



REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF NORMS AND STANDARDS

Report 2

KZN Department of Education

Approval Control			
Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Mr BV Mlambo	Director: Infrastructure Delivery		11/07/2018
Mrs WN Hadebe	Chief Director: Infrastructure Planning and Delivery		11/07/2018
Ms NJ Dlamini	Deputy Director General: Institutional Development Support		11/07/18
DR EV Nzama	Head of Department: KZN Education		18/7/18

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KZN EDUCATION

Update on Norms and Standards in KZN

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: 1-4 YEAR PLAN

In response to the Norms and Standards Regulations, the KZNDoE has developed a Norms and Standards Implementation Plan that to a large extent informs the provision of infrastructure and its' associated planning. The sub programmes - Water and Sanitation, Fencing and Electricity are focused interventions and are addressing those backlogs requiring immediate attention for the period ending in November 2016.

The Department has piloted the use of alternative technologies instead of VIP toilets where water borne sanitation is not a viable option, and schools without toilets have been provided with chemical toilets as an immediate response to the plight of the school, with a permanent intervention to follow.

The situation i.r.o. of sanitation is more complicated than simply identifying schools without toilets. Although schools may have some toilets of the appropriate technology, e.g. VIP, and therefore do not fall with in the first 3 year timeframe, many schools also have gross toilet inadequacies and/or toilets that are beyond repair and require urgent attention. Consequently, the Department is dealing simultaneously and therefore, it is envisaged that all sanitation backlogs will be addressed within the SEVEN year timeframe.

The provision of water at existing schools without water continues to be addressed in dedicated programmes (normally coupled with sanitation projects). The provision of permanent piped water to schools remains a challenge as the department has, to a large extent, a dependency on external service providers. However, where an external water service provider is not available, the option of boreholes is considered. In most schools, rain harvesting tanks are supplied to supplement both borehole and piped water supplies.

By the end of the 2014/2015 financial year, all schools in the province had toilets, however, the condition and/or adequacy thereof necessitated the continued rollout of new toilets at existing schools for many years to come. Toilets at many schools that may have previously been recorded as being adequate and appropriate need to be replaced due to degradation through wear and tear over the years. Unlined VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit) toilets (minimum acceptable standard) cannot be de-sludged without resulting in the structures collapsing.

1. The total number, names and location of all the schools that were built entirely of inappropriate materials (mud, corrugated iron, timber, asbestos) and those that did not have any form of basic services (Sanitation, Water and Electricity) as at 30 Nov 2013

1.1. WATER SUPPLY

In 30 November 2013 - 171 schools in the Province were reported as having no water provision. The breakdown per district is indicated in table 1 below.

Table 1 – As at 30 November 2013

District Name	No of Schools
Amajuba	3
iLembe	8
Harry Gwala	51
Ugu	26
Umgungundlovu	22
Umkhanyakude	11
Umlazi	1
Umzinyathi	13
Uthukela	17
Uthungulu	10
Zululand	9
Grand Total	171

1.2. SANITATION

1. In 30 November 2013 - 15 schools in the Province were reported as having no sanitation. The breakdown per district is indicated in table 2 below.

Table 2 – As at 30 November 2013

District Name	No of Schools
Harry Gwala	5
Umgungundlovu	2
Umzinyathi	2
Uthukela	1
Uthungulu	2
Zululand	3
Grand Total	15

1.3. ELECTRIFICATION

In **30 November 2013** - **608** schools in the Province were reported as having no electricity. The breakdown per district is indicated in table 2.

Table 3 – As at 30 November 2013

District Name	No. of Schools
Amajuba	34
iLembe	47
Pinetown	4
Harry Gwala	85
Ugu	54
Umgungundlovu	58
Umkhanyakude	56
Umlazi	3
Umzinyathi	80
Uthukela	56
Uthungulu	55
Zululand	76
Grand Total	608

1.4. INAPPROPRIATE MATERIAL

In **30 November 2013** - **3** schools were reported as built entirely of inappropriate material namely Enhlanhleni Primary School in Amajuba, Lembe Primary School in Majuba and Ingweniphaphama Primary in Zululand

PROGRESS FOR NOVEMBER 2016

The progress that has been made towards addressing the schools in (i) above, i.e. progress made towards eradicating and replacing those that were built entirely of inappropriate materials and the provision of basic services to those that did not have any form of such services. This must indicate the schools that have been, or are being addressed under the Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI) Programme. The reference to "reporting on progress" implies providing information on the schools that:

- **Have only been identified and put on plans for future financial years but with no work done (i.e. planning or implementation) on them yet;**
- **Are at planning and procurement stages;**
- **Are at construction stage; and**
- **Have reached Practical Completion and beneficial occupation has been undertaken.**

1.5. ERADICATION OF INAPROPRIATE MATERIAL

As at **November 2016** the **3** schools built entirely of inappropriate material have been constructed and complete.

No.	School Name	District	Status
1	Enhlanhleni Primary School	Amajuba	Completed
2	Lembe Primary School	Amajuba	Completed
3	Ingweniphaphama Primary School	Zululand	Completed

1.6. WATER SUPPLY

The provision of permanent piped water to schools especially in rural and outlying area is to a large extent dependent on external service providers. Where an external water service provider is not available, the option of boreholes is considered. In most schools, rain harvesting tanks are supplied to supplement both borehole and piped water supplies.

As at **November 2016** – all **171** schools have been provided with a means of water supply including the **4** non-viable schools which are expected to be closed.

District Name	Water provided	To be closed	Grand Total
Amajuba	3		3
iLembe	8		8
Harry Gwala	49	2	51
Ugu	26		26
Umgungundlovu	21	1	22
Umkhanyakude	11		11
Umlazi	1		1
Umzinyathi	13		13
Uthukela	16	1	17
Uthungulu	10		10
Zululand	9		9
Grand Total	167	4	171

1.7. SANITATION

As at November 2016 – Out of the 15 schools identified as having no sanitation in 30 November 2013 - 5 schools have been provided with Pit toilets, 2 schools have been closed and 8 non-viable schools to be closed have been provided with chemical toilets.

District Name	Have PIT Toilets	School is closed	To be closed	Grand Total
Sisonke		1	4	5
Umgungundlovu	1		1	2
Umzinyathi	2			2
Uthukela		1		1
Uthungulu	1		1	2
Zululand	1		2	3
Grand Total	5	2	8	15

1.8. ELECTRIFICATION

As at November 2016 – Out of the 608 schools identified as having no electricity in 30 November 2013 - 112 schools have been provided with electricity, 57 schools have been closed and 324 non-viable schools are to be closed. 115 projects have been allocated to Department of Public Works and are at various stages of design and construction.

District Name	Project is allocated under DoPW Electrification Programme 2016/17	The school has been electrified	Electrified	To be closed	School is closed	Grand Total
Amajuba	3		2	18	11	34
iLembe	4	2	11	26	4	47
Pinetown			1	3		4
Harry Gwala	25			50	10	85
Ugu	2		15	33	4	54
Umgungundlovu	7	1	6	33	11	58
Umkhanyakude	12		21	22	1	56
Umlazi				3		3
Umzinyathi	20		22	34	4	80
Uthukela	10		9	31	6	56
Uthungulu	5		21	28	1	55
Zululand	27		1	43	5	76
Grand Total	115	3	109	324	57	608

2. Total infrastructure expenditure in addressing the schools in (ii) above, excluding the ASIDI projects

The expenditure for the majority of the projects completed since November 2013 have to a large extent not been specific to on Water, or Sanitation nor Electrification, but part of larger programmes such as Upgrade and Addition, or Water and Sanitation where the expenditure relates to a greater scope and not restricted to only Water, or Sanitation or Electricity.

The expenditure breakdown for the Province of which the expenditure for Water, Sanitation and Electrification is a part of is indicated on the table below:-

Financial Year	New Infrastructure Assets	Upgrades and Additions	Total Expenditure on Upgrades and Addition and New or Replacement schools
2014-2015	401,702	1 025,411	1,427,113
2015-2016	364,500	835,960	1,200,460
2016-2017	155,136	613,596	768,732
2017-2018	403,974	1,084,757	1,488,732
Total			4,885,037

3. Total number of the backlogs, i.e. difference between (i) and (ii) above, and the plans towards addressing any such backlogs with projected budget requirements.

The table below summarises the

Norms and Standards	Backlog Balance	Plan towards addressing backlog	Status	Budget
Inappropriate Material Structures	0 backlogs	The Province does not have any schools built entirely of inappropriate material but where there are structures within a school that are of Inappropriate material the department is replacing those structures		0
Water	0 backlogs	The Department has provided a form of water supply to all schools in the Province and continues to supplement schools with additional harvesting or connection to Municipal water supply.		(Coupled with Sanitation below)
Sanitation	0 backlogs	The Department has supplied all schools Province with a form of sanitation, however is continue to supplement schools with replacement of aging and non-conforming infrastructure structure.		R1004,0m
Electricity	115 backlogs	Due to the technical nature of the projects and the dependency of the third party (Eskom), the Province is continue to eradicate the backlog. Solar panels are a quick solution and are being used in the province to provide some power to a few parts of the schools in rural and outlying areas where no grid electricity is within reach, but regrettably the vandalism and the required high maintenance costs.	The 115 schools will be completed within 2018/19 financial year	R88,4m

PROGRESS AS AT NOVEMBER 2017

Before commencing with the planning for the eradication of the infrastructure backlogs, it is necessary to undertake a situation analysis of the existing facilities and to determine the extent of the backlogs in relation to the prescribed norms. Whilst the shortage of spaces and/or facilities (**space backlogs**) and services for example water, electricity and sanitation (**service backlogs**) are relatively easy to quantify, the determination of the **condition backlogs** and **norms backlogs** are more difficult to calculate. Condition backlogs refer to the degradation of facilities and the associated cost of reinstating them to an acceptable condition, whilst norms backlogs refer to deficiencies in respect of acceptable building norms, for example the absence of floor covering or ceilings in a building.

As indicated above, the schools with "no form" of Water, Sanitation have been addressed during the 1-3 year implementation phase, subsequently for the 4-7 year, the Department continues to address the inadequacy of the infrastructure.

It should be noted that the electrification of schools has been hindered by the dependency to Eskom. Schools which have been connected in terms of the electricity infrastructure (wiring) could not be energised due to limitations from the main infrastructure which should be provided by Eskom. This has delayed the rollout or energising of schools.

The Department must prioritize the norms and standards relating to the availability of **classrooms**, electricity, water, **sanitation**, **electronic connectivity** and **perimeter security** and that these norms and standards be phased in over a period of **seven years** from the date of publication of these regulations. The table below indicates based on the 2014 enrolment at the existing school – the backlogs per individual school was determined.

No Water (Number of Schools)	171
No Sanitation (Number of Schools)	15
No Electricity (Number of Schools)	619
Inappropriate: Entire School (Number of Schools)	0
Standard Classrooms required - after new schools scenario has been applied	3492
Grade R Classrooms required	3552
Insufficient Water (Infrastructure to all facilities)	3010
Insufficient Electricity (Infrastructure to all facilities)	628
Insufficient Sanitation (Number toilet seats required)	47112
Perimeter / fencing / security (Number of schools without)	198

4. Additional Classrooms (including Grade R)

Through the New schools and Upgrades and Addition programmes, the Department provides additional standard classrooms at a ratio of 1 classroom per 40 learners (as per national norm) and Grade R classrooms at a ratio of 1:30. These classrooms are then supplemented by other learning spaces (Media-Centres, Computer rooms, Multipurpose and Specialist rooms) as per norm. The combined effect of all learning spaces on the learner: learning space ratio is that the ratio is reduced to $\pm 1:30$ learners per learning space. More than 263 schools have been provided with additional learner spaces since 2014. As at the end of November 2017 a total of 2086 learner spaces inclusive of Grade R and mobile classrooms have been provided to schools around the province.

5. Electronic connectivity

The Department has reported that all schools in the province can be contacted electronically. However this does not indicate the availability of connectivity to all schools. The use of electronic hardware and connectivity through principals and school management teams have allowed for improved school connectivity. The rural nature of the province has limited the roll out of optic fiber to the rural districts. The Department is dependent on the Department and Telecommunications and Postal Services for the finalization of the fiber roll out.

As a result of the delayed roll out of electronic infrastructure, the Department is reviewing its e strategy in order to allow for the phased approach which introduces a connectivity approach which will capitalise on the availability of 3/4 G and microwave network coverage while waiting for the finalization of the roll out of fibre optic network extension to other areas in KZN by the Department and Telecommunications and Postal Services.

6. Perimeter Security - Fencing

The aim of this programme is to improve the safety and security of educators, learners, school structures and also for the school to be visually appealing. The Department appointed three Implementing agents (DPW, IDT & COEGA) to implement the fencing programme around KZN province. The monitoring of the projects is done through provincial Control works inspectors and District Chief and Works Inspectors. The completed projects are reported on a quarterly basis using the standard assessment forms (NEIMS) for processing by the Department of Basic Education.

The fencing programme is funded through Education Infrastructure Grant with a total number of 188 schools in 2017/18 financial year. For the previous financial year, a total of 879 projects were allocated to Implementing Agents for implementation namely, Department of Public Works, Coega and IDT. A total of 795 projects were completed and to date 84 of these projects are still on site for implementation in the current financial year and all these projects are implemented through Department of Public works. The table below depicts the number of projects on site per district with a total of 84 and will be finalised within 2017/18 MTEF period.

No.	District Name	Programme	Sub Programme	No. of schools	No. of projects on site
1	Amajuba	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	1	1
2	Harry Gwala	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	6	0
3	Ilembe	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	52	50
4	Pinetown	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	3	1
5	Ugu	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	28	0
6	Umgungundlovu	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	77	28
7	Umkhanyakude	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	1	0
8	Umlazi	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	7	2
9	Umzinyathi	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	9	1
10	Uthukela	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	1	1
11	King Cetshwayo	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	0	0
12	Zululand	Upgrade & Addition	Fencing	3	0
TOTALS				188	84

7. Pit Latrines

The Department of Basic Education has spearheaded a programme to eradicate pit latrines. This has added urgency in the provision of acceptable sanitation facilities in schools. While the province has completed the process of eradicate school with no toilets, schools with inappropriate toilets facilities continue to be a challenge.

An audit conducted by the Province to verify the number of schools currently utilizing pit latrine revealed a total of 1377 schools.

The Province quantified the backlogs, determined the number of required toilet seats, urinals, wash basins etc. per school and produced estimates to redress the backlogs. A total of R 4 333 607 345 is required to replace all PIT toilets and to demolish all hazardous PIT toilet structures. Deep rural districts i.e. Umkhanyakude, Zululand, King Cetshwayo, Umzinyathi, Uthukela and Ugu are characterised by acute prevalence of PIT toilets.

The table below indicates the summary of the school per status.

Status	No. of Schools	Estimated
Closed Schools	32	R -
Completed Schools	142	R -
Construction	57	R 212 392 692
Award/Tender	140	R 451 238 730
Design	194	R 670 882 979
Planning	812	R 2 999 092 944
Total	1377	R 4 333 607 345

The Department continues to address water and sanitation backlogs through dedicated infrastructure programmes. The table below indicates the plan for the eradication of pit toilets in the 2018/19 MTEF. The current plan will ensure that inappropriate toilets are addressed within the next three years.

YEAR	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	TOTAL
No. of Schools	197	812	194	1203
Allocation	R 663 631 422	R 2 999 092 944	R 670 882 979	R 4 333 607 345

Recommendation

It is recommended that DBE notes the status and progress of Norms & Standards in the Province as at **November 2017**.