlined in the Constitution (Schedule 4) and powers and functions assigned by the minister. As I present the Annual Report for the 2022/2023 financial year, which is an account of what has been delivered against the set targets in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), I appreciate the collective efforts of both the political and administrative leadership in ensuring that we serve the people of the region with humility. I am proud to report to the council and the people of ORTDM that the OR Tambo district has successfully spent more than 90 % of its grants including the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG), and Water Services Infrastructure Grant, whilst it has been under capacitated at senior management due to resignations and ends of contracts. This demonstrates a commitment to delivering basic services as these grants are meant to render the services. Moreover, I wish to highlight the fact that the municipality has achieved 73% of its targets on service delivery as set in the SDBIP.

I wish to note to the community of the region that in the previous year the district has received the Qualified Audit Opinion, with matters of emphasis. The management and the leadership have been working hard to resolve these matters hence we expect improvement to the financial statements to be submitted to the Auditor General. As I present this report, I wish to bring to the attention of everyone that at least the district is moving in the right direction in building capacity and instilling governance. All senior manager positions have been filled and the organization has reviewed and approved an organizational structure that is fit for purpose. These will ensure good governance and financial management which will yield better service delivery.

COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the O.R. Tambo District Municipality's annual report for the 2022/23 financial year. This report is also in compliance with the National Treasury Circular 63 guidelines. It is submitted in line with the objectives, indicators and targets as set out in the 2022/2023 approved Reviewed Integrated Development Plan aligned with the approved budget 3-year MTRF, both of which informed the quarterly performance targets set out in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The annual report is tabled in accordance with the five (5) Local Governments Key Performance Indicators as follows (not in the order of priority): -

- a) Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
- b) Local Economic Development
- c) Financial Viability and Management
- d) Good Governance and Public Participation
- e) Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

It depicts the level of achievement of the set targets from the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. It also reflects explanations on deviations where the institution has not met the set targets as well as corrective measures to be implemented, going forward.

1.1 Municipal Manager's Foreword

The O.R. Tambo District Municipality prepared its Annual Report for the year 2021/2022 in line with Section 121 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 as well as accompanying circulars, templates and guidelines. The report provides an overview of the municipal performance and progress made by the district in fulfilling its strategic objectives and priorities as aligned in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), National Development Plan (NDP) as well as Provincial and National strategic directives.

The report makes reflection on how the district has been able to utilize the resources towards the implementation of its priorities. Investment in infrastructure remains an important priority for the district and issues such as aging infrastructure and the demand for new infrastructure continue to place the municipality under severe financial pressure. The maintenance of infrastructure is amongst the vital issues that will allow the district to fulfil its mandate.

The year 2021/22 has been somehow proven a difficult year in the district due to challenges faced. These include amongst others: -

- The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID- 19)
- the instability in the district and implementation of section 216 of the constitution

Having faced with these challenges, there had been some potential improvement due to the new political leadership after November 2021 elections. The council committed its self in instilling governance, promoting intergovernmental relations and accelerating service delivery. Part of the district agenda has been to coordinate the District Development Model.

I would like to thank the employees and management for the commitment and hard work during the preparation of the report.

1.2 Municipal Overview

1.2.1 Municipal Functions

Table 1: Municipal Powers and Functions

	O.R. Tambo	KSD	Nyandeni	Ingquza Hill	Mhlontlo	PSJ
Water	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Sanitation	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Municipal Health	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Electricity Reticulation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Air pollution	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building regulation	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child care facilities	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire fighting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Tourism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal Airports	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Municipal Planning	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Transport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pontoons and ferries	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaster Management	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Storm water	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trading regulation	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beaches and amusement facilities	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Billboards and advertisements	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cemeteries, parlours and crematoria	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cleansing	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	O.R. Tambo	KSD	Nyandeni	Ingquza Hill	Mhlontlo	PSJ
Traffic packing	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street lighting	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street trading	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Refuse removal dumps and solid waste disposal	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public places	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

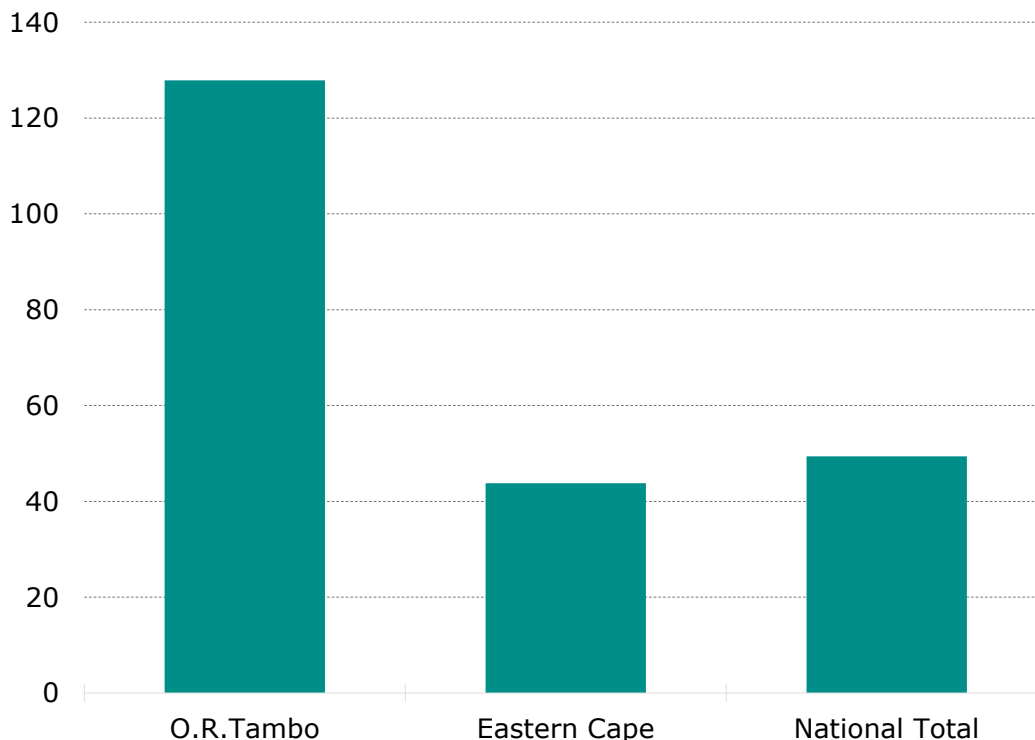
1.2.2 Population Overview

O.R Tambo is the most populous district in the province. It is ranked the fourth most populous district in the country. However, it must be noted that large population size has advantages and disadvantages linked to demand- and supply-side effects of demographic changes.

1.2.2.1 Population density

Using population density instead of the actual number provides a basis of comparison between these different places. ORTDM is relatively densely populated compared to most rural municipalities. A higher population density has an impact on household infrastructure provision, quality of services and access to resources (medical care, schools, sewage treatment, community centres, etc.). A high population density also has advantages (easy provision of basic services, economy of scale, infrastructure network and so on) and disadvantages (like congestion and loss of “green-belt” land).

Population density - Number of people per km² O.R.Tambo, Eastern Cape and National Total, 2021



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236

In 2021, with an average of 128 people per square kilometre, O.R. Tambo District Municipality had a higher population density than Eastern Cape (43.8 people per square kilometre). Compared to South Africa (49.4 per square kilometre) it can be seen that there are more people living per square kilometre in O.R. Tambo District Municipality than in South Africa.

1.2.2.2 Households

A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within the household. To categorise a household according to population group, the population group to which the head of the household belongs, is used.

O.R. Tambo District Municipality had a total number of 15 700 (4.65% of total households) very formal dwelling units, a total of 114 000 (33.77% of total households) formal dwelling units and a total number of 32 900 (9.75% of total households) informal dwelling units.

The region within the O.R. Tambo District Municipality with the highest number of very formal dwelling units is the King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality with 14 000 or a share of 89.03% of the total very formal dwelling units within O.R. Tambo District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of very formal dwelling units is the Nyandeni Local Municipality with a total of 314 or a share of 2.00% of the total very formal dwelling units within O.R. Tambo District Municipality.

1.2.2.3 Socio Economic Status

The dependency ratio is the ratio between the number of dependents, aged 0-14 years and those over the age of 65 years, to the total population aged 15-64, The high number of children in the district leads to high levels of dependency. A high dependency ratio means few breadwinners, a small number of taxpayers and a small proportion of the population who are productive – but a high reliance on the fiscus.

In 2019, the dependency ratio for the district was 72.97% compared to 80.5% in 2009, this indicates an increase in the economically active population, and however despite the decrease in the dependency ratio for the district, it is still higher than that of the province. At the Local Municipality level, King Sabatha Dalindyebo as the only local municipality with a dependency ration lower than that of the district and the province. In 2019, Port St Johns and Ingquza Hill recorded the highest dependency ratios.

1.3 Service Delivery Overview

The overall institutional performance reflects 101 targets set for the institution across all the Key Performance Areas, of which 74 are reported to be achieved with 27 not achieved. This brings the overall institutional performance to **73%** for the financial year under review. The performance of the institution has increased by 9% from that of the previous financial year which was 64%. The charts below give details of performance in the municipality including performance per key performance area as well as departmental performance.

Figure 1: Institutional Performance

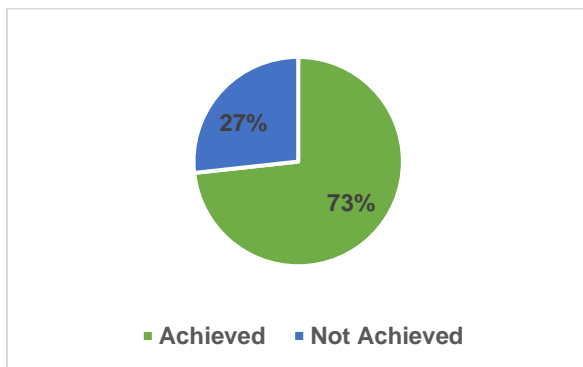


Figure 2: Institutional Performance per KPA

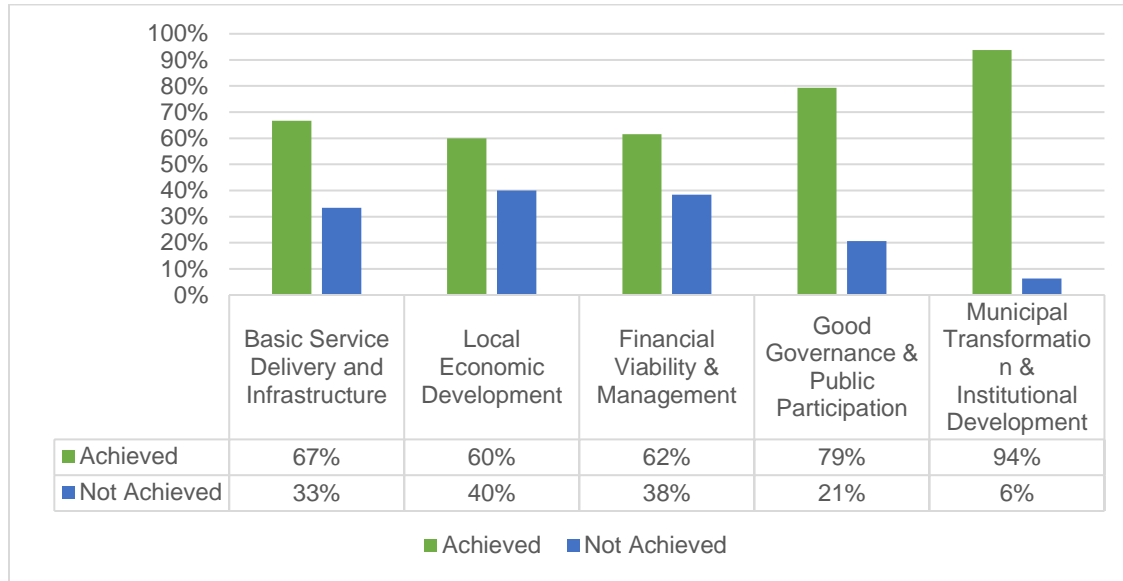
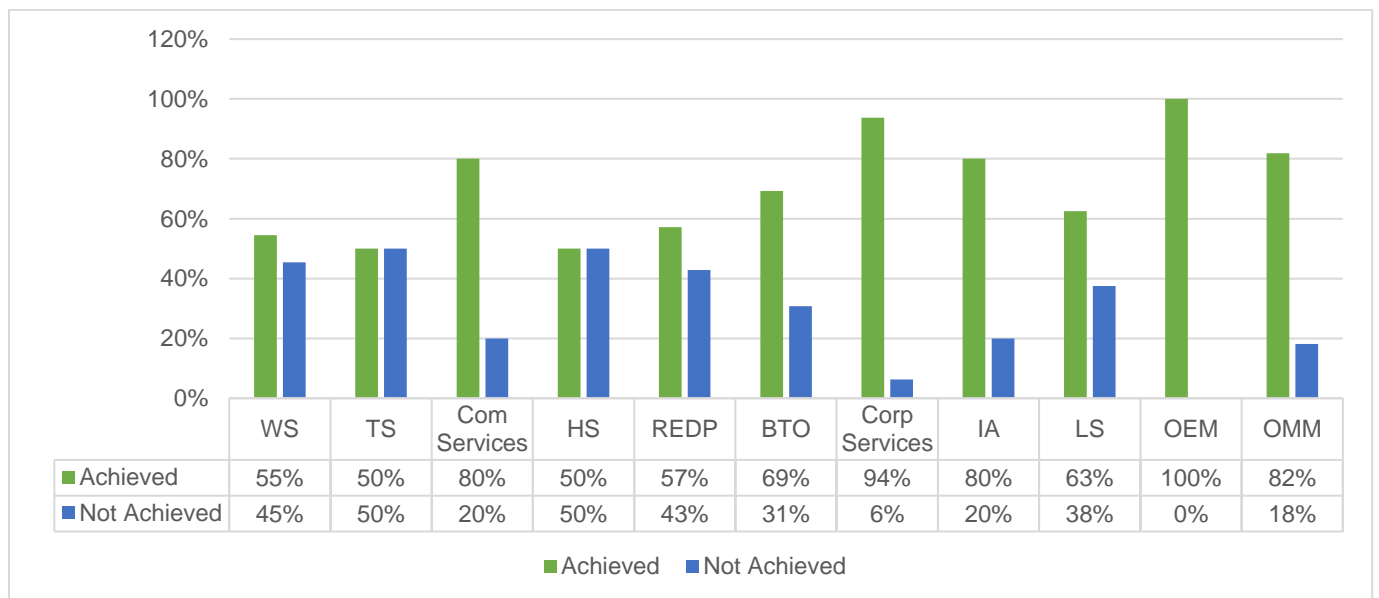
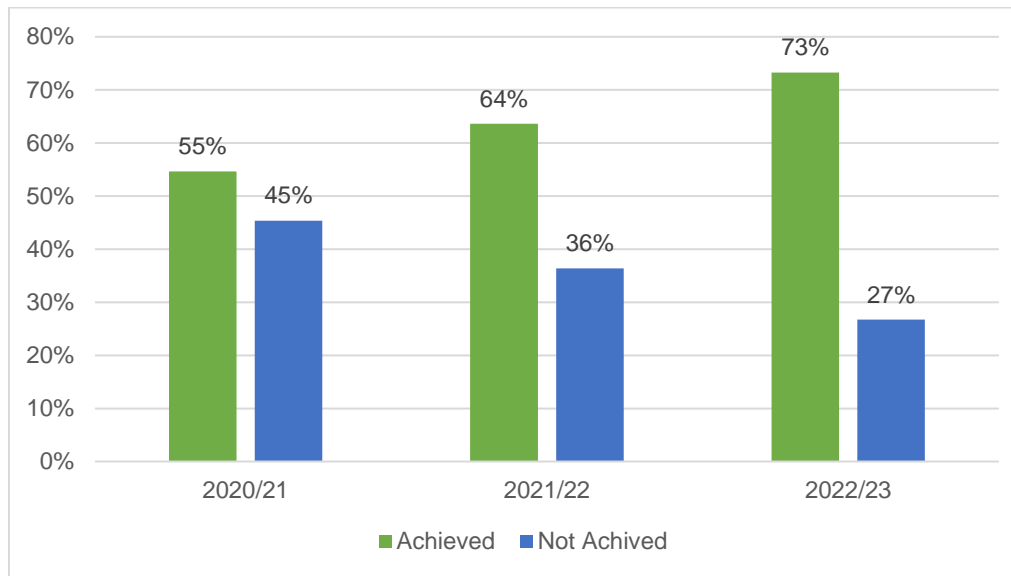


Figure 3: Institutional Performance per Department



The district continues to strive to improve its performance each financial year through improving institutional processes, employment of skilled personnel in key positions and capacitation of employees. The district managed to improve its performance from the previous financial year.

Figure 4: Institutional Performance for the past 3 years



The district has done well compared to the two prior years. Even though that is the case, there are areas where the district can improve in delivering its services.

1.4 Financial Health Overview

The District municipality liquidity is not in good state as the current ratio is 0.74: 1 which is lower than the norm of 2:1 as prescribed by MFMA circular 71. The cash cost coverage ratio was 2 months at the end of the financial year and this is within the required norm of 1 – 3 months. As at 30 June 2022, this ratio meant that the operational funds available could only cover operational costs for two months

It is also important to note that the National Treasury has rejected the application for roll-over of all unspent grants amounting to R188 million.

1.5 Organisational Development Overview

The Corporate Services Department has ensured compliance in implementation of the Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations promulgated by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in September 2021, which is now embed to the organisational Structure from Senior to lower level management. The department has revived Organisational Development and Individual Performance Management Systems as envisaged in Chapter 2 and 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations. However, we were still experiencing challenges around Human Resources strategies even though the Provincial COGTA is working hard to assist the municipality in establishing the human resources plan and its strategy. As the department we are proud to mention Even though the organisational structure has not been reviewed since year 2014, however the management and the leadership of O.R Tambo District

Municipality has taken a conscious decision by reviewing the organisational structure in line with Local Government: Municipal staff regulations and the Institutional Development Plan adopted by the municipality and there is no doubt that working with new structure impact positively to the vision and operations of the municipality. When we began implementing the changes within corporate services there were challenges caused by resistance to change, perhaps now every employee is complying accordingly to the implementation of strategies and the mandate of the municipality.

Human resources Development has re-focused its priorities on training to consider four major areas being: Water and Waste Water & Reticulation Level 2 to 3, Firefighting and rescue services, Information, communication and Technology upgrades as well as Councillor Capacity building programmes. This scope of prioritisation is linked to ensuring that there are significant improvement in water provision, infrastructure and classification of water treatment plants and water schemes. About 94 staff members from water services are currently enrolled in 4 learning areas which will be completed in a 4 year period in order to accelerated skills acquisition and maintenance of quality supply of water across the District. The Municipality is working with various stakeholders including academic institutions of higher learning, private training providers and organs of state like SALGA and CogTa. The District has also strengthened the functioning of internal committees being the Skills Development & Employment Equity Committee as well as the District Job Evaluation Committee thereby contributing effectively even within the Provincial Forums in representation of the District mandates in each field of work..

The District had also maintained the implementation of its organisational structure through Local Government: municipal staff regulations as well as the number of corporate services policies, which were reviewed and developed. It has continued to be stable in terms of its Senior Management/Section 54 and 57 Managers. All senior management vacancies have been filled where there was a vacancy during the year an acting appointment was effected immediately by the council. There are 1332 employees in total, with 50 labour turnover and 828 vacancies. The municipality maintained its prioritisation of service delivery departments for recruitment purposes; these are the departments of water services and budget and treasury office. Also the Municipality embarked on a process of Organisational Structure analysis and review working closely with key stakeholders being: COGTA, SALGA, Unions through LLF committee and National Treasury.

In an effort to improve labour peace in the institution, the Local Labour Forum has been strengthened by the formulation of LLF sub-committees; these committees are Conditions of Services, Skills development, Employment Equity and Restructuring to easy the smooth running of the Local Labour Forum. The management has strengthened the Local Labour Forum with additional members of management to serve in the forum. This continuing to be an integral part of the engagement and negotiations between organised labour and employer to discuss strategic matters of the municipality including policy direction. The Local Labour Forum convenes its meeting in line with the main collective agreement and is able to take informed resolution. The Local Labour Forum Sub-committee composed of both employer and employee component.

1.6 Auditor General Report

During the 2021/22 financial year, the Municipality received a Qualified Audit Opinion from the AGSA with five qualification items. The qualification items were Capital Commitments, Property plant and equipment, Pre-payments, Employee cost and Fruitless and wasteful Expenditure. The qualification on Commitments was based on the retention which was incorrectly calculated and the cut -off issues, restatement of the prior year balance was not done on pre-payments and on Employee costs. The total amount that was paid to employees for Covid 19 was not disclosed as Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure The findings raised were as follows:

- Lack of systems and processes in place at the municipality to ensure that commitments are correctly disclosed. A restatement was made to rectify the prior year misstatement, but some errors were note on the calculation of retention.
- The municipality did not recognise all items of property, plant and equipment in accordance with GRAP 17, *Property, plant and equipment*. Infrastructure assets that were not completed (Infrastructure WIP) were incorrectly disclosed as completed infrastructure. The infrastructure assets were overstated and the WIP register was understated.
- The municipality incorrectly paid the covid-19 danger allowance to its employees who worked during the national lockdown using the leave encashment formula instead of using the approved standby allowance formula and no restatements were made in 2021/22 financial year.
- The municipality did not have a system in place to account for prepayments made for the year and the previous year and no restatements were made in 2021/22 financial year.
- The Covid-19 danger allowance paid to the Municipal employees who worked during the national lockdown was not disclosed under fruitless and wasteful expenditure.
- The Municipality is not implementing the designed controls in place.

Despite the Municipality having not received the unqualified audit outcome or clean audit in the 2021/22 financial year, the Municipality improved compared in the previous financial year (as there were six qualification items) considering that there were only five qualification items.

1.6.1 Steps Taken to Correct the Situation (Improve Audit Outcomes)

- The Municipality developed Management Audit Action Plan having implemented only 50% of the actions and 50% targeted to be implemented during the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report preparation as the Audit report.
- The municipality is still in the process of cleaning the infrastructure asset register by transferring completed projects to the Infrastructure asset register and updating both the WIP and commitments register. Physical verification has been conducted.
- Supporting documents for completed projects that were to be transferred to the infrastructure asset register have been obtained.
- Conditional assessment of projects to be impaired is being conducted.

However, the municipality is not only focusing on the five qualifications but also tried to resolve findings that were raised under emphasis of matter.

1.7 Statutory Annual Report Process

Table 2: Annual Report Process

No	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next year's financial Budget and IDP Process Plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure the reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In year financial reporting)	
3.	Finalise the 4 th quarter report for previous year	
4.	Submit draft year 2022- 2023 Annual Report	
5.	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM	
6.	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	August
7	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report to Council	
8.	Municipality submits Draft Annual Report including Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report to Auditor General	
9.	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
10.	Auditor General audits Annual Report including Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report	September-October
11.	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November
12	Mayor tables Final Audited Annual Report and Audited Annual Financial Statements to Council, complete with the Auditor General's Report	
13	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
14	Oversight committee assesses Annual Report	
15	Council adopts oversight report	December
16	Oversight report is made public	
17	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
17	Commencement of draft Budget/IDP finalization for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Report to be used as input	January

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

COMPONENT A: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

2.1 Political Governance

The O.R. Tambo District Municipality Council's primary role is that of political oversight of the municipality's functions, programmes and the management of the administration. All of the powers of local government are vested in the municipal council. The council has the power to make by-laws (legislative authority) and the powers to put those laws into effect (executive authority). The Council of O.R. Tambo adopted a Separation of Powers governance model, with the executive arm of council led by the Executive Mayor and the legislative arm of council led by the Speaker.

The legislative arm of council is constituted of committees established in line with the provisions of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998, as Section 79 Standing Committees and Section 79 Portfolio Committees. The Section 79 Standing Committees play an important role in ensuring good governance, accountability and public participation. The Section 79 Portfolio Committees are established in line with the municipal departments to play an oversight role over the performance of the departments as to improve service delivery related matters. The O.R. Tambo District Municipality council has executive and legislative authority over the matters set out in Part B of schedule 4 and Schedule 5 of the Constitution. In administering the matters assigned to local government, the municipal council strives within its capacity to achieve the Constitutional objects of local government.

The council for the term 2021/2026 was inaugurated during its First Council Meeting on the 1st December 2021, wherein the following were appointed as follows:

1. Cllr N. Y. Capa was appointed as the Speaker of the Council
2. Cllr M. D. Ngqondwana was appointed as the Executive Mayor,
3. Cllr T. Sokanyile as the Deputy Executive Mayor,
4. Cllr N. Ngqongwa was appointed as the Chief Whip.

The Speaker was delegated by the council to appoint Section 79 Committee Chairpersons and members as per the Municipal Oversight Model adopted by council on 30 September 2015. During the 2023/24 financial year, the council successfully held 13 Council meetings, nine (9) Special Council Meetings and four (4) Ordinary Council meetings. All the meetings are held in terms of Section 29 of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998.

The core mandate of the Legislative Arm of Council is focused on five themes:

- Accountability, Oversight and Scrutiny
- Strengthen capacity of the Legislative Arm of Council
- Public Participation to safeguard local democratic processes
- Monitoring and evaluation, and

- Sound Financial Management.

2.1.1 High Level Overview: Department of Legislative Services

Figure 5: *Legislative Services Organogram*

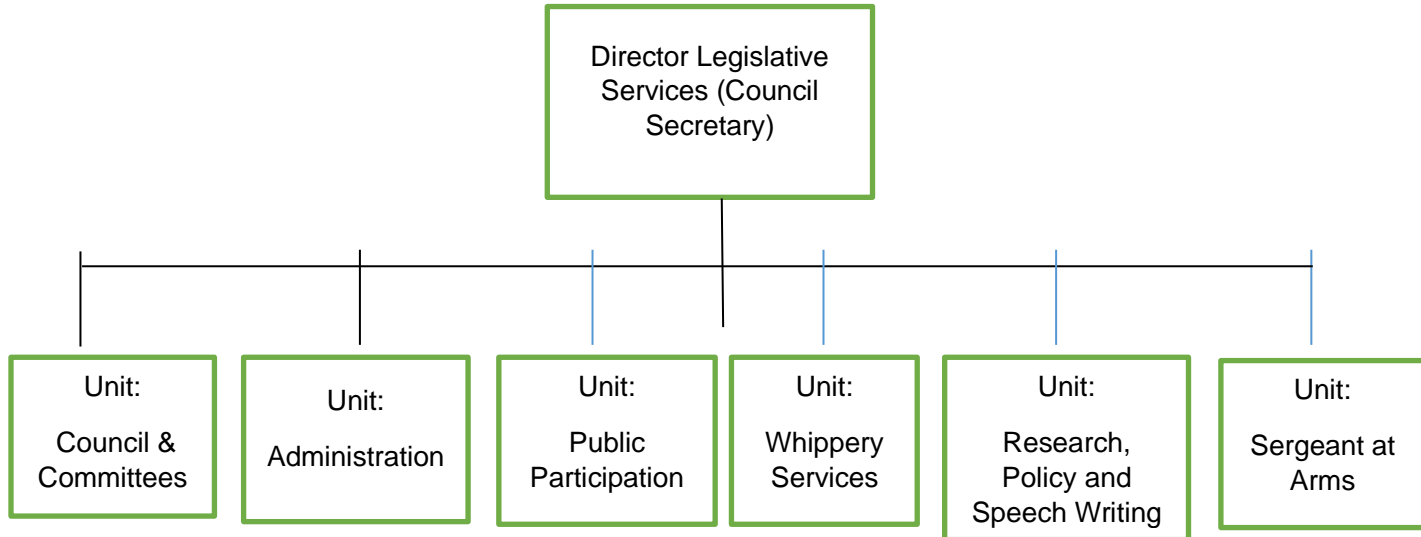
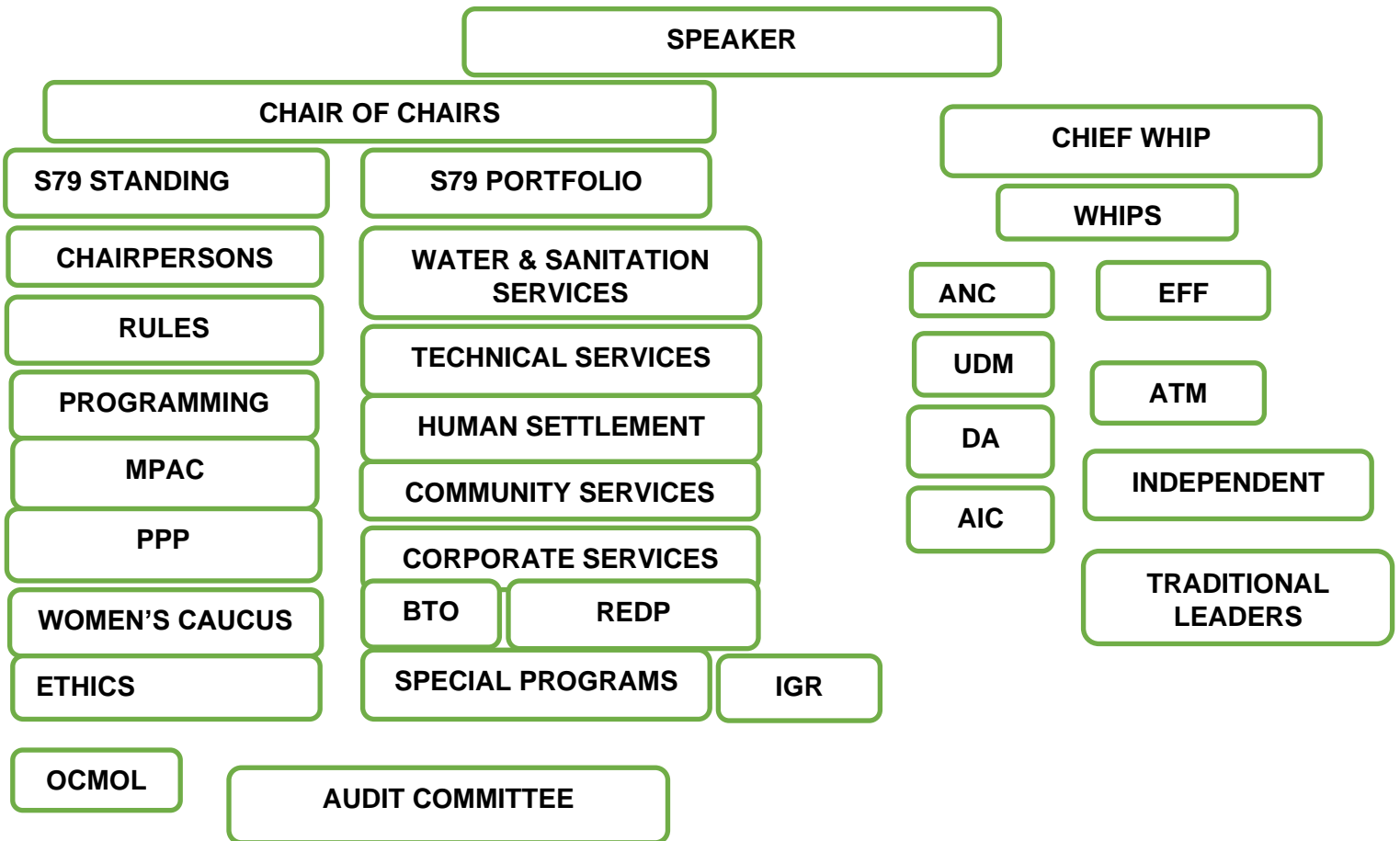


Figure 6: **O.R. Tambo District Municipality Political Structure**



2.1.2 Council Composition

In terms of Section 12 Notice of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998, O.R. Tambo is a category C municipality, which consists of **59** Councillors representing various political parties as shown in the table below:

Table 3: O.R. Tambo District Municipality Composition of Council (2021//26 Council Term)

Party	Total No. of Cllrs	Part-Time Cllrs	Full-Time Cllrs	Number of Female Cllrs
ANC	40	25	24	23
EFF	06	04	02	01
UDM	05	03	02	01
ATM	03	02	1	-
DA	02	01	01	01
INDEPENDENT	02	02	-	-
AIC	01	01	-	-

Table 4: O.R. Tambo District Municipality Local Municipal Councillors

Local Municipality	No. of Councillors	No. of Males	No. of Females
King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD)	12	08	04
Nyandeni	7	03	04
Port St John's	3	02	01
Ingquza Hill	7	01	06
Mhlontlo	5	03	02

2.1.3 Councillor Resignations, Replacements, and Vacancies in 2022/23

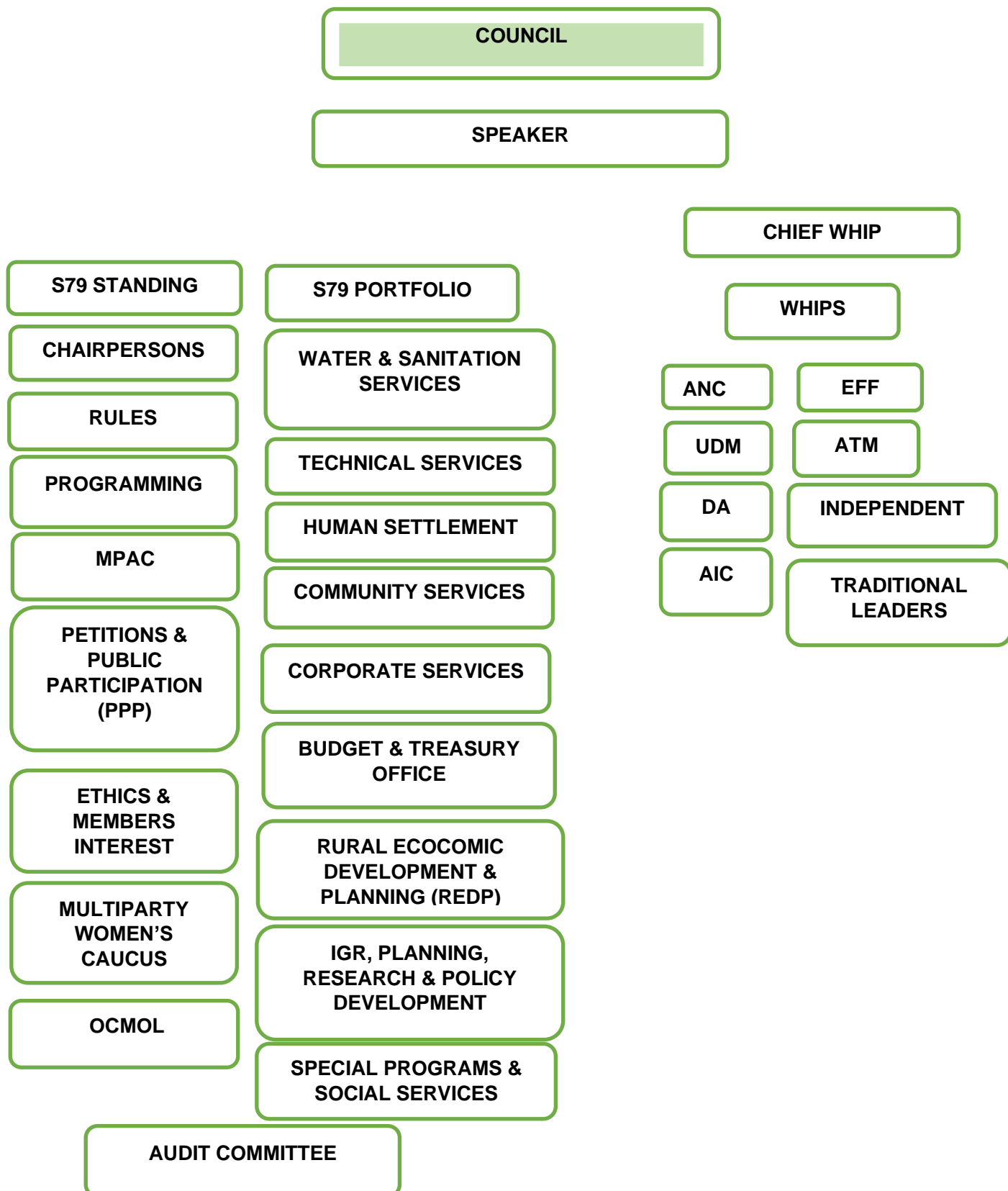
During the 2022/23 financial year, there are three vacancies that have been filled by Cllr Socikwa Y, Cllr Cwecwe N. and Cllr Mbunjana N. due to death of three councillors. Cllr Zozi Z. resigned as the councillor of O.R. Tambo District Municipality on the 31 May 2023 and was replaced by Cllr Tshoto G. on the 30 June 2023. Cllr Madolo resigned as the councillor of O.R. Tambo District Municipality on the 31 May 2023 and the vacancy has not yet been filled in.

2.1.4. Political Decision Making

In the with the Separation of Powers Governance Model, adopted by council in September 2013, the council on the 30th September 2015, adopted a Municipal Oversight Model (MoM) for strengthening the functionality of the Section 79 Portfolio Committees of council established to play an oversight role The council adopted the Reviewed Council Standing Orders and Political Delegations Framework in line with the afore stated governance frameworks on the 01 December 2021.

2.1.6 Political Governance

Figure 7: Council Structure



2.1.6.2. Participation of Traditional Leaders in Council

Participation of Traditional Leaders in Council

Additional to 59 councillors, O.R. Tambo District Municipality has been joined by 12 Traditional Leaders who were also sworn in on the 24th August 2016. Section 212 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa refers to the recognition of the institution of Traditional leadership by stipulating that national legislation may provide for a role for the institution of traditional leadership at all local communities. Section 81 of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No.117 of 1998 as well as section 4 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework, Act No.43 of 2003 give effect to section 212 (1) of the Constitution by allocating a role to the institution of traditional leadership on governance and development issues at the sphere of local government. Section 81 (2) of the same Act further stipulates that:

- (a) The MEC for local government in a province, in accordance with Schedule 6 and by notice in the Provincial Gazette, must identify the traditional leaders who in terms of section (1) may participate in the proceedings of a municipal council.

The Traditional Leaders participating in council have played an essential role in guiding all the decisions taken regarding any matter. All Traditional Leaders participate effectively in Council debates. They are represented in all Section 79 Council Committees (Standing and Oversight Portfolio Committees).

2.2 Administrative Governance

According to the MFMA 60(b): The Municipal Manager of O.R. Tambo District Municipality is the accounting officer of the municipality for the purposes of this Act and provides guidance on compliance with this Act to political structures; political office bearers, officials of the municipality and any entity under the sole or shared control of the district municipality. The O.R. District Municipality has a recently reviewed organisational structure. The Municipality has, through the planning and performance units, introduced mechanisms that will catapult the municipality's service delivery. The municipality has filled 7 Section 56 positions (including the Chief Audit Executive) and section 54 position. The municipality's administrative structure continues to earnestly serve its mandate for developmental local government assigned thereto through the Municipal Structure Act, 1998. The municipality serves through eleven (6) directorates, which were adopted by council on 31 May 2022, namely:

- Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation;
- Community Services;
- Rural Economic Development and Planning;
- Budget and Treasury;
- Corporate Services; and
- Strategic Planning & Governance (Office of the Executive Mayor and Office of the Speakers)

The macro structure was adopted in May 2022 and the micro on 30 June 2023. The structure has been reviewed in line with all relevant and applicable human resources legislation, regulations, and policies. The adopted organisational structure was submitted to COGTA for comments before implementation.

Current Administrative Structure

Municipal Manager – Mr. P.B. Mase

Director Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation – Mr D.S. Gqiba

Director Community Services – Mr. L. Madzidzela

Director Rural Economic Development and Planning – Vacant (recruitment finalised for the candidate to start on 01 September 2023)

Chief Financial Officer – Mr. S. Ndakisa

Director Corporate Services – Mr L. Nombasa

Director Strategic Planning & Governance – Mr. B.B. Matomela

Chief Audit Executive – Mrs. S. Mandla

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Intergovernmental Relations

The DM has an established Intergovernmental Relations functional area, under the Office of the Municipal Manager, which is guided by the council approved policy framework. Through the district policy framework there are various district Intergovernmental Relations Fora which serve as a Consultative platforms for the District Municipality, the five Local Municipalities, the Eastern Cape Provincial Government, National Government and State-Owned Enterprises to discuss and consult on matters of mutual interest, which include but not limited to:

- Development of National and Provincial policies and legislations relating to matters affecting Local Government;
- Implementation of the National and Provincial policy imperatives;
- Coordination of strategic issues arising from the Provincial and National Intergovernmental Forum;

- Coordination of mutual support across municipalities, in terms of Section 88 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act no. 117 of 1998);
- Provision of services, planning and development in the District;
- the coordination and alignment of the Strategic and performance plans strategies of the Municipalities in the District;
- Submission and coordination of allocation of resources to MTRF budget; and
- Any other matter of strategic importance, which affect the interest of the Municipalities in the District.

The effects of the instability of the prior year still had negative impact on the Intergovernmental Relations functioning in the district. This has been compromised effectiveness of this structure. However, strides are made this year to mend relations amongst stakeholders in order to strengthen in the next year. Key anchors of driving the coordination included the District Development Model (DDM), the development the IDP sector Strategies which form the basis of the IDP; development of the municipal support plan and reporting; strengthening interface between the political principals across the district and its locals and to ensure the interface between the District, the Province and National (PFC, MUNIMEC etc.)

The function of all IGR structures declined whilst there has been minimal interface at a provincial level through

:-

- **Premiers Coordinating Forum (PCF):** the Premier and all the members of the Executive Council (MECs) in the province chair the forum. Participating and being members of the PCF are the entire district Mayors and Municipal Managers.
- **Premiers Coordinating Forum Technical Support Group (TSG):** The TSG is the technical structure wherein the Director General of the province with all heads of departments and heads of state entities as well as Municipal Managers of the districts. The TSG provide technical support to the PCF and it makes the necessary administrative arrangements.
- **MUNIMEC:** This is the forum for wherein the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs interface with all municipalities of the province at the level of Mayors and Municipal Managers. The intention of the MUNIMEC is to coordinate, guide and deliberate on matters of service delivery in the province.
- **Technical MUNIMEC:** The Technical MUNIMEC is the administrative forum wherein the Head of COGTA, all heads of department and state entities as well as municipal managers prepares for the political MUNIMEC and provide guidance and support.

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

2.3 Public Meetings

The ORTDM fulfils the objectives of local government by ensuring that it inculcates public accountability and participation. In its operations, it ensures that there are proper engagements

through public meetings taking place in various platforms. From the Council point of view, in all ordinary (all Council meetings are advertised for public to know, so I think we must not confine ourselves to ordinary council Meetings only. For example, there are compliance Councils held in terms of Section 52d of MFMA etc. Those are Special Councils but open to public) council meetings members of the public are invited in order to understand council affairs, and for public to monitor and comment on municipal performance. Moreover, open councils were convened on a quarterly basis across the local municipalities. (We need not to specify QUARTERLY as it did not happen in all municipalities) These serve to gather service delivery needs as well as assessing the service delivery impacts. Moreover, the Speaker of the Council and the Chief Whip convened community outreaches. These served to link the district with its local municipalities as well as ward committee members and the entire community.

The ward committee structures established in all wards ensure that there is coordination and flow of information to and from the members of the community as they hold meetings on monthly basis to consider reports from Council to the communities and vice versa. The ward committee functionality in all local municipalities was monitored by the district to safeguard good serves and trust by the communities.

The traditional leaders in Council who also represent various traditional Councils also assured clear accountability and adherence to legislation as well as securing the interests of the community members. Furthermore, the Moral Regeneration Movement structures, which is an amalgamation of various stakeholders across the district, has been established in all municipalities to work hand in hand with government, to ensure the restoration of values and morals and condemn social ills with the society. Their efforts ensure that the ground becomes fertile for government to implement the intended objectives with no hindrance.

Apart from the open council and outreaches, the Executive Mayor further convened imbizo's. These are platforms of engagements with communities, which serve to assess service delivery implementation and to gather challenges that are faced on the ground. Issues emanating from the imbizo's are consolidated and form part of the municipal planning information. Other platforms of community meetings are the IDP and Budget roadshows. These are institutionalised in the planning trajectory in order for the communities to understand the municipal plans as well as contribute in that regard. The IDP roadshows are complemented by the IDP representative forums

which are convened throughout the IDP development process where stakeholders and members of community are provided an opportunity to participate in the planning process.

2.4 IDP Participation and Alignment

The ORTDM coordinates planning across the district and vertically with sector departments. It performs the strategic planning functions under the Office of the Municipal Manager. In executing the work related to planning, OR Tambo district municipality continue to comply with the regulations in the development of the IDP, as the relevant authorities assess this. Over the year under review, relevant Councils adopted all the IDPs of the district and its local municipalities. Compliance on the planning for the year were coupled with the adoption of clear processes to ensure the review of IDPs for 2023 – 2024 & Budget for 2023 – 2024 and two outer years.

The Council adopted IDPs have also been complimented by the approval of the Service delivery and Budget Implementation Plans by the Mayors / Executive Mayors. This guided the implementation of the IDPs, promoting reporting and accountability. The district and its locals have the relevant capacity with the Strategic Managers/ IDP Managers positions filled.

It must be noted that the year under audit is marked with critical milestone of the District Development Model. The District Development Model (DDM) is one of the policy approaches necessitating government to strengthen alignment of planning and programmes. DDM was introduced as a national approach, wherein ORTDM was identified as one of the pilot sites for implementation. It was subsequently launched by the President in Lusikisiki, Ingquza Hill Local Municipality on the 17 September 2019. The Model is based on establishing **District Hubs** that embody **One Plan** of government to express the short term, medium term and long-term development objectives of national, provincial and local government in the geographic boundaries of the District.

In October 2020, the OR Tambo DDM Hub was launched by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma. This gave enormous confidence to the district as ministerial support coincided with the commencement of One Plan development. As a result, stakeholders such as national and provincial government, local political and administrative leadership as well as local business organisations have expressed their support for the plan too. The key to the plan's success is ensuring collaboration between all spheres of government through joint planning, budgeting and execution of development towards

the One District, One Plan and One Budget. Government administrative support was also demonstrated on 15 March 2021, at a keynote address during the Port St Johns Local Municipality strategic planning session, Avril Williamson, Director General of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), confirmed the institutionalisation of long-range planning in the development of Port St Johns as part of a new coastal city. This can be realised through the DDM as a key element to realising full potential. The One Plan provides the guidance and direction required to move towards the desired future vision of OR Tambo District developing a coastal smart city, anchored by a thriving oceans and agricultural economy.

The Deputy President undertook a two-day District Development Model (DDM) oversight visit to the Eastern Cape Province on Metropolitan Municipality, respectively on 26 May 2023 and 27 May 2023, with a focus on Lusikisiki in the OR Tambo District Municipality and East London in the Buffalo City. This visit aimed at tracking progress on the DDM since its implementation in 2019 by the President, as well as fast-track the roll-out of work relating to this model in collaboration with local businesses. This is in line with the Deputy President's delegations, coupled with commitments made during Parliamentary sessions to visit all provinces where the DDM model was being piloted.

The focus of the visit was as follows:

- Engage the business sector on the implementation of the District Development Model in OR Tambo District Municipality and Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality.
- Provide feedback to the community of Lusikisiki on government interventions in the fight against gender-based violence and femicide.
- Meet and greet the King of the AmaRharhabe Kingdom.
- Provide an update on the implementation of commitments that were made during the former Deputy President's visit to Ncerha Macadamia Farming Initiative in 2018, and also on government efforts in the upliftment of the community of Ncerha.

Emerging issues that requires attention were identified, among which was a need for assisting municipalities with lobbying for funding through some form of DDM approach, a need for dedicated investment attraction drive, strengthened partnerships with EU, UNDP, DFIs, investors underpinned and cemented on DDM 2050 Vision and One Plans. A need for DDM Legislation which will work as an enabler for DDM implementation and to fast track the gazetting of Section 47 DDM Regulations. A need to calibrate and attune People Development, GBVF, Skills

Development, Building and Reinforcing Resilience and Environmental Sustainability; Governance, Finance and Administration Pillars was identified.

Whilst there are generally positive improvements in relation to planning and programme alignment some sector departments lack the understanding of the IDP processes. They generally do not participate in the processes at the required level. The district municipality is working tirelessly to ensure that these challenges are addressed. It can further be highlighted that the existing relationship and alignment between the DM and the LM on IDP processes has improved.

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

2.5 Risk management

The Municipal Finance Management Act section 62 (l) (c) requires a municipality to have and maintain an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management. Risk management is defined as the identification and evaluation of actual and potential risk areas applicable to an organization, followed by a process of mitigation, acceptance, transfer or avoidance of each risk.

O.R. Tambo District Municipality's council monitors risk through the Risk Management unit and Risk Management Committee. The Committee plays an oversight role to ensure that there is an effective risk management process and system within the organization. The Risk Management Committee reports to the Audit Committee which in turn recommends to Council risk strategies and policies that need to be set, implemented and monitored. This approach provides technical assistance to the Council to exercise its role in ensuring that an adequate and effective risk management system and process is in place.

With the technical support from the Risk Management Unit O.R. Tambo District Municipality identifies risk areas that are managed systematically and continuously. The municipality has a risk register in place which is treated as a working risk management document of which the identified risks are constantly recorded and properly managed. The municipality's Senior Management monitors and evaluates the implementation and efficiency of management's controls and such actions identified to improve current controls in the risk register.

There was no risk assessment performed for the 2021/22 financial year, while the assessment for the 2022/23 financial year was performed from the 2nd -3rd June 2022.

The risk management unit of the district is in place led by the Chief Risk Officer. The Risk Management committee is in place and held its first meeting on the 20th June 2022.

Risk management strategy and policy have been reviewed and the terms of reference of the risk committee has also been reviewed during the period under review. The culture of risk

management has not yet fully inculcated in the municipal operations. In most instances risk management continues to be viewed as a compliance matter rather than being embedded on the day to day business and organizational culture. The focus is still at institutional and departmental assessment and has not yet reached or addressed project risk management.

2.6 Anti-corruption and Fraud

The council of O.R. Tambo District Municipality is committed to the highest possible standards of openness, probity and accountability and recognizes that the electorate needs to have confidence in those that are responsible for the delivery of services. A fraudulent or corrupt act can impact on public confidence in the Council and damage both its reputation and image.

Fraudulent and corrupt practices undermine the basic values and principles governing public administration and any criminal and other irregular conduct are detrimental to good, effective, accountable and transparent governance and can hamper the service delivery capacity of the Municipality. Procedures are provided in terms of which employees and councillors may without fear of reprisals, disclose information relating to suspected or alleged criminal or other irregular conduct. Policies and strategies are in place setting out the Council's approach and commitment to the prevention, deterrent and detection of fraud and corruption

A policy on declaration of conflict of interest by staff is in place. Incidents of suspected corruption are reported via the Presidential Hotline. Over the year under review the municipality initiated the processes for the development of its fraud hotline. Already the district had conceptualised the approach, developed specification and advertised the tender for the independent provider to manage, monitor, report and investigate fraudulent matters reported to the hotline. It has been unfortunately that the municipality hadn't been able to receive suitable qualified bidders and as such this is still pending. Further to the reflected processes, the municipality had also executed the followings: -

- Fraud awareness sessions have been held with staff across the departments who are by nature prone to fraud such as SCM, HR; Human settlements and Community services. A plan for fraud prevention has been developed.
- Workshop on the policies have been conducted
- The risk management unit is working with labour relations to ensure that staff has signed the code of conduct.

The institution has an internal audit unit who on an annual basis conduct annual audit awareness in areas of high risks.

2.7 Supply Chain Management

There are serious staff capacity issues that have led to the SCM unit unable to adhere to the strict internal controls. The procurement plans and service delivery budget and implementation plans are not followed by departments and programs are implemented in a haphazard way thus making it difficult to follow appropriate timelines in the whole value chain.

Contracts management is also a serious problem as it is scattered in all the various departments of the municipality and the SCM unit is sometimes not aware of other contracts that are entered into by the municipality.

There are instances where regulation 36 deviations are initiated and approved without the indulgence of the SCM unit to check if it meets all the requirements and these end up being irregular in nature.

Despite the above challenges there have been several improvement initiatives undertaken within the procurement function to ensure value-for money, greater efficiency and effectiveness, and reduce fraud and corruption. These include, inter alia, the following:

- Partial write off of previous irregular expenditure after investigation by MPAC
- Appointment of service providers through the use of transversal contracts with the National Treasury.
- Elimination of the use of regulation 32 of the SCM regulations.
- Improvement in the internal controls thus reducing the quantum of year under review irregular expenditure.
- Timeous sitting of bid committees
- Appointment of service providers by means of term contracts.
- Development of a procedure manual to ensure reduction in reduction of irregular expenditure
- Reduction of the use of paragraph 36 in order to ensure proper planning by departments

Table 5: SCM SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCM Policy reviewed in line with latest legislation and best practices and adopted by Council on the 30 May 2020 • CSD Regulations implemented fully. • Review and update of existing procurement templates, which have standardized the procurement process for quotations and tenders. • There is a procurement plan for capital projects which is the Project Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial implementation of the SCM Policy. • Disjointed committee system • Continuous processing of transaction that lead to irregular expenditure (non adherence to procurement plans as well as project implementation plans, deviations that do not meet the requirements of Regulation 36). • Lack of SLA for contracts entered to with preferred bidders. • Contract registers not updated regularly and they are not integrated or combined. • Lack of contract management in line with Section 116 of the MFMA (infrastructure projects that are way beyond planned completion periods without any consequence management).

Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of an automated database system that is linked to CSD and that automatically rotates suppliers of goods and services • Lack of implementation of turnaround time frames for demand management • Inadequate controls with regards to the logistical management (inventory management). • Decentralised stores • Slow process of filling of vacant posts within the SCM Section • Deficiencies in document management with regards to control and safekeeping of bid documents and SCM documents. • The lack of control over SCM activities that are conducted outside of SCM unit. • Lack of proper segregation of duties in the SCM unit due to high vacancy rates. • Lack of an automated system that is linked to other public entities to detect people who are in the service of the state and other related parties doing business with the municipality. • Lack of capacity building for SCM officials due to non-attendance. • Noncompliance to all SCM circulars • Lack of review of the SOP for SCM
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of service providers through term contracts for recurring expenditure items (rotation to be monitored). • SMME development and targeting through updated PPPFA Regulations. • Intensive use of transversal contracts where these are applicable especially for where the municipality can participate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal dumping from other government institutions • Withholding of grant funding. • Business continuity due to continuous breakages to the server and no proper backup systems to retrieve data.

Remedial action for factors identified above:

- Conduct workshops for SCM policy with municipal officials.

- Implement consequence management in terms of Section 32 of MFMA.
- Strict adherence to the Cost containment regulation and approved policy.
- Procurement of an automated database system that will reduce the manipulation of SCM processes.
- Provision of proper filling rooms and in collaboration with registry department for the provision of document filling.
- Full implementation of demand management turnaround timeframes.
- Regularly update the contract registers and integration.
- Automation of the demand management system or processes.
- Sign SLA's for all contracts to ensure awarded bidders are monitored properly.
- Council to approve budget only when HOD's submit their procurement plans with realistic PIP's.
- Workshopping of the policy to all stakeholders and implement thereafter.
- Management to review the use of Regulation 32.
- Establishment of contract management unit.
- The functionality of all infrastructure projects to be reviewed and a more efficient procurement strategy be adopted to assist the municipality in ensuring that it is able to attract sufficient service providers.
- Council to approve adhoc portfolio committee meetings between budget and treasury and infrastructure to discuss any bottlenecks on stalled projects and identify root causes to clear those soon
- As part of value add, periodically liaise with AG for the review of the procurement made in order to identify all companies that have close family members through their CAATS systems.
- Fast-tracking of the recruitment process for the filling of vacant posts.
- Introduce purchase requisitions control register for coding of transactions at entry point.
- Introduce Deviations Control Register.
- Introduce tender closing register books.
- Realignment of SCM staff with the SCM structure and SCM processes.
- Introduce bid committee Charters (these will serve as terms of reference for bid committees).
- Introduce Demand planning and expenditure committee (to drive the process of Procurement plans, Implementation and subsequent performance)
- Compulsory implementation of SCM Regulation 49.
- Introduce Threshold forms and checklists for all the transactions.
- Introduce Pre approved lists of accredited supplier.
- Compulsory implementation of PPPFA regulation 4 for all procurement
- Centralise all the stores material and only keep only limited inventory off site to ensure that there is no material loss due to pilferages.
- Advise the corporate services unit to consider isolating the server room and or upgrading it to acceptable standards and have external backup systems in order to ensure business continuity.

- Review SOP's for SCM and facilitate that they be signed off by the AO and workshopped to all staff

2.8 By-laws

The ORTDM approved the following by-laws for the betterment of the community within the terms of the legislation as follows:

Table 6: **By-Laws**

By-laws developed, reviewed and approved during 2022/23 financial year					
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted prior to adoption of By-laws (Yes/No)	Dates of Public Participation	By-laws Gazetted (Yes/No)	Date of Publication
Water Services	Yes	Yes		Not yet	N/A
Municipal Health	Yes	Yes		Not yet	N/A
Fire Services	Yes	Yes		Not yet	N/A

2.9 Website

Section 75 of the Municipal Finance Management Act prescribed for the minimum content that must be displayed on the municipality's websites. The municipality has updated its website to serve as a mode of communication to the district citizens at large on municipal services, functions and duties. The following is a tabulation of the documents published on the website during the financial year:

Table 7: **Municipal Website Contents**

Municipal Website: Content and Currency of Material		
Documents Published on the Municipal Website	Yes/No	Publishing Date
• Annual budget (2022/23)	No	
• All current budget-related policies	No	
• Budget adjustments and all budget-related documents (2022/23)	No	
• The previous annual report (2022/23)	No	
• The Annual Report (2022/23) to be published	No	
• All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act (2022/23) and resulting scorecards	No	

Municipal Website: Content and Currency of Material		
Documents Published on the Municipal Website	Yes/No	Publishing Date
• All service delivery agreements (2022/23)	No	
• All long-term borrowing contracts (2022/23)	N/A	
• All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value R200 000.00 for 2022/23	No	
• An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during 2022/23.	No	
• Contracts agreed in 2022/23 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No	
• Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in 2022/23	No	
• All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during 2022/23	No	

2.1 Public Satisfaction with the Municipal Services

In order to fully measure the magnitude of public satisfaction on municipal services, the municipality must put in place mechanisms that allow for direct feedback on services provided. It is paramount that a municipality evaluates its public satisfaction against its service delivery initiatives and deliverables. Every project or program implemented must be measured not only on its output or outcome but also on its impact.

Across the five local municipalities, the district develops and implements mechanisms to measure the impact and magnitude of public satisfaction. It conducts qualitative and quantitative research on the entire area by sampling a portion of the whole population. The process therefore assists in understanding the satisfactory. It needs to be noted that the survey and research are not only directly done by the municipality but also conducted by individuals and institutions of higher learning.

On the other hand, the municipality conducts recorded public meetings in order to consult with communities on burning issues, planned projects et cetera. These meetings are in place as a consultative process with citizens of the district. This is executed whilst the municipality is in the process of developing an information management system database that will store informative features and citizens' satisfaction information. The system identifies critical performance scopes of citizens' satisfaction together with a satisfaction tree. This will be developed in the form of an algorithm that will identify different steps.

The first step of these will determine the organizations' scopes and identify features of services given to citizens. These performance features will be identified according to the mission and major duties of the municipality. The second of these steps will be to form a process execution matrix

based on the records of process execution. This is to determine the status of citizens' satisfaction with the public services as the performance measures will be collected in the form of a questionnaire. The third of these steps will be determining and identifying critical features of satisfaction by analyzing the relationship between the service and the impact it has had on communities. The last of these steps is finding contingency mechanisms in areas where the service delivery initiatives did not produce the intended impact.

The aforementioned will assist in identifying a citizens' satisfaction model about services given by the municipality and how they can play a key role in the improvement of its citizens' satisfaction. This will assist the municipality in predicting citizens' satisfaction and to manage its performance to improve public satisfaction with its mandated services.

2.2 All Municipal Oversight Committees

2.12.1 Oversight Role of Council and Section 79 Committees

The council committees are established in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 as Standing and Portfolio Committees. Non-executive fulltime councillors chair section 79 Standing Committees and the Section 79 portfolio committees are chaired by non-executive part time chairpersons.

The district municipality has seven Section 79 Standing Committees and eight Section 79 Portfolio Committees, which are managed and coordinated by the Office of the Speaker as per the Separation of Powers Model that was adopted by Council on 6 September 2013.

2.12.2 Governance Framework: Separation of Powers Model (SOP) & Municipal Oversight Model (Mom)

In the with the Separation of Powers Governance Model, adopted by council in September 2013, the council on the 30th September 2015, adopted a Municipal Oversight Model (MoM) for strengthening the functionality of the Section 79 Portfolio Committees of council established to play an oversight role. The council adopted the Reviewed council standing orders in line with theafore stated governance frameworks on the 01 December 2021.

Petitions & Public Participation Committee

The Petitions & Public Participation committee is constituted in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 as a Section 79 Standing Committee of the Council of O.R. Tambo District Municipality. The main objectives of the Petitions & Public Participation Committee entail the following:

- (a) To encourage the involvement of Communities and Community Organisations in the matters of local government.
- (b) The development of systems to monitor and track petitions received in an accurate and effective manner.

- (c) The development of a feedback system for petitions received
- (d) To increase the effectiveness of public participation in the Council.
- (e) To develop and/or update a policy for public participation.
- (f) To diligently perform its power and functions in terms of these terms of reference.

Table 8 Number of Ward Committee Members per LM

Municipality	Number of ward committee
Ingquza Hill LM	320
King Sabatha Dalindyebo LM	370
Mhlontlo LM	260
Nyandeni LM	320
Port St Johns LM	190

The Municipality monitors the functionality of ward committees within the district by using the Ward Committee Monitoring Tool, submitted to the district municipality on a quarterly basis. For 2022-2023 financial year, all local municipalities were submitting reports on ward committee functionality.

Table 9: Section 79 Standing Committee Progress Reports

Section 79 Standing Committee	Chairperson's Name
Rules Committee	Cllr N. Y. Capa
Programming Committee	
Chairperson's Committee	Cllr M.B. Dambuza
Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	Cllr N. Dywili
Ethics and Members Interest Committee	Cllr U. Jacob
Multiparty Women's Caucus	Cllr N. Cwecwe
Petitions and Public Participation Committee	Cllr C.S. Tokwana
OCMOL	Vacant

Table 10: **Section 79 Portfolio Committees**

Section 79 Portfolio Committees Name	Names of Departments Oversighted	Chairperson
Water and Sanitation Services Portfolio Committee	Water and Sanitation Services	Cllr N.P. Ngaxmile
Human Settlement Portfolio Committee	Human Settlement	Cllr V. Ncapayi
Technical Services Portfolio Committee	Technical Services Department	Cllr T. Tshikitshwa
Corporate Services	Corporate Services	Cllr V.B. Zondani
Community Services	Community Services	Vacant
Budget & Treasury Office (BTO)	BTO	Cllr N.L. Vanda
Intergovernmental Relations, Planning, Research and Policy Development	Office of the Municipal Manager	Cllr K. Vava
Special Programs and Social Services Portfolio Committee	Office of the Executive Mayor	Cllr N.P. Matanda
REDP	LED, Ntinga Development Agency & Kei Fresh Produce Market	Cllr V.W. Ntshuba

Table 11: **Section 79 Portfolio Committees**

Section 79 Portfolio Committees Name	Names of Departments Oversighted	Chairperson
Water and Sanitation Services Portfolio Committee	Water and Sanitation Services	Cllr N.P. Ngaxmile
Human Settlement Portfolio Committee	Human Settlement	Cllr V. Ncapayi
Technical Services Portfolio Committee	Technical Services Department	Cllr T. Tshikitshwa
Corporate Services	Corporate Services	Cllr V.B. Zondani
Community Services	Community Services	Vacant
Budget & Treasury Office (BTO)	BTO	Cllr N.L. Vanda
Intergovernmental Relations, Planning, Research and Policy Development	Office of the Municipal Manager	Cllr K. Vava
Special Programs and Social Services Portfolio Committee	Office of the Executive Mayor	Cllr N.P. Matanda
REDP	LED, Ntinga Development Agency & Kei Fresh Produce Market	Cllr V.W. Ntshuba

Table 12: **S79 Committee Allocations**

Committee's Name	No. of Members	ANC	Total Opposition	UDM	DA	ATM	EFF	AIC	INDEPENDENT	TL
Rules Committee	18	09	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Programming Committee	11	6	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Chairperson's Committee	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MPAC	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Petitions & Public Participation	10	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
Ethics & Members Interest Committee	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
Women's Caucus	26	23	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Water and Sanitation Services	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
Human Settlement	11	6	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
BTO	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
IGR, Planning, Research & Policy Development	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
Corporate Services	11	6	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Community Services & Disaster Management	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
Special Programs & Social Services	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
REDP	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Technical Services	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
OCMOL	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Local Labour Forum Committee	7									

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

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

3.1 Water Provision

Water services provision in the Municipality is under the Department of Water and Sanitation Services. This department has a vacancy rate of 28%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is depicted in the table below:

Table 13: Employees - Water & Sanitation

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
772	552	220	28%

Over the financial year 2021-2022, the municipality had implemented projects funded by three national grants as follows:

Table 14: Projects Implemented in 2021/22

Grant	Amount	No of projects / Contracts		
		Planning	Construction	Completed
MIG	R 529 438 000.00	14	67	16
RBIG	R 121 334 000.00	0	10	6
WSIG	R 96 000 000.00	2	9	3

88 projects were implemented valued to R 657 million through the three conditional grants. Out of these projects, 25 were completed. The completed projects in 2021/22 financial year were able to connect 1184 households to be served with portable water supply and 1289, for dry sanitation.

Apart from the capital program the municipality continued to maintain, refurbish, upgrade and extend the existing infrastructure to the needy community. This program serves to ensure sustainability and improving the functionality of the existing schemes.

The District Municipality further considered those communities that do not have infrastructure and those affected by drought by providing them with remedial measures that include provisioning of water tanks as well as water carting. Over the year 31 mega litres of water was catered and delivered to communities across the district.

The table below illustrates level of access of water for the district households:

Table 15: Households with access to water services

Category	No. of Households
Proportion of households with access to water points (house connections)	32,211
Proportion of households with access to piped water (inside yard)	33,813
Proportion of households with access to standpipe connection (less than 200m radius)	39 000
Proportion of households receiving 6kl free water	319 385
Proportion of households with no access to piped (tap) water	269,276

In addition to the connections made, the District also managed to refurbish more than 43 non-working standalone water schemes, protected three springs and refurbished four water treatment plant schemes, and more than 30km of water reticulation was extended through internal EPWP programme in order to improve access of water. Accordingly, more than 200 households additionally were given access to water supply. With our District being rural amongst the 335,300 households, more than 319 385 households received access to free basic services of water.

Through the appointment of Lugaju Innovations as a support compliance laboratory, the District has been improving its water quality. Chemical compliance for year under review have been on average of 99% and physical compliance of not less than 84% with notable challenges of microbiological compliance which was 93% due to ageing infrastructure at the works, and deteriorated raw water quality. Lugaju Innovations contract also included training of the Process Controllers to meet the required classification levels.

The challenges that were experienced during the financial year that impacted badly to project implementation to mention but few evocation of Section 216 resulting to suspension of works by the Contractors, disruption of construction by communities including local contractor forums. Given these challenges the District spending on grants had a slight decrease from 75% to & 73% for the year under review. Other challenges experienced by the District were unaccounted water and losses due high level of illegal/unauthorized connections as well as lack of metering for the water provided to rural areas.

3.2 Waste Water (Sanitation) Provision

The sanitation provision within the district is compounded by the fact that our district is rural in nature and over 80% of our district population depends on pit latrine, chemical toilets and bucket system. For the year under review, the District has provided ventilated improvement pit to 1850 households. Moreover, the district municipality is faced with a challenge of VIP toilets and pit latrines which are full and pose a health risk and pollution of the receiving body. In this regard the district municipality has embarked in a pilot programme of removing the sludge in the areas affected. Though the programme continued to be piloted no households were desludged during the year under review due to financial constraints

The major achievement in waterborne sanitation is advanced planning and successfully receiving funds approval for four projects i.e. Flagstaff phase two, PSJ WWTW and reticulation, Qumbu

WWTW, Libode phase 2 reticulation network while Lusikisiki sewerage upgrade is under construction already.

Table 16: Sanitation level of service per local municipality

Local Municipality	Above & at Minimum Service Level		Below Minimum Service Level			Total
	Flush Toilet	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit Toilet	Informal Systems	No Toilet	
King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD)	34 000	64 045	16 600	606	6 660	1 22 000
Ingquza Hill	6 870	44 400	11 200	1 100	2 800	53 200
Port St Johns	8 530	15 849	6 100	590	5 200	34 900
Nyandeni	6 380	51590	6 900	313	4 200	59100
Mhlontlo	4 720	27874	11 800	156	3 730	46 100
Total	60 527	203 758	52 666	2 768	22 590	335 091
Sub Total Above / Below Minimum Service Level	264 285		78 024			

3.3 Electricity

This is not a function of a District Municipality however; the district plays a coordinating role. The municipality is a coordinator of the district electricity forum where all stakeholders that include local municipalities, National Department of energy as well as Eskom participate.

Only KSD Municipality has a distribution licence for electricity, other municipalities are solely dependent on Eskom for electricity services in their jurisdiction. This area still needs improvement as owning a distribution licence can assist in the enhancement of revenue.

3.4 Environmental Management and Waste Management

The White Paper on Environmental Management Policy emphasizes the need for implementing an effective information management system that makes environmental information accessible to all interested and affected parties responsible for and/or interested in effective environmental management. In this regard, the O.R. Tambo DM in the 2019/20 financial year appointed a service provider to review its Integrated Waste Management Plan, Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Air Quality Management Plan, which provides a baseline assessment of the main environmental issues and challenges facing the District.

Based on the information obtained from the reviewed sector plans, the District Environmental Management Section has managed to prioritize programs and develop appropriate action plans

and sector plans to respond to the most pressing and threatening issues of environmental management.

One of the most prioritised projects is the implementation of the Regional Recycling Program as a tool to face the waste management challenge that the district is facing. This program is emanating from Part B of Schedule 5 of the Constitution which places overall waste management, refuse removal and cleansing as a function of municipalities. National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 59 of 2008 ("NEMWA), which is the primary legislation regulating waste in South Africa and National Waste Management Strategy mandates the district municipalities to develop Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) as a guiding municipal policy to deal with all the waste related issues within its jurisdiction.

The ORTDM planned a number of programs for the 2022/23 financial year on environmental education. The purpose of the environmental education program is to disseminate environmental information on how to manage the environment and deal with environmental challenges. The program incorporates both theory and practical. In addition to environmental education is the Greenest Municipality Competition that starts from the district, provincial and ends nationally. This competition takes place on an annual basis and the district has conducted at least ten competitions until this year.

Summary Plans

- All of these plans have been reviewed, completed and awaiting to be presented to council for approval.
- AQMP- The district has managed to finish the draft and it is awaiting for council adoption, provincial approval and implementation.
- IWMP – has been reviewed, awaiting for council adoption and DEDEAT approval thus implementation of projects will be presented to the Waste Forum quarterly (EQM)
- EMP- has been reviewed, the district is currently on a draft Environmental Management Plan.
- Biodiversity Sector Plan –The district is sitting with Draft Biodiversity sector plan awaiting for council adoption, provincial approval and gazetting.

Overall Environmental Governance

Through this pillar, the district has managed to establish and monitor about 12 environmental **clubs** throughout the district in all local municipalities in partnership with DEDEAT, DFFE and other stakeholders, O.R Tambo has managed to host and form part of the Welands day Celebrations, Cleaning campaigns and World Environmental Day throughout the district. The list of the environmental clubs monitored during the 2022/23 FY is as follows: -

- i. Reuben Ntuli S.S.S under Mhlontlo LM
- ii. Bele J.S.S under Mhlontlo LM
- iii. Lepad S.P.S under Mhlontlo LM

- iv. Poni J.S.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- v. Sandi J.S.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- vi. Dalisoka S.P.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- vii. Mdikane J.S.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- viii. Bucula J.S.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- ix. Gobinamba S.P.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- x. Mthakatya S.P.S under Nyandeni Local Municipality
- xi. EN Seku S.S.S under King Sabatha Dalindyebo Local Municipality
- xii. Sigoyo J.S.S under King Sabatha Dalindyebo Local Municipality

Environmental Awareness Campaigns

- 1. Wetland day celebration in Ingquza Hill Local Municipality
- 2. World Environmental Day Celebration King Sabata Dalindyebo LM (Xhongorha)
- 3. Annual Cleaning Campaign - Port St Johns LM
- 4. Qumbu Town Cleaning Campaign – Mhlontlo LM

3.4.1 Air Quality Management

Over the last five years, the O.R Tambo DM as mandated by the National Environmental Management: **Air Quality Management Act** of 2004 has amongst other things managed to develop the first generation Air Quality Management Plan that has been endorsed by the council and a designated Air Quality Officer for the district. Several Air Quality related complaints have been attended to in the 2021/2022 financial year.

The section also has held several awareness campaigns together with DEDEAT. The O.R Tambo DM continues to participate fully in the Provincial Environmental Management and **Air Quality officers' forum** that sits quarterly to cascade issues to the province. Further to that the district has undergone benchmarking activity in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality to learn on issues of air quality monitoring station for the district and equipment that the district can purchase to assist in municipal air quality management.

Waste management

The function of refuse collection from households, waste disposal and street cleaning is done by the Local Municipalities. The O.R. Tambo District Municipality mainly focuses on co-ordination of waste planning and recycling activities in the district. A regional recycling facility through the IWMP has been identified as the major priority program within the district, which is having its own build-up processes. The involvement of communities in recycling through recycling cooperatives is one of the priority programs building up to the establishment of the regional recycling facility as well as creating jobs in the communities.

The O.R Tambo DM in its 2022/23 financial year has managed to continue with the implementation of the **Regional Recycling Project, which** was signed in a three-year term contract. However, 2022/23 was the last year of the tenure of the contract for the Tulaspark waste processing and transfer. The uniqueness and nature of the project has attracted attention from all districts to replicate the approach. This project has been successfully implemented and now it's operating smoothly. The district over the five-year cycle has managed to review its district Integrated Waste Management Plan (**IWMP**); managed to designate a waste officer; participate in national and provincial waste forums to cascade local waste management issues in 2022/23. The district has in all times successfully implemented the **Greenest Municipality Competition awards**. The District in 2022/23 has given position one to compete in the province and the PSJ Local Municipality managed through the support of the District Managed to get **position six in the provincial awards**. The Port St Johns local municipality has come as number 1 municipality with the cleanest and well managed landfill site within the province.

The largest capital project that has been planned is the regional recycling program, which is at implementation stage. The program has aimed at benefiting more than 500 people with direct and indirect jobs. For now, that program has already employed more than 90 permanent jobs and more than 805 indirect jobs. This is the first project that has produced a convenient, reliable and people centred market for the customers to sell their recyclables. It provided the highest prices for the waste pickers and ensured the upliftment of all O.R Tambo District Waste pickers and the only project that also has supported and captured all the **waste pickers** into the database.

The District has nine licensed landfill sites, with seven (**Qweqwe, Mqanduli, Libode, Qumbu, Tsolo, Flagstaff and Port St Johns**) landfill sites licensed for operation and two (**Lusikisiki and Mthatha**) landfill sites licensed for closure. All landfill sites except for Libode and Flagstaff have signage, record waste volumes in the entrances, reporting to the Waste Information system and landfilling. However, the biggest challenge for all the O.R Tambo landfill sites is the compliance with the minimum standard conditions for landfill operation as well as compliance with the license conditions. Port St Johns and Qumbu both have material recovery facilities in their landfill sites.

Continued landfill audits and reporting to the waste information system still pose a challenge to all our landfill sites. The District as a form of ensuring extended landfill space has introduced the concept of transfer station facilities and in 2018/19 financial year the district has managed to license for operation at least three transfer station (**Tsolo, Ngqeleni & coffee bay**) which have been converted to Buy-back centers for assisting in the regional recycling program.

Through the Regional Recycling Project, the district has managed to participate in covid-19 relief fund and support at least 100 waste pickers with PPE, working tools and stipend. The district has supplemented all the programs with Personal Protective clothing, more bailing machines, trolleys for all waste pickers within the region, procurement of trucks to assist in recycling across the district. The district has managed to host an investment fair to attract bugger investors to assist the district Regional Recycling with machinery and infrastructure. The district has also forged partnerships with UN, British Commission, UNDP, UNEP and other international organisations to

supplement the assistance provided by the district. Through these partnerships the district is currently implementing some of the catalytic projects.

The United Nations Development Organisation partnership has managed to formalize the waste picking industry through registration with the national database and issuing of registration cards to benefit directly from the Extended Responsibility Originations.

3.5 Human Settlements

Human Settlements is the third department with high vacancy rate of 80%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for Human Settlements department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 17: Employees – Human Settlements

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
35	7	28	80%

The District Municipality as a sphere of government has a role to play in order to ensure that the right to access to adequate housing is realized on a progressive basis as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the National Housing Code Policy. The Municipal Structures Act no.117 of 1998 also spells out that a District Municipality is expected to build the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking.

O.R Tambo is a Municipality, which is predominantly rural and is dominated by destitute families who are unable to build their own homes due to various reasons. Among the reasons, the fact that the region is prone to disasters contributes a lot towards having homeless people who are destitute with no means to build their own houses.

It is worth noting that the housing backlog is a moving target due to various reasons like disasters, unemployment, rural set up of the region etc. where by as the department we: -

- Facilitate and co –ordinate the formulation of needs register for Local Municipalities
- Initiate housing projects in consultation with Local Municipalities
- Co- ordinate, plan and develop sustainable Human Settlements
- Co-ordinate and provide housing in response to emergencies, special cases and disaster victims
- Facilitate and provide temporal shelters in Emergency situations
- Facilitate Informal Settlements Upgrading

3.5.1 Emergency Housing Solutions

The Department of Human Settlements has complete seventy (70) housing units within the OR Tambo Region for the 2021/2022 financial year. Seventy (70) completed housing units were built in different locations listed hereunder: -

Table 18: Completed housing units per LM

Local Municipality	Village	Wards	No of Units completed
Port St Johns Local Municipality	Mbokazi	13	10
Port St Johns Local Municipality	Tombo	4	26
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	Maladini	21	34

3.5.2 Temporal Structures Distributed

The Distribution of temporary shelters is current assigned to the Housing development agency for the implementation of temporary shelters as part of disaster response.

3.5.3 Training of PDI contractors

A total of Fourth-Three (43) emerging contractors/ local builders were trained consisting of youth and women. The trainings were held in Port St. Johns Local Municipality ward 10, Sizilo Village. The trainings were conducted in consultation with NHBRC National Home Builders Regulation Council, due to interest shown by emerging contractors and possible registration with NHBRC, which is a requirement to work in low cost housing projects, the target, was exceeded.

3.5.4 Housing Consumer Education (HSE)

Housing Consumer Education awareness campaigns were conducted in various wards within the District. These are information sharing session aiming at educating communities about different Human Settlements Programmes, policies, rights and responsibilities, programmes offered by the District and those from the Province and National Departments. The District Municipality has managed to develop information Pamphlets which were then translated into Xhosa language in order to accommodate all residents. Eleven (15) distribution of Brochures were distributed in following ward.

Table 19: Wards covered for Consumer Education

Local Municipality	Wards
King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality	Ward 14 and 34 (distribution of Pamphlets)
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	Ward 21 Maladini and Hukwini,

Local Municipality	Wards
Port St Johns Local Municipality	Ward 10, 18, 01, 04,
Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Ward 04, 05, 06 07, 10, 11, and 12

3.5.5 District Human Settlements Strategy

The District Municipality is in a process of reviewing the District Human Settlements Strategy and formation of Housing Chapters for inclusion into the IDP document. It is still at procurement stages as it has been on the advertised numerous times.

3.5.6 National Housing Needs Register (NHNR)

The District Municipality plays a pivotal role in assisting its Local Municipalities in formulating National Housing Needs Register (NHNR). Data captures are capturing the information collected from various wards within the District. The district municipality receives the survey forms from Local Municipalities in batches then the district assists the Local municipalities by capturing the forms to the NHNR. However, the municipality no longer have the data captures that were assisting in this regard.

3.5.7 Human Settlements forum

The Department managed to have four (04) information sharing sittings where all political principals and officials from all LMs and the Provincial Department of Human Settlements met to discuss all human settlements development issues.

3.5.8 Facilitation of Informal Settlements Upgrading

The program is aimed at upgrading informal settlements and the formalisation of shacks into formally established townships. The District Municipality is playing a coordinating role in the upgrading of 13 Informal Settlements in Ingquza Hill local Municipality, Mhontlo Local Municipality, Port St John Municipality and Nyandeni Local Municipality.

3.5.9 Challenges Identified in the Implementation of the 2021/22 SDBIP

- Unavailability of building material as per NHBRC manual halts timeous progress as contractors are, at times, compelled to source material from other provinces.
- The cumbersome tender processes are not conducive to emergency situations and are therefore limiting to the redress and distribution of social relief houses and temporal structures to vulnerable groups.
- Budgetary constraints mean that there will always be an imbalance in terms of supply and demand. The housing backlog is widening instead of narrowing.

- Land invasions Jeopardies the municipal plans and miss use of space for further urban growth and land for human settlements,
- Urbanisation and Increasing of informal settlements
- Informal settlements from land invasions demand for unplanned infrastructure services in an unlawful place and with no proper land use management,
- Land claims delays human settlement development,
- Land Availability and land ownership leading to legalities and complexness of land acquisition for human settlements development.

Table 20: Strategies in Place, improvement areas and interventions to challenges identified.

strategies	Improvement areas	Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate speedy procurement of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record keeping • Meet set timeframes • Constant follow up on requisitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce correspondence delivery register. • Monitor budget expenditure • Alignment with district records system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve work conditions for staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducive office space and tools of trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning of offices with office equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency procurement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency procurement arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate development of dedicated emergency procurement plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building material term contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve time frames in providing housing for social relief housing projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material will be procured from several service providers and delivery on site for construction of houses

Table 21: Strategies, Projects, Outputs and Impact

Strategies	Projects	Output	Impact
Emergency Housing Provision	Emergency houses & Social Relief construction, Temporary shelters, EPHP Policy formulation	Housing units for the destitute	Improvement on Quality of household life, and restoration of dignity of beneficiaries.
Capacitation of Communities, Youth and	Training of Communities, Youth and Emerging Contractors (SMMEs)	Geography of Knowledge production	Improvement on capacity of local contractors

Strategies	Projects	Output	Impact
Emerging Contractors			
Sustainable Human Settlement Research and planning	Housing Needs Register project (Credible list of potential beneficiaries), Human Settlements Strategy, Champion ISUP, Benchmarking of Alternative building technologies, Township Establishment, and Housing Sector Plan	Human Settlements Strategy, Housing Needs, Informal Settlements upgraded,	Strategic Direction, Planning and funding allocation, viable and Liveable Human Settlements
Human Settlements Consumer Education	Consumer education workshops	Workshops and Training	Well informed communities, smooth running of projects,

Table 22: Proposed Projects and programmes 2022/2023

Strategic Objective/Focus Area	Proposed project/ program	Proposed Budget	Local Municipality	Number of beneficiaries/ Wards and villages to benefit
To build new housing units for destitute	Social Relief Houses	R8M	All LM's	50
Emergency Houses	Maladini 104 Lutshaya 300 Ingquza 76(40) Ingquza 158 Mabhulwini & Mbokazi 259 Ext Tombo 26 & PSJ 8 Ingquza 500(390) Ingquza 500 Destitute Ingquza 76(36) Lubala 91(58) Matheko 65 Mthonjana 350(62) ORT 850 KSD 261	R 1.2 Billion	Port St Johns Mhlontlo Nyandeni Ingquza Hill	5284

Strategic Objective/Focus Area	Proposed project/ program	Proposed Budget	Local Municipality	Number of beneficiaries/ Wards and villages to benefit
	Qweqwe 1000(300) Mandela 400(200) Bolani 97 Port St Johns 806 Port St Johns 200 OR Tambo 385 ORT Tambo 500(300) Mhlontlo 619 PH II Mhlontlo 619 PH III Military Veterans 84 Port St Johns 50(22) OR Tambo 132 Social Relief 50			
To train emerging Previously Disadvantaged Individuals (Youth and Emerging Contractors)	NHBRC Community Capacity Building	R2M	PSJ and Nyandeni LM	100
National Housing Needs Register	Capturing of National Housing Needs Register Forms	R1M	All LM's	10 000
Township Establishment and development	Township establishment	R800 000	Support one Local Municipality	N/A
Housing Settlement Planning	Review Housing Sector Plan/ housing chapter	R800 000	Support one Local Municipality	N/A

3.6 Free Basic Services and Indigent Support

The O.R. Tambo District Municipality is a predominantly rural municipality and the largest district municipality in South Africa. The district services copious amounts of people, who predominantly live below the bread line. This means that a large number of O.R. Tambo region residents are indigents. Indigents as per Indigent Policy are persons that earn a living wage of R 3000 and

below. Indigents for the purposes of the policy are exhaustively defined to include members of child-headed households.

As a Water Services Authority and Provider, the sole mandate of the municipality is to make sure that water is provided to O.R. Tambo home owners. The municipality has developed an Indigent Policy as a guiding document for the provision of free basic services to people.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996, in the Bill of Rights protects social and economic rights, which include Free Basic Services (FBS). The role of developmental local government in partnership with the other spheres of government, that is, provincial and national, is to ensure the improvement of access of free basic services by the vulnerable groups. FBS are, therefore, a poverty alleviation measure that exists to cushion poor households against vulnerability. Access to these services improve the general well-being of indigent households and improve their health standards and economic circumstances. The implementation of an Indigent Policy becomes a progressive government programme that is critical for social transformation.

The fundamental aim of Indigent Policy is to guide the process of improving access to Free Basic Services by deserving indigent beneficiaries so that their lives can be improved. Establish a manner in which, these residents can be identified and registered in the municipality's indigent register.

The policy also recognizes the need for inter-governmental cooperation to ensure that there is proper coordination in targeting the poor when rolling out these services. The policy should primarily focus on achieving the fundamentals of an efficient and effective Free Basic Services Programme through both the basic alignment of this legislation and the identification of gaps in the current implementation of the Free Basic Services Programme by offering practical solutions to solve these challenges.

The general accepted definition of an indigent, are people who due to a number of factors, are unable to make any monetary contributions towards basic services, no matter how small those amounts. People who earn less than the minimum household joint gross income (two state pension grants), as prescribed by the National Policy from time to time. Indigent refers to those who lack "the necessities of life".

Households who cannot afford the above are considered to be indigent. At this sphere of government, O.R. Tambo DM is obliged to offer the following services to the indigents:



6kl of Free Basic Water per month



Target group = indigent households



Subsidy of R48.22 for FB Sanitation per month



Free Basic Water – FBW

Each qualified indigent beneficiary/household shall receive subsidy to a maximum of 6 kl (6000 litres of water) per month, including the basic charges for such supply; provided that:

- a) Where the consumption exceeds 6 kl per month the municipality shall be entitled to restrict water supply to the property; and
- Where excessive consumption is partly due to leaking or poor plumbing, the municipality may install a yard connection to the outside of the dwelling and meter the consumption.

Free Basic Sanitation – FBSan.

Each qualified indigent beneficiary/household shall be fully subsidised for sanitation as provided for in the annual budget as determined by the municipality.

COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

Within the District the Technical Services department is responsible for roads, transport, buildings as well as the facilitation of electricity within the district. This department is first with high vacancy rate of 84%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 23: Employees – Technical Services

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
63	10	53	84%

3.7 Roads

3.7.1 Quality Road Infrastructure

Local Municipalities and the EC Department of Transport are the custodians of the function of roads infrastructure in the province in terms of powers and functions. The District Co-ordinates this function to ensure that it is performed adequately. The district intervenes from time to time in construction of some critical roads in the District. The district responded through intervention approach to the two (2) roads that were forwarded in 2017 by the communities in KSD and Mhlontlo.

Both Xabane(Mhlontlo) and Dumrhana (KSD) access roads have been practically completed awaiting the release of the final retention. Unfortunately, Dumrana is one of the roads that was affected by the recent disaster in Umtata. The assessment of damages were done and costed for repairs.

The District has an obligation of providing infrastructure for non-motorised transport i.e sidewalks and walkways to promote road safety. In the previous year these could not be attended due to budget constraints.

3.7.2 Rural Road Asset Management Systems (RRAMS)

This is a program or system used to assess the extent of the roughness of the roads in all the local municipalities. No roads were assessed in the 2021/22 financial year due to late appointment of a service provider. This is a continuous programme that will also be implemented in the next financial year.

3.8 Transport

The district is engaged in transport through the programs that support road safety. These programs were stalled due to covid 19 safety regulations of gatherings. The program will resume in the next financial year.

The district still needs to improve in the co-ordination of this sector as there are many transport services happening in the district that are not properly co-ordinated which include the rail,air transport as well as cargo transportation.

3.9 Buildings Facilities

The district has continued with the maintenance of its own facilities within the limited funding. Most facilities are old and need major repairs as a result the district prioritises the ones that need refurbishment to those that need minor repairs.

Minor repairs are done as and when needed through the daily job cards. The major repairs take the most of the budget that gets allocated to the buildings and installations. It will take a couple of years to complete the major repairs required by the district due to budget constraints.

The district is still continuing with the construction of the Regional Disaster Management Centre in Nyandeni. The project had its own challenges including recently the budget constraints experienced due to the invocation of section 216 of the constitution. When completed, this facility will accommodate all disaster management personnel in that area, finance staff responsible for billing as well as some water services staff.

3.10 Waste Water (Storm water Drainage)

All Local Municipalities in the district takes care of the storm water drainage as they develop their roads infrastructure. The district did not have any programmes or projects to support this service.

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Planning and Local Economic Development in the District is housed under Rural Economic and Development Planning (REDP). The department is the second with high vacancy rate of 77%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 24: *Employees - REDP*

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
107	24	83	77%

3.11 Spatial Planning

O.R. Tambo District Municipality's Planning Unit is charged to provide support to local municipalities under its area of jurisdiction with the aim of improving their planning capacities. This support seeks to provide a well-coordinated approach to balance the need for rapid development with orderly sustainable development. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Unit assists local municipalities with Town And Regional Planning Services in respect of policy formulation, proper land use development taking into account social, economic, and physical factors, the aim being to establish the basis on which one can create a positive environment for development initiatives; and to ensure sustainable and orderly land utilization and development through the development of Spatial Development Frameworks (Regional, District Municipality, Local Municipality, Local Nodes and corridors), Precinct Plans, Land Use Management Systems

etc.

The O.R. Tambo Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was reviewed in the 2017/18 financial year in line with the requirements of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No.16 of 2013 (SPLUMA). Another minor SDF review was conducted during the 2020/21 financial year to align the ORTDM SDF with newly established District Development Model (DDM), the new National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) as well as the Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016).

In the 2020/21 financial year the District Municipality took an initiative to assist Local Municipalities (LMs) through the development of Two Policy on Prevention of Land Invasion and Telecommunication Mast Infrastructure Mast Models in-house. The Model policies are meant to assist Local Municipalities that do not have policies in place or their policies are outdated. LMs are then at liberty to customise the policies to suite their circumstances and adopt them.

Some of the achievements that have been identified through the current O.R. Tambo DM SDF implementation include development of the following sector plans:

- Ntabelanga Dam LSDF
- Laleni Dam LSDF
- Ntlangano LSDF
- Ntlaza Precinct Plan
- Nyandeni Land Use Management Systems
- Mngazana Node LSDF
- Mpande Node LSDF

All Local Municipalities under the District have Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) compliant SDFs, except for the Mhlontlo Local Municipality which has planned to review their SDF in 2023/24 financial year. There is still a challenge regarding to the projects from National Government which tend to have no clear coordinators placed at a District/Regional and or even at a Provincial level, resulting in poor coordination, and alignment. This therefore affects municipalities, as they are unable to properly plan and align their programs to fully benefit from such projects. It is therefore hoped that the effective implementation of the District Development Model will assist to improve coordination and maximise benefits for local

communities from those projects.

The SPLUMA requires that local municipalities to develop a single Land Use Management Systems (LUMS) covering all areas within their jurisdiction. The main challenge faced by LMs in developing LUMS is the issue of Traditional Leaders not agreeing with SPLUMA implementation in areas under their jurisdiction pending proper SPLUMA consultations and some amendments on the act to address their concerns. The issue of first conducting extensive consultations by the DALRRD and COGTA then is paramount for the development of credible and practical LUMS by LMs.

Some of the spatial planning challenges in the District relate directly to the issue of complex land administration. Land administration in the district vests in different structures (municipal commonages, State land/communal land, and private land) and some of the challenges that have been noted are as follows: -

- Unclear Land Management Roles & Responsibilities
- LMs have limited planning and LUM capacity
- LMs have limited authority in rural areas (No policies means no enforcement)
- Un-managed settlement formation as a result of in land "Informal" trading.
- No link between planned development and sustainable provision of services
- Environmental Management not taken seriously thereby threatening natural resources that are a critical comparative advantage in ORTDM

In order to systematically address the above listed challenges the ORTDM aimed to continue providing support to LMs in 2022/23 financial year. The support was to be in the form of the development of Local Spatial Development Frameworks for Lusi Park and Viedgesville which are key Nodes and Corridors identified by the Ingquza Hill LM and KSD LM. These projects could not be implemented and ended up being cancelled due a delay caused by an appeal from one of the service providers after "Intention to award Bids" was published on the ORTDM Website on the 29 November 2022. The REDP Department was informed in March that the matter was settled, and the Department informed the Budget and Treasury Office that it was impossible to complete the projects in remaining 4 months, and therefore the target would be moved to 2023/24 FY.

In June 2022 the Minister of Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) after consultation with Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), Premiers of KwaZulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces and affected Municipal Council declared Eastern Seaboard as a region for the purposes of developing a Regional Spatial Development Framework to give effect to national land use policy or priorities in terms of Section 18 (3) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013). The area to be covered by the Eastern Saeboard comprises of four District Municipalities of O.R. Tambo, Alfred Nzo (Eastern Cape), Ugu, and Harry Gwala (KwaZulu Natal).

The District has also been actively involved in the development of the Eastern Seaboard Smart City project. Our involvement as a District has been through participating in the Work Streams that were established as follows:

Workstream 1: Planning and Infrastructure

The purpose of this Workstream is to:

- To coordinate and Integrate various planning instruments and infrastructure around the Seaboard
- Alignment of authorizations in terms of section 31 of the SPLUMA
- Accelerate and fast-track the planning and infrastructure regulatory authorisations around the Seaboard.
- Advice on strategic matters impacting on planning and infrastructure development for the region

Workstream 2: Integrated Transport and Social Services

The purpose of this Workstream is to:

- The work of the workstream is twofold, the Integrated Transport and Social Services.
- To plan and coordinate the activities of the Workstream
- Provide strategic guidance and technical expertise.
- Coordination, monitoring and oversight of initiatives
- Provide strategic advice on policy, legislation and regulation across a wide range of areas
- To provide expert advice and feedback, with regards to integrated transport and social Services
- Develop an implementation plan for the development of Integrated Transport Master Plan and the provision of Social Services
- To undertake data collection, analysis and information sharing for the realisation of the Workstream objectives.
- Stakeholder engagement and communications

Workstream 3: Land, agriculture, oceans economy and environment

The purpose of this workstream is:

LAND

- Social Tenure (Less-formal Tenure)
- Communal Land
- Ingonyama Trust Land
- Land Ownership Options
- Measures to Prevent Escalation of Land Values (Speculation)
- Land Invasion Management
- Land Reform projects with Communal Property Associations or Community Trusts
- State Land held under the former South African Development Trust
- Land Acquisition

AGRICULTURE

- Commercial Farms, Restituted and PLAS Farms
- Agriculture on land under Traditional Councils (Communal Land)
- Agriculture on Ingonyama Trust Land (may have different dynamics to Communal Land)
- Access to Water
- Access to Markets
- Food Security
- Forestry Land

OCEANS ENVIRONMENT

- Ocean (Blue) Economy Master Plan
- Fisheries

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

- Coastal Management
 - Coastal Public Property
 - Coastal Planning & Infrastructure
 - Coastal Access
 - Climate Change Mitigation

Workstream 4: Trade, industrialisation and investment

The purpose of this workstream is to:

- To package and present strategic industrial / economic nodes, which are spatially referenced, specific, implementable and measurable.
- To remove binding constraints that exist in the facilitation of industrial transformation, trade, investment and financing - that affect local SMMEs, cooperatives, targeted

and vulnerable groups, and incorporate them into the value chains of building sustaining economies.

- Identify natural endowments, competitive and comparative advantages of each of the four targeted districts as well as the optimal industrial structure associated with them
- Provide leadership on the Investment, Trade and Financial Packaging for all workstreams' proposals, ensuring that these long-term plans which are based on Optimal Industrial Structuring that Global investors are attracted to and prepared to invest in, finance and build trade relationships around the proposed new city.
- Identify and package opportunities and projects that facilitate industrial development, trade and investment from the various players, and address any misalignments.
- Provide appropriate joint co-contributory incentives (vertical integration between the three spheres of government) linked to mandates (horizontal integration across collaborating departments, agencies) to the right industries targeted, these could include tax incentives or tax-free zones, etc.
- The use of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones Programmes of **the dtic**, the Incubator infrastructure (DSBD through SEDA), Technology & innovation Hubs (DSBD, **the dtic**, DSI, etc.) to enable industrial transformation, trade, investment & finance.
- Evaluate suitable value chains based on the defined Sector Plans and Potential Economic Nodes for catalytic project and then follow with the development of a suite of products and services that could drive both local domestic consumption, as well as promote foreign trade and export markets.
- Focus each industrial park and SEZ on one or two of the potential nodes identified, so that inputs and outputs of these are aligned to the developmental thrust of this project.

workstream 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and stakeholder management

The purpose and functions of this workstream is to:

- Design of innovative M&E and Stakeholder management framework and tools (SMART, African City) through:
 - Citizen based/participatory M&E

- Use of SMART technologies to facilitate M&E and stakeholder management (Imbizo, Lekgotla's)
- Monitoring of the establishment of the project structures including the stakeholder management;
- Design and monitoring of an “early warning” system to detect potential risks and issues that could impact the project, as they arise;
- Provide insights and recommendations on reports received from other work streams and follow-ups on the implementation of recommendations;
- Oversee / Commission of evaluation studies to assess implementation, return on Investment and how citizens /communities benefited through the project;
- Prepare reports for Political Principals with necessary recommendations and present to the relevant forums; and
- Develop tools and structures for stakeholder management and reports.
- DPWI - Social Facilitation, Mobilisation, Advocacy, Social Compacts and Community Profiling

Some of the work that is being done through the work of the workstreams include specialist studies such as renewable energy feasibility study, Integrated Transport Plans, Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) etc. It must be noted though that there has been some visible fatigue to the process, as general participation of the District and Local Municipalities has decreased in recent times. It is therefore critical for both political and administrative leadership to continue ensuring that relevant people are allocated to various workstreams in order to ensure that the interests of the District and LMs are captured and well represented in the project.

3.11.1 Land Use Management

The O.R. Tambo District Municipality is located in the eastern part of the Eastern Cape Province, bound by the Indian Ocean to the East and the Mhlahlane and Baziya mountains behind Tsolo, and Qumbu to the west. The District encompasses diversity in physical landscape, land use and

access to economic opportunities. Agricultural development forms part of the DM's competitive advantage due to its temperature and soil. The coast is an excellent tourist attraction, with a number of resorts and hotels already in existence. Some of the challenges faced by the district with regard to economic development and physical planning include: Lack of skills resulting to unemployment in the key sectors of the economy, high illiteracy rate, diseases such as HIV/AIDS, poor infrastructure, lack of incentives to industries, land claims, crime and an inefficient public transport system & network

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) was assented by the President of the Republic of South Africa of the 05 August 2013, and it came into effect on the 1st July 2015. SPLUMA provides for: -

- a) A framework for a Planning System for the country (Sec2 [2])
- b) Development Principles (Sec 7)
- c) Policies and legislation (Sec 6)
- d) Spatial Development Frameworks (Chapter 4)
- e) Land Use Management through Schemes (Chapter 5)
- f) Land Development Management (Chapter 6)
- g) Other provisions (Chapter 7)

SPLUMA Applies to the entire area of the Republic as a supreme law on spatial planning and land use management. SPLUMA is meant to address racially based pre-1994 planning legislations, as well as to repeal most of them. SPLUMA came into effect on the 01 July 2015. Section 35 (1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) states that, a Municipality must in order to determine land use and development applications within its municipal area, establish a Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) to assess and decide on the Land Development Applications. MPTs were established for a period of five years, and under the O.R. Tambo District municipality (ORTDM there are 3 types of MPTs that were established by Municipalities (see table below):

Table 25: Municipal Planning Tribunals

Municipality	Type of MPT	Start Date	End Date
ORTDM, Mhlontlo & Nyandeni LM	District MPT	June 2018	June 2023
Port St Johns & Ingquza Hill LM	Joint MPT	June 2016 (with extension of 2 years)	June 2023
King Sabata Dalidyebo LM	Single MPT	October 2018	October 2023

In order for SPLUMA to be effectively implemented key milestones have been achieved, and the progress to date is as follows:

- All municipalities under the O.R. Tambo District Municipality adopted and gazetted their SPLUMA By-Laws
- All Municipalities have appointed their Municipal Planning Tribunals and they are functional
- All Local Municipalities have appointed their Authorised Officials and Appeal Authorities

In the 2022/23 financial year the ORTDM made strides to assist Local Municipalities to re-establish their Municipal Planning Tribunals (MPTs) as per the requirements of Chapter 6 of the SPLUMA. The first 5-year term of office for all MPTs under the ORTDM are coming to an end in 2023. The District informed LMs as early as March 2022 that they needed to kick-start processes to re-establish their MPTs, as that process is quite extensive and needs no less than 10 months to properly undertake it. In the 3rd Quarter 2022/23 the District working together with SALGA, COGTA and DALRRD conducted a District SPLUMA Compliance Assessment workshop with LMs. In the workshop, the concern about the slow progress was raised and LMs were cautioned about the implications of not having MPTs in place. Some of the implications include possible litigations against LMs, rise in service delivery protests, loss of investor confidence, loss of revenue generation by LMs etc.

The District intends to continue to provide all the necessary support and coordination in the 2023/24 financial year to the LMs, so that they comply with SPLUMA and establish their MPTs. This will be done by utilising the available IGR structures such as the District Planners Forum, Joint LED, Spatial Planning and Tourism Forum as well as Municipal Manager's Forum.

3.12 Local Economic Development

LED in the O.R. Tambo Region seeks to promote sustainable socio-economic community driven programs. The O.R Tambo District further operates on principles that are focused on pursuing and building on the district's latent strengths and competitive advantages. Latent strengths relate to those forms of economic activities that the district has a significantly untapped developmental potential such as its landscapes and tourism potential agriculture and ocean's economy.

According to Section 152 (1) (c), of South African Constitution under Local Economic Development Objective, it mandates that Local Economic Development should promote social and economic development.

LED in the district therefore seeks to grow the economy based on presently unrealized, under-realized and unexploited development potential, which represent a low hanging fruit. It is through such a perspective that factors such as local knowledge and skills, as well as communal aptitudes and capabilities are prioritized to drive economic growth and development.

LED for O.R Tambo also seeks to provide support for the needs of local communities in pursuance of improving the quality of life within the district through facilitation of local economic development. Whilst micro-enterprises have absorbed large numbers of unemployed people, they are in themselves not always able to generate appropriately remunerated long-term jobs. As part carrying the above responsibility, the LED section is divided into two units i.e. Informal Trade and SMME development, and Rural Economic Development, Research and Resource Mobilization (REDRRM). The REDRRM unit has three subunits i.e. Rural Development (mainly agriculture), Research, and Resource Mobilization. The Rural Development subunit deals with rural development in general, and agriculture in particular. The Research subunit deals with gathering of data and researched information useful for economic development and Aquaculture Development. The Resource Mobilization deals with mobilizing extra resources as municipal budget is not enough to cover all the needs.

(ITED) The Informal trade and enterprise Development unit has two subunits i.e. Informal Trade sector which deals with supporting Informal Traders which is a sector that has long been neglected in mainstream trade and industry policies in the country, even though it is recognised as a significant contributor to economic growth in terms of employment creation, income generation and output growth, and is often the vehicle by which people in the lowest-income bracket gain access to economic opportunities in societies. Enterprise development Subunit deals

with facilitating support to SMME'S and Co-operatives with funding, development of service excellence, skills development and identification of training needs such as registration of Cooperatives and individual operators. This goes hand in hand with facilitation of resource mobilization and forging linkages to marketing.

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Ntinga O.R Tambo Development Agency is the O.R Tambo DM municipal Entity, which is mainly focusing on implementing the district's key LED initiatives for poverty alleviation and business development and support.

The District Municipality utilized its budget to undertake the following critical activities as per the IDP targets:

- I. To boost agricultural contribution and to improve food security in the district through number of Agro-Industrial Programs developed and implemented.
- II. Through Enterprise Development, numbers of programs were implemented including District Informal Traders Summit which later resulted into O.R Tambo District hosting successfully a Provincial Informal Traders Summit.
- III. Through partnership with SEDA, SALGA, Department of labor and Government stakeholders we managed to do business skills training for informal traders and our SMME's and Cooperatives and we also have district coordinating committee which seats quarterly in implementing enterprise developmental initiatives for the district.
- IV. The partnership program made us to easily have a successful Pop-up market on the 2022/23 and there were resolutions which were taken that the Po-up market must be done

at list two times per financial year. The Pop-Up Market is a marketing technique that uses a quick point of contact to attract customers who seem not to know about the products that are going to be promoted. There were stalls that were used by exhibitors to showcase the products that were used to display in order to make our Enterprises to be marketed.

- V. Through a partnership program with Furntech (the Furniture Technology Centre), for the 2022/2023 twenty learners (4per LM) were recruited and training started on the fourth quarter due to financial constraints.
- VI. The Furntech program is based on the following objectives:
 - ✓ Create an enabling environment for Small and Micro Enterprise (SME's) in the furniture and wood products industries to grow through business technology incubation,
 - ✓ Develop business and production skills through skills development and technology demonstration
 - ✓ Facilitate the exit plan and access to markets for the trainees.

Co-operatives/SMME Supported: due to our SDBIP targets, we are mandated to support our Local Municipality SMME's and Cooperatives according to our funding policy that is to be reviewed during the 2023/2023 financial year. During 2022/23, we managed to support 09 SMME's and Cooperatives due to lack of availability of funds.

The ORTDM in partnership with Ntinga and Chris Hani Cooperatives Development Centre in implementing the Rural Agro-industries Finance Initiative through a signed Implementation Protocol in line with IGR Act. Following the council approvals of the three (3) districts municipalities (Chris Hani, OR Tambo and Joe Gqabi) regarding the implementation of Rural Agro-Industries and Financial Initiative as part of a commercial pilot production of grains in the selected local municipalities and villages. The Chris Hani Co-operative Development Centre for an Implementation of **Rural Agro Industries and Financial Initiative (RAFI)** which services include the establishment of the **O. R. Tambo Co-operative Development Centre** that has started on September 2018 as it has its Center manager. The program was officially launched on the 16 of December 2018, which was graced by the presence of President Cyril Ramaphosa.

The total five-year target for O.R Tambo District Municipality to implement the RAFI program is 45000 hectares. Currently for 2019/20, the RAFI pilot project is ongoing at Ncise A/A in King Sabatha Dalindyebo Local Municipality.

For the 2022/23 financial year, Ncise 220 ha of land was ripped, liming, first and second disking and the was 180 ha that followed which was the first spraying (pre emergence). There was 200 ha that was planted, second spraying (Post emergence) and top dressing of 200 ha.

Social Facilitation at Nyandeni, KSD and Ingquza Hill LMs were continuously done on the 2022/2023 financial year. As per partnership between Chris Hani CDC, ORTAMBO District Municipality and Ntinga Development Agency, RAFI Beef has been the focus area for beef improvement and commercialization.

- In an attempt to implement RAFI Beef, Lambasi has been identified as pilot site for the project.
- As a sequel to the plan, 200 ha out of 400 ha targeted of field has already been fenced in Cuthwini village.
- As per partnership between Chris Hani CDC, ORTAMBO District Municipality and Ntinga Development Agency, RAFI Beef has been the focus area for beef improvement and commercialization.
- In an attempt to implement RAFI Beef, Lambasi has been identified as pilot site for the project.
- As a sequel to the plan, 200 ha out of 400 ha targeted of field has already been fenced in Cuthwini village.
- As of current we are preparing for the Launch of the Cutwini BEEF program that will be held on the first quarter 20 July 2023. The 70 Cows.
- During 2022/23 financial year there has been initiative implemented in buying inputs and medications that were delivered to the Cutwini site in waiting for upcoming delivery of cattle's.

3.12.1 LED Infrastructure and Investment Promotion

Little has been achieved on LED infrastructure as the district municipality was struggling financial because funds were withheld by national treasury by almost a year due to matters that, were between the DM and national treasury. On investment promotion, little has been achieved, but a ground work for investment fair was laid through collaboration between Alfred Nzo District Municipality, O.R Tambo District Municipality, and Eastern Cape Social Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC). Such ground work helped both districts to go to provincial investment

conference held on 16-17 November 2022 better prepared.

3.12.2 Agro-Processing & Facilities

As part of implementing the District Agri-Parks programs, the Agri-Sector partners such as Department of Rural Development, Agriculture and Land Reform, Department of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, OR Tambo District Municipality, private sector partnership has developed a joint program which identified **catalytic** projects on agriculture such **livestock improvement, Dairy production and processing, and Grain production** and are mobilizing resources for implementation of those programs. One of the key programs implemented by district on crop production improvement was 323ha of grain production spread over 5 local municipalities.

3.12.3 Forestry & Timber Production

The District strategic documents identified this sector as one among others, which has not yet been used to its full potential yet it has a major opportunity of boosting the economy of the District.

Little has been achieved on this sector due to lack of funds and only 1 co-op supported with equipment for cutting and packaging wood sold to B&Bs. However, a plan was made to revive the programs implemented before covid19 through economic recovery plan and their implementation will appear in 2023/24 year programs.

3.12.4 Mari-Culture & Aquaculture Industry

The District strategic documents identified this sector as one among others, which has not yet been used to its full potential yet it has a major opportunity of boosting the economy of the District. Little has been achieved on this sector in 2022/23 year due to non-availability of funds, but refrigerated containers procured to support fisheries were delivered to Nyandeni, KSD, PSJ, except Ingquza Hill which will be delivered in 2023/24 financial year. The plans were then shifted to 2023/24 financial year.

3.12.5 Tourism Development and Marketing

Tourism marketing is critical to the enhancement of the competitive and comparative advantage

of the tourism sector. The **National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS)** states that; *the role of Local Government in the tourism sector is to manage assets such as public land, and to provide important infrastructure.*

- *Create awareness through campaigns, using appointed advertising agencies, the public broadcaster, radio stations, social media, etc.*
- *Engage the Department of Basic Education to develop a school tour programme, possibly integrated with, for example, the curriculum for Life Orientation in the early high-school grades. Take into account any existing programmes; investigate funding from sponsorships/AID, and develop the programme.*
- *Develop an exchange programme where employees in enterprises within the industry visit another industry operator to experience holiday-making and/or visiting attractions. Use off-season and low season periods, when both labour and capacity are available. Look for transport/funding sponsors.*

O.R. Tambo district endowed with the most picturesque tourism destinations such as Port St Johns, Lusikisiki, Coffee Bay, Qunu, Mthatha and Mhlontlo. The District encapsulates a large portion of the Wild Coast belt and is home to some pristine nature reserves such as Luchaba Nature Reserve, next to Umtata Dam and a string of coastal nature reserves (including Mkambati, Silaka, and Hluleka). There are also indigenous forest reserves as well as a proclaimed marine reserve, adjacent to Mkambati. Furthermore, the District is endowed with several significant cultural and heritage sites, it is also boosts with being home to South Africa's iconic legends such as the late Nelson R. Mandela and O.R Tambo, however despite such enormous tourism potential tourism still contributes under 10% to the district's GDP.

3.12.6 Tourism

Tourism Legislative Frameworks

- *Tourism Act No. 3 of 2014*
- *The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa, 1996*
- *RSA, Republic Constitution*
- *Arts, Culture and Heritage White Paper - 2017*
- *Cultural Institutions Act 1997*

- Mzansi Golden Economy Summit - 2011
- Eastern Cape Arts, Culture and Heritage Summit - 2012
- NDP Vision 2030
- National Tourism Policy - 1997

3.13.6.1 Tourism Marketing & Promotion

The District municipality has a responsibility to market local products and region as a preferred tourist destination of choice and to boost economy , in pursuing that reprint of marketing material such as Tourism Marketing brochure, Tourist Maps were done I.e Q2 & Q4 250 Copies of brochure and maps were reprinted for distribution to all VICs , Trade shows , Municipal offices , accommodation establishments and so forth.

There are local tourism marketing and promotion platforms that are being utilised as means to support of local SMMEs with regards to access to markets listed as follows.

Trade Shows

- Africa Travel Indaba Formerly Tourism Indaba
- National Arts Festival (**NAF**)
- Coffee Bay Cultural Festival(**COCUFE**)
- Isingqisethu Cultural Festival(**ICF**)
- Events Promotion

Africa Travel Indaba formerly known as Tourism Indaba

Africa's Travel Indaba is one of the largest tourism marketing events on the African calendar and one of the top three 'must visit' events of its kind on the global calendar. Africa's Travel Indaba brings together a showcase of Southern African tourism products and services for the international travel trade. An exhibitor in the DEC (Durban Exhibition Centre) includes provincial authorities, provincial products and African Countries. In the ICC (International Convention Centre), exhibitor categories include accommodation, tour operators, game lodges, transport, online travel, luxury products, Hidden Gems, media publications and industry associations. Outdoor exhibitors include transport, camping and safari companies. Due to budget constraints The district municipality couldn't provide exhibition stand to accommodate its local municipalities , It has only offered an in-house promotional material that was already procured , there was no

expenditure made for the programme as a result 4 LMs(PSJ, IHLM, KSD, and Mhlontlo sharing space with Nyandeni) provided their own exhibition stands, Ms Ntakana who attended the trade show to showcase the regional marketing material (brochure, Maps ect) was accommodated by PSJ LM. The event was held from **09 -11 May 2022 in Durban ICC, KZN.**

National Arts Festival

The National Arts Festival is an important event on the South African cultural calendar, and the biggest annual celebration of the arts on the African continent. Starting at the end of June/beginning of July, it runs for 11 days and is held in the small university city of Makhanda (formerly Grahamstown), which is situated in the Eastern Cape, 130km from Port Elizabeth.

The above mentioned show well known event that give O.R Tambo business people a platform to market and sell their products at the highest level, Tourism Section every year take about a certain number of business people to these shows in order to promote and market their products and selling the region as a Tourism Destination of choice. The impact of the trade shows is to attract investment opportunities and the opportunity to promote and market O.R Tambo hand made products through arts, craft and fashion design exhibitions. Product owners also get best practices by learning from other business from various countries, provinces and districts. The 5 wooden floor board that were used as a support by the DM were procured before the event was canceled due to Covid 19. The DM also assisted with 100XHanders, in house designed price tags, tagging and display equipment including sales tracking print outs. Due to unavailability of funds DSRAC Provincial Office had to procure exhibition stalls on behalf of ORTDM LMs. The LMs had to transport and accommodate 8 craft producers to the event and only Nyandeni who could send their producers to Makhanda due to budget limitations. The annual event was held from the **23 June - 03 July 2022 in Makhanda.**

Coffee Bay Cultural Festival(COCUFE)

The Coffee Bay Cultural Festival (COCUFE) is an annual important event that is celebrating Bomvana Heritage that incorporates all music genres, poetry, arts, crafts, fashion, beauty pageant, food, and inkciyo. The event was held for the fifth time in the same venue and by the same company called BOSA Holdings. Arts and Culture are the most powerful drivers of unity through entertainment, socialising, empowerment in communities across the African continent upon which the festival is based. The event boosts the Coffee Bay and Hole in the Wall tourism

economy as all accommodation establishments, Village based accommodations(VBAs), Tour operators, Local businesses, Informal traders, taxi industry benefit directly for the duration of the event. The event was held on 07TH - 09th October 2022 and it has different activities like inkciyo pageant, gala dinner, video and film screening, craft exhibitions, fashion show and main event with performances. The district municipality supported the event technically due to lack of financial muscle, provided supported by readily available resources such as branding material, display equipment, printing of 200 posters, design and printing of 300 certificates for inkciyo participants, designing and printing Gala dinner and Main event programmes . The event was held from the **07th - 09th October 2022 in Simnikiwe Joloza Ground in Coffee Bay(KSD)**

Isingqisethu Cultural Festival(ICF)

The event is an annual Provincial festival organized by the Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture in Port St Johns Local Municipality. The main objective of the event is to showcase the Provincial talent in the Creative Industry sector. The stakeholder partnering with DSRAC involves PSJ LM, PSJDA, ECPTA and ORTDM in various aspects. The DM was responsible for the arts and craft displays, fashion show exhibitions in Curatorship and putting up artworks at PSJ Museum. The event was staged for 2 days in the PSJ soccer ground and all Eastern Cape Districts and Metros attend the event. The event boosts the PSJ tourism industry economy as all accommodation establishments, Village based accommodations (VBAs), Tour operators, Local businesses, Informal traders, taxi industry benefited directly for the duration of the event. For 2022/23 the event was held from the **03rd & 04th December 2022 PSJ Ground.**

Events Promotion

Platforms have always been aimed at targeting to market the region through these platforms; however, the Tourism section also aims to contribute to the economic improvement of its people as these events benefit the people of the region by creating the platform to show case and to sell their products. Unfortunately, due to financial constraints the support for events were not part of the annual plans for 2022/23 financial year and the only supported events that was done by means of technical support and forming part of awareness campaigns programme collaborating with other tourism relevant stakeholders .

Visual Arts and Craft Development

The program enables members of the creative industries to promote their work and showcase their product to national and international markets and it also stimulate and strengthen the local economy. The program also aims at promoting and providing opportunities for visual artists, crafters and fashion designers in all disciplines to develop their art and talent in order to improve economic and other development opportunities. Access to markets is facilitated through the local, national and international exhibitions, museums, art centres, craft hubs, flea market events, cultural events as well as a business linkages program. Since the outbreak of Convid 19, the district never had budget allocated for the program due to unavailability of budget. Since the DM has no longer have budget for the program, the LMs are using their limited resources to take their craft producers to the relevant trade shown and some do afford to do that and the recipients are suffering.

3.13.6.2 Tourism Research and Development

The programme seeks to audit and facilitate the provision of bulk infrastructure to and at tourist sites, e.g. access roads, signage, water and sanitation, electricity, ablution facilities, viewing sites and amenities, and the overall destination management. Facilitate and coordinates activities and key deliverables associated with tourism support factors. The programme is meant to improve or expand our tourism products or operation to fit identified trends in global tourism and to position our local business to meet future market demands. In 2022/23 financial year the municipality provided support to a Fashion designer called Snethemba Mafu PTY LTD in assistance to expand production. Signage provision to tourism SMMEs, Tourism adventure projects, attractions and accommodation establishments was done for the following : Ingcambu Tours project located in PSJ, Pondo Adventure Tours from PSJ and Down town Accommodation and Fisheries .

3.13.6.3 Tourism Education and Awareness

Campaigns to create awareness focusing on host communities (where there are tourist activities),
The campaigns were as follows;

Event Name (Awarenes Campaign)	ORTDM Collaboration	in Local Municipality	Location	Nature of Support

Hiking to Explore 08 Aug 2022	Ingcambu Tours and Pondo Adventure	Port St Jonhs LM	Bulolo Falls	Inhouse developed Flyers and business cards
Woman in Tourism 25 - 26 Aug 2022	Embo Tours, IHLM, ECPTA	Ingquza Hill LM	Mkhambathi Nature Reserve, Mkhambathi Falls and Msikaba Vulture Colony	Catering for 30 attendees
Village Tour, Picnic and Comedy Show 08 & 09 Apr 2023	Ingcambu Tours, ECPTA, PSJ, PSJDA	Port St Johns LM		Payment of Local DJ, Provincial Maskhandi, transportation of artists and National Comedian
Gqubeni Great Place Heritage Celebrations 23 Sep 2022	Gqubeni Great Place	King Sabata Dalindyebo LM	Gqubeni Komkhulu	Procurement of Cultural Group for performance
River Mountain Marathon 27 Apr 2023	PSJ LM & PSJDA	Port St Johns LM	PSJ	Technical Support and Branding
Handover Ceremony 27 Sept 2022	KSD LM & Touris Guides	King Sabata Dalindyebo LM	Hole in the Wall Hotel	Transportation and Meals for 60 attendees
Handover Ceremony 09 Nov 2022	PSJ LM & PSJDA	Port St Johns LM	PSJ Town Hall	Transportation and Meals for attendees

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

Community Services, as a Department is responsible for the advancement of basic service delivery objectives and outcomes within the District Municipality. The community services department focuses on areas that provide a sustainable improvement in the welfare of human beings and their basic livelihood. The department focuses on an array of services, which are Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture & Heritage; Libraries, Education and Information services; Community Safety; Disaster & Fire Services; Municipal Health Services et cetera.

This department has a vacancy rate of 30%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for Community Services department is depicted in the table below:

Table 26: Employees – Community Services

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
175	123	52	30%

3.13 Libraries, Information and Education Unit

The Libraries, Information and Education Services (**LIES**) Unit is the sub-section of Sport, Heritage, Arts, Culture, Libraries, Information and Education. The focus of the unit is to coordinate and facilitate the development of public/community libraries and school libraries. It supports Department of Education (**DoE**) with supplementary materials in order to overcome the high failure rate within the district. It also promotes a culture of reading, library usage and lifelong learning.

3.13.1 Relevant Legislations and Policies

The following legislation has a bearing on the different role-players in the South African Library and Information Services Sector:

- ***The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108 of 1996)*** describes the legislative framework for the governance of LIS in South Africa. It clearly states that libraries, other than national libraries, are a provincial responsibility. Each of the nine provinces is therefore obliged to develop a legislative framework within which public library and information services can be provided. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Bill of Rights recognises access to information as a Human Right.
- ***The Education Laws Amendment Act, No. 31 of 2007*** (that amends the South African Schools Act of 1996) lists the availability of a library as a minimum uniform norm and standard for school infrastructure.

- **South African Schools Act, No. 84 of 1996** is to provide for a uniform system for the organisation, governance and funding of schools; to amend and repeal certain laws relating to schools; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
- **Eastern Cape Provincial Library and Information Services Act (Act No.6 of 2003)**
- **The Copyright Act (Act No. 98 of 1978, amended 1992)** protects all literary, musical and artistic works, whether in written, printed or digital form.
- **The National Education Policy Act (Act No. 27 of 1996)** enables the development of national policies that will contribute towards quality education, including founding school libraries. Standards for these libraries are the responsibility of provincial education departments, so coordination between national and provincial education departments is imperative.
- **The Legal Deposit Act (Act No. 54 of 1997)** requires producers and publishers of published material to deposit a certain number of copies of their publications in the five legal deposit libraries. It also requires a Legal Deposit Committee to be responsible for coordinating and promoting implementation.
- **The South African Library for the Blind Act (Act No. 91 of 1998)**, the first of its kind in the country, provides separate legislation for LIS to blind and print-handicapped people in South Africa through the Library for the Blind in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape Province.
- **The National Library of South Africa Act (Act No. 92 of 1998)** focuses on the information needs of the nation in order to enhance the development and delivery of effective library programmes, services and products. The Act facilitates a common platform for information technology, with a view to achieving optimal use of limited resources and coordinated systems.
- **The Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)** aims to foster a culture of transparency and accountability in public and private bodies through citizens' right to access to information, and also to empower people to gain access to information that will enable them to exercise and protect their rights.
- **The National Council for Libraries and Information Services Act (Act No. 6 of 2001)** provides for a council to advise the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology on LIS issues. The council interacts with all LIS role-players (at local, provincial or national level) and, most importantly, advises on policy as well as operational matters across the entire LIS system; it is therefore best placed for dealing with issues of coordination.

3.13.2 Functions of the Unit

The unit provides support in various educational activities as follows:

Support Literacy Programs:

- (i) **National Book Week** that is held annually in various local municipalities
- (ii) **South African Library Week** – that is held annually in various local municipalities as identified.

- Support **Literacy Programs** – International Literacy, National Book Week and Heritage Day Celebrations, South African Library Week and Career Exhibition.
- Support Capacity Building Program

Impact of the programmes:

- ✓ Improvement on the pass rate of the supported schools
- ✓ Improvement on the quality of the grade 12 results

3.13.3 Challenges

- The main challenge for the entire section is the insufficient budget.

3.13.4 Recommendations

- Improving the co-operation leading to good working relations with the relevant stake holders

3.14 Community Safety

As Community Safety, our core mandate is to ensure and works well within the confinements of the relevant legislative frameworks that governs community safety and security.

3.14.1 Legislative mandate as reflected in our IDP:

- **South African Constitution Act. 108 of 1996**
 - Section 151 and 152 – safer and sustainable community, through local government involvement

- **Community Safety & Security** Prioritize community safety & security Programmes focusing on crime prevention, school safety and coastal safety in partnership with relevant stakeholders (LM's and SAPS, Department Safety & Liaison). The main objectives are to promote innovative partnership-driven ways of reducing the current levels of crime to low levels and preventing crime from taking place in an integrated manner with various stakeholders e.g., SASSA, SAPS, Civilian Secretariat for Police Services, Safety and Liaison., other key stakeholders
- **These guidelines are from;**
- The White Paper on Safety and Security 2016, dealing with role of local government, State agencies and communities – in safety issues, creating cohesive and enabling environment were ...” all people are and feel safe”.
- **NDP 2030, Outcome 12, dealing with safer communities**
- Role of Government with a vision towards 2030, drawing energy from community participatory processes, and the centralized role of government through its sector departments and local government structures (Provinces, Metro's, DM's, LM's). Aims to eliminate poverty and inequality by inclusive economic growth, building capacity and leadership.
- **MTSF focus on National Development Plans 2030**
 - Reduce levels of contact crime
 - Secure South African Borders
 - Creating an efficient and effective criminal justice system
 - Increase levels of domestic stability
 - Secure the identity of everyone in South Africa
 - Securing cyber space in South Africa

3.14.2 Core mandate of Community Safety

- These strategies are implemented in line with other existing National and Provincial measures aimed both at tackling crime and addressing the underlying root causes of crime and violence, such as victim empowerment, substance abuse, child protection and community developmental Programmes with other role players.
- Supporting and advising on implementation of developmental and preventative diversion Programmes, improving community safety, strengthening families, promoting safety at schools with DoE.

- Promote and support Crime prevention, crime risk reductions across various spheres of governance and advice Council accordingly.
- A supportive role in Anti- GBVF (gender base violence and femicide), VCP (violent crime prevention), through awareness programmes, strategic planning and interventions with relevant role-players.
- Monthly participate as a District in the Local SAPS clusters level (Mthatha & PSJ), in planning, meetings, programmes, to address rampant crime, find common solutions and intervention with other role players.
- Enhance the participation in crime reduction programmes and initiatives, identifying with relevant role players' social crime issues at scholar or community level, and designing/ supportive programmes of intervention through multi- stakeholder collaboration.
- Capacity building through workshop, support and training for LM's on safety initiatives (safety plans / safety audits), with multi stakeholder collaborations partners in community safety; GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit), South African Local Government Association, Dep. of Community Safety, South African Police Services LM's, Dep. of Social Development, to name a few.
- Promote the building of community social cohesion and improving the quality of life of all people which includes infrastructural development recommendations for safer spaces through influencing, SPLUMA (Spatial Planning and Land use Management Act), local economic development, or infrastructure departments towards "safer spacers" for communities, e.g. adequate street lighting, safe parks and recreational facilities, the built of high mast lighting in crime prone areas etc.
- This is further underpinned by supporting government's ongoing efforts to build better and safer communities that respect human rights and contribute to the government outcome "All People are and feel safe", *NDP Outcome 12*.

3.14.3 Programmes achieved, highlights and plans: 2022-23

1st Quarter targets (2022-23) targets set 0, achieved 7

1. **Xhwili AA, Bityi:** Community Safety, Crime & GBVF, a GBVF Summit and crime safety Imbizo held in Bityi area, in area of Mpheko School with Communities of Bityi. Focus of intervention, was through Department of Civilian Secretary of Police, with Community Safety (ORTDM & Province), ward base assessment of crime and GBVF cases conducted around the 12th.July towards built up of programmes. 14th.July 2022, programme was

held with focus on Women's Dialogue & Men's Dialogue led by NGO's / FBO'S & NPO's in GBVF to determine root causes of violence and crime in area.

2. **Majola AA: Community Safety_ Faction Fights,**

Intervention, built up session held 17th. & 22nd. August in Port St. Johns, event held as Premier (OTP), Crime Imbizo, at Majola AA. Imbizo was to determine root causes of factional fights, and craft a joint multi-stakeholder collaborated approach, towards a long term outcome, in reducing these factional fights in area.

3. **KSD LM, Crime Imbizo,**

Crime and safety challenge, after sporadic killings and murders escalations within KSD LM. Built up plenary session were held, 10th, 15th. 17th. and 22nd August, towards a crime Imbizo in KSD which was held on the 1st. September 2022, with wards representative from 6, 7, 8 and 9

4. **School Safety dialogue with SGBs & District,**

A District crime, safety and drug preventions session held with SGB's and District Directors, Coastal and Inland, Department of Health, Department of Social Development and others NGO's, looking jointly at various initiatives of reducing and mitigating the impact of drugs and violence in our schools.

1. **Jonguhlangu Primary World Environmental Health Day (WEHD), school safety,**

World Environmental Health Day, build up programme, looking at environmental safety and health & hygiene issues amongst our scholar, further discussion teaching our children on fire safety (Fire Services: ORTDM), crime and personal safety (SAPS), Community Safety and Environmental Health.

2. **ORTDM GBVF stakeholders session,**

The focus was on accountability stakeholder engagements, on National Gender Base Violence, (NSP: Pillar 03), focusing on government, NGO's and other agencies related support on GBVF.

3. **Men's Dialogue: GBVF & March: Mthatha Central SAPS,** the

The closing of the Women's Month with a themes, programme was initiated by the Speaker of Council with other role players, GBVF forums, NGO's / FBO's and champions under GBVF. A Men's dialogue was held on the 30th. August, to determine and find root causes in the traditional setting of GBVF. 31st August, a march was held from MUNITATA, to Mthatha Central Police for handing over of petition, which aimed to fast track the following;

- ✓ improve investigation into GBVF cases,

- ✓ fast track the current outstanding cases, and give reports back to families of victims affected;
- ✓ solicit from Judiciary, family violence courts to be fully operational
- ✓ consider the establishment of a Centre for DNA testing within Eastern Cape / OR Tambo District.

2nd. Quarter performance (Targets set: 5 achieved 6)

1. **COGTA, a GBVF workshop (30th. November at Savoy Hotel)** in ORTDM in area, **KSD LM**, with Traditional Leaders, ORTDM region Mbashe / Amathole and various Traditional Houses within the Eastern Cape. The focus was on their roles and responsibilities as Traditional Councils, Municipal support and our working relations with CSO (Civil Society Organizations). GBVF legislation and role of traditional leaders in supporting and applicable legislation. Traditional courts, their roles and support. Traditional leadership roles and responsibilities in strengthening family units and dealing with GBVF cases.

2. Ward base community safety / 6-7, and 8 (Mhlontlo LM)

Intervention, towards establishment of ward base safety committee in Mhlontlo at ward 6, 7 and 8. The area is rife to housebreaking and petty theft perpetuated by youth that are unemployed. A street committee structure approached ORTDM partnership (Indlezana Yeswe & ORTDM safety), for assistance in setting up a ward base community safety structure in the absence of a fully functional CPF (Community Policing Forum). A range of intervention support programme is planned, with handing over of equipment around January 2023, once need analysis are determined and committee is fully established.

3. KSD LM Operations & Crime Safety War room 15th. November 2022

Crime and safety challenge, within KSD LM, warranted Community Safety to regular participate in crime safety –war room engagements. These session are constituted of councilors from various wards, speaker of KSD LM, and Executive Mayor of KSD, as chairperson

The crime safety war room, sitting are every Tuesday of the week around 12h00, at Council Chambers, issues of crime and supportive roles of sector departments are discussed, with operations of anti- planned and executed.

4. Crime and safety operations (KSD LM) 19-21st. October 2022

Crime and safety remains a challenge as alluded within the War room, operations are planned from the war room and cluster commander's office. Extensive operations were done, during the month of October & 11-12th.November 2022. These crime and safety initiatives were done jointly with Eastern Cape Liquor Board, SAPS, Department of Home Affairs, other departments, ORTDM Community Safety. Details on successes and operational report is attached

5. School Safety (St. Patricks S.S.S dialogue with SGB's, District & Indlezana Yeswe (Nyandeni LM)

A District crime, safety and drug preventions session held with SGB's and District Directors, Coastal and Inland, Department of Health, Department of Social Development and others NGO's, looking jointly at various initiatives of reducing and mitigating the impact of drugs and violence in our schools. St. Patrick S.S. School (Nyandeni LM), engaged the District and our partners CSO (Civil Society Organization_ Indlezana Yeswe), on programmes of psycho-social support. Further programmes are planned along GBVF and supporting of learners, dealing with trauma and drug abuse.

6. Bityi SPS (School Safety)- awareness, drug abuse campaigns (KSD LM)

Programme was held on the 8th.December 2022, Bityi area, KSD LM. Drug / alcohol and substance abuse is rampant amongst teenagers in this area. Underage drinking and other social- ills warranted a programme of intervention in area jointly with Eastern Cape Liquor Board, Indlezana Yeswe and Department of Community Safety (Province).

7. District Informal traders,22-23rd.November 2022 (District & LMs)

The focus is on **safety** of the informal traders, sector is very key and instrumental. Our focus was on safety being an integral part of improving of informal sector traders; ensuring municipalities meet their legislative obligations. Crime in this sector hampers further impact on trade and job security. Informal traders are important to development of jobs security of a sector. Informal traders contribute hugely to the Eastern Cape, GDP. Various sectors were part of workshop, being part of the informal trader's summit (see attached copy of PPP).

3rd. Quarter performance (Target set 3, achieved 3)

1. KSD LM, Crime & Safety Awareness Operations (February & March 2023)

- ✓ Dealing with issues of rampant crime within the residential areas, through ward base foot patrols / by CPF Members_ KSD crime patrol unit as supported by our Snr. Officer: S. Mbengo_Social Crime Prevention.
- ✓ These operations interact with communities, vendors on paving areas, performing random stop and searches on suspicious individuals, doing operations and crime surveillance around hotspot areas e.g. taxi ranks, “old Governor” building and town area.
- ✓ Many successes, of dangerous weapons confiscated from thugs, and criminal element in and around town.
- ✓ Safety of SASSA grant beneficiaries and queuing at Post Office, has drastically improved since the programme was started.
- ✓ Many arrest made with KSD law enforcement, relating to drugs and illegal fires, as well as recovery of stolen goods and household items.
- ✓ These operations are conducted on a daily bases, and is a collaborated effort consisting of KSD law enforcement, KSD wards safety patrollers (District initiative), and SAPS.

1. School safety joint programme / EC liquor board & Social Crime Prevention (Bityi & District)

- ✚ Awareness and safety of scholars with focus on substance abuse and abstaining from drinking and misusing of alcohol.
- ✚ An ambassadors programme was started with the selection by EC Liquor board of students across schools (Khanyisa High & Holy Cross: Mthatha)
- ✚ About 24 learners will be ambassadors in these schools, functioning as peer support and counselling referrals.
- ✚ This partnership with EC Liquor Board is established with social crime prevention and District and similar programmes will be rolled out to Bityi school circuit areas, as well as KSD schools, and other LMs.
- ✚ These crime, social ills and substance abuse preventions programmes, are focused to schools identified as being problematic.

2. GBVF Support (DR (victim) from Mthatha estranged husband (perpetrator), opposing bail hearing

- Issues of socio-psychology were rendered as various civil society groups and NGOs in women support to the Dr. who suffered abuse at the hands of her estranged husband.
- Civil society marches and sit ins planned around the Mthatha Magistrate (DV- Court)
- Civil society staged support in the courtroom, throughout dates of the 22nd – 30th. March 2023, lobbying for the opposing of bail for the estranged husband.
- Our support as community safety is towards victims of GBVF, with main focus on National Strategic Plan of GBVF 2018, Pillar / Outcome: 03, Safety, Protection and Justice

4th. Quarter performance (overachieved as there was no target set), 1 programme done

1. Nyandeni LM, Crime & Safety Awareness (April to June 2023), Buntingville, Ward 13, Buntingville Junior School

- ✓ Pre-released stats from April 2023, from the National Ministry for Policing Services indicated there is an increase in GBVF cases,
- ✓ A general concern amongst the teaching fraternity, on problematic youth, and increase in drug / substance abuse in area of Nyandeni
- ✓ SAPS having to deal with issues of rampant crime within the Buntingville areas
- ✓ Youth (in and out of school), involved in petty crimes of housebreaking, theft and other social ills
- ✓ The report seeks to focus on early awareness and intervention programmes, addressing the escalation of the above mentioned / crimes and social ills.
- ✓ The programme seeks to form the basis all future special interventions with sector departments, CSO (civil society organizations e.g. Indlezana Yezwe, Masimayane Womens International as our GBVF Stakeholders partners uniformly addressing programmes of interventions.

3.14.4 Shortcomings/ challenges

- Lack of certain municipalities involvement towards coastal safety programme
- Budgetary challenges.

3.14.5 Recommendations

- Building community resilience to crime, through collaborated multi stakeholder's efforts, and the role of LG support in safety. New discussion document on "The role of LG in building safer communities" inputs will guide roles and responsibility of all spheres of government (building safer communities through (IUDF-Integrated urban development framework)
- Continue supporting Coastal Safety programmes through LM's involvement and ensure SLA'S are effective in addressing programme challenges.
- Handing costal safety programme responsibility back to Local Municipalities and District performing a strategic role of support (equipment and facilities).
- Ensure continuous involvement of communities in advising, designing, working and contributing to an environment where all people are and feel safe, free from fear of harm, or crime by encouraging programmes, projects for the LMs IDPs, which must mainstream CSF's (community safety forums), and ensure a developmental approach to safer communities.
- Continuous supporting of GBVF (gender base violence and femicide) programmes, and accountability stakeholders engagement through the District Development Model
- Mainstreaming school safety related support, through District Community Safety Forums and other programmes / initiatives through a multi-sectorial approach.

3.15 Social Development Section

The *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 7, and Section 153* stipulates that, the developmental duties of the municipality as follow:

"A municipality must –

- a) Structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to basic needs of the community, and promote the social and economic development of the community and
- b) Participate in national and provincial development programs."

Therefore, from the above preamble, the section seeks to protect and promote rights of vulnerable groups by coordinating the mainstreaming of their basic needs & interests whilst improving livelihoods of indigent families under distress.

3.15.1 Legislative Frameworks

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000 (32 of 2000)
- Older Person's Act 2006 (13 of 2006)
- Children's Act 2005 (38 of 2005)
- Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992
- District Crime Prevention Strategy
- Draft District Social Relief Policy
- Social Relief Fund Act 2003 (59 of 2003)
- South African Social Security Agency Act 2004 (9 of 2004)

3.15.2 Source of Funding

The only fund that the section depends upon is Equitable Share.

3.15.3 Projects/Programmes/Activities of the Section

- Moral Regeneration Life Skills Programs
- Early Childhood Development (ECD)
- Social Relief program(SRD)
- Child Protection Services

3.15.4 2022/23 Financial Year Achievements

- 10 ECD were supported with a Greening program (vegetables and fruit inputs)namely :-

1. INGQUZA HILL LM

Lithalethu preschool

Zamani preschool

2. PORT ST JOHNS LM

Masiphumelele preschool

Sinoxolo preschool

3. NYANDENI LM

Khanyisa preschool

Lower Rainy preschool

4. MHLONTLO LM

Thembehlehle preschool

Mzomtsha preschool

5. KING SABATA DALINDYEBO

Vukuzenzele preschool

Nokanyo preschool

- 4 Quarterly (one per quarter) ECD forum meetings were held.
- Child protection, 75 foster parents were trained in the five local municipalities (15 per local municipality)
- 20 youth of kwaMantshayi in King Sabata Dalindyebo LM were trained for Moral regeneration life skills program.

3.15.5 Areas of High concern

- Lack of Staff
- Minimum budget

3.15.6 Programmes affected by institutional financial constraints

- Early Childhood Development: ECD (greening support to ECD Centres)

3.15.7 Recommendations

- Strengthening of the section through staff establishment
- Aligning Social development programs with Special Programs Unit (SPU)
- Financial support

3.16 Municipal Health Services

Environmental Health/Municipal Health Services is about creating and maintaining sustainable environments, which promote good public health. Environmental Health Services include a package of Municipal Health Services as defined in the National Health Act 2003, (Act No 61 of 2003). It also refers to the theory and practice of ascertaining, correcting, controlling and preventing those factors in the environment that can potentially adversely affect the health of present and future generations.

3.16.1 Illegal dumps

Environmental Health Practitioner (EHP) encourages the waste generators to dispose their waste to the landfill site or disposal site, in accordance to the Norms and Standards and prescripts e.g. National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Any indiscriminately disposal of waste is discouraged as it results to the degradation of the land and environment and/or vermin that cause contagious and infectious diseases.

The annual target set was 100% of identified and reported illegal dumps to local municipalities. Illegal dumping, Illegal dumping was identified in Ingquza at the entrance of the Lusikisiki Pound/skiti and in KSD LM on the N2 by Ncambedlana Farms, N2 By Pass on the excavated land by Mpindweni junction/off ramp.

3.16.2 Communicable Diseases (Notifiable Medical Conditions)

A communicable disease is an illness that is transmitted through contact with disease-causing agents or microorganisms that cause an infection. Carriers of these microorganisms can include people, animals, food, surfaces, and air. There were investigated cases in Nyandeni LM, where 14 Leaners had food poisoning after ingesting sour ball sweet, they were taken to St. Barnabas Hospital and there were nor admissions nor deaths. Ingquza Hill LM dog bite case in Ngqunge family. The annual target set was 100% of notifiable medical conditions investigated within 24hrs of reporting. Though following of the patients is very difficult and a tedious exercise/process at most the unit has managed to investigate all the reported cases of infectious/communicable diseases within the prescribed period of reporting.

3.16.3 Business Inspections

Inspections were conducted in low and high health risk business premises as part of inspections exercise. Focus was on food preparation premises (formal and informal), funeral Undertakers, and industries. Inspections report, results of water and food samples were communicated to the respective business owners with clear recommendations. O.R. Tambo District Municipality has been authorized to enforce Food, Cosmetic and Disinfectant Act (FCD Act). That led to it achieving 100% on this target inclusive of food premises, environmental swabs and food samples.

3.16.4 Certificate of Acceptability

Certificate of Acceptability - is issued to a business that meets the acceptable health standards or such premise that complies with the conditions stipulated in the regulation. The DM is expected to issue Certificates of Acceptability in all existing food preparation premises that do in all respects comply with the provisions of Regulation 638. For the financial year in question the Municipal Health Services section has issued Certificates of Acceptability only to food handling premises in compliance with the provision of the laid down regulation.

3.16.5 Water Quality Monitoring

The 1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that “everyone has the right of access to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing”. The primary responsibility of providing clean water rests with the municipalities. To ensure that the quality of water supplied on the premises complies with the specifications of the SANS 241 for drinking water, with regards to microbiological, chemical and physical quality. The following matter must have observed a constant supply of clean, safe potable water and should ideally have a pleasant appearance, taste, and odour. Environmental Health Practitioners regularly take water samples for bacteriological testing.

The annual target set 300 water samples taken and analysed by the National Health Laboratory Services the set target was achieved (100%). The water samples taken in the Municipal water in taps is found to be free of *Ecoli*. that is the bacteria that causes diarrhoea.

3.16.6 Waste Quality Monitoring (Waste Disposal sites)

Section 24 of the Constitution of RSA, which provides that “everyone has a right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations. National Norms and Standards for the environmental Health asset that the “health establishment (municipality) must ensure that waste is handled, stored, and disposed of safely in accordance with the law.” Environmental Health Practitioners in their day-to-day operations conduct inspection in all waste disposal sites, and ensure that appropriate trash receptacles are located at the point of waste generation; and also ensure that

better environment outcome is maintained; promote and protect human life, property and entire environment.

Environmental Health Practitioners further ensure that waste generators assess their waste in accordance with the Norms and Standards, prior disposal to the waste disposal site, however, this is not the case in our disposal sites as they do not meet the laid down health standards. Environmental Health Practitioner (EHP) encourages the waste generator to dispose their waste to the waste disposal site. Any indiscriminately disposal of waste is discouraged as it results to the degradation of the land and environment and/or spread of vector-borne diseases.

The annual performance target was set at 10 inspections of waste disposal sites and MHS section worked beyond its capacity and managed to achieve 100%.

3.16.7 National Health Insurance (NHI)

National Health Insurance (NHI) - is a way of providing good health care services for all the citizens of the country (South Africans) through sharing of available financial resources for health care for all. It's being introduced to bring about reform that will improve service provision, and entails major changes in the service delivery structures, administration and management systems. In the process, O.R. Tambo District Municipality (ORTDM) was identified to pilot National Health Insurance (NHI). ORTDM established its National Health Insurance Forum (NHIF) in 2017. ORTDM in conjunction with the Department of Health are working tirelessly to ensure that NHICF convenes. The meeting was held in collaboration with the Disaster Management Forum as stakeholders are common in both forums.

3.16.8 Commemoration of World Environmental Health Day

The O.R. Tambo District Municipality, Municipal Health Services under the Department of Community Services hosted World Environmental Health Day Build up in King Sabata Dalindyebo LM in Ngangelizwe, Jonguhlanga J.S.S. with the theme 'Strengthening Environmental Health systems for the implementation of the sustainable development goals', this event was done on the 15 September 2022.

3.16.9 Vector Control

- Vector control is monitored in business, and in all other premises inspected in the District and recommendations are made in vector control management and guidelines given, and that a service provider conducting a vector control programme in business must be registered with a relevant body or department as the set prescripts.

3.16.10 Challenges

- No tools of trade e.g. Environmental Health Practitioners use their own airtime and cell phones to communicate with clients, there is no data, and some of the officers have no means of writing reports due to not having lap tops or desk tops, faulty old laptops are used making the turn-around time for reporting delayed, printing material is not available (no printers and scarcity of printing papers).
- Shortage of staff resulting to each EHP serving above 65 000 populations versus the WHO/National Norm of 1:10 000.

3.16.11 Recommendations

- The MHS staff to be provisioned with working tools.
- Expedite the transfer of EHP's from KSD LM (Devolution Process)
- Recruitment of EHP's in order to meet the WHO/National norm of EHPs to be employed which is 1:10 000, this will help in service delivery and servicing effectively the community of OR Tambo DM

COMPONENT E: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Special programs are performed under the Office of the Executive Mayor which is mandated to promote the wellbeing of designated groups (youth, gender, children, senior citizens, and persons living with disabilities) and the general welfare of O.R Tambo communities. The department also focuses on the implementation of poverty relief, prioritizing the vulnerable groups

The department is also responsible for the promotion of good governance and public participation by creating platforms for citizen participation and stakeholder engagement in the decision-making process of the municipality. It also strengthens stakeholder engagement by coordinating and engaging sectors that are instrumental in improving the livelihoods of communities in the district.

This department has a vacancy rate of 19%. The staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for the department is depicted in the table below:

Table 27: Employees – Executive Mayoral Services

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
167	136	31	19%

3.17 Executive Mayoral Office

- The SPU has to ensure that the development and needs of the designated groups are always priority in the development agenda as enforced by number of Acts, policies, charters as well as the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- To spearhead public awareness and education for the promotion of mainstreaming youth, women, people with disabilities, elderly and children interests and programs issues into Government programs with extensive campaigns associated with national and international days.
- Coordination of government departments and other stakeholders in District to ensure that programs for designated groups are developed and implemented and further mobilize all vulnerable groups to be part of development plans and processes.
- Sector coordination and support to Local Municipalities
- Improved public participation and accountability through strengthening partnerships with community organisations and other forums of people's participation
- Strengthening local partnerships with the community based organisations to enhance service delivery.
- Developing programs to support youth councils in municipalities.

3.17.1 Summary of Programmes Implemented and Achievements

Below is a summary of programs and achievements in support of children, youth, women, men, senior citizens, and people with disabilities by the municipality through the Special Programs Unit

Programs for Children

In the year under review, the municipality through the SPU Children's Desk coordinated, supported, and implemented the following programs

Career Expo's

The unit coordinated and conducted two career expos with various stakeholders such as SANRAL, the Department of Education, Local Municipalities, and Walter Sisulu University as follows;

- Career Expos at Little Flower SSS (Mhlontlo), Riverside S.S (Nyandeni), Milton Mbekela S.S.S (KSD)
- Career Expo for improving matric results at O.R. Tambo Inland in Mhlontlo Local Municipality
-

School Support Programs

- School support programs implemented include the following;
- Matric Results Improvement and Celebration at Zamukulungisa S.S.S
- Distribution of Sanitary towels at Gaduka JSS., Thabazi SSS, Jokwana SS

Also, the SPU Unit through the children's desk provided support to the following programs

- Provincial Children's Day at Ingquza Hill.
- Children's Parliament-Workshop from 7th-9th October.
- Children End Year Program at SOS Children's Village

Programs for Youth

During the 2022/23 financial year, youth-targeted interventions were supported or implemented with various stakeholders including Walter Sisulu University, Eastern Cape Office of the Premier, and the South African Youth Council (SAYC) amongst others.

This includes the following programs

- Youth Imbizo held at Mthatha Stadium
- Regional Assembly held at O.R Tambo Hall
- Women Empowerment targeting women youth
- GBV Roadshows in partnership with WSU Student Development and Support Services at WSU Zamukulungisa and NMD Campuses
- Youth Outreach Program

Women and men (gender)

Below is a gender-targeted intervention supported and implemented during the 2022/23 financial year

- Mass Prayer and March
- Men's Dialogue
- Gender Based Violence (Support Nyandeni LM)
- Clergy Tournam against GBV
- Provincial GBV Summit
- Sport against Crime & GBV at Ingquza Hill LM
- 16 Days of Activism
- Men's Parliament
- Men`s Imbizo On GBVF Against Children, Women, and People with Disabilities at Port St John's-
- Support to Mdumazulu Poultry Project with feed and layers
- The gender desk provided 200 broilers, Drinkers medication, and feed as well as seedling and manure

Senior citizens

The following programs were implemented to promote the well-being and the realization of rights for senior citizens;

- Awareness Campaign on Alzheimer's disease, golden games, and IDOP at Mqhekezweni- District Event
- Support to ex-combatant
- Supported Mqanduli Retirees and Community Development at KSD Local Municipality
- Anti-Elderly Abuse Awareness held at Ward 24, Ingquza Hill LM

People with disabilities

Below is a highlight of programs and support provided to persons with disabilities in the district

- Albinism Day
- Distribution of bags, Fleece Blankets, and Sanitary Towels to Masimanye Project for Disability in Flagstaff
- Disability Awareness at Ingquza Hill LM
- Support Disability Day
- Support to people attending National Sports for Persons with Disabilities
- Disability Awareness Event
- Human Rights Awareness for Disabled
- Supported Autism Awareness
-

HIV/AIDS and Initiation

The HIV/AIDS Unit has an important mandate of coordinating and promoting prevention and mitigation measures of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in the district, as well as ensuring internal and external mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS-related programs. In the year under review, the following programs were implemented by the unit

- Supported Inkciyo Abstinence Program held in Qandu (PSJ LM)
- Distribution of Sanitary Towels during the Inkciyo Empowerment Program held in Mgwenyane Village.
- World AIDS Day was held at Port St. Johns Sports

- Launch of Local Aids Council in Mhlontlo LM.
- Launch of District AIDS Council
- Launch of Ingquza Hill LM LAC
- Inkciyo and teenage pregnancy awareness campaign held at Mhlontlo LM, Ward 14
- Co-hosted the Provincial World TB Day event at Mgwenyane Location, Nyandeni local municipality
- Induction of Ingquza Hill Local AIDS Council

3.17.2 Initiation Support

The O.R. Tambo District has been a hotspot for initiation deaths in the province. Every season there are reported initiation fatalities experienced by young men who went for traditional circumcision in the district. These fatalities are attributed to numerous factors such as botched circumcision, non-compliance to health and safety measures, the existence of illegal traditional surgeons and initiation schools as well as dehydration.

Therefore, in support of male initiation, ensuring safe initiation and thereby eliminating initiation fatalities in the district, the municipality conducted initiation awareness campaigns in the following schools

- Initiation Awareness campaign held at Ntilini SPS-14/03/20223
- Initiation Awareness Campaign held at Lurhasini SPS-14/03/2023
- Initiation Awareness campaign held at Mabalengwe SSS -15-03-2023.
- Initiation Awareness campaign held at Nyangilizwe SS - 15/03/2023
- Initiation Awareness campaign held at Mangala SPS -16/03/2023

Also, during the winter season traditional leaders were provided with transport to monitor and ensure the smooth running of all initiation processes.

3.17.3 Support to Sectors

The municipality also provides support to various sectors that are actively involved and championing the district's development agenda. This includes providing to development endeavors by sectors of society including Military Veterans, Traditional Leadership, and District Chaplaincy amongst others. In the year under review, support was provided to Gqubeni Royal

House. The Royal House hosted its annual Heritage Day tournament and was supported by the municipality with;

- 4 Catering for two hundred (200) people
- 5 Five (5) Pole Tent
- 6 Twenty (20) Round Tables
- 7 Forty (40) Chairs
- 8 Two VIP Toilets (his/hers) and;
- 9 Sound System

3.17.4 Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The O.R. Tambo District has a low economy, high levels of poverty, unemployment, underdevelopment, and heavy reliance on government grants.

The development priorities of the district are accordingly directed at four areas: Alleviation of poverty and high levels of unemployment that contribute to the high crime rate; Access to basic services, housing, and social infrastructure, especially in more rural areas. Poverty Relief entails two fundamental programs aimed at addressing food insecurity and nutrition as well as sustaining needy households in the district through support with vegetable seedlings, gardening implements, and fruit trees.

The two established food security programs include the One Home One Food Garden and the One Tree One Child Program. Through the One Home One Food Garden program, the unit provided support to the following projects;

- 4 Provision of Potato and Cabbage Seedlings to Phumulo Youth Project
- 5 Provision of Potato and cabbage Seedlings to Mbayela Youth Project
- 6 Provision of seedlings and Manure to support St Andrew's Women project

3.17.5 Programs implemented in recognition of iconic figures (Nelson Mandela Month, Tambo Month, Youth Month)

The celebration of national and international icons includes programs and interventions conducted to commemorate the life and legacy of two struggle stalwarts and global icons, Nelson Mandela and O.R Tambo. Thus, the month of July is known as Mandela Month while October is also known as O.R. Tambo Month.

The department had an annual target of four programs to be conducted or implemented in recognition of recognition of iconic figures. However, only three (3) targets were achieved, namely;

- O.R Tambo Memorial Lecture held in October
- Cancer Awareness
- 1960 Pondo Revolt Commemoration, June 16 annual tournament in commemoration

COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

3.18 Disaster Risk Management

3.18.1 Legislative background

In line with international trends and our national objectives of efficient and effective management of local resources, O.R. Tambo disaster management policy underscores the importance of disaster risk reduction, integrated prevention of human fatalities, lifeline infrastructure, personal property, and the environment efficiently and effectively by tapping and improving in the following risk reduction capitals:

- Human,
- Economic,
- Political,
- Organisational,
- Financial,
- Natural, and
- Technological.

This is intended to ensure that the municipality using the District Development Model can contribute towards the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals, the National Development Plan and a disaster risk reduction based sustainable development. The district municipality through its disaster management policy framework using the human and political resource within its disaster management centre, advances an integrated disaster risk reduction and mitigation approach to its development initiatives, the development and application of integrated disaster preparedness measures aimed at ensuring efficient and effective disaster response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation operations. The municipality seeks to

realign itself towards implantation of programs, initiatives and projects that not only integrate disaster risk reduction but also mitigation and prevention measures.

The following pieces of legislation and policies have a bearing on the disaster management function:

- South African Constitution Act. 108 of 1996
- Disaster Management Act, 57 2002
- White Paper on Disaster Management
- National Disaster Management Framework
- National Disaster Management Guidelines
- National Disaster Management Regulations
- National Disaster Management Handbook
- Provincial Disaster Management Policy Framework
- O.R. Tambo Disaster Management Policy Framework
- DORA
- Municipal Systems Act
- Access to Information Act
- POPI Act
- Health Act
- Social Assistance Act, etc.

The primary responsibility for disaster management in South Africa rests with the government. In terms of section 41(l) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, all spheres of government are required to “secure the well-being of the people of the Republic”. Disaster management is listed as a functional area in Part A of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, meaning that both the national and provincial spheres of government are competent to develop and execute laws within this area and have powers and responsibilities in relation to disaster management. Disaster management has also been ‘assigned’ to local government through the promulgation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act no 57 of 2002).

The Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (as amended) is the primary legislation dealing with DM in the country. This Act provides for an integrated & coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on:

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters (Prevention);

- Mitigating the severity of disasters (Mitigation);
- Emergency preparedness;
- Rapid & effective response to disasters; and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The Act also makes provision for the establishment and functioning of DM across all focal point spheres of government and access to disaster management volunteers; and matters incidental thereto.

3.18.2 Disaster Management function

In support of the core concepts of integration and uniformity the disaster management centre performs its duties in realisation of the four key performance areas (KPAs) supported by three performance enablers (PEs) as follows:

KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for DRM

KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA)

KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

KPA 4: Disaster Response and Recovery

PE 1: Information Management and Communication

PE 2: Knowledge management

PE 3: Funding

These KPAs and KEs are interrelated and should be implemented following cooperative governance and project management principles.

3.18.3 2022/23 Planned Targets and Achievements

The disaster management centre had 3 targets to achieve during this financial year, these were targets for the year 2022/23

- 1) Percentage of destitute households supported due to disaster – achieved
- 2) Number of District Disaster Risk profiles revised – Not achieved
- 3) Number of awareness programmes – achieved

3.18.4 Challenges

The Centre has experienced challenges in the implementation of the municipality disaster management policy framework. The Centre is facing difficulties in:

- Budget constraints affecting tools of trade including the incomplete disaster centre
- Inadequate Disaster facilities
- Non participation of stakeholders in Disaster planning
- No disaster response vehicles.

3.18.5 Recommendations

- Allocation of adequate budget for operations and capital projects.
- Strengthening of Public Private Partnership.

3.19 Fire and Emergency Services

Fire and rescue services has a social mandate to save, property and preserve environment. Throughout history, fires have inflicted a heavy cost in human infrastructure, and damages to the environment in a manner capable of undermining socio economic development. The risk of fire in South Africa is influenced by a variety of socio-economic factors notably the rising levels of urbanisation which often result in the informal settlement comprised of shacks built by highly combustible material and in close proximity to each other in peri-urban which heighten the risk of fire in these areas. The danger posed by fire to human lives, infrastructure and the environment has been demonstrated by some of the major fire that humanity has experienced over the years. The service operates under four key performance areas which narrated as follows:

- **Fire Operations** involve rendering of rescue; administration and emergency functions. This includes all day to day operations of the unit and all its four satellite fire stations.
- **Fire Prevention** which focuses on the application of legislation on prevention, mitigation and reduction of fire risks. It includes evaluation and analysis of building plans, advisory services, and risk analysis and compliance inspections to buildings.
- **Training** sub unit involves undertaking in house trainings, simulations, drills and exercises. It also encourages readiness of equipment and personnel to deal with and respond to reported fire or other incidents requiring role of the service.
- **Fire Public Information, public education & public relations (PIER)** focuses on fire prevention through the engagement of communities, the private sector and other key role

players. The sub unit also actively participate and facilitate operation and establishment of FPAs (Fire Protection Association).

3.19.1 Legislative Background

- Constitution of SA,
- Fire Brigade Services Act 99 of 1987,
- SANS 10090 - Community Protection against Fire,
- SANS 0400 - Building Regulations
- SANS 10087- LPG Installation
- SANS 10089- Flammable Liquids Installation
- National Veld Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998

3.19.2 2022/23 Planned Targets and Achievements

1. Percentage of fire and emergency incidents responded to within 60 minutes for areas within a 50 kilometres radius = 100%
2. Percentage of fire and emergency incidents responded to within 02 hours for areas more than 50 kilometres radius = 95%

3.19.3 Unit managed to achieve the following activities for the period under review:

1. Percentage of fire and emergency incidents responded to within 60 minutes for areas within a 50 kilometres radius = 100%
2. Percentage of fire and emergency incidents responded to within 02 hours for areas more than 50 kilometres radius = 95%

3.19.4 Challenges

- Minimum fire-fighting personnel.
- High vacancy rate affects other crucial aspects of fire services
- Limited mechanical resources such as fire engines to service the district
- Absence of By-Laws affects the operation of fire prevention, difficulty in enforcing safety policies, difficulty in charging tariffs on fire prevention activities and on emergency response activities.
- Shortage of fire hydrants (pillar posts) throughout the district.

3.19.5 Recommendations

- Speed up recruitment processes.
- Establish Fire Safety Unit.
- Budget consideration improvement.
- Installation of fire hydrants attached to the water reservoirs across the district municipality for easy access of water sources

COMPONENT H: SPORTS AND RECREATION

3.20 Sports and Recreation

The unit is responsible for the co-ordination and facilitation of the development of sport and recreation initiative and activities within the O.R Tambo district municipality. This is executed having cognisance of sport and recreation activities as an instrument for social cohesion, nation building, mass participation, recognition of the marginalised group(people living with disability, women, disadvantaged communities).The aim of the unit is to liaise with the relevant stake holders, various spheres of government, The unit is also responsible for the management of the budget allocated to the unit for delivering the quality services in co-ordinating the sport and recreation initiatives.

3.20.1 Legislative Framework

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996
- National Sports Plan
- White Paper on Sport and Recreation
- National Framework on Sport and Recreation

3.20.2 Sports and Recreation Programmes

- Support to Sport Development, facilitation, and coordination of programmes ranging from Local, District, Provincial, National and International arenas. (Mayor's Cup, O.R Tambo Games programme)
- Staging capacity building initiatives for sport and recreation administrators within the District Municipality
- Rendering support to sport for the vulnerable groups (people living with disability, women and disadvantaged)
- Rendering support to elite sport initiatives for the provincial national and international arena
- Assist in the provision of sport and recreation equipment to various schools, clubs, individuals and federations and sport confederation.
- Supported and coordinated the community social initiatives through sport e.g. Human Right Day in partnership with Ngqeleni Athletics Club.

3.20.3 Challenges

- Minimum resources to facilitated, initiate and coordinate the sectoral initiatives.

3.20.4 Recommendations

- To engage on public private Partnerships
- To establish service level agreement with private and public institution for the development of the sector

3.21 Arts, Culture and Heritage

Arts, Culture & Heritage is being recognised as fundamental to the social-cohesion and economic development of the country. The government's policy for local arts, culture and heritage need to be seen overarching context of building a just and equitable society where citizens are enabled to enjoy the social-cohesion and economic benefits that flow from access to and participation in culture.

The aim of the unit is to develop and preserve ORTDM arts, culture, and heritage to ensure social cohesion and nation-building. It strives to promote and sustain economic development through influencing partnerships (Public Private Partnership). Focus is also directed to the strengthening of the liberation Heritage Route.

3.21.1 Legislative Framework

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996
- National Heritage Council Act (No. 11 of 1999)
- National Art Council Act 1997, (No. 56 of 1997)
- National Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)
- Culture Promotion Act (No. 35 of 1983)
- National Library of South Africa Act (No. 92 of 1998)
- White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage, 1996
- National Film Strategy, 2014

3.21.2 Functions of the Unit

- The unit is responsible for the co-ordination, facilitation, assistance and support to the LMs, sectors, stakeholders and individuals. It also facilitates, implement the development of Artistic, Cultural, and preservation of Heritage within the district municipality
- To provide support to associations of artists and to individuals involved in artistic and cultural initiatives
- To promote cultural interaction among different cultural components within the district as recognition of cultural diversity.

- To promote cultural interaction among different cultural components within the district including film development
- To encourage the development of a dynamic arts and culture sector
- To preserve and foster cultural values both at individual and collective levels
- To ensure the preservation of the heritage Liberation Route

3.21.3 2022/2023 Financial Year Plans and Achievements

The unit managed to achieve the following activities for the financial year under review:

- Supported Ingquza Hill Massacre Commemoration
- Staged the film development workshop
- Preserving the S.S Mendi site by landscaping and paving the site
- Supported the Choral and Opera Music Federation of South Africa
- Supported Masivuyisane Cultural ensemble as a developing art initiative

3.21.4 Challenges

- Community demand not balancing with the supply in order to support the sector
- Budgetary constraints negatively impact on the operations of the unit

COMPONENT I: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

3.22 Executive and Council

The Executive arm of the municipality is politically headed by the Executive Mayor and administratively by the municipal manager. The district municipality is a non-delegated municipality with the Municipal Manager serving as the accounting officer and advisor to the Executive Mayor. The Executive Mayor has the power to elect a Mayoral Committee, which serves as an executive committee of council, to advise the Executive Mayor on executive decisions. The Mayoral Committee is made up of political Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMCs) which are equivalent to the number of executive departments within the municipality. For the year under review, they were equal to the number of previous departments. The Executive Mayor reports to Council on all executive functions subsequent to Mayoral Committee meetings.

The Council is the legislative arm of the municipality which is headed by the Council Speaker. The legislative arm houses councillors which serve on different oversight committees. The legislative arm has section 79 committees which are politically headed by chairpersons and these serve as oversight committees to administrative departments. The legislative committees report to and compile reports to council on their oversight function. The legislative arm also houses the

Office of the Chief Whip, which impartially takes care of all interests of political parties serving in council.

3.22.1 Mayoral Committee Operations

The Municipality is governed in terms of an Executive Mayoral System. It has a functional Mayoral Committee in place, headed by the Executive Mayor, supported by the Deputy Executive Mayor and the members of the Mayoral Committee. The Mayoral Committee is appointed by the Executive Mayor in terms of Section 60 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 and its role is to assist and advise the executive mayor on the day-to-day business of the municipality. The Mayoral Committee of the municipality consisting of councillors who serve as Mayoral Committee members for the following;

- Budget and Treasury office
- Human Settlements
- Planning Research and IGR
- Special Programs Unit
- Technical Services
- Corporate Services
- Water, and Sanitation
- Community Services
- Rural Economic Development & Planning

The Mayoral Committee meetings sit monthly and a special mayoral committee is convened when the need or matters of urgency arises. During the 2022/2023 financial year, twelve (12) Mayoral Committee meetings were held.

3.22.2 Sectoral Engagements and Support

Engagement and support to sectors are integral for the municipality to develop and understand stakeholders' development views, needs, interests, and expectations as well as assisting the municipality with strategic decision-making. The Executive Mayoral Office supports several sectors that are instrumental in the livelihood of communities and business interests.

With the ultimate responsibility for sectoral engagement and support vested in the Executive Mayoral Office, the Sectoral Engagement Section is responsible for the Coordination of community involvement in the affairs of the municipality and for providing support to sectors where

necessary. Of note, the section has the following desks responsible for ensuring that coordination and support is provided:

- Traditional Leadership
- District Chaplaincy and Interfaith
- Business Fraternity
- Military veterans
- Sectoral steering committee meetings

In the year under review, the following engagements by the Office of the Executive Mayor were recorded and achieved.

In addition to the engagements, the Methodist Church, Palmerton in Ingquza Hill received empowerment support from the Municipality when it hosted a three their 3-day Synod Programme.

3.22.3 Mayoral Imbizo's an IDP Roadshows

A total of five (5) Mayoral Imbizos were held in the 2022/2023 financial year in the form of IDP and Budget Roadshows which were held by various clusters across the district.

3.23 Financial Services

Financial services are performed under the Budget and Treasury Office which is headed by the Chief Financial Officer. The department is responsible for revenue collection, expenditure management, asset management and supply chain management. This department has a vacancy rate of 52%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 28: Employees – Budget & Treasury Office

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
187	90	97	52%

3.23.1 Revenue Collection

With regards to municipal revenue, water supply remains a viable cost recovery mechanism and a primary source of revenue. Insufficient collection of revenue affects the growth of the municipal

budget adversely hence the introduction of cost recovery measures. The aforementioned cost recovery measures will be enhanced by the review and development of financial policies that are to be tabled to Council for adoption.

The department has sought for alternative sustainable sources of revenue generation to boost the municipality's cost recovery mechanisms; to reduce reliance on grants; and improve budget growth.

3.23.2 Expenditure and Liability Management

Expenditure and Liability management is the responsibility of the accounting officer of the municipality, the Municipal Manager. Upon the instance where a municipality incurs unauthorized, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure; the municipality must investigate the cause and hold a person responsible. According to section 32 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, the municipal council must elect/nominate a council committee to investigate the unauthorized, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

OR Tambo currently sits at an inflated amount of unauthorized, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure, which has been historically accumulated since time immemorial. The accumulation of this amount is the reason the 2017-2022 council delegated MPAC to investigate the deliberate or negligent authorization of a fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

The Committee presented a report to Council with the recommendations that some of the transactions should be condoned on the fact that there was value for money and the services were rendered. The committee then tabled the report to Council and the Council approved the condonement. In its approval the Council further requested the Committee to continue with further investigations of the remainder of the balance as well as the current irregular expenditure.

Irregular expenditure in the District is the result of the implementation of programmes and projects for water services and one of the major contributor is the agreement between the Municipality and Amatola Water Board which was crafted in line with the PFMA but does not comply with the MFMA. Moreover, the other major contributor is the composition of BAC which led to disagreement with AG. Para 29 of SCM regulation regulates composition of committee but is silent on the quorum, AG regarded composition as quorum and any less members' sittings, tenders awarded or recommended are included in irregular expenditure. Management is working tirelessly to regularize the contract of Amatola Water whilst engagements with AG on the BAC composition matter are still continuing.

3.24 Corporate Services

Human resources functions in the district are performed under Corporate Services Department and is mainly responsible for the recruitment of staff members to the district through recruitment and selection policy which is currently in place. This department is the second with a high vacancy

rate of 85%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 29: Employees – Corporate Services

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
431	65	366	85%

3.25 Legal Services

The municipality has an in-house legal service department with a support model from private attorneys. The private attorneys are contracted through the panel and assist the municipality to advise, defend, and providing opinions on litigations or any legal matter. The institution manages the litigations through the register which is reported to management, the audit committee, and the Council on a quarterly basis.

For the year under review, the municipality has been able to manage, control, and reduce its litigation whilst also embracing a compliance culture. This can be demonstrated by the quantum of the litigations and their categories. Over 25% of the cases (matters) have been resolved and the institution has been able to move toward contingency assets, meaning that it is recovering costs from the individuals who unnecessarily took the municipality to court. All these have been disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements. Key matters that have been resolved over the year include the labor and plea for reinstatement by officials who were subjected to disciplinary processes for the misconduct. The legal service will continue to be strengthened in order to ensure that the assets of the municipality are safeguarded as required by the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 og 2003, Section 62.

3.26 Oversight for Service Delivery

Oversight for service delivery functions in the district are performed under Legislative Services Department. This department has a vacancy rate of 15%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 30: Employees – Legislative Services

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
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59	50	9	15%
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The Legislative Services Department acts as the legislative arm of the municipality by being the home of the District Municipality Council. The Council is the highest decision-making body within the municipality and remains independent to the executive arm.

One of the instrumental role (s) the Legislative Department plays is that of municipal oversight in all service delivery initiatives implemented by the executive. Legislative Services Department took an extra mile at improving oversight and accountability by implementing the Municipal Oversight Model (MoM). The background relates to Council of O.R. Tambo District Municipality taking a resolution in September 2013 on the implementing the Separation of Powers. This came as a mandate from the ruling party to pilot the model in O.R. Tambo District Municipality. The Council of O.R. Tambo District Municipality, after adopting the concept of Separation of Powers in 2013, did not have a guiding document in playing its oversight role, hence the Sector Oversight Model (SOM) (used by legislatures) was customized by the municipality, with the assistance of technical experts, to suite the municipal environment. It was therefore referred to as Municipal Oversight Model (MOM). In 2015 the Council adopted the MOM.

After the adoption of Separation of Powers, the Council of O.R. Tambo achieved the following critical milestones that assisted towards the successful implementation of the Oversight Model:

- Restructuring of Section 79 Committees
- Amended Council Standing Orders
- Development of Terms of Reference for S79 Standing & Portfolio Committees
- Development and adoption of Committee System
- Development of Committees and Research Process Maps
- Development of Council Agenda Process Flow
- Development of Committee Analysis Tool
- Alignment of Committee Oversight Reports with Covac Framework.

For smooth implementation of the MOM, the Council had to restructure its Section 79 Committees in a way that will enhance effective oversight. Each municipal department is being oversighted by a Portfolio Oversight Committee that is chaired by a non-executive councillor.

O.R. Tambo District Municipality has the following 8 Section 79 Portfolio Oversight Committees:

- Water and Sanitation Services : Chaired by Cllr Ngxamile
- Budget and Treasury and Internal Audit : Chaired by Cllr Vanda
- Corporate Services : Chaired by Cllr Zondani
- Community Services Portfolio : Chaired by Cllr Madolo
- IGR, Planning, Research & Policy Development : Chaired by Cllr Vava
- Human Settlement : Chaired by Cllr Ncapayi
- Rural Economic Developmental Planning : Chaired by Cllr Ntshuba
- Special Programs & Social Services : Chaired by Cllr Matanda

According to MOM, each Portfolio Oversight Committee must focus on the following imperatives in each financial year:

- IDP & Budget
- SDBIP
- AG's Report based on Annual Financial Statements
- Focused Intervention Study Report
- Annual Report
- 1st Quarter Report
- 2nd Quarter Report
- 3rd Quarter Report
- 4th Quarter Report

When interrogating each report, the committee chairperson has to follow these steps:

- Step 1: Speaker refers the report to COMMITTEES (Chair of Chairs)
- Step 2: Chairperson and Committee staff analyse the report in line with Municipal Oversight Model (MOM) Analysis Tool
- Step 3: Chairpersons Obtain briefing from Researchers / Committees Officers/Legal Advisor/ Public Participation Officer
- Step 4: Chairperson and Committee Staff Develop preliminary questions
- Step 5: Chairperson and Committee Adopt preliminary questions and send to the Member of the Executive

- Step 6: Chairperson and Committee Receive responses to preliminary questions
- Step 7: Chairperson analyses responses & call for a hearing
- Step 8: Chairperson Convenes a hearing for the Executive to account
- Step 9: Chairperson and Committee make findings, draft report, adopt the oversight report
- Step 10: Chairperson Reports back to Chair of Chairs, then to Speaker
- Step 11: The Chairperson presents the Oversight Report in a Council meeting

The above steps are time consuming and they need to be concluded within 6 weeks for each report.

For each Oversight report to qualify for council adoption, it has to be in line with Committee Oversight & Accountability (COVAC) Framework. This framework is too technical, but demands in-depth understanding and involvement of the Chairperson for effective oversight. In line with COVAC framework, the Chairperson analyses each report looking at the following areas:

- Outcomes (inclusive of the Political Priorities)
- Other National, Provincial, District political and strategic priorities
- Other Oversight Bodies (e.g., CH 9 / CH10 – AGSA etc.)
- Oversight on Technical Performance, Compliance and Quality
- Oversight on Strategic Achievements
- Oversight on Financial Performance (Budget expenditure) (and avoidance / reduction of fruitless and wasteful expenditure)
- Oversight on Meaningful Public Involvement
- Oversight on Resolutions Management (Council and Committee Resolutions)

The above oversight analysis has yielded to positive performance and Audit outcomes in the municipality when comparing the past 6 years. Before the Model was introduced, the Audit Opinion from 2011/12 to 2013/14 the Municipality received disclaimer opinion; meaning the Municipality was unable to provide evidence to substantiate what has been disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report. The stagnation in the audit outcome was due to leadership instability, vacancies in top management, a culture of good governance and accountability not being embedded, and practices that promote clean administration not being entrenched within daily, weekly and monthly activities. The

ineffectiveness of governance structures also called into question the reliability of the evidence obtained and the authenticity of the accounting records and documentation.

After the implementation of the Oversight Model, the Audit Opinion changed drastically. From 2014/15 to 2016/17 the Municipality received qualifications. In 2016/17 financial year, the municipality received a Qualified Audit Opinion from the AG with one qualification item. The qualification item was the Irregular Expenditure from prior years, going as far back 2012-2013, which was not investigated by Council.

The above analysis clearly shows that the Chairpersons of Section 79 Portfolio Committees played a very big role in improving municipal performance.

However, since the Chairpersons of Section 79 Portfolio Committees are not part-time, the quality of oversight work gets compromised and tends to be influenced by officials.

3.27 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation unit is under the Office of the Municipal Manager which is led by the Director together with other functions such as Risk Management, Legal Services, Integrated Development Plan, Intergovernmental Relations, Communications and the management of the Municipal Managers office.

This department has a vacancy rate of 68%. Staff compliment as the end of June 2023 for this department is a depicted in the table below:

Table 31: Employees – Office of the Municipal Manager

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
44	14	30	68%

3.27.1 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

The performance management system in ORTDM has been driven by a Performance Management Policy/ Framework that was developed and adopted by the Council together with the Budget related policies in May 2017. This policy/framework provided an overarching framework for managing performance in the district. Strategically, the performance management system used by the ORTDM focused on supporting the realisation of the Municipality’s

development objectives, the achievement of predetermined results and promoting compliance with the statutory requirements. The policy/framework has been reviewed and adopted by council on 30 June 2023.

The district continued to use manual reporting system while the process of procuring an electronic system was underway. The procurement process was finalised during quarter 3 but implementation was planned for the first quarter of the new financial year.

Management of the municipality is held accountable for municipal performance through their Performance Agreements. However, the Municipality still has not performed any performance evaluation since the year 2018/19.

There is further an Audit Committee which performs oversight on institutional performance. The structure and its work is further supplemented by the Municipal Oversight Model, wherein there are Council committees per department that provide oversight of the performance. All these play a significant role in improving reporting systems and in strengthening accountability. For the financial year under review only the Audit Committee remained functional. The oversight committees are behind with their work due to institutional instability.

3.28 Internal Audit Services

There is an in house Internal Audit function that is independent and that reports directly to the Audit Committee with dotted line responsibilities to the Municipal Manager. Currently the Internal Audit function has 8 staff members and 43% vacancy rate.

Table 32: Employees – Internal Audit

No. of Posts	No. of Filled Posts	Vacancies	Vacancy rate
14	8	6	43%

Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. It assists an organisation to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. The situation in the district is as follows:

- Nyandeni, Ingquza Hill, King Sabata Dalindyebo and Mhlontlo Local Municipalities have functional internal audit functions, whereas Port St Johns Local Municipality, its Agency as well as Ntinga OR Development Agency are fully supported by the District Municipality, as the audits are performed by the District Internal Auditors;
- Audit committees in all the Local Municipalities are in place and functional;
- Ad-hoc support is provided to municipalities with functional internal audit units upon request i.e. Nyandeni LM, KSD LM and Inqquza Hill LM;
- All municipalities in the district have been audited by the Auditor General for the financial year;
- Furthermore, the District Municipality has since established a District Internal Audit Forum during the 2016/2017 financial year, and is of convening with the local municipalities twice a year for the purposes of information sharing.

Key challenges that have been identified in this area include the following:

- audit issues identified raised by AG are not fully addressed as per the management audit action plan.
- recommendations made by Internal Auditors not fully implemented;

3.28.1 Audit Committee

The district municipality has a functional Audit Committee. The committee has skills to address financial matters, risk management and audit matters, performance management issues and legal issues. The functions of the Audit Committee are performed within the parameters of the Council-approved Audit Committee Charter. The Charter was approved in August 2021. The Audit Committee sits quarterly and its reports are submitted to Council.

The following table (Table 68) summarises the status of audit committees in the DM and the five LMs in the District:

Table 33: Status of Audit Committees

Name Of the Organization	Audit Committee Status
Ntinga O.R. Tambo Development Agency	Committee is in place

Name Of the Organization	Audit Committee Status
Port St Johns Local Municipality	Committee is in place
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	Committee is in place
Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	Committee is in place
Nyandeni Local Municipality	Committee is in place
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	Committee is in place

Table 69 below summarises the status of the internal audit function in the DM and the five LMs in the District:

Table 34: Status of Internal Audit Function

Name Of the Organisation	Internal Status
Ntinga O.R. Tambo Development Agency	Shared with District Municipality i.e., fully supported by the District Internal Audit unit
Port St Johns Local Municipality	Shared with the District Municipality i.e., fully supported by the District Internal Audit unit
Port St Johns Development Agency	Shared with the District Municipality i.e., fully supported by the District Internal Audit unit
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality	In-house function but supported by the District on an Ad-hoc basis and attendance of Audit Committee meetings
Ingquza Hill Local Municipality	In-house function but supported by the District on an Ad-hoc basis
Nyandeni Local Municipality	In-house function but supported by the District on an Ad-hoc basis and attendance of Audit Committee meetings
Mhlontlo Local Municipality	In-house function but supported by the District on an Ad-hoc basis and attendance of Audit Committee meetings

3.29 Communications

Municipalities must ensure that they have a Communications Unit that empowers and encourages citizens to participate in democracy and improve the lives of all. This should ensure coherence of messages, open and extended channels of communication between the municipality and the people towards a shared vision. The District Municipality has a Communications Unit.

A District Communicators Forum (DCF) has been established and is functional. Over the past year there has been maximum participation of local municipalities, sector department and government entities in the quarterly DCF meetings. This year the District has been used for benchmarking in provincial communication platforms to share best crisis management practices as well as best practices on the use of digital tools to communication widely. This growths has even translated to a more positive perception about the municipality and the services it renders.

Issues pertaining to the communication cluster are attended to by the relevant LMs. Communicators have been inducted on the role that they need to play in their respective municipalities. A Communication Strategy and Plan and the Communication Plan was approved by Council this financial year.

The political and administrative leadership have been using the various platforms to actively communicate the programmes of the municipality.

One of the flagship programmes of the district is the District Development Panel Discussion that was launched in August 2022 where the district Mayor joined by the local Executive Mayor and Mayors use all community radio stations in the district to update members of the community about government programmes on a quarterly basis.

The communication system of O.R. Tambo is maturing. However, there are still a number of noticeable challenges that need improvement. They are the following:

- non- centralised communications;
- communications units not sufficiently resourced in terms of Human Resources and finances (PSJ communications units has no Head only has one official in the LM);
- inconsistency in updating information in the municipal websites;
- negative perceptions in the Media;
- inconsistency in attendance of the DCF by some municipalities;
- lack of Corporate Identity;
- varying and inconsistent communication (internal and external);
- internal communication is not done properly;
- communication with external institutions that is poorly managed/channelled;
- service delivery communication to LM and communities;

- no clear communication between DM and LM councils (especially DM and LM council decisions);
- no proper coordination of communication in the district; and
- Non-responsive Communication Strategy.

COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

Table 35: Organisational Performance Scorecard

KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KPA 3: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND VIABILITY

KPA 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

KPA 5: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 4 - ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART II)

COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

4.1 Employee Totals, Turnover and Vacancies

4.1.1 Total Number of Number of Municipal Employees per Department

Table 36: *Total Employees*

Employees				
Description	2022/23			
	Approved Posts	Employees	Vacancies	Vacancies
	No.	No.	No.	%
Water and Sanitation	772	580	192	25%
Technical Services	63	11	52	83%
Community Services	175	127	48	27%
Human Settlements	35	9	26	74%
Rural, Economic and Development Planning	107	25	82	77%
Budget & Treasury Office	187	91	96	51%
Corporate Services	431	61	370	86%
Internal Audit	14	8	6	43%
Legislative Services	59	52	07	11%
Executive Mayoral Office	117	95	24	21%
Office of the Municipal Manager	44	18	26	59%
Executive Mayoral Services	50	46	4	8%
TOTAL	2054	1123	933	45%

4.1.2 Turnover Rate

4.1.2.1 Turnover rate on top management positions

Table 37: *Vacancy Rate at top management level*

Vacancy Rate on Top Management Positions: 2022/23			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents)	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category)
	No.	No.	%
Municipal Manager	1	0	0.00
CFO	1	0	0.00
Director Water and Sanitation	1	1	8
Director Technical Services	1	0	0.00
Director Community Services	1	0	0.00
Director Human Settlements	1	0	0.00
Director Executive Mayoral Services	1	0	0.00
Director Legislative Services	1	0	0.00
Director Rural Economic Development and Planning	1	0	0.00
Director Internal Audit	1	0	0.00
Director Corporate Services	1	1	8
Director Office of the Municipal Manager	1	0	0.00
Total	12	2	17

4.1.2.2 Vacancy Rate on District Employees

Table 38: *District Vacancy Rate*

Vacancy Rate on all District Employees				
Total number of employees	Vacant positions	New Employees (2022/23)	Resignations in 2022/23	Turnover Rate
1123	933	0	11	1.1%
42 Contracted General Workers 300 EPWP Workers				

4.1.2.3 Staff Turnover per Category and Post Level

Table 39: *Staff Turnover*

Resignations/Terminations	
Senior Managers	2
Middle management	3

General staff	19
Total	24
Retirements	
Senior Managers	0
Middle management	1
General staff	20
Total Retirements	21
Deaths	
Senior Managers	0
Middle Managers	0
General staff	21
Total deaths	21

COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

4.2 Policies

Table 40: *Municipal Policies*

Policy	Status	Date Adopted by Council or Comment on failure to adopt
Attendance & Punctuality	New	12 October 2015
Essential user scheme	Reviewed	27 June 2019
Overtime policy	Reviewed	27 February 2019
Acting allowance policy	Reviewed	12 October 2015
Code of conduct policy	Reviewed	03 November 2018
Termination of services policy	Reviewed	12 October 2015
Training & Development Policy	Reviewed	27 June 2019
Study Assistance Policy	Reviewed	27 June 2019
Experiential Training Policy	Reviewed	27 June 2019
Orientation & Induction Policy	Reviewed	03 Nov 2017
Employment Equity Policy	Reviewed	03 Nov 2017
Subsistence & Travelling policy	Reviewed	28 June 2019
Integrated Employee/Employer Wellness	Reviewed	28 June 2019
Retention policy	Reviewed	28 June 2019
Whistle Blowing policy	New	12 October 2015
Sexual Harassment	New	27 June 2019
Information & Communication Technology	Reviewed	27 June 2019
Security Management & Access Control policy	Reviewed	12 October 2015
Danger Allowance	New	30 October 2020
Cellphone policy	New	31 May 2019
Recruitment & Selection Policy	New	27 June 2019

4.3 Injuries, Sickness and Suspensions

Table 41: Injuries, Death, Pensions and Terminations

Category	Number Of Employees
Injuries	00
Death	22
Pension	27
Contract expired	08
Resignations	11
Dismissals	02

The table below illustrates the number and cost of injuries on duty incurred during the financial year:

Table 42: Cost of Injuries

Type of injury	Injury Leave Taken	Employees using injury leave	Proportion employees using sick leave	Average Injury Leave per employee	Total Estimated Cost
	Days	No.	%	Days	R'000
Required basic medical attention only	16	1	6%	3	60
Total	16	1	6%	3	60

The table below illustrates the number of days and cost of sick leave for the financial year under review:

Table 43: Cost of Sick Leaves

Salary band	Total sick leave	Employees using sick leave	Proportion of sick leave without medical certification	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees	Estimated cost
	Days	No.	%	No.	Days	R' 000
Unskilled skilled (TG 1-3)	0	0	00	00		
Semi-Skilled (TG 4-8)	254	44	5,77%	511		
Skilled Technical & Academically Qualified/Junior Management/Supervisors/foreman/superintendents (TG 9-13)	321	32		494		

Salary band	Total sick leave	Employees using sick leave	Proportion of sick leave without medical certification	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees	Estimated cost
	Days	No.	%	No.	Days	R' 000
Professionally qualified & experienced specialist (TG 14-18)	170	13	18,13%	173		
Senior management (TG 18-22)	0	0	0.0	04	0.00	
MM and S57	0		0.0	12	0.00	
Total	745	89		1182		0

During the financial year, the district suspended nine employees and the details of the case are illustrated in the table below:

Table 44: Details of Cases for Suspended Employees

Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised	Date Finalised
Intimidation, Threats, Gross Insolence, Gross Impropropriety, & Assault, Gross dereliction of duties, Bringing the name of municipality into disrepute, Gross insubordination	21/02/2021	A disciplinary enquiry is in process	Not yet finalised
Harassment, hurling insults, and derogatory remarks to a fellow employee, obstructing fellow employees from entering municipal premises for the purposes of executing their duties. Organizing, participating and leading an illegal or	09/02/2021	The disciplinary matter is partially completed and awaiting for the final sanction from the appointed Presiding Officer.	Not yet finalised

Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised	Date Finalised
unprotected strike, contrary to the provisions of the standard of conduct clause 1.2.11 and Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 and breach of municipal communication policy. Intimidation, Gross Insubordination, putting the name of municipality into disrepute			
Intimidation or / and threats to another fellow employee, harassment and further initiated, organised, led and participated in an unprotected / illegal industrial action	09/02/2021	The matter is scheduled to sit on the 15 th December 2021.	Not yet finalised

The table below has the list of disciplinary cases that were handled during the financial year:

Table 45: Disciplinary Cases

Position	Department	Area	Nature Of Offence	Progress	Date Finalized	Finding	Sanction
Manager: IGR, IDP, International Relations & Municipal Support	Municipal Manager	Myezo	Harassment, hurling insults, and derogatory remarks to a fellow employee, obstructing fellow employees from entering municipal premises for the purposes of executing their duties.	The matter is partially completed and awaiting for the sanction.	14/12/2021		Not yet issued.

Position	Department	Area	Nature Of Offence	Progress	Date Finalized	Finding	Sanction
			Organizing, participating and leading an illegal or unprotected strike, contrary to the provisions of the standard of conduct clause 1.2.11 and Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 and breach of municipal communication policy. Intimidation, Gross Insubordination, putting the name of municipality into disrepute				
Senior Community Safety and Coastal Officer	Community Services	Myezo	Intimidation or / and threats to another fellow employee, harassment and further initiated, organized, led and participated in an unprotected / illegal industrial action	A disciplinary enquiry was previously held on the and invited panelist were present except for the alleged employee and her representative (even though a notice of enquiry was acknowledged by employee as received).	Not yet	N/A	N/A
Security Guard	Corporate Services	Government Printers	Intimidation, Threats, Gross Insolence,	The matter was held on the 16 th	16 th February 2022	Not yet issued.	N/A

Position	Department	Area	Nature Of Offence	Progress	Date Finalized	Finding	Sanction
			Gross Impropriety, & Assault, Gross dereliction of duties, Bringing the name of the municipality into disrepute and Gross insubordination.	February 2022. Both employer and alleged employee led the evidence successfully. Parties will make a submission of closing arguments to Presiding Officer not later than end of business, Friday, 25th February 2022.			

4.4 Employee Wellness

The employee wellness program seeks to assist employees with dealing with emotional, psychological, health, financial and physical well-being to ensure that they are productive at work to ensure the mandate of the O.R Tambo District Municipality is executed. Under the employee wellness, we have the Occupational Health and Safety unit, which seek to ensure employees are free from risk and hazard in the workplace guided by OHS Act 58 of 1993 as amended.

4.4.1 Employee Wellness programs implemented 2021/2022 financial year

During the first quarter the unit conducted a financial education workshop at Nyandeni Satellite lite offices, the purpose of conducting the financial education workshop was to assist the employees to change their mind-set in term of handling money, budgeting and saving and to also allow them to make informed decisions with their financial resources.

On the 3rd and 4th quarter the unit conducted a wellness program on Emotional well-being and coping during the COVID-19 pandemic at Mhlontlo area and again at Port St Johns area for the water purification plants surrounding the area and KSD area. Following an assessment and discussion of the challenges that employees may be faced with during the COVID-19 pandemic

the wellness unit decided to plan these programs to provide emotional support for the employees of O.R Tambo DM.

4.4.2 Occupational Health and Safety programs implemented 2021/22 financial year

The OHS unit conducted medical surveillance and vaccination after receiving reports that there are employees who are exposed to biomedical agents they work with. An Occupational Medical Practitioner was appointed to investigate all reported cases on occupational illness and prevent illnesses by vaccinations. The following areas were vaccinated:

1. 20 employees were vaccinated at Mqanduli water purification plant.
2. 20 employees vaccinated at Coffee bay treatment works
3. 20 employees vaccinated at Mthatha blockage
4. 20 employees Port St John's water purification plant
5. The OHS unit conducted risk assessment as per the regulations issued out by Department of employment and labour.

COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

4.5 Performance Rewards

The Municipality has started with the process of engaging internally for the purposes of cascading the Performance Management & Development System (PMDS). This has been informed by the proclamation of Local Government Municipal Systems Act: Municipal Staff Regulations of 20th September 2021 in chapter 4. A draft PMDS policy has been developed and will be part of the planned Municipal Policy Workshop to be conducted during the year 2022/23 financial year. The target was to pilot the programme to cascade PMDS and contracting to Middle Management of the Municipality.

4.6 Skills Development and Training

Training interventions are structured according to the:

- Study assistance programme (Formal qualifications)
- Skills programmes/ Short courses
- Learner ships &
- Experiential training programme (student trainees and Internships)

Table 46: Skills Programme/ Short Course Implemented – Employed Learners (18.1)

Learning Programme	Duration of Training	Actual No. of Beneficiaries	COST	Name of Training Provider
CPMD	8 months	2	116 000.00	WITS School of Governance
SAMTRAC	10	2	R 8 099.98	NOSA
PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP	0	11	R 31 878.00	INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS (IIA)
Total		15	R 155 977.98	

Table 47: Study Assistance Implemented- Employed Learners (18.1)

No.	Institution	Learning Programme	Actual No. Enrolled	Department
1	WSU	LLB	1	Water & Sanitation Services
2	UFH	Bachelor of Public Admin	3	Community Services
3	UFH	Master of Public Administration	1	Legislative Services
4	UNISA	PGDP in Security Management	1	Corporate Services
5	Northwest University	Masters in Environmental Management	1	Community Services
6	WITS	PGD in Management	1	Legislative Services

No.	Institution	Learning Programme	Actual No. Enrolled	Department
7	South Business School	Advanced Diploma in Disaster Management	1	Community Services
8	South Business School	N.D. – Disaster Management	1	Office Of Executive Mayor
TOTAL NO.			10	
TOTA EXPENDITURE		R 229 541.00		

Table 48: Learnership & Experiential Training (18.1 & 18.2)

No.	Name of Training Intervention	Stakeholder	Actual No. Trained	Type Of Training
1	Students Trainees	Youth	6	Experiential training WIL
TOTAL			6	

COMPONENT D: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

4.7 Employee Expenditure

Employee costs for the financial year under review were R731, 304, 138 and to R19, 456, 433 for Councillors.

CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

COMPONENT A: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1 Statement of Financial Performance

Table 49: Statement of Financial Performance

5.2 Grants

Overall unspent conditional grant amounted to R188 million. Rollover application submitted but rejected by the National Treasury.

5.3 Asset Management

For the year ended 30 June 2021, the municipality reported a total of R 7, 2 billion (30 June 2020: (R 7,1 billion) of property plant and equipment. This shows a significant increase of R 900 million and is due to the acquisition of new assets and the transfer of completed infrastructure assets. Property plant and equipment is broken down into immovable property, moveable property, infrastructure assets, intangible assets and heritage assets.

These assets are recorded in GRAP 17 compliant assets registers, and the registers comply with the approved assets management policy adopted by the municipality council. On a quarterly basis, the asset management unit submits reports to council in the form of asset registers. These asset registers are divided under moveable assets and infrastructure asset registers.

There have been serious challenges in both the implementation of the asset management policy and the completeness of the asset registers. This is evidenced by the findings of auditor general as they form part of the qualification paragraphs of the audit report. Some of the challenges are but not limited to:

- Completeness of the asset registers.

- Impairment issues and revaluation of useful life.
- Asset verification issues.
- Rights and obligation issues.
- Fleet management issues
- Overstatement of assets register and
- Depreciation and amortisation

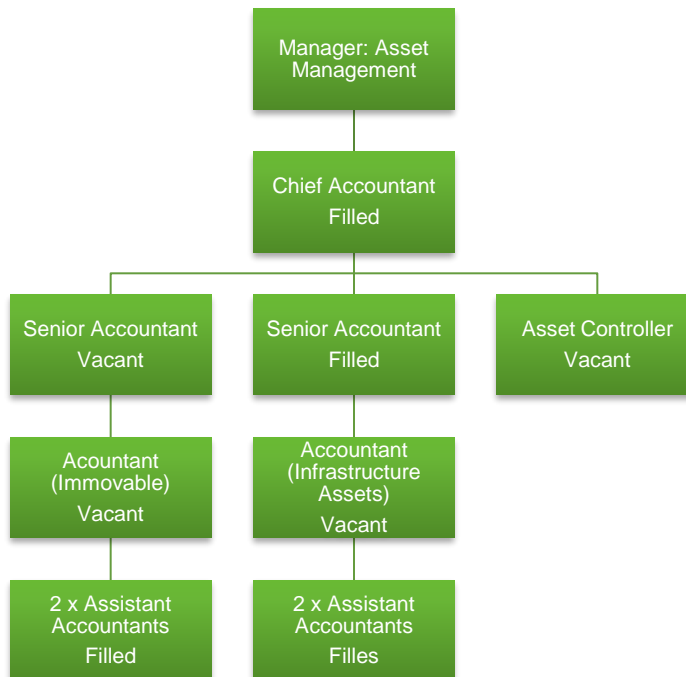
5.3.1 Key Elements from the Asset Management Policy

The O. R. Tambo District Municipality's asset management policy has the following key elements. These elements also incorporate the responsibilities of municipal officials as required by section 78 (1) (e) of the municipal finance management act.

- Recognition of capital assets: initial measurement
- Subsequent measurement of capital assets
- Recognition of inventory items
- Asset types
- Discontinued operations
- Minor assets
- Asset acquisition
- Creation of new infrastructure assets
- Donated assets
- Asset maintenance and useful life
- Residual value of assets
- Depreciation
- Maintenance of assets and asset registers
- Renewal of assets
- Replacement of assets
- Asset disposal
- Writing off of assets
- Physical control of assets
- Insurance of assets
- Safekeeping of assets

5.3.2 Organisational Structure of the Asset Management Unit

Figure 8: Asset Management Structure



5.3.3 Staff Delegation

Listed below is the work plan for Asset Management, Property Plant and Equipment

Isolation of responsibilities and Segregations of duties for the current Asset Management staff is illustrated in the table below:

Table 50: Asset Management Staff Delegation

Roles and Responsibilities	Position
Manager	All functions
Chief Accountant	All functions

Roles and Responsibilities	Position
Land and Building	Assistant Accountant
Intangible assets and Leases	Assistant Accountant
Computers, Laptops and Insurance	Assistant Accountant
Furniture	Assistant Accountant
Motor Vehicles and its Insurance	Assistant Accountant

5.3.4 Issues under Development

- The municipality is in the process of procuring an asset management as well as the asset verification system
- Integration of all asset registers into the financial management system Solar
- Review of the organisational structure
- Review of the policies and introduction of standard operating procedures
- Capacity building of the current staff in GRAP standards

5.3.5 Plans to Address the Development Issues

- Conversion of manual asset register into the system is in progress.
- Acquisition of an automated asset verification tool
- Advertisement of critical vacant positions
- Conduct workshops for reviewed assets management policies and procedure manuals.
- Capacitation of asset management staff will be done through training and workshops.

5.4 Financial Ratios based on Key Performance Ratios

5.4.1 Liquidity ratio

Figure 9: Liquidity Ration Analysis from 2018 - 2022

5.4.2 Cost coverage

Figure 10: Cost Coverage from 2018 - 2022

5.4.3 Total outstanding service debtors

Figure 11: Total outstanding service debtors from 2018 - 2022

5.4.4 Debt coverage

The OR Tambo DM does not have long-term borrows / loans.

5.4.5 Creditors system efficiency

Figure 13: Creditors system efficiency from 2018 - 2022

5.4.6 Capital charges to operational expenditure

Figure 12: Capital charges to operating expenses from 2018 - 2022

5.4.7 Employee costs

Figure 13: Employee costs from 2018 - 2022

5.4.8 Repairs and maintenance

Figure 14: Repairs & Maintenance from 2018 - 2022

Repairs and maintenance expenditure has been below the norm of 8% for the past 5 years. The municipality is unable to meet the norm due to financial constraints.

COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

5.5 Capital Expenditure

Total expenditure amounted to R459 million (2021: R571 million) which is comprised of:

Table 51: Capital Expenditure

Asset Class	Amount
Furniture and fixtures	609,153
IT equipment	93,800
Infrastructure WIP	458,436,894
Machinery and Equipment	56,823
	459,196,670

5.6 Sources of Finance

Table 52: Sources of Finance

- Service Changes (Water and Sewerage)
- Rental of Assets (Hall and Kei Fresh)
- Interest Earned on Outstanding Debtors and External Investments

- Income from Agency Services
- Grants
- Other revenue

COMPONENT C: CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

5.7 Cash Flow

Cash and cash equivalent opening balance amounted to R400.7 million, the net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year amounted to R11.9 million and resulting in the closing balance on cash and cash equivalents of R388.8 million.

5.8 Borrowing and Investments

The District did not have any borrowings at year end. With regards to investments, the district made cash investments during the financial and earned interest amounting to R10.4 million. The balance of short-term investments at year end was R319.5 million invested in the following institutions:

Table 53: Investments

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| • First National Bank | R318 million |
| • Standard Bank | R 1 million |
| • ABSA | R200 thousand |
| • Nedbank | R292 thousand |
| • Investec | R 94 thousand |

5.9 Public Private Partnership

The District does not have any Public Private Partnerships.

COMPONENT D: OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS

5.10 Supply Chain Management

The municipality has made a significant progress in developing and implementing the supply chain management policy and practices in compliance with the guidelines set out in the Supply Chain Management Regulations as well as the amended Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017.

Whilst internal controls have also been strengthened by developing check list for compliance with SCM regulations in procurement there have been serious deficiencies in fully complying with the supply chain management regulations due to persistent staff vacancies and lack of systems to detect people who close family members who are conducting business with the municipality. This is evidenced by the finding of the auditor general in their audit report.

As part of its strategic improvement goal in reducing irregular expenditure, the municipality has adopted a strategy to reduced unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

Currently the general manager supply chain management unit is only left with one (1) module to be fully compliant with the requirements of regulation 12 of the Minimum Regulations on Minimum Competency Levels.

5.11 Generally, Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) Compliance

GRAP it provides the rules by which municipalities are required to maintain their financial accounts. Successful GRAP compliance will ensure that municipal accounts are comparable and more informative for the municipality. It will also ensure that the municipality is more accountable to its citizens and other stakeholders. Information on GRAP compliance is needed to enable National Treasury to assess the pace of progress and consider the implications.

The Municipality is fully GRAP compliant. The current year accounting framework is consistent with the previous year. The requirements as per the Accounting Standards Board have been taken into consideration to the improved Standards of GRAP.

CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

COMPONENT A: AUDITOR GENERAL OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1 Auditor General Reports: Year (2022/23)

COMPONENT B: AUDITOR GENERAL OPINION – 2022/22

6.2 Auditor General Report Year: (2022/23)

6.3 Management Audit Action Plan 2022/2023

Table 54: Management Audit Action Plan (MAAP)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – COUNCILLORS: COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND COUNCIL ATTENDANCE

1. List of Council Members

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	Other
1	Capa N.Y.	SPEAKER	
2	Ngqondwana M.D.	EXECUTIVE MAYOR	
3	Ngqongwa N.	CHIEF WHIP	
4	Sokanyile T.	DEPUTY EXECUTIVE MAYOR	
5	Ngudle M.P.	MMC: INFRASTRUCTURE: WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES	
6	Giyose M.R.	MMC: BTO	
7	Mdledle N.U.	MMC: CORPORATE SERVICES	
8	Gcingca N.	MMC: COMMUNITY SERVICES	
9	Ndabeni M.	MMC: REDP	
10	Sabisa T.N.	MMC: HUMAN SETTLEMENT	
11	Mtuku N.B.	MMC: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES & SOCIAL SERVICES	
12	Ngozi W.	MMC: TECHNICAL SERVICES	
13	Dambuza M.B.	CHAIR OF CHAIRS	
14	Jacob U.	CHAIRPERSON : ETHICS & MEMBERS INTEREST	
15	Dywili N.	CHAIRPERSON: MPAC	
16	Tokwana C.S.	CHAIRPERSON : PETITIONS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	
17	Cwecwe N.	CHAIRPERSON: MULTIPARTY WOMEN'S CAUCUS	Cllr Ranai's replacement
18	Vanda N.L.	CHAIRPERSON: BTO PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
19	Ntshuba V.W	CHAIRPERSON: REDP PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
20	Ngxamile N.P.	CHAIRPERSON: WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
21	Vava K.	CHAIRPERSON: IGR, PLANNING, RESEARCH AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
22	Zondani V.B.	CHAIRPERSON: CORPORATE SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
23	Ncapayi V.	CHAIRPERSON: HUMAN SETTLEMENT	

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	Other
24	Matanda N.P.	CHAIRPERSON: SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND SOCIAL SERVICES	
25	Tshikitshwa T.	CHAIRPERSON: TECHNICAL SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	
26	Badli T.	CLLR	
27	Bodoza B.	CLLR	
28	Bunzana M.	CLLR	
29	Dlani X.H.	CLLR	
30	Dudumayo B.R.	CLLR	
31	Fukula M.A.	CLLR	
32	Gabada P.V.	CLLR	
33	Gcilitshana L.	CLLR	
34	Jam – Jam M.A.	CLLR	
35	Knock R.	CLLR	
36	Libazi M.	CLLR	
37	Mabhedumana B.	CLLR	
38	Makaba M.	CLLR	
39	Mapolisa Z.	CLLR	
40	Maseko M.	CLLR	
41	Matubatuba N.	CLLR	
42	Mbunjana N.	CLLR	Clr Zozi's replacement
43	Mgquba A.	CLLR	
44	Mhlaba S.	CLLR	
45	Molakalaka L.C.	CLLR	
46	Ncolosi S.N.	CLLR	
47	Ndzumo T.	CLLR	
48	Ngxekana M.	CLLR	
49	Njisane S.	CLLR	
50	Njovane S.	CLLR	
51	Nondaka Z.	CLLR	
52	Nonkonyana N.	CLLR	
53	Ntsodo Z.E.	CLLR	
54	Sekese A.	CLLR	
55	Sidlova	CLLR	
56	Socikwa Y.	CLLR	Clr Gqomo's replacement
57	Somzana N.	CLLR	
58	Tshoto G.	CLLR	
59	Vacant		Clr Madolo's resignation not yet filled in
60	Chief Mtirara M.	TRADITIONAL LEADER	
61	Chief Ndamase M.	TRADITIONAL LEADER	

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	Other
62	Chief Gwadiso A.P.	TRADITIONAL LEADER	

APPENDICE B – COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE PURPOSES

COUNCIL

SPEAKER

CHIEF WHIP

WHIPS

CHAIR OF CHAIRS

S79 STANDING

S79 PORTFOLIO

CHAIRPERSONS

WATER & SANITATION

RULES

TECHNICAL SERVICES

PROGRAMMING

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

MPAC

COMMUNITY SERVICES

PETITIONS & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

CORPORATE SERVICES

MULTIPARTY WOMEN'S CAUCUS

BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE & LEGISLATIVE SERVICES (OCMOL)

RURAL ECOCOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING (REDP)

ETHICS

IGR, PLANNING, RESEARCH & POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL PROGRAMS & SOCIAL SERVICES

ANC

EFF

UDM

ATM

DA

INDEPENDENT

AIC

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

AUDIT COMMITTEE

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	CHAIRPERSON	SECTION 79 OVERSIGHT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES	CHAIRPERSON
1. Rules Committee	Cllr N.Y. Capa	1. Special Programmes and Social Services	Cllr. N. Matanda
2. Programming Committee		2. IGR, Planning, Research and Policy Development	Cllr. K. Vava
3. Chairperson's Committee	Cllr. M.B. Dambuza	3. Human Settlements	Cllr. N. Ncapayi
4. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	Cllr. N. Dywili	4. Community Services	Vacant
5. Ethics and Members Interest Committee	Cllr. U. Jacob	5. Corporate Services	Cllr. Zondani
6. Multiparty Women's Caucus	Cllr. N. Cwecwe	6. Water and Sanitation Services	Cllr. N.P. Ngxamile
7. Petitions and Public Participation Committee	Cllr. C.S. Tokwana	7. Budget and Treasury Office	Cllr. N. L. Vanda
8. Oversight Committee for Mayor's Office and Legislature(OCMOL)	Vacant	8. Rural and Economic Development & Planning	Cllr. V.W. Ntshuba
		9. Technical Services	Cllr. T. Tshikitshwa

SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE (PURPOSE) FOR S79 STANDING COMMITTEES

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
1. Rules Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote the realisation of the vision, strategic objectives and priorities of O.R. Tambo District Municipality. 2. To assist the Council in developing and administering Standing Rules for Council meetings for its efficient functioning of the committees of Council. 3. To develop, advise and monitor the implementation of Council's policy with regard to Civic Functions and presentations. 3. To diligently perform its power and functions in terms of these terms of references. 4. To promote adherence to appropriate dress code for all council and committee meetings.

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
2. Programming Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To oversee and regulate the programming of Council's agenda and proceedings. 2. To recommend a Programme of debates. 3. To diligently perform its power and functions in terms of these terms of references.
3. Chairperson's Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To oversee and regulate the functioning of the Section 79 Standing Committees and Portfolio Committees activities\ programmes, and reporting. 2. To strengthen the oversight role and accountability played by council committees. 3. To diligently perform its power and functions in terms of these terms of references.
4. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	<p>3.1 ROLE OF THE MPAC</p> <p>The Committee is accountable to Council and is operating as an overseer and makes recommendations to the Council for its consideration and final approval. The Committee does not assume the functions of management, which remain the responsibility of the Accounting Officer, Heads of Departments, officials and other members of senior management. The role of the Committee is to assist the Council to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 The municipality fulfils its constitutional mandate of service delivery to the community and achieves the set objectives; 3.1.2 The municipality is managed in an efficient, effective and ethical, corruption and fraud free manner; and 3.1.3 The municipal resources are utilised in an economic manner. <p>3.2 AUTHORITY OF THE MPAC</p> <p>The MPAC Committee has the authority as per the SALGA recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 To call the Executive and/or any Councillor to report on any matter reported in terms of finances to ensure that every cent is accounted for. 3.2.2 To oversee all programmes of the municipality and to investigate value for money on projects – overseeing the planning and implementation of projects against expenditure. 3.2.3 To request, access information and monitor such based on suspicion of imprudent financial management.

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
	<p>3.2.4 to instruct the Executive and any other committee members, management and other employees to be present at a given meeting to hear and answer for themselves and for possible interview and input regarding items of the agenda.</p> <p>3.2.5 To direct any matter for investigation through the relevant investigation Departments, Office of the Auditor General and law enforcement agencies within its terms of reference.</p> <p>3.2.6 To have unrestricted access through the Office of the Accounting Officer to employees of Council, information relating to all personnel, books of account, records, assets and liabilities of the Council and to any other sources of relevant information that may be required from the Council for the purpose of carrying out its duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>3.2.7 To seek any information (and have access) it requires from any MMC/Councillor. All MMCs and Councillors are directed to co-operate with any request made by the Committee.</p> <p>3.2.8 MPAC shall have direct access to internal and external auditors and may direct investigations in any matter when necessary.</p> <p>3.2.9 The Committee should have permanent referral as they become available, of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all accounts and financial statements of the municipality; (b) all reports of the Auditor-General; (c) all reports of the Audit Committee; (d) Information on compliance (see section 128 and 133 of the MFMA); (e) Information in respect of any disciplinary actions taken in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA); (f) Information in respect of transgressions in terms of the MFMA. <p>3.2.10 The Committee also has the right to summon any person to give evidence before it, or to require any person or institution to report to it. In the interest of accountability, the Committee may call individuals who were responsible at the time of the events, even though they may since have resigned from the municipality.</p> <p>3.2.11 Receive technical support from the Internal Audit office.</p>

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
	<p>3.2.12 The committee must hold public hearings and instruct other committee members, management and other employees to be present at a given meeting to hear and answer for themselves and for possible interview and input regarding items of the agenda.</p> <p>3.2.13. The committee must monitor the extent to which its recommendations and those of the AG are carried out.</p> <p>3.2.14 The committee must invite and receive submissions from the public.</p> <p>3.2.15 The committee must undertake fieldwork (i.e. oversight visits within the municipality) to get first-hand information on any municipal matters.</p> <p>3.2.16 The committee must consider recommendations and reports from the Audit Committee.</p> <p>3.2.17 MPAC may consider any financial reports or financial statements jointly with the Audit Committee.</p> <p>3.2.18 MPAC must consider the oversight reports of the portfolio committees with regard to quarterly performance, budget expenditure and focused intervention study.</p> <p>3.2.19 The committee must ensure that the municipality complies with the provisions of the King IV Report.</p> <p>3.2.20 MPAC requires the executive to attend its meetings where required, and will not be able to engage the municipal manager (accounting officer) and senior management in the absence of the executive or political office bearers, as this will encroach on the role of the executive who has the responsibility for oversight over the administration of the municipality.</p> <p>The MPAC is not authorised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Discuss matters that are still under investigation or <i>sub-judice</i>, but can in-committee receive progress reports on matters under investigation. (b) Report to Council on allegations not investigated. (c) Call any person outside Council (e.g. contractor, service provider, etc.) to account for the monies of the municipality and municipal entities where such outside person is implicated in the forensic investigation report.
5. Ethics	and (1) To promote adherence to the Code of Conduct for councilors.

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
Members Interest Committee	<p>(2) To develop, advise and monitor the implementation of Council's policy with regard to councilor's welfare and benefits.</p> <p>(3) To diligently perform its power and functions in terms of these terms of references.</p> <p>(4) To promote adherence to council standing orders.</p> <p>(5) To promote adherence to appropriate dress code for all council and committee meetings.</p>
6. Multiparty Women's Caucus	<p>1. To act as an advisory, influencing and consultative body by representing the interests and concerns of women members in Council and making submissions to the Council.</p> <p>2. To engage on empowerment issues with women in political structures outside Council.</p>
7. Petitions and Public Participation Committee	<p>1. to encourage active involvement of communities and community organisations in the affairs of the municipality;</p> <p>2. to increase the effectiveness of Public Participation in the affairs of the municipality;</p> <p>3. to ensure the consideration, monitoring and tracking of petitions lodged to the municipality;</p> <p>4. to ensure that timeous feedback is given to Petitioners;</p> <p>5. to ensure adherence to Community Complaints and Petitions Handling Policy; Public Participation Policy; and Public Participation Strategy;</p>
8. OCMOL	<p>The Committee's work is based on four important goals, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that the Office of the Executive Mayor (OEM) and Legislature are governed with effective oversight, transparent and accountable governance; ➤ To roll out effective community participation mechanisms to ensure involvement of O.R. Tambo District Municipality residents in the business of the Municipality with specific emphasis on the OEM and oversee whether the Legislature effectively and efficiently discharges its key obligation of Public Participation; ➤ To entrench multi-party democracy in the business of Council; ➤ To ensure that the two offices adhere to relevant legal frameworks or provisions for optimal service delivery <p>COMMITTEE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</p>

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
	<p>The OCMOL Standing Committee recognized that the Strategic Objectives needed to speak to the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Good Governance • Improve Transparency • Ensure Accountability • Enhance Efficiency and Effectiveness <p>The work of the Committee is also driven by three main Strategic Objectives (SO) along with accompanying imperatives. The strategic objectives are as follows:</p> <p>(a) To conduct oversight and scrutiny of the Executive and Administration to assist in the attainment of the municipality's strategic agenda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The imperatives entail the scrutiny of the IDP and Strategic Plans, SDBIP Quarterly reports, Budget, Annual Report as well as conducting Focused Intervention Studies / Oversight Visits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scrutiny Process: research analysis of SDBIP, deliberating on the Departments' presentation through Oversight Committee questions to the Department and compiling a Committee report to Council. <p>(b) Involve the public in overseeing the work of the OEM and Legislature, by securing public input as a means to verify performance and on the IDP / budget and Annual Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The imperatives entail inviting relevant stakeholders (NGO's, individuals) to Committee meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Process: inviting communities to contribute to Committee's IDP/ Budget and Annual Report deliberations, involving targeted stakeholders e.g. NGOs, Chapter 9 & 10 institutions by identifying relevant issues for Chapter 9 & 10 institutions' participation and considering community inputs in compilation of Committee reports to Council. <p>(c) Committee oversees whether the Legislature effectively and efficiently discharges its key obligation of Public Participation (Overseeing the Overseer).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The imperative entails securing presentations and reports by Secretary on the institution's public participation activities

SECTION 79 STANDING COMMITTEE	SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Process: Scrutiny and analysis of reports, engaging the Public on the finding of the contents of the reports, creating a Committee report to Council <p>(d) Enhance the capacity of the Committee to be able to execute its roles and responsibilities efficiently and effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The imperative entails initiating research projects on review of policies and bylaws. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Process: identifying by-laws to be reviewed; conducting socio-economic impact and legal study on the bylaw or policy; engagement with Departments on identified by-laws; compiling a Committee report.

SCOPE OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE (PURPOSE) FOR S79 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

SECTION 79 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES NAME	PURPOSE
<p>1. Water and Sanitation Services</p> <p>2. Technical Services Portfolio Committee</p> <p>3. Human Settlement and Disaster Management Portfolio Committee</p> <p>4. Corporate Services</p> <p>5. Community Services</p> <p>6. Budget & Treasury Office (BTO) and Internal Audit</p> <p>7. Planning, Research and Intergovernmental Relations</p> <p>8. Special Programs and Social Services Portfolio Committee</p> <p>9. REDP</p>	<p>(1) The Committee maintains oversight on the Member of the Mayoral Committee (MMC), and the department in fulfilling their responsibilities, including the implementation of policies, By-laws, regulations and other applicable legislation.</p> <p>(2) To fulfil its oversight responsibility, the Committee must scrutinize and oversee the extent to which the department is fulfilling its Constitutional obligations in respect of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5, and any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation; and (ii) the promotion and fulfilment of all the rights enshrined in Chapter 2 - the Bill of Rights, sub-sections 7 – 39; <p>(3) To scrutinize the reports of the department, for submission to Council pursuant to the requirements of, but not limited to, the Structures, Systems and Finance Acts</p>

SECTION 79 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES NAME	PURPOSE
	<p>respectively and to report to Council with recommendations;</p> <p>(4) To scrutinize the reports of institutions established by Chapter 9 of the Constitution, in particular, the reports of the Auditor-General to the extent that reflections on the department are made by the Auditor-General.</p> <p>(5) To establish mechanisms that will enable the Committee to undertake Focused Intervention studies and Oversight visits;</p> <p>(6) To facilitate the participation of the public in the oversight processes of the Committee; and</p> <p>(7) To ensure the scrutiny and review of the efficacy of policies and By-laws made, as a means of ensuring accountable and responsive local government.</p>

COUNCIL & COMMITTEE MEETINGS ATTENDANCE

COUNCIL MEETINGS ATTENDANCE

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	% Attendance for 13 Council Meet
1	Capa N.Y.	SPEAKER	85
2	Ngqondwana M.D.	EXECUTIVE MAYOR	69
3	Ngqongwa N.	CHIEF WHIP	85
4	Sokanyile T.	DEPUTY EXECUTIVE MAYOR	69
5	Ngudle M.P.	MMC: INFRASTRUCTURE: WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES	54
6	Giyose M.R.	MMC: BTO	92
7	Mdledle N.U.	MMC: CORPORATE SERVICES	100
8	Gcingca N.	MMC: COMMUNITY SERVICES	92
9	Ndabeni M.	MMC: REDP	85
10	Sabisa T.N.	MMC: HUMAN SETTLEMENT	69
11	Mtuku N.B.	MMC: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES & SOCIAL SERVICES	92
12	Ngozi W.	MMC: TECHNICAL SERVICES	23
13	Dambuza M.B.	CHAIR OF CHAIRS	77

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	% Attendance for 13 Council Meet
14	Jacob U.	CHAIRPERSON : ETHICS & MEMBERS INTEREST	100
15	Dywili N.	CHAIRPERSON: MPAC	85
16	Tokwana C.S.	CHAIRPERSON : PETITIONS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	85
17	Cwecwe N.	CHAIRPERSON: MULTIPARTY WOMEN'S CAUCUS	100
18	Vanda N.L.	CHAIRPERSON: BTO PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	85
19	Ntshuba V.W	CHAIRPERSON: REDP PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	85
20	Ngxamile N.P.	CHAIRPERSON: WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	92
21	Vava K.	CHAIRPERSON: IGR, PLANNING, RESEARCH AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	77
22	Zondani V.B.	CHAIRPERSON: CORPORATE SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	100
23	Ncapayi V.	CHAIRPERSON: HUMAN SETTLEMENT	62
24	Matanda N.P.	CHAIRPERSON: SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND SOCIAL SERVICES	77
25	Tshikitshwa T.	CHAIRPERSON: TECHNICAL SERVICES PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	100
26	Badli T.	CLLR	92
27	Bodoza B.	CLLR	85
28	Bunzana M.	CLLR	69
29	Dlani X.H.	CLLR	77
30	Dudumayo B.R.	CLLR	77
31	Fukula M.A.	CLLR	85

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	% Attendance for 13 Council Meet
32	Gabada P.V.	CLLR	85
33	Gcilitshana L.	CLLR	100
34	Jam – Jam M.A.	CLLR	85
35	Knock R.	CLLR	92
36	Libazi M.	CLLR	77
37	Mabhedumana B.	CLLR	69
38	Makaba M.	CLLR	77
39	Mapolisa Z.	CLLR	54
40	Maseko M.	CLLR	54
41	Matubatuba N.	CLLR	77
42	Mbunjana N.	CLLR	100
43	Mgquba A.	CLLR	92
44	Mhlaba S.	CLLR	92
45	Molakalaka L.C.	CLLR	92
46	Ncolosi S.N.	CLLR	92
47	Ndzumo T.	CLLR	92
48	Ngxekana M.	CLLR	85
49	Njisane S.	CLLR	100
50	Njovane S.	CLLR	92
51	Nondaka Z.	CLLR	38
52	Nonkonyana N.	CLLR	92

No	Surname & Initial	Designation	% Attendance for 13 Council Meet
53	Ntsodo Z.E.	CLLR	85
54	Sekese A.	CLLR	62
55	Sidlova	CLLR	69
56	Socikwa Y.	CLLR	54
57	Somzana N.	CLLR	85
58	Tshoto G.	CLLR	100
59	VACANT		
60	Ndamase N.N.	TRADITIONAL LEADER	69
61	Dalasile V.	TRADITIONAL LEADER	54
62	Mtirara B.P.	TRADITIONAL LEADER	62

APPENDIX C- THIRD TIER ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

APPENDIX D – FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY/ ENTITY

	O.R. Tambo
Water	Yes
Sanitation	Yes
Municipal Health	Yes
Electricity Reticulation	No
Air pollution	-
Building regulation	-
Child care facilities	-
Fire fighting	Yes
Local Tourism	Yes
Municipal Airports	Yes
Municipal Planning	Yes
Public Transport	Yes
Pontoons and ferries	-
Disaster Management	Yes
Storm water	-
Trading regulation	-
Beaches and amusement facilities	-
Billboards and advertisements	-
Cemeteries, parlours and crematoria	-
Cleansing	-
Traffic packing	-
Street lighting	-
Street trading	-
Refuse removal dumps and solid waste disposal	-
Public places	-

APPENDIX E & F WARD REPORTING & INFORMATION

**APPENDIX G – REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT
COMMITTEE**

APPENDIX H - LONG TERM CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The municipality had no long-term contracts or Public Private Partnership contract during the current financial year.

APPENDIX I - SERVICE PROVIDER PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

**APPENDIX J - DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS
DECLARATION OF INTEREST REGISTER FOR MEMBERS OF O.R. TAMBO DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

INITIAL & SURNAME	DATE OF DECLARATION	DECLARATION OF INTERESTS
1. CLLR ZOZO	10 JULY 2010	DIRECTOR BATHOPELE CLEANING HOUSE 16 MNYAMANZI HILLCREST ERF 23 MQANDULI
2. CLLR R.Z NOGUMLA	10 JULY 2019	BOARD MEMBER –PHUMULO MASUALLE FOUNDATION
3. CLLR T.SOKANYILE	07 OCTOBER 2019	DONATION OF A CHIEF FROM CHIEF ZWELAGUGI,CHIEF RANUGA, KING NDAMASE AND CHIEF DUDUMAYO
4. CLLR R.B.DUDUMAYO	04 MARCH 2020	DIRECTOR RIBO DISTRIBUTORS AND DELIVERY
5. CHIEF P.A. MJOJI	27 FEBRUARY 2020	TRADITIONAL LEADER <u>DIRECTOR</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INKONJANE COMMUNITY RADIO STATION • DIRECTOR MALANGENI DEVELOPMENT TRUST • KHWALO FUNERAL SERVICES CONSULTANCY : QAPO COMMUNITY STATION SPONSORSHIP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R70 000 from Mineworkers • Laptop and furniture from Provident Fund • Sandiso Consultants – Desktop Computer <u>DIRECTOR:</u> Waka-Madanga Business Enterprise
6. CLLR. L.MJOJI	30 JANUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
7. CLLR MANDITA	19 FEBRUARY 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMPENSATION FROM ROAD ACCIDENT FUND and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION • TELKOM RETIREMENT FUND

INITIAL & SURNAME	DATE OF DECLARATION	DECLARATION OF INTERESTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AT KUYASA, ZIMBANE and Location
8. CLLR MADWANTSI	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
9. CLLR U MALGHAS	17 FEBRUARY 2020	DIRECTOR NIKHO'S LODGE AND CLEANING SERVICES 15 BLUEGUM STREET FORTGALE
10. CLLR NOKHANDA		BUZONGOMA HOUSE 3 VEHICLES
11. CLLR.N.MKONTWANA	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
12. CLLR GQETYWA	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
13. CLRR MABONGO	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
14. CLLR T.Z. PATO	17 FEBRUARY 2020	FARM PORTST JOHNS
15. CHIEF .P.MTIRARA	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
16. CLLR N.BEQEZI	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
17. CLLR BUNZANA	17 FEBRUARY 2020	19 5 TH AVENUE NORWOOD GOGOZAYO A/A MQANDULI
18. CLLR L.TSHOTSHO-MPINI	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
19. CLLR .N.FONO	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
20. CLLR L.MZIBA	04 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
21. CLLR.BONTSA	19 FEBRUARY 2020	GEPF -PENSION
22. CLLR N.MZIMANE	17 FEBRUARY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
23. CLLR. T. MGAWENI	17 FEBRUARY 2020	DIRECTOR INTLUTHA PROJECTS HOUSE CHLOOKOP
24. CHIEF B.P MTIRARA	24 AUGUST 2020	LAND AND PROPERTY
25. CLLR DUDUMAYO	24 AUGUST 2020	LAND AND PROPERTY
26. CLLR Z. MDODA	19 FEBRUARY 2020	PART-TIME COUNCILLOR COGTA SENIOR TRADITIONAL LEADER LAND AND PROPERTY IN MBOBELENI
27. CLLR. N. MCHITHAKALI	16 MAY 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
28. CLLR.N.F.BOKWE	04 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
29. CLLR.Z.M.GUSANA	04 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
30. CLLR.N.GCININDAWO	25 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
31. CLLR.S,QANGANI	16 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
32. CLLR B.B.GWETA	16 MARCH 2020	Consultant for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KETIWE LIVESTOCK MQANANA CONSTRUCTION PROPERTY ERF 994 BOOI STR NGANGELIZWE LOC UMTATA

INITIAL & SURNAME	DATE OF DECLARATION	DECLARATION OF INTERESTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6HECTARES OF CROPLAND BAZIYA ADMIN AREA UMTATA
33. CLLR.M.S.QAQA	16 MARCH 2020	HOUSE AT ERF 825 NGQELENI
34. CLLR.C.T.XANGAYI	16 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
35. CLLR.L.NDUDE	16 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
36. CLLR.S.N.T.MATANZIMA	16 MARCH 2020	NOTHING TO DECLARE
37. CLLR.A.D.V.MDUTSHANE	16 MARCH 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRADITIONAL LEADERS SALARY COGTA • IHLWATI PROJECTS • GOVT. EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND
38. CLLR.R.M.GIYOSE	16 MARCH 2020	Govt Pension fund

APPENDIX K- REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE (BY VOTE AND SOURCE)

APPENDIX L- CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED (EXCLUDING MIG)

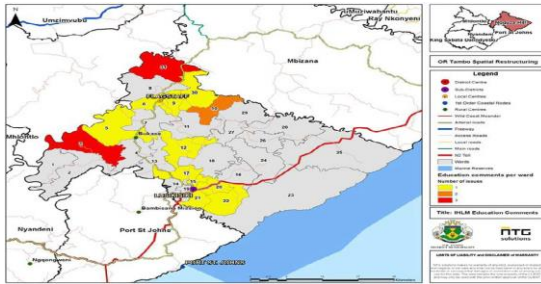
National Grants	Amounts Received	Expenditure	% Expenditure
Financial Management Grant			
EPWP			
Water Services Infrastructure Grant			
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant			
Rural Roads Asset Management			
Emergency Housing Grant			
Total			

APPENDIX M, N & O - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: NEW & UPGRADE RENEWAL PROGRAMMES: INCLUDING MIG & NEW

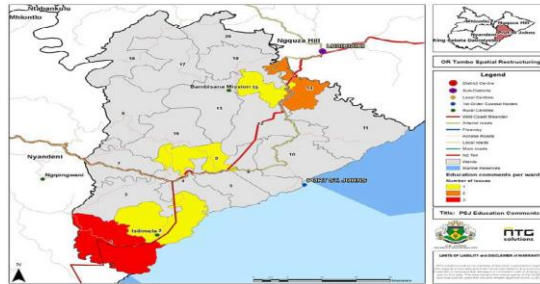
APPENDIX P - SERVICE CONNECTION BACKLOG AT SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

Education

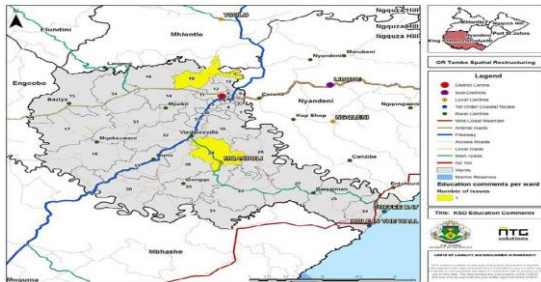
Ingquza Hill LM



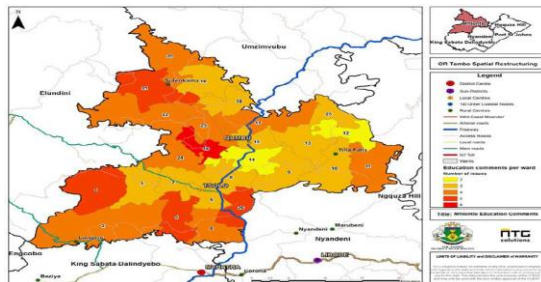
Port St Johns LM



King Sabata Dalindyebo LM

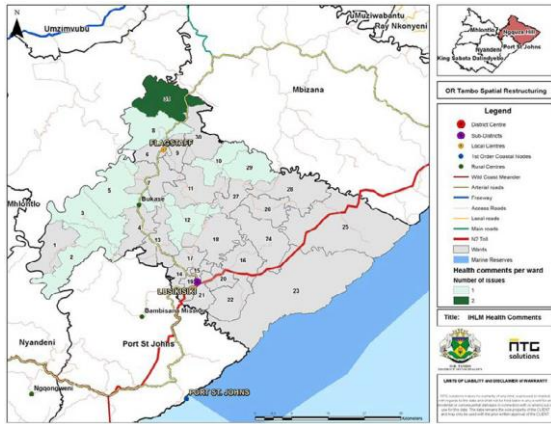


Mhlontlo LM

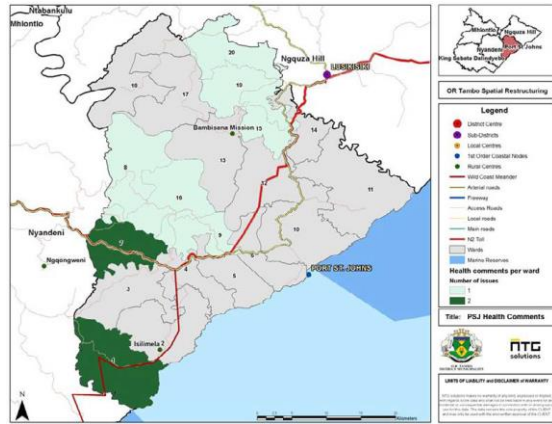


Health

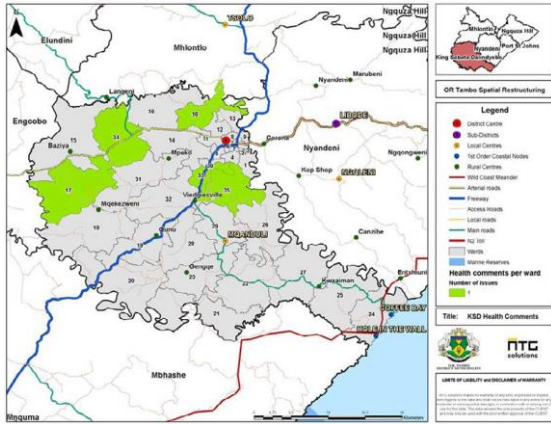
Inguza Hill LM



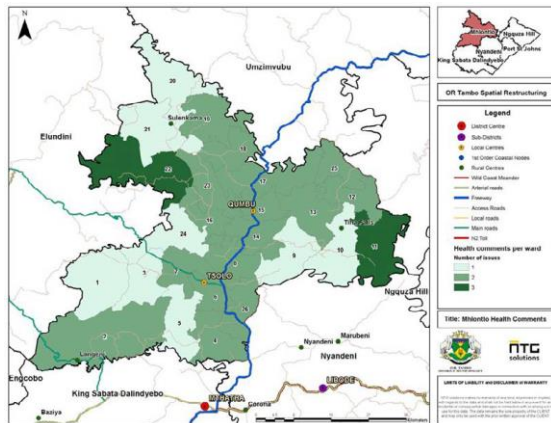
Port St Johns LM



King Sabata Dalindyebo LM



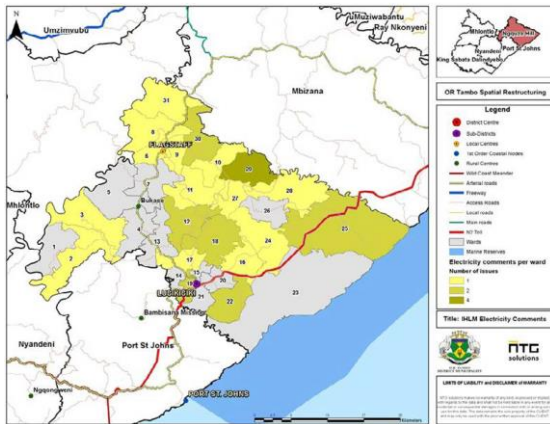
Mhlonlto LM



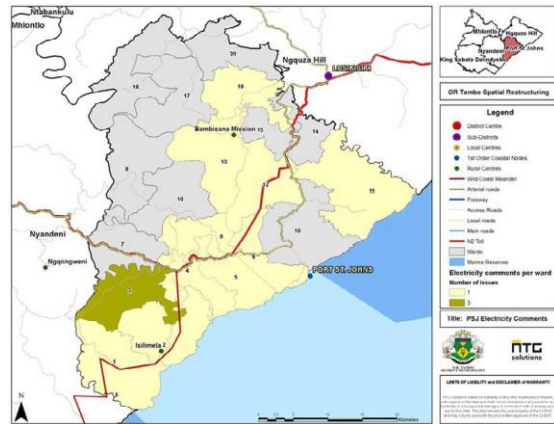
APPENDIX Q - SERVICE BACKLOG EXPERIENCED BY THE COMMUNITY WHERE ANOTHER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERVICE PROVISION

Electricity

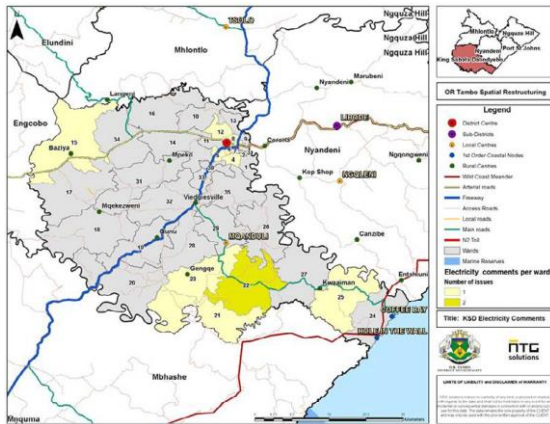
Ingquza Hill LM



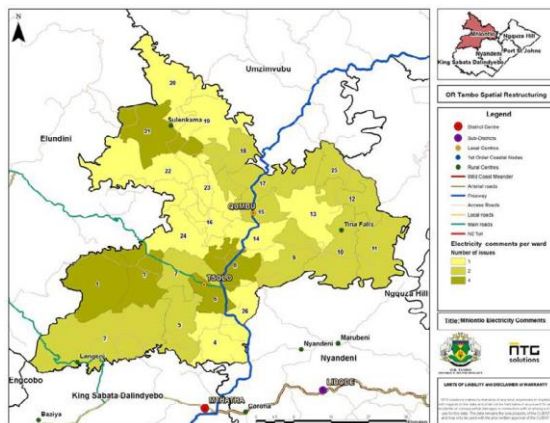
Port St Johns LM



King Sabata Dalindyebo



Mhlontlo LM



APPENDIX R- DECLARATIONS OF LOANS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE MUNICIPALITY

The municipality did not make any loans out or provide grants to any organisations during the current financial year.

APPENDIX S- DECLARATION OF RETURNS NOT MADE IN DUE TIME MFMA S71

All Section 71 reports were submitted with 10 working days of the month as required by section s71 of the MFMA

VOLUME II

VOLUME II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS