

# UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



## FINAL IDP DOCUMENT

2008/2009 FY

## TABLE OF CONTENT

	<b>Page No</b>
1. INTRODUCTION.....	2
2. THE PLANNING PROCESS.....	3
3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4-15
3.1 Local Municipal Areas.....	5
3.2 Powers and Functions.....	6
3.3 Issues for the District.....	7-14
3.4 Addressing Issues.....	15
4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.....	16-39
4.1 Development Profile.....	16-18
4.2 Water Resources.....	19-25
4.3 Planning and Environment.....	26-31
4.5 Makhathini Integrated Development.....	32-39
5. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK .....	40
6. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PRIORITIES FOR ACTION.....	41-43
7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	44-45
8. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.....	46-62
9. SECTOR INVOLVEMENT.....	63-65
10. UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT PROJECTS.....	66

### **ANNEXURES**

Annexure I	-	Abridged Budget
Annexure II	-	Infrastructure Projects
Annexure III	-	Sector Plans Progress Report
Annexure IV	-	LMNR IMP
Annexure V	-	Ndumo GR IMP
Annexure VI	-	Tembe EP IMP
Annexure VII	-	EKZNWL Projects
Annexure VIII	-	Growth and Development Summit Resolutions
Annexure IX	-	Backlog Study
Annexure X	-	Spatial Development Framework
Annexure XI	-	IWP Strategic Goals
Annexure XII	-	IDP Process Plan
Annexure XIII	-	IDP Framework Plan
Annexure XIV	-	ESKOM Projects
Annexure XV	-	OPMS
Annexure XVI	-	SDBIP

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The evolution of the IDP concept has been long and an interesting one. Almost in the same pattern as the transition from apartheid government to democratically elected government, the IDP is not different. Generally there are conflicting views with regards to the impact of the IDP since its inception. It is therefore difficult to measure the impact of IDP using qualitative methods. When one looks back at the road traveled by Umkhanyakude District Municipality thus far, there is a clear indication that the IDP process has made its mark. There are lives out there that have been transformed through the processes of the IDP which embrace consultation to its fullest. Communities have been consulted through the IDP/Budget consultative sessions and IDP Representative Forum meetings. Also a number of sessions have been held with communities such as the Growth and Development Summit, Business Retention Breakfast meetings and targeted interventions aimed at fostering business partnerships with the private sector.

More work still needs to be done in terms of aligning the programmes and plans of the three spheres of government. Competition for implementing projects by the three spheres of government is still a cause for concern for Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Unfortunately most space say from Emanyiseni straight down to Umfolozi River South of KwaMsane area belongs to the local government sphere, municipalities to be specific. If some of the sector departments still undermine this very important factor then they are creating problems for municipalities who have to deal with communities face-to-face. Most communities do not care whether specific functions are performed by national, provincial or local government spheres. When service delivery is perceived to be lacking then municipalities are answerable and liable to communities. There are various pieces of legislation that guide the functioning of the three spheres of government and also inform the preparation of the IDP such as the Municipal Systems Act and various other policies such as the NSDP, PGDS and the ASGISA. There are initiatives that have been put in place in order to ensure that planning for implementing programmes is harmonised. Partnerships with public and private partners then become crucial. Already some departments such as the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) have taken drastic measures to ensure that they give support to municipalities especially Presidential Nodes such as Umkhanyakude District. A full time employee has been seconded by the DEAT to support municipalities on issues related to environmental management. Also the Independent Development Trust (IDT) seconded a full time employee to support municipalities on various issues such as the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme. All these initiatives help to strengthen the IDP processes. The Office of the Presidency also supported the DM by commissioning the CSIR to facilitate an NSDP engagement which assisted in contributing immensely to the current IDP processes.

The Umkhanyakude District Municipality is striving towards the inclusion of majority of people in the mainstream economic and social activities using the IDP process. It must however be understood that previous exclusion of many people in urban and rural areas in developmental process will take a long time to completely address. This is especially the case as there are other externalities that seem to crop up and municipalities almost have their hands tied and cannot seriously bring about immediate solutions on such issues. The current state of the economy in South Africa makes it difficult for the poorest of the poor to survive. High interest rates, high fuel and paraffin (most people rural people still depend on it) costs, as well as energy supply crisis are beyond the control of municipalities. The IDP process can mainly address what is within powers and functions of the District Municipality. Such macro economic issues need to be dealt with at National level.

## **2. THE PLANNING PROCESS**

At the beginning of 2007/2008 financial year a number of preparatory activities were engaged between the District Municipality and local municipalities. Out of the preparatory sessions, each member of family of municipalities was then able to compile its own IDP process plan. The District Municipality over and above that also prepared its IDP Framework Plan.

*More information is available in Annexure XII & XIII*

### 3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“UMkhanyakude” refers to the greenish tree with some thorns (Acacia Xanthophloea Fever Tree) that mainly grows in the Umkhanyakude District. Literally it Umkhanyakude means “that shows light from afar”. Umkhanyakude District is situated in the North-Eastern part of KwaZulu Natal, extending from the uMfolozi River up to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, being bonded on the east by the World Heritage Site, Isimangaliso Wetland Park formerly known as the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park which encompasses the entire coastline onto the Indian Ocean. There are also two neighbouring District municipalities being Zululand District Municipality which lies along the western side of Umkhanyakude District. The other one is uThungulu District Municipality which is located along the southern region and UMfolozi River being the boundary.

The following are five local municipalities that are found under Umkhanyakude District Municipality: Umhlabuyalingana Municipality KZ 271; Jozini Municipality (KZ 272); The Big 5 False Bay Municipality (KZ 273); Hlabisa Municipality (KZ 274); Mtubatuba Municipality (KZ 275)

There is also a District Management Area (KZ DMA 27) of which the District Municipality is responsible for. The Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) is currently in the process of changing boundaries and in the near future the DMAs will fall under the jurisdiction of local municipalities. If this change goes through it will not affect the World Heritage Site. Mainly game reserves around Umkhanyakude District will be affected. The Mpukunyoni Traditional Council submitted an application a while ago to have its boundaries changed such that it falls under Mtubatuba Municipality. Currently Mpukunyoni Traditional Council is comprised of about 12 wards which are demarcated under Hlabisa Municipality. The current situation is that Mtubatuba Municipality has five wards and Hlabisa Municipality has 19 wards. The application is at advanced stages of processing as the notice for the intended change is out for public comment. This will bring about drastic changes to the boundaries of the two affected municipalities. Also there is an application for change in boundaries between Jozini Municipality and the area of Ingwavuma. Thus far the MDB has not endorsed the application as there was lack of substance from the side of applicants.

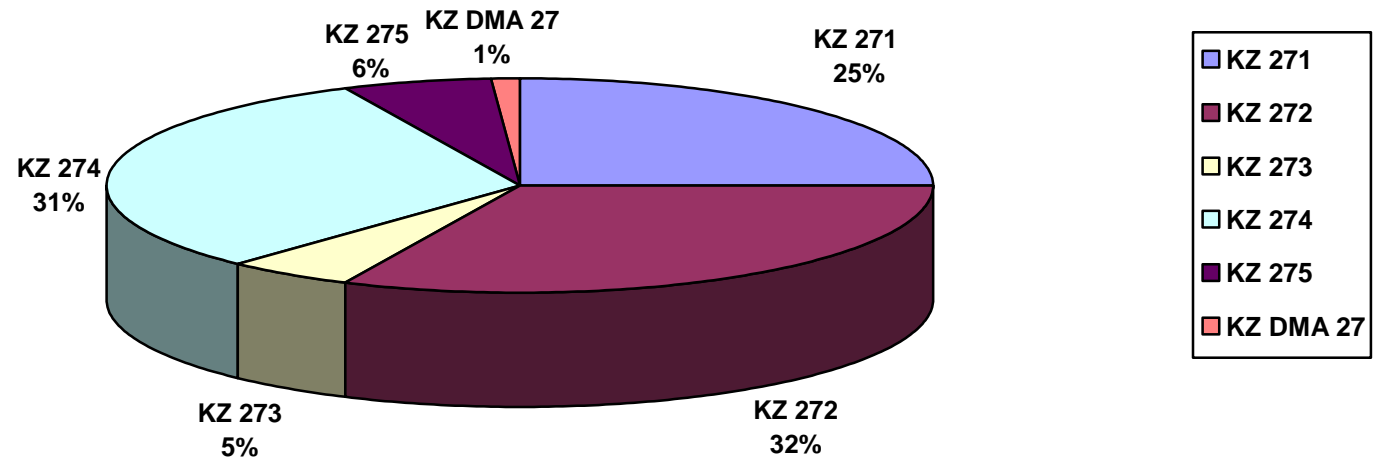
Most of the area of Umkhanyakude District enjoys high conservation status. A very close working relationship has been established with the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNWL) which has resulted in very good strategic partnership. For the first time ever open communication on issues of development has been created and as such the 2008/2009 IDP will be accompanied by executive summaries of all the game parks in the region. Most projects reflected in IMPs are financed through external from DEAT, DAEA, Wildlands Conservation Trust and WWF. Some parks have not yet submitted theirs but surely by June 2008 all Integrated Management Plans will be part of the DM’s IDP document. This partnership will go a long way in ensuring that programmes are aligned.

The relationship with the Traditional Council is also improving. The District Municipality will be regularly making reports to the central office for the Traditional Council at Mkuze in order to appraise Amakhosi with regards to development initiatives that are taking place within its jurisdiction.

### 3.1 Local Municipal Areas

Municipality	Area km <sup>2</sup>	% Area km <sup>2</sup>	TC Area km <sup>2</sup>	% TC Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population (2001)	Population Density/km <sup>2</sup>	% Municipality	Wards
KZ 271	3 621	26.1	3 160	87.3	140 962	38.91	25	13
KZ 272	3 057	22.1	2 136	69.9	184 090	60.22	32	17
KZ 273	1 061	7.7	239	22.5	31 106	29.31	5	4
KZ 274	1 417	10.2	1 345	94.9	176 890	124.83	31	19
KZ 275	496	3.6	0	0.0	35 211	70.99	6	5
KZDMA 27	4 207	30.4	0	0.0	8 082	1.92	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 859</b>		<b>6 880</b>		<b>573 341</b>			<b>59</b>

Source: DLGTA (KZN Spatial Profile - 2006)



- The figures above are based on 2001 census which estimated total population to be around 573 341 however the current estimations indicate that the population is well above 610 000.
- Jozini and Hlabisa municipalities have the highest population figures with the proportion of 32% and 31% respectively
- Population for Hlabisa Municipality has the highest density of 124,83/km<sup>2</sup>
- 88% of the population of the District reside at Umhlabuyalingana, Jozini and Hlabisa
- The DMA is sparsely populated with a proportion of about 1% of the population

### 3.2 Powers and Functions

The family of municipalities performs the following powers and functions:

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	SHARED FUNCTIONS	LOCAL MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS
Potable Water Supply	Fire Fighting services	Air Pollution
Sanitation Services	Local Tourism	Building regulations
Electricity Reticulation	Municipal Airports	Child Care Facilities
Municipal Health Services	Municipal Planning	Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers and Harbours
Regional Airport	Municipal Public Transport	Storm Water Management System In Built up areas
	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlors and Crematoria	Trading regulations
	Markets	Beaches and Amusement Facilities
	Municipal Abattoirs	Billboards and the Display of advertisement in Public places
	Municipal Roads	Cleansing
	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste	Control of Public Nuisances
		Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals
		Fencing and Fences
		Licensing of Dogs
		Local amenities
		Local Sport Facilities
		Municipal Parks and Recreation
		Noise Pollution
		Pounds
		Public Places
		Street Trading
		Street Lighting
		Traffic and Parking

### 3.3 Issues for the District

During an NSDP Strategic Workshop Session the following issues were raised:

Municipal service provision	Description of need/potential/project
<b>General</b>	<p>Services and infrastructure are concentrated along the N2, the Jozini to Kwangwanase road (R22), and the new SDI Route (MR439), running from Hluhluwe to Phelandaba through Mbazwana.</p> <p>Water and sanitation, electricity and roads infrastructure backlogs still need to be addressed.</p> <p>The immigration from Mozambique “distorts” the population statistics (growth) and has an impact on service provision.</p> <p>People are moving closer to where services/opportunities such as houses, water and schools are available.</p> <p>In the case of Jozini a disparity exists between the level of service and infrastructure provision in nodes, such as the towns of Mkuze and Jozini, and the surrounding rural areas.</p> <p>Poor levels of infrastructural provision include water, roads, electricity, livestock dipping tanks, and irrigation schemes.</p> <p>Conflict around land tenure hinders the development of this sector.</p>

District-wide Issues	Description of need/potential/project
<b>Water</b>	<p>The entire District is experiencing a severe drought with rivers in the area all running dry.</p> <p><b>More information is available in the backlog study.</b></p>
<b>Sanitation</b>	<p><b>More information is available in the backlog study.</b></p>
<b>Refuse removal</b>	<p>The system is marked by poor solid waste collection and disposal and a lack of designated solid waste disposal sites.</p> <p>The low proportion of municipal refuse removal in the Zululand Region as a whole can be attributed to extensive rural areas for which refuse removal plans and policies are still being formulated and tested.</p> <p>The situation in some of the LMs is as follows:  <i>Mtubatuba:</i> Urgent support is needed with refuse sites.  <i>Big 5 False Bay:</i> A refuse removal operation exists in Hluhluwe town and a refuse dump site exists in Ward 3. Within Wards 1, 2 and 4, 28% of households have no refuse dump and 54% of households have their own refuse dumps. In Ward 3, 27% received a refuse removal service.</p>



<b>District-wide Issues</b>	<b>Description of need/potential/project</b>
	<p><i>Hlabisa:</i> A refuse removal operation exists in Hlabisa town. 15% of households have no refuse dump and 80% of households have their own refuse dumps. Funding has been secured from the DEAT to review the current Integrated Waste Management Plan.</p>
<b>Electricity</b>	<p>The percentage of households in the municipality without access to electricity is 79.9%.</p> <p>The situation is not going to change much as there is energy crisis currently throughout the country.</p>
<b>Cluster: Social sector</b>	
<b>General</b>	<p>The population is very youthful with about 70% of the population below 18 years of age.</p>
<b>Poverty</b>	<p>More than 70% of the population survives on less than R800/month. Poverty is extremely high, with 82.95 of households living below the poverty line.</p> <p>Data on one of the LMs (Big 5 False Bay) provides the following picture: On average the population of Big 5 False Bay is very poor. Consequently the internal spending power of the population is very limited. On average, 48% of the households earned between R4 901 and R19 200 in 2001; that is between R408 and R1600 per month per household.</p>
<b>Primary health care</b>	<p>Malaria and cholera are serious issues throughout the District but well under control and the low rainfall has somewhat improved the situation. Water provision to health care facilities is a serious problem in the District.</p>
<b>Sport and recreation</b>	<p>There are sports facilities that have been built at Bhambanana (Jozini) and Mtubatuba. At Makhasa as well there is a sports facility that is currently under construction</p>
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>	<p>Home-based care givers from the 98 non-governmental and community-based organizations working in the District are not adequately trained in home-based care: Only 50 caregivers have completed the 59 day home-based training course prescribed by the Department of Health.</p> <p>People living with HIV /AIDS, orphans and other vulnerable children as well as families affected by HIV/ AIDS do not have the necessary legal documentation such as identification documents, birth and death certificates required for accessing social grants and other services.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS and TB are a huge drain on resources with affected patients taking up the bulk of beds in health care facilities.</p> <p>Currently the Africa Centre is conducting demographic studies in Hlabisa in the southern half of Mpukunyoni and KwaMsane up to the Hluhluwe Imfolozi boundary. This study is referred to as the Demographic Study Area (DSA). Thus far, they have found that HIV/AIDS is slightly higher in the DSA than the average for the nation.</p>

District-wide Issues	Description of need/potential/project
<b>Education and Skills levels</b>	<p>About 46% of the population has never been to school. The National figure stands at 15%. It is especially in the categories of “No Schooling” and “Some Secondary Schooling” where there is a large disjuncture between the rest of the country and the Umkhanyakude District. The Big 5 False Bay LM has the lowest proportion of people with no schooling in the District.</p> <p>Given the dire development situation in the District, education is generally not seen as an immediate need. The short term need is for service delivery.</p> <p>As in the case of health care, the education is suffering from high vacancy levels and a lack of skilled personnel. The absence of higher education facilities means that high costs are incurred by an already deprived community to source such education elsewhere.</p>
<b>Adult education and skills training</b>	The percentage of adults with limited education is 66.4%.
<b>Housing</b>	<p>Most housing is built with traditional material. Concerns were raised regarding the longevity of these structures.</p> <p>Housing projects for the following number of units are planned in the Jozini LM, together with an existing housing project to be completed in Mkuze for 500 beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sibongile</i>: Project for potentially 1000 beneficiaries;</li> <li>• <i>Siqakatha</i>: Project for 1000 sites;</li> <li>• <i>Jozini Rural</i> : Project for potentially 500 beneficiaries; and</li> <li>• <i>Jozini Slum Clearance</i>:: Housing project for potentially 500 beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<b>Land reform, tenure and access to land</b>	<p>About 80% of the land in the District falls under the jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities, or is in a DMA.</p> <p>Land reform and land tenure are pressing issues and need to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Unprocessed land claims in the District (of which there are many) are hampering development of the District.</p> <p>Land use management in the District is held back by the slow pace of land use management systems in the LMs.</p>
<b>Cluster: Justice, crime prevention and security</b>	
<b>Crime</b>	Sharing borders with two countries (Mozambique and Swaziland) presents a unique set of challenges that police services are finding hard to handle.
<b>Clusters: Economic Sector: Investment &amp; employment</b>	
<b>General</b>	The District does not have major economic activities, or large towns and cities with strong economies. The main economic sectors are Agriculture and Tourism. In addition to this there is a very small manufacturing sector and some government offices.

District-wide Issues	Description of need/potential/project
	<p>Mtubatuba is the biggest contributor to the GDP according to 2004 figures (at 2001 prices). The Big 5 False Bay Municipality, which contributes almost R154 million (about 8% of GDP of Umkhanyakude), is the smallest economic producer in the District.</p> <p>In the area of agriculture Mtubatuba is the largest contributor at 33%; Hlabisa the smallest at 10%.</p> <p>Initiatives emanating from the local people have not been attended to speedily. This is contributing to the deepening of the economic problems of the District.</p>
<b>Unemployment</b>	<p>About 13% of the population is formally employed. In Jozini approximately 36% of the population earn no income, which contributes to the cycle of poverty in the area.</p>
<b>Roads</b>	<p>Road accidents as a result of roaming livestock and uncontrolled settlements along roads are common.</p> <p>The Jozini area is generally considered to have some of the poorest infrastructure in the District, which detracts from its potential for agriculture and tourism. The roads proposed as part of the LSDI should improve accessibility in the municipality.</p> <p>The apparent lack of access to Mbazwana via tarred roads has served to impede growth and economic development in the town, and has increased transport costs for residents who need to go to other centres to access higher order goods</p> <p>In the case of Hlabisa the local road network is problematic. The road infrastructure needs to be upgraded and certain roads need to be constructed. There are certain areas, most notably portions of Wards 3, 14, 16 and 17 where communities have to travel over five kilometres to the nearest primary or District road.</p> <p>The Big 5 False Bay area is well-served by roads, which serve several land uses and settlements, including the Hluhluwe Town, agricultural farms, game reserves and lodges, rural areas. It also provides a linkage to Sodwana Bay outside of the municipal area and to the north of it.</p>
<b>Transport</b>	<p>Road and rail transport still pose a threat to local communities as hazardous material is often carried on these routes.</p> <p>There were 20 taxi facilities and 105 taxi routes in the Umkhanyakude District. 38 of these were in Mtubatuba Local Authority and 33 in Umhlabuyalingana. The following data was provided regarding the taxi facilities in the District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52% of taxi facilities are informal facilities;</li> <li>• 29% of taxi facilities have lighting;</li> <li>• 62% of taxi facilities are paved;</li> <li>• 67% of taxi facilities have public telephones;</li> <li>• 33% of taxi facilities have offices;</li> <li>• 38% of taxi facilities have shelters; and</li> <li>• 52% of taxi facilities have ablution blocks.</li> </ul> <p>Although “bakkies” are illegal passenger transport vehicles they provide a service that could be considered as parallel. They</p>

District-wide Issues	Description of need/potential/project
	<p>actually operate on the routes where taxis do not want to move onto due to the weak quality of the roads.</p> <p>Bus facilities in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality are limited to the termini in Mkuze, Mtubatuba, and a range of loading and off-loading bus stops through the District. The bus termini are generally not well provided with facilities.</p>
<b>Tourism</b>	<p>Natural attractions are underpinned by the Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park and the Isimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site, which have been under formal conservation since 1895 and 1999 respectively.</p> <p>The District is embarking upon craft enterprise development programme to enhance cultural tourism through abundant arts and craft activities readily available within the District</p> <p>The Tourism Plan and the Tourism Plan Implementation Strategy have been developed and are being implemented to streamline tourism development in the District.</p> <p>A number of Community Conservation Areas such as Usuthu Gorge, Rhino Reserve, Tshanini and others have been established by communities in a move to harness tourism benefits.</p> <p>A number of large scale tourism initiatives are underway. These include Pongolapoort Dam Tourism Initiative, Makhathini Master Plan and the Lubombo Trans-frontier Conservation Area which is an international tourism development intervention between South Africa Swaziland and Mozambique. Serious marketing initiatives are being implemented in partnership with Tourism KZN and the Elephant Coast Tourism Association. These include District-wide state-of-the-art Information Centres, glossy Elephant Coast destination brochure and attending domestic and international trade and consumer shows</p> <p>The District has magnificent public and private Game Reserves such as Tembe Elephant Park, Ndumo Game Reserve, Mkuze Game Reserve and Thanda and Phinda private game reserves.</p> <p>Sodwana Bay is among the best diving spot in the world and attracts a multitude of international visitors.</p> <p>Natural resources form the basis of most of the ecotourism enterprises in the District and provide the impetus for hunting, game farming and subsistence and recreational fishing. Natural resources are also used extensively for food, crafts, construction and "muti"/traditional medicine.</p> <p>About 60% of the visitors to the game parks/reserves are domestic, and 40% are international. Domestic visitors are mainly from KZN. International visitors are mainly from Europe (Germany, Netherlands, France), the UK, and the USA.</p> <p>The District and the community does not benefit from the Isimangaliso Wetland Park reserve, because of the buffer/boundary around it. It was also stated that there is no cooperation between the park and the District.</p> <p>Despite the game attractions, the District has not fully actualised community based tourism.</p>

District-wide Issues	Description of need/potential/project
	<p>There is no figure as to what the tourism sector contributes to the economy of the District.</p> <p>People on the ground do not optimally use the opportunities availed by the sector.</p> <p>Property in the tourism industry often belongs to people outside the District.</p> <p>Most of the land that can be used for tourism development cannot be easily accessed as it either belongs to private land owners or Isimangaliso Wetland Park.</p>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<p>Over the last five years drought has become a serious problem, such that water sources have dropped dramatically. Predictions are that the situation will become even worse in the next coming years, probably until at least 2009.</p> <p>The calculated total area of high potential land is 2600 km<sup>2</sup> or 20.28% of the total area of the District. The area of low agricultural potential within the District has been calculated at 3 100 km<sup>2</sup> or 24.18% of the total area of the District. The result of the collective effects of topography, low rainfall and poor soils in places means that the areas of low agricultural potential are largely located in the western side of the District.</p> <p>In general, the areas of highest agricultural potential are located within the Mtubatuba Local Municipality on the coastal plain to the south and west of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park System. This zone extends as a coastal strip northwards all the way to the Mozambique border.</p> <p>The key commercial crops (which occupy some 275 km<sup>2</sup>, or 2.15%, of the total area of the District) are sugar cane farming, timber, cotton and pineapples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sugar cane</i> growing areas are located within the extreme south of the District in the Mtubatuba Municipality, and in the vicinity of the town of Mkuze, within the Jozini Municipality. There is a major drive aimed at increasing sugar production at Makhathini Flats. About R 2b will be invested in the project of which 60% will be dedicated to the establishment of a Sugar Mill. The following funders have committed to funding the project: Industrial Development Corporation, DBSA, Tongaat Hullet Sugar and the Central Energy Fund. The District Municipality though is concerned about uncoordinated sugar cane initiatives around the Makhathini Flats and as such has mandated its entity (uMhlosinga Development Agency) to bring together relevant stakeholders so that they can speak with one voice. There is currently also an expansion of sugar cane growing areas, with the clearing of extensive areas virgin bushveld by the Mkuze Sugar Estates, in the vicinity of the N2 highway.</li> <li>• The low lying coastal areas of the District and an area near the Hluhluwe Park fall within the optimal growing areas for certain <i>pine species</i>.</li> <li>• <i>Cotton production</i> has largely occurred in the Makhathini Flats of the District that fall within the Jozini/Pongola Dam irrigation scheme.</li> <li>• Successful and quite extensive <i>pineapple</i> growing areas occur to the north of the town of Hluhluwe on the coastal plain.</li> <li>• The <i>sugar cane</i> areas are served by two mills, namely the Mtubatuba Mill in the south of the District and the Pongola Mill</li> </ul>

<b>District-wide Issues</b>	<b>Description of need/potential/project</b>
	<p>outside of DC 27) to the north west of the District. There are initiatives currently for another sugar mill at Makhathini Flats. Not much information is available currently regarding the establishment of this Sugar Mill.</p> <p>Subsistence agriculture is practiced throughout the District. In terms of geographical spread it covers an area of some 1 310 km<sup>2</sup>, or 10.22% of the District. This agricultural activity consists of the production of crops for domestic consumption (e.g. corn, beans and sweet potatoes) in small gardens and fields close to the homesteads, as well as extensive stock farming (cattle and small livestock) on communal land.</p> <p>Access to large markets (Durban and Johannesburg) is poor as a result of lack of good roads, vehicles and business contacts, the agricultural potential of the District is huge.</p> <p>The importance of and potential for expansion of agriculture the different LMs in the District varies significantly: In Umhlabuyalingana agriculture tends to dominate the economy. In Hlabisa where agriculture is also a very important sector, there is little scope for the expansion of intensive livestock production within the municipality. Opportunities do, however, exist for small-scale sugar cane farming and forestry in the municipal area. The deforestation and negative impacts on the water table that may go along with this need to be seriously considered though. Great potential exists in the Mpukonyoni Tribal Area for small scale sugar cane farming.</p>
<b>Mining</b>	Mining is limited to the Somkhele Coal Mine in Hlabisa.
<b>Retail and Trade</b>	Shopping centre expansion will also assist in making the District more attractive to skilled people who are mostly located in the cities and larger towns.
<b>Business Services</b>	<p>Most of the local people do not have the skills to be hired for the kinds of jobs in this sector.</p> <p>In the case of Government Services the bulk of the staff lives in the District, but a large portion of their income is remitted to relatives outside the District.</p>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	The work of local crafters and muti makers is exported without them making much of a profit. It was suggested that far more needs to be made of the indigenous manufacturing potential of the people of the District. Detailed work on value chains in the sector would be required to make it an activity that benefits not only some.
<b>SMME</b>	There is limited access to information for SMMEs in deep rural areas. Illiteracy creates barriers to entry in the formal business arena for SMMEs.
<b>Flagship projects</b>	
<b>Usuthu-Tembe-Futi Transfrontier Conservation Area</b>	The TFCA straddles the border between South Africa and Mozambique, and the Lebombo Mountains, which mark Swaziland's eastern boundary. Key wildlife areas within this TFCA include the Maputo Elephant Reserve in Mozambique, the Lubombo Conservancy in Swaziland, the Lake St Lucia complex, and the Ndumo and Tembe reserves in South Africa.
<b>Jozini Dam Development initiative</b>	Various projects tourism related have been proposed in a study that was commissioned by the Department of Economic Development
<b>Local Economic</b>	UMhlosinga Development Agency has been established and is mainly championing projects Hydroelectric Scheme, Wind Tunnels

District-wide Issues	Description of need/potential/project
<b>Development Agency (LEDA)</b>	and Sustainable Communities
<b>Umkhanyakude Biosphere Reserve</b>	Undertaken in terms of UNESCO's "Man and the Biosphere" (MaB) Program, which is a global program of international scientific cooperation dealing with people-environment interactions.
<b>Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative</b>	Tri-national initiative between the governments of South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland, which is focused on the economic and social enlistment of communities in southern Mozambique, eastern Swaziland, and the area of north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal known as Maputaland, which broadly corresponds to the area of the Umkhanyakude District
<b>Upgrading of the Mkuze Regional Airport</b>	<p>This project involves upgrading of the existing airstrip at Mkuze to a regional airport with adequate facilities to handle commercial flights on Boeing 737s.</p> <p>The project will cost about R56m of which R10m has been provided by DEAT to resurface the airstrip. The other R46m will be used to build a new terminal, hangars and a craft centre. The resurfacing work has been completed.</p>
<b>Makhathini Integrated Development</b>	<p>The Makhathini Integrated Master Development Plan is a plan focusing on the development of the two local municipalities of Jozini and Umhlabuyalingana in the District Municipality of Umkhanyakude in the North Eastern corner of KwaZulu-Natal. The plan was developed on instruction of the MEC Oversight Committee for the Lebombo SDI and the Economic Cabinet Cluster. The plan aims to integrate all government activities and develop the two main economic driving sectors in the area; agriculture and tourism.</p> <p>This is a multi billion rand project both private and public sector will invest in agriculture and tourism. There is also a component of infrastructure development attached to the project.</p>

### 3.4 Addressing Issues

The situation in the District needs time and well thought through approach to address it. It is well known that Umkhanyakude District is one of the areas that are less developed in South Africa. A number of researches have been done and there are piles of strategies and business plans that have been developed. In going forward the family of Umkhanyakude District municipalities has a challenge in dealing with improving the current situation. As a District Municipality, in going forward, it is going to be critical to focus on a number of issues that usually do not seem obvious.

Focusing on obvious issues of economic fundamentals of the District will not guarantee an improved pace of development. There has been a lot of information documented about the human and natural resource endowment as well as strategic locality of the District. In order to realise the true potential of the District incentives will have to be looked at seriously. Good incentives will attract more of high caliber people with dynamic skills, private and public investors. Incentives could come in different forms such as ensuring that there is reliable basic infrastructure, decent housing, shopping centres with all necessities, just to mention a few.

The extent of underdevelopment at Umkhanyakude District has always been perceived as a serious setback. More focus however will have to be on using the case of underdevelopment as a means to harness resources to change the face of the District. One of the long-term goals of the entire District will have to be to graduate from being a poverty stricken node to being a region of envy for many.

The District Municipality will continue to use a number of available avenues in order to ensure that it keeps abreast of changing times and will always respect the views of its surrounding communities. Public consultation sessions will continuously be engaged in order to ensure that service delivery is inline with the needs of local people. Gatherings such as the Growth and Development Summit has helped in maintaining regular networking with private and public sector authorities resulting in improved relations. Public consultation and networking sessions will be strengthened.

Providing services in an effective and efficient manner will also feature prominently in the normal business operations of the District Municipality. Already there are initiatives to introduce shared services in the most practical manner. The DLGTA has made funding available for sharing development planning which will benefit the family of municipalities of Umkhanyakude District. More services will be shared in the near future. Shared services would definitely create strong institutional capacity of all municipalities

It is suffice to say that sound “institutional infrastructure” will assist the District in going forward during the current term of Local Government term. There is ample evidence that proves that non respect for the rule of law and inability to prevent corruption, negatively affect development. The Umkhanyakude District Municipality will be committed to ensuring that it defends its area of jurisdiction against any ill forces that might stifle development.



## 4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Developmental Profile

This Section of the IDP document is largely informed by the following:

- NSDP engagement that the District participated in (2007); and
- Draft Water Services Development Plan (2007)

Umkhanyakude District Municipality is one of the four Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme-Nodes in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, has some of the highest levels of unemployment and poverty in the country. More than 70% of the population survives on less than R800/month (2001-figures), while 83% live below the poverty line. The key economic activities are agriculture (both commercial and survivalist), tourism, crafting and the provision of private and government services. Both the commercial agriculture and tourism activities are predominantly white-owned, with the majority of the District population not really sharing in the economy, small as it may be.

The population is very young, with about 70% of the population below 18 years of age. Coupled with the high poverty and unemployment levels this means very high dependency levels. It also means that there is a growth dynamic built into the existing population of more than 610 000 people.

In terms of land use and human settlement, large segments of the District are either environmentally protected areas or nature reserves, with the bulk of the population living in scattered villages throughout the District. The District has two small formalized towns (namely Mtubatuba, together with Hluhluwe, and Hlabisa) that offer limited retail and government, personal and business services. On a larger scale, the District is located far away from any major urban markets, the closest port city being Richards Bay (about 160 kilometers towards the south of the District Municipality offices in Mkhuze). In the case of the larger urban concentration of Durban/Ethekwini this distance is approximately 330 kilometers.

Road infrastructure is essentially limited to the N2 which passes through the District and some smaller roads. Even though the N2 is a national route, in the District it is a single lane road that in some segments not in a good shape. Movement on this and the few others in the District is perceived to be dangerous, due to (1) the bad state of the roads, (2) free-roaming animals, (3) the weak state of roadworthiness of many of the vehicles in the area and (4) opportunistic criminal activities. Public transport is poor and dangerous. As many of the roads are inaccessible for buses and taxis, "bakkies" are illegally used for public transport.

The Umkhanyakude District Municipality and the five local municipalities in its area of jurisdiction are (1) grant-dependent as a result of very low levels of own income and high indigence levels and (2) severely under-capacitated to deal with the developmental challenges they face. The result of this is a struggle to provide and maintain municipal services, which is reflected in high backlogs in the provision of all of the municipal services, as well as education and health care facilities lacking even the most basic services, such as potable water, sanitation and electricity. Essentially the provision of municipal services is limited to the few small towns and villages close to the N2, the Jozini to Kwangwanase road (R22), and the new SDI Route (MR439), running from Hluhluwe to Phelandaba through Mbazwana.

While the previous colonial and apartheid systems are largely to blame for (1) the skewed land ownership patterns, (2) the high deprivation and poverty levels, (3) the underdevelopment of the District, and (4) the lack of access to services, the lack of post-1994 progress on land reform and tenure arrangements are not assisting in turning this situation around. In addition to this, the development of the District is severely curtailed by access to potable water. A long and lingering dry spell has also meant that most rivers and streams have run dry, and that boreholes are following suit. At the same time there is a huge dam on the border of the municipality – the Jozini Dam – that could alleviate the water shortfall, and at the same time provide the lifeblood for the development of the District. Accessing the water from the Dam is, however, a complex/difficult issue, with primarily cost concerns resulting in a lack of movement on the proposal. These concerns relate mainly to the construction and maintenance of the necessary infrastructure to pump the water from the Dam to the top of a mountain separating it from the District, and the construction of reservoirs on the mountain to store the water once it gets there. The roll-out of this scheme, however, is imperative for the development of the District as water is now perceived as *“a binding constraint for the development of the area”*.

Poverty is high throughout the District. The only real spatial differentiation that can be drawn regarding poverty is the difference between the income and wealth of (1) those living and working in the few small towns and on the game reserves and farms, and (2) the rest of the District. This is due to the towns, game reserves and farms being home and employer to a small number of business owners/operators and government officials.

The District has a number of areas of development potential, all of which are dependent for their proper utilisation on a resolution to the water question, i.e. getting water from the Jozini Dam. In addition to this, they all also depend on speedy land reform and a more planned approach to the spatial development of the area.

In accordance with the rural nature of the District, the key areas of potential are tourism, agriculture and traditional crafting and *“multi-production”*.

**Tourism:** The key tourist attractions are game parks and nature reserves. Best known amongst these are the Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park, the Isimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site, Tembe Elephant Park, Ndumo Game Reserve, Mkuze Game Reserve and Thanda and Phinda private game reserves.

**Agriculture:** Just over 20% of the land in the District is regarded as high potential agricultural land. These areas are predominantly located in the eastern part of the District. In general, the areas of highest agricultural potential are located within the Mtubatuba Local Municipality on the coastal plain, which is located to the south and west of the GSLWP System. This zone extends as a coastal strip northwards all the way to the Mozambique border.

The key commercial crops (which occupy some 275 km<sup>2</sup>, or 2.15%, of the total area of the District) are sugar cane farming, timber, cotton and pineapples:

- *Sugar cane* growing areas are located within the extreme south of the District in the Mtubatuba Municipality, and in the vicinity of the town of Mkuze, within the Jozini Municipality. There is currently also an expansion of sugar cane growing areas, with the

clearing of extensive areas virgin bushveld by the Mkuze Sugar Estates, in the vicinity of the N2 highway. The sugar cane areas are served by two mills, namely the Mtubatuba Mill in the south of the District and the Pongola Mill to the north west of the District.

- The low lying coastal areas of the District and an area near the Hluhluwe Park fall within the optimal growing areas for certain *pine species*.
- *Cotton production* has largely occurred in the Makhathini Flats of the District that fall within the Jozini/Pongola Dam irrigation scheme.
- Successful and quite extensive *pineapple* growing areas occur to the north of the town of Hluhluwe on the coastal plain.

Subsistence agriculture is practiced throughout the District. In terms of geographical spread it covers an area of some 1 310 km<sup>2</sup>, or 10.22% of the District. This activity consists of the production of crops for domestic consumption (e.g. corn, beans and sweet potatoes) in small gardens and fields close to the homesteads, as well as extensive stock farming (cattle and small livestock) on communal land.

The importance of, and potential for expansion of agriculture in the different LMs in the District varies significantly: In Umhlabuyalingana agriculture tends to dominate the economy. In Hlabisa where agriculture is also a very important sector, there is little scope for the expansion of intensive livestock production within the municipality. Opportunities do, however, exist for small-scale sugar cane farming and forestry. The deforestation and negative impacts on the water table that may go along with this, do, however, need to be seriously considered. Great potential exists in the Mpukunyoni Tribal Area for small scale sugar cane farming. In the case of Jozini the situation is less positive, with serious stagnation of the agricultural sector having taken place.

**Traditional crafting and multi-production:** These activities take place throughout the District and have no specific spatial concentration.

Shared, inclusive and sustainable growth in an economy that is true to the character of the place and the culture of the people that live in it. This means that the District will have a rural economy that is balance with the natural environment. Agriculture and tourism will remain the stalwarts of this economy, with manufacturing essentially being built on what the area offers (beneficiation of the local produce), but without dismissing the prospect of also importing raw and semi-manufactured products and processing them further. Ideally this latter form of manufacturing would entail the manufacturing of novel products by using the ingenuity and creativity of the people of the District. One such industry could be the production of unique medicines using both local and “Western” and “Eastern” knowledge and wisdom.

In addition to all of these economic development initiatives, it is crucial that high-quality education and health services are provided in the District to give young people the same start in life that their counterparts in the more urban areas enjoy. This will make it possible for them to be mobile, and to be so with success. This in turn could then provide their parents, who will in all likelihood remain in the District, with decent remittances and the prospect of a higher quality of life.

*More information of the economic profile of the Umkhanyakude District is available in the SDF Document.*

## 4.2 Water Resources

### Groundwater Source and Quality

A study on the groundwater potential in South Africa was undertaken by the CSIR in 1995. According to this study, groundwater potential in South Africa is divided into three categories, which are as follows:

- Major groundwater systems capable of supplying communities of up to 4890 people from a single borehole at 30l/c/day. Average borehole yields of 4.26l/s can be expected provided sound borehole development methods are employed;
- Minor groundwater systems capable of supplying communities of up to 1510 people from a single borehole at 30l/c/day. Average borehole yields of 1.58l/s can be expected provided sound borehole development methods are employed;
- Poor groundwater systems capable of supplying communities of up to 1200 people from a single borehole at 30l/c/day. Average borehole yields of 1.25l/s can be expected provided sound borehole development methods are employed.

The Eastern area of Umkhanyakude falls within the “Major Groundwater System” category and the Western area in the “Minor Groundwater Systems” category and as such the capacity of the groundwater resources is very good to adequate. The entire Umkhanyakude is dotted with boreholes fitted with hand pumps, which have been installed as a means of rudimentary water supply. Although there are more boreholes in the minor ground systems, the drilling conditions affect the successful establishment of a borehole. The problem in the major Groundwater system areas is the likelihood of drilling a successful borehole due to the soil conditions. The major groundwater system falls on a loose, unstable formation, which makes the drilling of a successful borehole highly unlikely. Drilling in loose sediments requires highly specialised drilling equipment. The minor groundwater system is covered by firm, potentially broken and moderately to hard, but generally stable formation which provide for better drilling conditions.

### Surface water source and quality

The Umkhanyakude District Municipality has a primary surface catchment area, namely the Usuthu-Mhlathuze catchment, which covers the entire Umkhanyakude area. The major dams within this catchment area are the Pongolapoort/Jozini Dam, and Hluhluwe Dam. An overview of the principal sources in Umkhanyakude is provided – based on the Internal Strategic Perspective of the Directorate National Water Resources Planning – DWAF (Version 1 dated March 2004). Where applicable verbatim references are made.

#### **Mfolozi Catchment**

##### ❖ Status

A large proportion of the Mfolozi catchment (47,7%) is communally-held land, with the main activity being cattle farming. Its water resources are largely undeveloped. At present the total available water resource, at a 1:50 year level of assurance, is estimated at 51 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum. The total current requirement is in the order of 98 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum. This requirement includes the 18 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum of water transferred out of the lower Mfolozi to the Mhlathuze catchment for mining use and also allows for the ecological Reserve. The extent of the deficit means that the catchment is severely stressed from a resource provision point of view. There is some uncertainty with regard to these figures given that no recent detailed assessment has been undertaken, but the deficit cannot be wished away.

There is significant forestry (approximately 435km<sup>2</sup>) in the catchment, situated both in the upper reaches of the catchment and near the coast. Dryland sugarcane is also grown close to the coast. Irrigation, mostly also near the coast, is significant and the major water user. The irrigated area is estimated at about 72km<sup>2</sup>, including 50km<sup>2</sup> of irrigated sugarcane. Significant towns in the catchment are Vryheid, Ulundi, Babanango, Nongoma and Mtubatuba. The most significant water resource development is the Klipfontein Dam (capacity 19 million m<sup>3</sup>), which is situated in the upper reaches of the White Mfolozi River. This was constructed to supply water to the town of Vryheid but can also be used to supplement supplies to Ulundi if necessary. Downstream irrigators have been granted an allocation from Klipfontein Dam but this is only partially utilised due to its high cost.

There is therefore some surplus yield available from this dam. Because of the lack of storage in the system there is still significant wet-season flow, which could be utilised as a seasonal run of river allocation to irrigators, or alternatively harnessed through the provision of storage and all year use. The crunch in this catchment is not that there is not enough water but that lack of storage (i.e. dams), results in low firm yields, which are less than the water requirements. Hence water shortages occur during severe drought events.

In general there appears to be enough water in the upper reaches of the catchment. However, the deficit in the lower reaches of the catchment constrains further upstream use, as this flow is required downstream. The only way to remove the constrain would be to further develop the resource through the construction of dams. Shortages are often reported at Ulundi but these appear to be due to operational problems since water is available in Klipfontein Dam to supplement the supply should this be necessary. Problems are also experienced at Mtubatuba due to seasonal low flows, which have on numerous occasions resulted in water restrictions for the urban areas of Mtubatuba, Kwamsane, St Lucia, Dukuduku and Cape Vidal.

#### ❖ Water Quality (Mfolozi)

There are a number of water quality problems, current and potential, in the Mfolozi catchment.

- Pollution emanating from Vryheid results in unacceptably poor water quality in the Klipfontein Dam. Eutrophication is a serious problem due to settlements on state land next to the dam, and the presence of a sewage plant – with the likelihood of toxic blooms threatening both human health and the ecology of the dam and the river. The Municipality has plans, but no funds, to build a facility to address this problem.
- Coal mining in the upper catchment impacts severely on the water quality. This is a problem throughout much of the northern and north-western WMA.
- Downstream concerns of high ammonia, nitrate and phosphate levels. This is attributed to diffuse pollution from both agriculture and human settlements.

Water Quality Management is a serious issue in the Mfolozi catchment and should be allocated additional resources. The problems span urban pollution (sewage), mining (acid leaching from the mostly-abandoned coal mines) and agricultural pollution.

- Non-point source pollution needs to be assessed and strategies developed to curb this. This requires national, WMA and catchment level approaches to overirrigation and excessive fertilisation.

- Mine licensing, operation and closure policies need to be very carefully considered and tightly managed. Staff and resources need to be allocated to achieve this.

## **Mkuze Catchment**

### **❖ Status**

At present the total available water resource, at a 1:50 year level of assurance, is estimated at 66 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum while the total current requirement is in the order of 78 million m<sup>3</sup> (including provision for the ecological Reserve). Based on these figures it would appear as if the catchment is approximately in balance. However, the resources and the water use within the catchment are not evenly distributed. There are water surpluses in the W32 catchment but significant deficits in the middle reaches of the Mkuze river catchment, and it is reported that during droughts the river has dried up completely. These deficits indicate low assurance use by irrigators and these irrigators are almost certainly abstracting water that will in future need to be left in the river for the Reserve. Management of the system to ensure that the Reserve is met will be problematical because the infrastructure is very limited. The W30 catchment has two main rivers, the Mkuze and the Hluhluwe, both of which flow into Lake St. Lucia. This is an ecologically sensitive area and World Heritage Site, the importance of which places strong pressure on the need to ensure that the ecological requirements of the whole catchment are met. By far the largest water user in the Mkuze catchment is the irrigation sector, with an estimated area of 76 km<sup>2</sup> under irrigation and an estimated water requirement of 61 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum (including losses). The only other significant water use is the rural sector, with an estimated water use of 10 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum.

In order to supplement the water resources of the Mkuze River and utilise irrigation opportunities in the upper catchment above the town of Mkuze, a privately financed scheme which transfers water from the Pongolapoort Dam to the Mkuze was recently completed. The licensed transfer rate is 32,6 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum but the use of this water and the conditions attached to it in the Mkuze catchment are complex. This pipeline was built with excess capacity and could transfer 90 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum if additional pumps were installed (Charl Senekal Suiker Trust).

There is a long-standing allocation of 1 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum to emerging farmers on the south bank of the Hluhluwe River which has never been taken up. There are other applicants for this allocation.

The over-riding strategy in this catchment is to ensure that, beyond providing basic human needs, adequate resources are provided to the lower Mkuze / Lake St. Lucia System for its maintenance as a World Heritage Site. The entire system needs to be reviewed and managed with this in mind. The Reserve needs to be determined and implemented in the catchment as a high priority. This will need to be coupled with compulsory licensing in order to limit abstractions from the system.

A more accurate understanding of resources availability in the Mkuze is essential if it is to be satisfactorily managed. Priority should be given to emerging farmers when allocating available resources from Hluhluwe Dam. Options and alternative ways of utilising this water to bring benefit to the largest number of people need to be assessed. (These might include distribution to households for "Water for productive uses", or additional allocations to small-grower forestry in exchange for releases of "irrigation" water into St. Lucia). Provincial authorities need to be informed about these poverty eradication opportunities.

#### ❖ Water Quality (Mkuze / Hluhluwe)

There are a number of water quality problems, current and potential, in both the Mkuze (W31) and the Hluhluwe catchments (W32), the Mkuze being the priority in this regard.

Coal mining is the number one water quality impact in the catchment with low pH and high TDS, decanting into the upper reaches of the catchment. Irrigation with water with a high electrical conductivity adds to the problems.

- High salinity is experienced in the lower Mkuze, probably due to irrigation return flows but this could also be a natural phenomenon.
- Large abstractions by irrigators reduce the natural dilution capacity of the river.
- Sedimentation rates are high.
- Poor water quality affects not only irrigators, but also Lake St. Lucia. South Africa has an international legal obligation to provide adequate water both in quantity and quality to St. Lucia. This makes it doubly important that water quality objectives are set, and strategies put in place to ensure that these are met.
- The water quality of the Hluhluwe catchment (W32) is generally good. Nevertheless, it is noted that Hluhluwe Dam is silting up fairly rapidly, with capacity declining from 32 million m<sup>3</sup> to 25 million m<sup>3</sup> over 35 years. Sedimentation rates in the Mkuze / Hluhluwe system are naturally high but also increased by people, grazing, etc.
- The coastal aquifer is very vulnerable to contamination due to its high permeability.

#### ❖ Operating rules (Hluhluwe dam)

Water is released from Hluhluwe Dam to irrigators on request. Based on the current allocation of 7,2 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum, if the water level drops to below 50% of the full supply capacity, then the release to irrigators must be reduced by 50%.

#### **Pongola Catchment**

##### ❖ Status

The water balance for the catchment indicates a substantial surplus of 352 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum in the catchment. However, there are many uncertainties relating to the quantification of this surplus. By far the largest water use in the Pongola River catchment is irrigation, with an estimated requirement of 213 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum. Most of the irrigation in the Pongola River catchment takes place upstream of the Pongolapoort Dam in the vicinity of the town of Pongola, with an estimated area of 15 180 ha currently listed. The dominant crop is sugarcane. The irrigated area, and hence water requirement has increased over the years, and this, coupled with afforestation in the upper catchment, reduced the level of assurance to irrigators to unacceptably low levels. As a result the Bivane Dam was recently constructed on the Bivane River, using private finance and considerable assistance from DWAF. This substantially increased the assurance of supply to irrigators and the option of increasing the irrigation areas by reducing assurance is now on the table. The water resources of the Pongola River System are dominated by the existence of the large Pongolapoort Dam (capacity 2 445 million m<sup>3</sup>) situated where the river breaks through the Lebombo mountains just above the Makhathini Flats. The dam was originally constructed in the 1960's with the irrigation potential of the Makhathini Flats in mind. The historic firm yield is now estimated at 530 million

m<sup>3</sup>/annum. This is substantially less than original estimated of about 900 million m<sup>3</sup>. This reduction is largely due to the substantial irrigation and forestry development upstream of the dam which has taken place since the dam's construction. Although only 67 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum of the yield of the Pongolapoort Dam has been formally allocated, there are many competing uses for the surplus of 352 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum referred to above, some of which are difficult to quantify. These are as follows:

- Flood plain releases – current operating philosophy results in an impact of about 250 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum;
- Increasing upstream use by irrigators and possible additional licences for forestry; and
- International requirements.

Taking flood plain releases into account, the available surplus is only 102 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum. The flood plain releases could be a conjunctive use with the ecological requirement, and hence have a lower impact than indicated here. It is assumed that the substantial ecological and flood plain releases will be more than adequate to meet international requirements.

Various requests for water use licences have been received, some in a more advanced stage of assessment than others. There is a licence application for 3 000 ha of cotton, an application for fish farming – amount of water required not specified, and numerous applications for forestry licences which have been on hold for a number of years. Tongaat Hulett has also shown an interest in establishing a sugar mill and irrigating sugarcane downstream of the Pongolapoort Dam.

The afforested areas in the upper Pongola and Bivane River catchments are substantial, estimated at 480km<sup>2</sup>, which impact on the availability of water to irrigators as well as reducing the yield available from the Pongolapoort Dam. There is pressure from the forestry sector for additional forestry licences in the catchment.

The allocatable yield available in the Pongolapoort / Bivane system is uncertain, but there is great pressure for allocations from this source. The core strategy of this catchment is therefore:

- make a conservative amount of water available for immediate allocation, which is well within the available yield of the dam. An amount of 102 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum has been assumed which takes into account the possible impact of flood plain release.
- Embark on a comprehensive study to develop and implement a long-term allocation strategy, taking all environmental, socio-economic and political factors into account.

Water losses on the Impala Water user Association irrigation scheme are cause for concern. Current estimates put the losses from the canal system at 33% of total use. There are also losses associated with releases made from the Bivane Dam to the irrigators downstream. These have been assumed to be 25% of the release but also that this loss becomes available for riparian irrigators downstream of the Grootdraai weir and to meet ecological requirements. There is 160 km of canal and a reported very slow reaction to cancellations of orders for water. The tertiary canals are being improved (relined etc.).



Large volumes of water are released from Pongolapoort Dam for the maintenance of the Makhathini flood plains. These releases currently utilise nearly half of the yield available from the Pongolapoort Dam and more efficient methods of maintaining the flood plains in an acceptable state (the goal of these releases) need to be investigated.

❖ **Water Quality (Pongola Catchment)**

The water quality in the Pongola catchment is naturally good. The quality of the resource upstream of the Pongolapoort Dam is, however, significantly affected through saline and nutrient enriched return flows from large irrigation areas. (Return flows are estimated to be about 21 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum, or 10% of the irrigation demand). This is a seasonal problem and is worst in the low-flow months when dilution from natural flows is less.

There is limited scope for groundwater use in the catchment. The quality of groundwater from the Makhathini Flats is poor (saline – the Flats are an old sea-bed) and this can be observed in the growth of some irrigated crops. Use of this water should be avoided especially given the availability of water from the Pongolapoort Dam.

❖ **Operating rules (Pongolapoort Dam)**

A minimum flow of 5m<sup>3</sup> /s is continuously released from the dam.

Flood releases for the maintenance of the flood plain are made at least once a year after consultation with stakeholders. This involves a release at a rate of about 60% of the full supply capacity, an effective flood release is not possible because the required discharge rate cannot be achieved.

No water is currently released specifically for Mozambique but the 5m<sup>3</sup>/s minimum release is more than sufficient to also meet Mozambique's present requirements.

**Lake Sibaya**

❖ **Status**

Large parts of this catchment fall within the Ndumo Game Reserve and are hence in a pristine state. The only significant direct water use in this catchment is rural water use, which includes both domestic and stock water, estimated to be about 2 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum.

The catchment is very flat and although the rainfall is relatively high (769 mm/annum), the surface runoff is limited. Groundwater recharge is, however, high.

There is a significant amount of afforestation in the catchment, with an estimated area of 158km<sup>2</sup>, and an estimated reduction in surface runoff of 3,3 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum.

The impact of the ecological Reserve, based on the Hughes' Desktop Model, is 27 million m<sup>3</sup>/annum, i.e. the ecological Reserve requires the total low-flow. This is clearly erroneous and highlights the need for better information in this catchment.

There are abstractions from Lake Sibaya for domestic use, but these are probably negligible in comparison with the inflow into the lake.

This catchment should be preserved in its current near-pristine state and development limited as far as possible. This is due to its environmental significance as an area of very high faunal bio-diversity. This catchment does however offer opportunities for poverty eradication projects, provided that these can be integrated into a broader environmental plan. These are to be investigated in more detail.

Great care must be taken to protect the potential groundwater resource of this catchment from over-exploitation as this could have a devastating impact on the sensitive environment of this area.

### **4.3 PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

The environmental analysis is a crucial step in the review of the IDP as it is realised that IDP's true success will be measured in its ability to achieve its developmental goals in general and the sustainability of the developments in particular.

The Umkhanyakude District has a good climate and is well endowed with natural resources whose comparative advantages are: Mean annual rainfall decreases from an average 1200 - 1400mm along the coastal region to an average of 650mm inland. Similarly mean annual temperatures decrease varies from 21 degrees Celsius along the coast to 18 degrees Celsius inland.

Umkhanyakude District has a unique biodiversity and cultural heritage. There is a world heritage site, the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, with a scenic pristine environment and the coastal atmosphere thus creating more opportunities for tourism development which attracts a number of tourists internally and internationally.

Umkhanyakude District environmental management needs are:

- Economic Growth
- Protection of the natural environment
- Ensure sustainability in meeting the basic needs for people
- Incorporate environmental aspects into the strategic planning and development.

#### **Environmental management**

Local municipalities are required in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004, to protect biodiversity within their municipal areas through the implementation of environmental management plans, sustainable development policies and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs).

Umkhanyakude District is concerned with the utilization and protection of its natural resources. All project planning and implementation in the District complies with the Environmental Management Act of 1998. Environmental Scoping Reports and Environmental Impact Assessments are undertaken where required and approval conditions are adhered to.

#### **Biodiversity**

The biodiversity in the District is being lost due to land conversion, climate change, unsustainable harvesting of natural resources and the wide spread of alien species. Natural resources provide opportunities for economic empowerment through sustained agriculture, ecotourism, indigenous plant use etc

## **Nature conservation**

Umkhanyakude District has a number of formal conservation areas under the administration of KZN Wildlife. Also included are community game reserves and proposed conservation areas. The plans of establishing the Biosphere Reserve in the District are continuing.

### ***Biosphere reserves***

Briefly, biosphere reserves comprise three components:

- Core area – a statutory protected area (e.g. nature reserve, National park);
- Buffer Zone – an area of biodiversity-friendly activities (nondestructive) that protects or cushions the core area;
- Transition area – a flexible area of co-operation, with nondestructive and destructive activities.

## **The Wetland**

Umkhanyakude District have a number of wetlands, the greatest being the Isimangaliso Wetland Park with a wide variety of habitats such as marshes, peatlands, floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as salt marshes, mangroves that are found in Sodwana Bay. The wetlands are under pressure due to increasing population growth and development, which result in the loss of habitat, ecological and hydrological functions. Developments along the coast result in the increased pollution and high amounts of nutrients near coast water causing eutrophication, interception and interruption of flow of water and sediments.

## **Coastal and marine**

The coastal areas at Umkhanyakude District are distinctive, complex and interconnected natural system, with resources that are finite and vulnerable to overuse and degradation, and that pose risks when not well managed. It is the meeting place of the land and sea – a limited spatial area that supports multiplicity of human activities. The areas along the coast have a range of considerations – biophysical, economic, social and institutional – interconnect, in a manner that requires a dedicated and integrated management approach.

## **Alien species**

The impacts of invasive alien species are a major problem in the District. They are causing considerable environmental, economic (especially tourism industries) and social impacts.

Below are environmental challenges in the District.

Overgrazing	Threats to habitats by alien plants
Land Degradation and Soil erosion	Deforestation of indigenous trees
Reduction in water runoff to catchments	Burning of veld for grazing
Siltation	

**Table 1. Environmental challenges in the District.**

### **Waste Management**

Waste management is the major problem at Umkhanyakude District Municipality due to poor solid waste disposal which pose a threat to human’s health. Most of the current landfills are operating illegally, However Integrated Waste management Plan (IWMP) was developed in 2004 and DAEA had granted Umkhanyakude funding for reviewing the IWMP and the process is in progress. The budget has been allocated to fund some waste recycling initiatives and projects that are community based in the District.

### **RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES**

The District is working on integrating environmental issues into poverty reduction strategies. The District plans are that of promoting capacity-building activities, including pilot projects on land rehabilitation, wetland restoration and soil conservation in order to strengthen and support the work of community based projects. Some work has been initiated by KZN Wildlife and DAEA on alien plants clearing and the District is part of programme expansion. DEAT Working for the Cost Projects needs to be supported to ensure that more community projects are involved on combating coastal and marine erosion as well as protecting the fragile ecosystems along the coast.

Below is the table on importance of biodiversity conservation

<b>Details</b>	<b>Services provided by ecosystems</b>	<b>Consequences of abuse to ecosystems</b>
<b>Water supply</b>	Drinking water, domestic use, sanitation, cultivation of crops,	Increase in human disease, loss of crops, loss of jobs.
<b>Agricultural production</b>	Soil for food production, wild animals & plants as food	Decrease in crops, increased poverty and hunger
<b>Flood reduction</b>	Human safety, protection of crops and livestock, protection of infrastructure (roads, bridges, houses) from flood damage	Loss of human life, loss of crops & livestock, costs incurred in replacing infrastructure
<b>Natural products</b>	Firewood, building & fencing materials, craft materials	Increase in living costs through use of expensive fuel (e.g. paraffin), poor fencing & housing, opportunities for job creation constrained
<b>Medicinal plants</b>	Wide range of low-cost natural remedies, cultural & spiritual value, potential for commercial development	Lowered quality of health, loss of culture, higher costs through substitution with expensive medicines, loss of potential for commercial development
<b>Soil retention</b>	Holds soil and its fertility, maintains water quality, protects dams from siltation	Loss of crops, loss of clean water supply, higher costs of water treatment and delivery

<b>Habitats for wild plants and animals in nature reserves</b>	Cultural heritage, ecotourism, new crops (such as those derived from aloe products, Amarula Jam,	Loss of cultural heritage, loss of opportunities for new crop development
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**Table 2. Importance of biodiversity conservation**

**Environmental sector plans**

Umkhanyakude District has Integrated Waste management Plan (IWMP). The District is in the process of preparing the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). SEA is a vital tool in formulating IDPs because it provides a way of integrating sustainability into planning. The limits of acceptable change are defined in SEAs, these can indicate the ability of the environment to support the development. SEA also identifies environmental opportunities, which may be enhanced through suitable planning.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is also in plans but for this financial year the priority will be on SEA.

The District has some coastal areas from Isimangaliso Wetland Park, Sodwana Bay to Kosi Bay which are mainly managed by KZN Wildlife and Isimangaliso Wetland Park; however there is a need for Coastal Management Plan to promote integrated management of the coast as a system, in order to harness its resources for sustainable coastal development. The District will engage relevant stakeholders regarding the development of the Coastal Management Plan.

The Coastal Management Plan will position Umkhanyakude District amongst a growing number of countries internationally that are conducting dedicated coastal management programmes, enabling the District to fulfill a global responsibilities in terms of Agenda 21, the international charter for sustainable development that emerged from the Rio Earth Summit of 1992.

Other sector plans like Integrated Management Plans (IMP) that incorporates issues of environmental management are developed by the conservation areas and game reserve in the District.

**Environmental sustainability principles**

Environmental, economic and social goals can be compatible, and are interrelated in such a way that one goal cannot be effectively pursued at the expense of another. In other words, the availability of natural resources and a clean and healthy environment are essential for production capability, and conversely, our ability to address environmental and social issues often depends on a strong and vibrant economy.

### **Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable development in 2002**

The Umkhanyakude District is rich in biodiversity therefore it is working on achieving significant reduction in the current loss of biological diversity by 2010.

The understanding of sustainable development was broadened and strengthened as a result of the Summit, particularly the important linkages between poverty, the environment and the use of natural resources.

### **Millennium Development Goals**

*The Environmental sustainability Goal 7:* is that of ensuring environmental sustainability and to ensure environmental sustainability of land and air. The District is striving on ensuring that all the proposed development activities are not harmful to environment.

The integration of environmental analysis into the IDP has considerable potential to support the process of strategic development planning. Despite the constraints of environmental management expertise in District and Local Municipalities it is clear that the process of integration of environmental analysis into the IDP has considerable potential to strengthen the IDP.



## 4.5 Makhathini Integrated Development

The Makhathini area has a huge economic potential mainly due to underutilized agricultural and tourism potential. This has been widely recognized and has led to some areas (Maputo Corridor) being part of the Lebombo Spatial Development Initiative. The area has also been mentioned as a priority project area of ASGISA (Bio fuel production Sugarcane and Cassava), as well as a preferred region for development projects, by President Mbeki.

The fact that this is the area has a subtropical climate and water available for the irrigation of around 10 000 ha from the Jozini Dam is well known. This means that crops can normally only be grown during the rainy season in the summer rainfall areas of South Africa, can be grown throughout the year on the Makhathini Flats under irrigation. A further benefit is that some crops grown on this area can reach the market 3 to 4 weeks before those grown in other areas of South Africa because of the favourable heat units of the area. Extensive research has been done over many years on the irrigable areas. What is not well done, is the fact that this subtropical area of KwaZulu-Natal is not just limited to this irrigable area of around 10 000 to 13 000ha. The total area of what is generally known as Makhathini (Jozini and uMhlabuyalingana Local Municipalities) totals over 450 000ha, which a recent study has shown to include just over 407 000ha of grazing area and possible area of around 33 000ha on which appropriate rain-fed crops can be produced in the summer.

To unlock the economic potential of the area on a sustainable basis (economical, environmental and social) with agriculture and tourism being the main drivers of the economy of the area, will require an integrated and coordinated effort by all stakeholders. These include the appropriate provincial, national and local government departments and organizations responsible for agriculture, environment, conservation, land, water, electricity, traditional affairs, roads, education, health, housing, economic development, etc. The process must form part of the existing institutional structures for integrated governance in the province. The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) is such a coordinating institutional structure and it is proposed that the Makhathini Integrated Development Steering Committee will form a sub-committee of Maputo Corridor Sub-committee of the PSEDS. The Makhathini Integrated Development plan will furthermore form part of the uMkhanyakude District and Jozini and uMhlabuyalingana Municipalities' IDPs and this is already happening as information is currently being reflected accordingly.

The final result of the integrated planning and implementation of the Makhathini Plan will be:

- the optimal and sustainable use of the agricultural and tourism potential of the District areas of Umhlabuyalingana and Jozini;
- agricultural development; and
- the development of adequate support infrastructure

## ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
Integrated Planning	- Assisting the Local and District municipalities with preparation of 2008/09 IDP's - Assisting the municipalities in the alignment of IDP's, both between municipalities and with Departments	July 2007	June 2008	- Funding support for IDP totalling R320000 for each of the local municipalities	Integrated Development Plan fully aligned between municipalities and Provincial and National Departments	Sector plans and programmes of Departments (Provincial and national) and other role players
	Alignment of budgets of Sector Departments	September 08	November 08			
	- Establishment of a structure of Planning Forums for Development Planning issues within the DC27 family of municipalities	Completed	Completed		Institutional arrangement for management of IDP Processes	
	- Support for District Growth and Development Summit	2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2008	R100 000 grant in 2008/09 year	Action Plan for achievement of LED Goals and Strategies linked to IDP's	
Municipal Performance Management	-Assisting all three municipalities in the preparation of their Municipal Performance Management Systems	Ongoing	Ongoing	- Funding of R40 000 for each of the local municipalities	Functional municipal performance management system in place in each municipality	
Spatial Planning	Review Planning	March 08	June 08			

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
	Capacity availability in municipalities and supporting bodies (Province and DBSA)					
	Identify Critical Role players, and Institutional arrangements	May 08	June 08			
	Prepare project programme, including communication strategy	September 08	October 08			
	Secure funding and appoint Service Provider to project manage the spatial plan (Prepare Business Plan)	June 08	September 08			
	Assemble information and prepare status quo analysis	June 08	October 08			
	Ensure alignment of sector plans with spatial plans (Including transport, water, infrastructure, conservation)	September 08	November 08			
	Draft Conceptual Alternative Spatial frameworks with implications of each	September 08	November 08			

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
	Conduct public consultations, workshopping etc	December 08	January 09			
	Revise proposals	February 09	May 2009			
	Prepare Implementation plan	March 2009	June 2009			
	Assisting Local and District municipalities with the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2007 - District SDF	Completion of District SDF in First Quarter of 2008/09. Draft nearing completion	Funding for the Spatial Planning Shared Service (R500 000) is in place		
	Assisting Jozini and uMhlabuyalingana local municipalities with preparation of Land Use Management Schemes, covering existing towns, and the entire municipality area	Mid 2007	Last Quarter of 2008/09	Funding over past 3 years of R250000 for each of the local municipalities: 2 X R100 000 grants for 07/08, and 08/09 for Jozini, and R100 000 grant for 07/08 for uMhlabuyalingana		
	To convene a workshop on the planning of the Agri-villages and related land and economic issues	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2008/09 - Preliminary discussions already held with local municipality.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2008/09	Full involvement of all Role players including Dept Housing	Detailed Spatial Plan for the Agri-villages	
Development Planning Information	-Assisting all three municipalities with Development	Ongoing	Ongoing	Funding of this function to the extent of R150 000	Good access to Development Planning information,	

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
	Information Systems, including GIS - Assisting the municipalities with GIS mapping, aerial photography			for each of the local municipalities (prior to 2006/07)	including mapping, services, facilities etc.	
	-Assisting the District Municipality with the establishment of the District information System	2005/06	Functional at present, but requires data capturing which is expected to be in place by May 2008	(Approx R1 million provided historically)	District-wide project management tool, which also assists in monitoring performance.	
Development Administration	-Assisting the local municipalities with the establishment of their towns, including Jozini, Manguzi and Mbazwane,	Formalisation process for Jozini, Manguzi and Mbazwane now well under way.	- Jozini LEFTEA Notice due in first Quarter of 2008/09; - DFA's for Manguzi and Mbazwane approval expected mid-2009	Professional Assistance and grant funding (Approximately R1,5million provided historically)	Three towns fully formalised, allowing for transfer of land, and provides basis for investment and economic growth in towns	
	-Working with the municipalities in setting up the necessary legal arrangements for development of land	October 2007	June 2009	Professional assistance available to Municipalities	Coordinated Systems for management of Land and development	
	Formalisation of Phelandaba Node in KZ271	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2008/09	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2009/10	R625 000 grant (Corridor Programme)	Formalised system of land management to direct development in the Hub	
	Formalisation of six	February 2008	March 2009			

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
	existing agri-villages in the vicinity of Jozini town					
Development Planning Shared Service	- Improving Development Planning Capacity with the establishment of a Shared Service	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R750 000 each for Strategic, Spatial Planning and Development Administration; R1 250 000 for GIS/Information	Robust and sustainable development planning shared service available to all 6 municipalities in the DC27 District	
Infrastructure (Services)	Roads and storm water projects in Jozini municipal area	November 2007	Last Quarter 2008/09	R1,125million grant ex MIG programme	Upgraded roads and storm water infrastructure in Jozini municipal area	
	MIG projects in Umhlabuyalingana	TBC	TBC	R8,9 million in 2006/07; and R27,1 million in 2008/09 ex MIG programme	Various infrastructure projects in KZ271	
		January 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008 (?)	R2,75 million grant transferred in Dec 2005	Provision of water to informal settlements within kz271 municipality	
		Dec - 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008 (?)	R32,2 million grant transferred in December 2006	Construction of eMajozini Water Scheme	
	Water Provision – Jozini Settlements	Feb - 2006	2007 (Complete)	R3 million grant transferred in February 2006	Improved and reliable provision of water supply to rural settlements in KZ271 municipality	
	eMajozini Water Scheme	Dec - 2006	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2008	R2,795 million transferred in 2006/07 and 2007/08	Improved access in Engozini	

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
Municipal Finance	Debt Management Strategy for DC27 municipalities	July 2007	December 2009	R6million	Sound Financial Systems and Procedures in place in each municipality	
	Assisting municipalities with "MAP" programmes				Enhanced management of municipalities, and consequent investor confidence	
Community Facilities	7X Multipurpose Community Halls in Jozini municipal area	July 2007	Last Quarter 2008/09	R10,1 million grant funding ex MIG programme	7 Multipurpose community Halls in Jozini municipality	
	4 X Sports facilities in Jozini municipal area	March 2007	Last Quarter 2008/09	R10,9 million grant funding ex MIG programme	4 Sports facilities in Jozini municipality	
	Fresh Produce Market - Jozini (Makhathini area)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R150 000 grant (Corridor Programme)	Fresh Produce Market to serve Farmers and local community	
	Manzengwenya Community Tourism Development (KZ271)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R180 000 grant (URD)	Business Plan for the development of a Community Tourism Hub next to Lake Sibaya	
	Kwatembe Concrete Stone Business Development Project (KZ271)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R180 000 grant (URD)	Business Plan for the development of a Business Hub including Concrete Products at KwaTembe	

Objective	Activity and sub-activities	Start date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	End date for activity (Indicate also the quarter)	Inputs required for activity	Outputs to be achieved / deliverables	Other resources required
	Nhlanga Lake Restaurant Tourism Development (KZ271)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R180 000 grant (URD)	Business Plan for the development of a Tourism Hub next to Nhlanga Lake	
	Ubuhle Besiko Cultural Village (KZ272)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R180 000 grant (URD)	Business Plan for the development of a Cultural Village next to Muzi Pan	
	Wings Development (KZ272)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008/09	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008/09	R180 000 grant (URD)	Business Plan for Craft Project at Ingwavuma	

It is intended that the Makhathini Integrated Development Plan be included in the KZN Provincial budget for at least 2008/2009 FY and to make provision for the rest of the MTEF period based on the final Plan. Depending on the availability of financial resources, all affected municipalities should also budget for the Makhathini Plan.



## **5. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **The purpose of a Spatial Development Framework**

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is strategic and “indicative” in nature and is prepared at a broad scale. It is meant to guide and inform land development and management. It should contain the following four components:

- a policy for land use and development;
- guidelines for land use management;
- a capital expenditure framework showing in which areas the municipality intends spending its capital budget; and
- a strategic environmental assessment.

An SDF indicates the skeleton around which activity should be organised – the main spines of activity (the movement corridors) and the principal organs which generate economic and social energy (the towns and nodes).

### **The principles of an SDF**

The logic of development has been mentioned in the introduction as something that the SDF must consider. The provincial priorities adopted by the KwaZulu-Natal cabinet in 2004 are:

- To strengthen governance and service delivery
- To integrate investments in community infrastructure
- To promote sustainable economic development and job creation
- To develop human capability
- To develop a comprehensive provincial response to HIV/AIDS
- Fighting poverty and protection of vulnerable groups in society.

All of these have a spatial implication. How then should uMkhanyakude translate these priorities into their management system? A critical concept in this is that of “sustainability”. Development needs to be environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

More information is contained in Annexure X

## 6. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Based on the Situational Analysis and the Spatial Development Framework, the following section focuses on broad actions that that need to be considered by all spheres of Government.

ISSUE	PRIORITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>Strategic actions required by the three spheres of government to ensure the success of the strategies (i.e. address the needs, harness the potential and mediate the risks) and in so doing ensuring (1) sustainable, shared and inclusive growth and (2) quality of life for all in the District</b>	1. The persisting drought requires swift action on securing water from the <b>Pongolapoort/Jozini Dam</b>	District Municipality and DWAF
	2. Set up appropriate structures and manage their performance to ensure <b>greater intergovernmental coordination and integration</b> in prioritisation, resource allocation and implementation. The required outcome is that provincial plans, strategies and budgets reflect the priorities and proposals as captured in the local and District municipal IDPs.	District and local municipal managers, the Premier's Office and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
	3. Develop a <b>long-term settlement development plan that will have a hierarchy of interlinked urban and rural settlements and associated service levels and standards</b> . This plan will identify the various levels of municipal services that will be provided in nodes throughout the District, as well as indicate what kind of economic activities will be supported where in the District. The implementation of this plan will ensure a decent quality of life in both the more rural and urban areas.	District and Local Municipalities, in collaboration with the Premier's Office and relevant provincial sector departments
	4. Develop and implement a <b>land use management system</b> that is suitable for rural conditions in the province of KZN.	The national Department of Land Affairs and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
	5. Explore the prospects of the <b>"Swaziland and Mozambique markets"</b> for the export of products from the Umkhanyakude District, as well as for capturing a larger slice of the movement on the roads through the District for local retail sales and the provision of business, personal and health services.	District Municipality, the Department of Transport and Economic Affairs and the Department of Foreign Affairs

ISSUE	PRIORITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>Strategic actions required by the three spheres of government to ensure the success of the strategies (i.e. address the needs, harness the potential and mediate the risks) and in so doing ensuring (1) sustainable, shared and inclusive growth and (2) quality of life for all in the District.....</p>	<p>6. Explore the possibilities of <b>importing raw and semi-manufactured products, processing them and exporting them</b> via Richards Bay and/or Ethekewini.</p>	
	<p>7. Ensure that the Provincial Roads Department prioritises the <b>upgrading and maintenance of the key roads</b> in the District, notably the N2, the Jozini to Kwangwanase road (R22), and the new SDI Route (MR439), running from Hluhluwe to Phelandaba, and extends the <b>system of local access routes to improve public transport and mobility</b>.</p>	<p>District and Local Municipalities and the Departments of Transport and Economic Affairs</p>
	<p>8. Attract and retain <b>qualified professional persons in the scarce skills categories</b>, i.e. engineering, town planning financial planning and project management, to assist in the planning and implementation of municipal services. <b>Lack of skilled people</b> as in most rural areas is a major problem, which both frustrates the provision of government services and the development and establishment of novel industries that utilise local products, knowledge and wisdom.</p>	<p>District and Local Municipalities</p>
	<p>9. Expedite the <b>pace of land reform</b> in the District. While the District has definite agricultural potential in a number of areas, slow movement in this regard is keeping the industry in the hands of white commercial farmers and denying entrance to black farmers, newcomers and whole communities to the market.</p>	<p>District Municipality and the Department of Land Affairs</p>
	<p>10. Urgently implement environmental management measures to <b>protect the trees and plants used in the crafting and multi-industries from over-exploitation</b></p>	<p>The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism</p>
	<p>11. Ensure <b>integration between social and economic development programmes and investments</b> to ensure integrated spatial and holistic human development.</p>	<p>District and Local Municipalities, the Premier's Office and the Presidency</p>
	<p>12. Ensure the construction of <b>low to medium-income middle class housing</b> to fill a growing need in the District, but also assist in attracting and retaining skilled persons. Should the key roads in the District be adequately upgraded and maintained, the District could increasingly also provide housing for this segment, as well as higher income earners that could travel on a daily and weekly base to the Richards Bay/Empangeni economic hub.</p>	<p>District and Local Municipalities in partnerships with property developers</p>

ISSUES	PRIORITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
<p><b>High-level Issues to be attended to in the domain of (1) national and provincial policy and legislation and (2) compliance with existing legal and policy provisions and intergovernmental agreements</b></p>	<p>13. The development of a <b>true/real rural development vision and programme</b>, that provides for quality living space in rural South Africa.</p>	<p>The Presidency, DPLG, the national Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs, The Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs</p>
	<p>14. <b>Equitable share and MIG allocations</b> need to be reconsidered to factor in the long distances in a District like this one that drive up costs and even render certain areas unserviceable.</p>	<p>The Presidency, DPLG and the national Treasury</p>
	<p>15. <b>Stronger guidance “from the centre” as to spatial development</b> on a national level, together with measures to ensure that <b>proposals for development in IDPs are given the serious treatment</b> they deserve by provincial governments, should these be in line with (such) national guidance.</p>	<p>The Presidency and DPLG</p>
	<p>16. Stronger guidance and a system of rewards and penalties are required to <b>ensure “joint planning”</b> in the planning for and development of settlements.</p>	<p>The Presidency and DPLG</p>
	<p>17. <b>Blanket decisions</b> by national and provincial government departments (e.g. programmes) that treat municipalities as if they were all the same is not fair, and is frustrating the developmental actions of these entities</p>	<p>The Presidency and the Department of Provincial and Local Government</p>

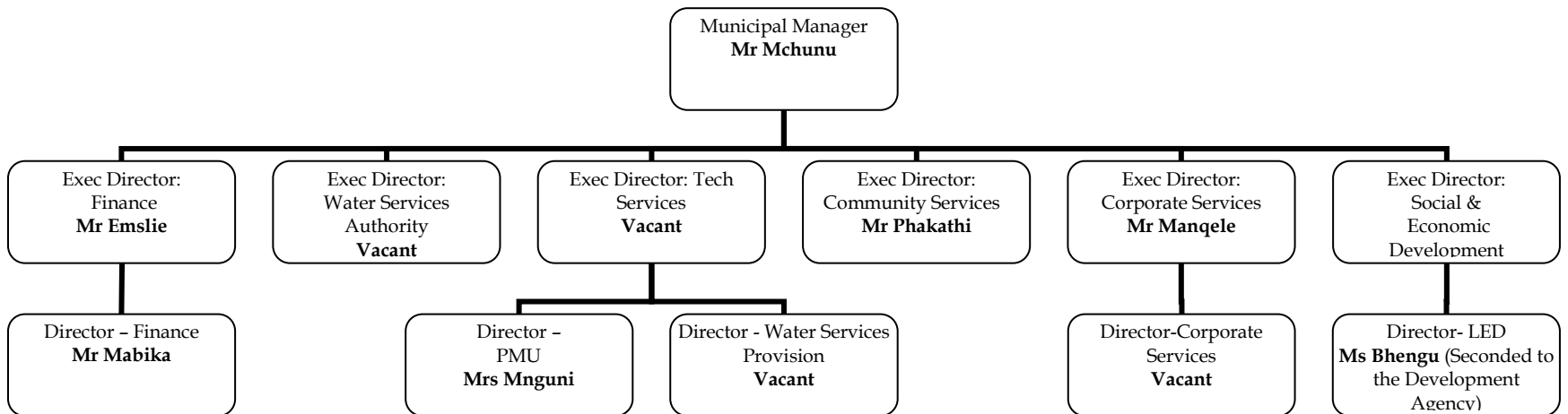
## 7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The District of Umkhanyakude comprises of five local municipalities and a District Management Area. The Council is made up of 27 members with the ExCo comprising of six members. The Municipal Manager of the District Municipality is responsible for the following departments:

- Corporate Services
- Financial Services
- Waste and Environmental Services
- Water and Sanitation Technical Services and
- Development Planning and Tourism
- Community Services (established in Feb 2008)

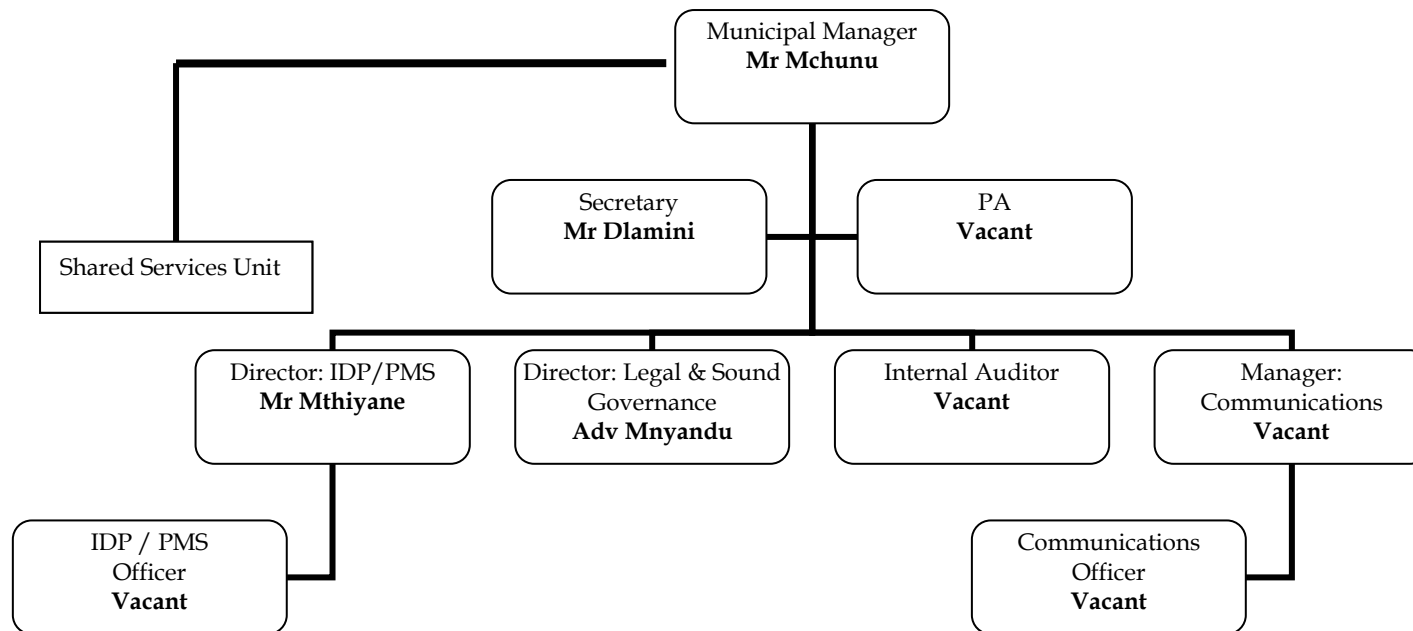
The total number of staff is 191 excluding councillors (as at the end of March 2008).

Below is the Organogram of the top management structure:



- Mrs Mnguni is acting in the vacant position for the Executive Director Technical Services
- Ms Ngubane is acting in the position for Executive Director - Water Services Authority
- Both of the abovementioned posts have been advertised

Below is the structure for the Office of the Municipal Manager:



### 7.1 Current IGR Structures

The following are IGR Structures that are fully functional:

- Mayors Forum
- Municipal Managers Forum
- District Planning Forum
- CFOs Forum
- Umkhanyakude District Liaison and Conservation Forum
- LED Forum

## 8. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The **Vision** Umkhanyakude District Municipality is:

“To meet basic needs and improve quality of the community in a democratic and sustainable manner”.

The District Municipality is committed to:

- Deliver basic services to all its people
- Support local municipalities to become viable
- Promote good governance and intergovernmental relations
- Maximise the opportunities offered by its Unique Natural Assets and Cultural Heritage
- Conserve Natural Bio-Diversity

The Strategic Agenda is characterized by five Key Performance Areas, namely:

- Transformation and Institutional Development
- Improved Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment
- Sustainable Local Economic Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance and Public transformation
- Social Development
- Spatial Planning and Development

The strategic agenda is guided by the Government’s Programme of Action as well as the Millennium Development Goals.

Priority Issues have been identified and ranked by the DM. Proper consultation with local municipalities is underway and the final product will be available in the final IDP document in June 2008.

The following development strategies will inform the OPMS and the SDBIP for 2008/2009 FY.

## **MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDG)**

### **Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.

Target 2: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

### **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

### **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education, by no later than 2015.

### **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

### **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**

Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

### **Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Target 11: Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

### **Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally).

Target 13: Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for Least Developed Countries exports, enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries [HIPC] and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official



**NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (NSDP)  
AND  
PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)**

**NSDP - SA Government**

Principle 1 – **Rapid economic growth** that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key

Principle 2 – Government has a **constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens** (e.g. water, energy health and educational facilities) wherever they reside

Principle 3 – Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in *Principle 2* above, **Government spending on fixed investment, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential** in order to: gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities, create long-term employment opportunities

Principle 4 – Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should **focus on people not places**

Principle 5 – In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into **activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres**

**PDGS - KZN Province**

**Programme 1: Governance and Administration**

People-focused, responsive, accountable and efficient governance delivering timely and quality sustainable services.

**Programme 2: Economic Development**

Improve economic growth and development, increase formal jobs and enhance skills development.

**Programme 3: Community and Social Infrastructure**

Maintain and increase the provision of sustainable, Integrated basic service infrastructure delivery.

**Programme 4: Human Capacity Development**

Improve and invest in skills and education to develop provincial human capability.

**Programme 5: Health and Social Support**

Improve the livelihoods of the poor; reduce vulnerability to infectious diseases (especially HIV and AIDS), health care services; and provide social safety nets and build unified, safe communities

**Programme 6: Cross-Cutting Priorities**

HIV/AIDS; BEE and SMME development; Sustainable environment; Human Rights; Integration; Capacity Building; Innovation and Technology; Poverty; Risk Management.

## KPA 1: Service Delivery and Infrastructure investment

Total Budget: R 207 757 684		Salaries: R 24 242 030	Goods and Services: R 183 515 654	
Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target	
1. To provide access to affordable, potable and quality water to all communities  (PGDS Prgrms 3 NSDP Principles 2&3 MDG Goals 1,7 & 8)	Improve access to basic levels of water and sanitation	% of Household with access to basic levels of water	80% of DC 27 Community with access to basic services by December 2009	
	Undertake and improve rudimentary programmes e.g. Rain water harvesting, spring protection, etc	Number of standpipes provided in new schemes	65% of with stand pipes by December 2009	
	Rehabilitation of non-functional water schemes	Number of non-functional schemes rehabilitated	100% non-functional repaired by June 2009	
	Provision of maintenance and repairs to existing boreholes	Number of boreholes repaired	90% boreholes repaired by June 2009	
	Reduce usage of commercial water tankers	Purchase of two water tankers	Two water tankers available by July 2008	
2. To finalise a water services development plan (WSDP) (PDGS Prgrms 1 & 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Terminate existing contract</li> <li>- Appoint a new service provider</li> </ul>	WSDP document finalised	Council adoption of WSDP by June 2009	
3. To target and reduce basic service delivery backlog  ( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 & 4 )	Source skilled service providers to compile a business plan for water and sanitation	One Master plan for water and sanitation completed by June 2009	Implementation of a Master Plan by December 2009	
4. To provide dignified sanitation  ( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 & 4 )	Ensure provision of good quality, sustainable and dignified VIPs.  Repair and rehabilitate all sewerage systems within DC27	Number of new quality VIPs constructed.	100% of sewerage systems upgraded by June 2010	

## **WATER SERVICES STRATEGY**

The National Targets on Water and Sanitation provision, as contained in the Strategic Framework for Water Services, 2003, are as follows:-

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>TARGET DATE</b>
1. Water	December 2008
2. Sanitation	December 2010

The Umkhanyakude Cash Flow Projections, which take into account all known funding sources, MIG and DWAF, indicate that there are water schemes stretching from 2007/08 to 2010/11. This does not mean that this will cover all communities within Umkhanyakude DM. There are water schemes still to be started within the next three years which may be completed in 2014. This date excludes the bulk water supply strategy which will avail water to all other areas without the water sources. The national target of 2008 will not be achieved.

Sanitation has the highest backlog which may require considerable funding to finish the backlog. At the current funding from MIG, Sanitation backlog in DC27 may be finished not earlier than 2015. (Final details are being worked out in the WSDP review). The target of 2010 will not be achieved under the current funding arrangements.

The above facts provide an indication that Umkhanyakude will not meet the National Target of 2008 on water and 2010 on Sanitation.

The contradiction is that, the president has maintained that this targets may not be changed or moved. This has resulted to the consideration of alternative approach.

### **ALTERNATIVE APPROACH**

National Targets will not be achieved under the current minimum RDP standards of 200m walking distance at 25l/p/c/d on water and VIP and Health and Hygiene awareness on Sanitation.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

The Council considers the recommendation made by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) to consider the following reduced standards.

### **1. WATER**

- To reduce the walking distance from 200m to 800m walking distance.
- To reduce the 25l/c/d to 5l/c/d
- To consider channeling funding from MIG to the Rudimentary Programme.

### **2. SANITATION**

- To reduce the minimum RDP standard to Health & Hygiene awareness Program only to those areas not yet covered.
- To allocate some funding for Heath and Hygiene from MIG allocation.

For the Long Term Water Provision, allocation of resources to the bulk water strategy.

## KPA 1: Service Delivery and Infrastructure investment...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
<p>5. To ensure that the Districts' built environment and economic space is appropriately defined, referenced and mapped</p> <p>(PGDS Prgrms 3 &amp; 6; NSDP Prncpls 4 &amp; 5; MDG 1, 7 &amp; 8)</p>	<p>Review of 2007/2008 SDF Document</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the alignment of programmes and projects with the approved SDF;</li> <li>- Facilitate the development of Local Municipalities LUMS;</li> <li>- Facilitate the formalization of towns</li> </ul>	<p>Annually</p> <p>March 2009</p> <p>June 2009</p>
<p>6. To provide electricity to all communities using effective resources which are in harmony with the ecosystem</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 &amp; 4; MDG 1, 7 &amp; 8 )</p>	<p>Commissioning of Hydroelectric Scheme project (renewable energy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An operational Hydroelectric Scheme</li> <li>- Increased municipal revenue by least 30%</li> </ul>	<p>95% progress by June 2009</p>
<p>7. Provision of sport facilities</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 &amp; 4; MDG 1, 7 &amp; 8 )</p>	<p>Appointment of main contractors for Makhasa, Mtubatuba &amp; Mnqobokazi sport facilities</p>	<p>Contractors appointed, signed and site handed over</p>	<p>July 2008</p>

### KPA 1: Service Delivery and Infrastructure investment...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
<p>8. Supply and maintenance of electricity network</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 &amp; 4; MDG 1, 7 &amp; 8 )</p>	<p>No of households supplied with grid electricity</p> <p>House holds supplied with non-grid electricity</p> <p>Compliance with maintenance and repairs requirements for KwaMsane and Ingwavuma areas</p> <p>Construction of Nondabuya 132/22KV Sub-station</p> <p>Mhlehazi - 240 new connections</p> <p>New connections Vumbe Gwebu and Emabundeni</p> <p>Mgangatho-473 new connections</p>	<p>200 households supplied with grid electricity</p> <p>200 households supplied with non-grid electricity</p> <p>Repairs undertaken</p> <p>Substation completed</p> <p>240 households connected</p> <p>201 households connected</p> <p>473 households</p>	<p>July 2008</p> <p>July 2008</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>July 2008</p> <p>July 2008</p> <p>July 2008</p> <p>July 2008</p>
<p>9. Provision of roads and storm drainage system</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 &amp; 4; MDG 1, 7 &amp; 8 )</p>	<p>Upgrade and maintain road network in Phumulani village</p>	<p>Project started</p> <p>Project completed</p>	<p>Jul 2008</p> <p>March 2009</p>

## KPA 2: Transformation and Institutional Development

Total Budget: R 14 020 536		Salaries: R 5 293 160	Goods and Services: R 8 692 376	
Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target	
1. Preparation of credible IDPs by the family of municipalities  ( PGDS Prgrm 3; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 & 4; MDG 1 & 7)	Compliance with DLGTA IDP Framework Guide	- 100% compliance with the Guide - Approved IDP Document	June 2008	
2. Ensuring an effective and efficient District Shared Service Centre  ( PGDS Prgrms 1& 6; MDG 8)	Establishment of District-wide development planning shared service Centre/capacity	Employment of high caliber development planning practitioner	July 2008	
3. Development of a District Waste Management Plan  ( PGDS Prgrms 1&6; NSDP Prncpls 4; MDG 7)	Facilitate for the development of a District-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan	Review the current IWMP document	Implementation of an IWMP by January 2010	
4. Implementation of Employment Equity (EE) Targets  ( PGDS Prgrm 1; MDG 3)	Filling of vacant posts as per the EE Plan	Achievement of targets as per the EE Plan  Review of EE Plan	100% compliance  31 October 2008	
5. Ensure recruitment of high caliber personnel  ( PGDS Prgrm 1)	Recruitment policy in place to cover all aspects of recruitment such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job specification advert</li> <li>- Media used to advertise posts.</li> <li>- Duration of posts advertised internally and externally</li> <li>- Clarity between internal and external advertisement</li> <li>- Probation period</li> </ul>	Council Adoption of the Recruitment Policy	19 December 2008	
6. Development of policies related to corporate services  ( PGDS Prgrm 1)	Develop and finalize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recruitment and selection policy</li> <li>▪ Acting allowance policy</li> <li>▪ Attendance at memorial and funeral services policy</li> <li>▪ Keeping and use of fire arms policy.</li> <li>▪ Staff retention strategy</li> </ul>	Council Adoption of Policies	19 December 2008	

## KPA 2: Transformation and Institutional Development...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
<p>7. To strengthen intergovernmental system so that IGR structures adhere to IGR Framework Legislation</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 1; MDG 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functional District IGR structures</li> <li>- Participation in Provincial IGR structures</li> </ul>	Number of meetings held as per the schedule	100% compliance
<p>8. To strengthen working relations with key local stakeholders (such as the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, Local Traditional Council, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, farmers associations, tourism associations, NGOs etc)</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 1; MDG 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transparency in development initiatives by all stakeholders</li> <li>- Aligning the IDP with IMPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of meetings held with the District Conservation and Tourism Liaison Forum</li> <li>- Number of meetings held with the Local Traditional Council</li> </ul>	100% compliance
<p>9. To implement Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS) across all levels of the Municipality</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cascading of PMS across all municipal employees and councillors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Performance targets for all municipal employees and councillors in place</li> </ul>	July 2008
<p>10. To Revise the DM's organogram</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and prioritisation of critical posts</li> <li>- Filling of vacant posts</li> <li>- Efficient utilisation of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% funded vacant posts filled</li> </ul>	31 October 2008
<p>11. To ensure effective and efficient IT System</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrm 1 &amp; 6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of IT financial systems introduced and operationalised (cross cutting issue IT, GIS/DIMS/MIS/Payroll and Web Site etc)</li> <li>- Development of a website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All systems integrated</li> <li>- Functional and interactive website</li> </ul>	<p>31 December 2009</p> <p>June 2009</p>
<p>12. Capacity building and training</p> <p>( PGDS Prgrms 1 &amp; 4)</p>	Training of staff in accordance with Workplace Skills Plan	Number of SETA approved training courses attended	60% of staff trained by December 2008



## KPA 2: Transformation and Institutional Development...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
13. To support initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and safety of communities ( PGDS Prgrm 5, & 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of programmes in partnership with the SAPS and other stakeholders to address crime, peace and stability amongst the local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of reported incidents of crime and instability within local communities</li> </ul>	1 July 2008
14. To promote preservation, sustainable development and conservation of natural resources found within the District ( PGDS Prgrm 6; NSDP Prncpl 4; MDG 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of Biosphere Reserve Plan</li> <li>- Prepration of Environmental Management Framework</li> <li>- Preparation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approved Biosphere Reserve Plan application UNESCO</li> <li>- Finalised Framework Document</li> <li>- EMP approved by Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 31 July 2008</li> <li>- 30 September 2008</li> <li>- June 2009</li> </ul>
15. Alignment of sector plans with the IDP, NSDP and PGDS ( PGDS Prgrm 1 & 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aligned programmes across all spheres of government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Credible IDP document reflecting application of relevant policies</li> </ul>	Ongoing
16. To Improve the livelihoods of the poor, vulnerable groups and support initiatives to reduce vulnerability of infectious diseases ( PGDS Prgrm 5; MDG 1, 4 & 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revision of District HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Functional District Disability Forum</li> <li>- Establishment of District Advisory Council of Children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revised HIV/AIDS Strategy by Council</li> <li>- Number of Meetings held by the Forum</li> <li>- Number of meetings held by the Advisory Council</li> </ul>	1 July 2008  Ongoing  Ongoing

### KPA 3: Good Governance and Public Participation

Total Budget: R 39 285 113		Salaries: R 3 679 055		Goods and Services: R 35 606 059			
Strategic Objectives		Planned Interventions		KPI		Target	
1. To implement <i>Batho Pele</i> customer services principles  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)		Conduct customer satisfaction survey  Attend to all queries from customers (internal and external)  Reduction of queries and complaints in the complaints register		Developed a survey questionnaire  Attendance to queries within 24hrs/48hrs  % reduction on queries and complaints		70% of customer satisfaction by December 2008  80% responses within set limits  60% reduction by December 2008	
2. To improve relationship and communications with stakeholders  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)		Review of a communication strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council adopted communication strategy</li> <li>- Number of special programmes and improvements made in the communication channel</li> </ul>		100% by December 2008	
3. Ensure supply of Free Basic services  ( PGDS Prgrms 3 & 6; NSDP Prncpls 2, 3 & 4; MDG 1)		Provision of free basic services		Compile Indigent policy  Ensure adherence to FBS and indigent policies  Monitor and Evaluate access to basic services		80% Registration of indigent beneficiaries by December 2008  60% registrations by December 2008  90% accessibility to free basic services March 2009	
4. To ensure and improve public participation in municipal processes  ( PGDS Prgrm 6)		Preparation of procedures for community participation processes including direct communication with Traditional Councils  Improved public confidence in municipal functioning, infrastructure development and service delivery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community satisfaction survey conducted</li> <li>- Implementation of communication strategy</li> </ul>		31 December 2008	

### KPA 3: Good Governance and Public Participation...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
5. To ensure and improve public participation in municipal processes...  <b>( PGDS Prgrm 6)</b>	Preparation of anti-corruption strategy to address prevention, detection and awareness/communication	Adoption of anti-corruption strategy by Council	December 2008
6. To improve the relationships between the District Municipality and local municipalities  <b>( PGDS Prgrm 1 &amp; 6)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment and operation of inter-municipal liaison forum</li> <li>- Strengthen District IGR structures</li> <li>- Regular support to LMs on MIG programme and any other developmentally related programmes</li> </ul>	Number of aligned programmes	Ongoing
7. Regulate & control electricity usage  <b>( PGDS Prgrm 1 &amp; 6; NSDP Prncpls 2, &amp; 3; MDG 1)</b>	Electricity by-laws approved  Review of ESDP  ESDP completed  Revised tariffs published	Draft approved by ExCo  Appointment of the service provider  ESDP approved by ExCo  Document publicized through media /LM	July 2008  July 2008  July 2008  Sept 2008
8. To regulate water services provision  <b>( PGDS Prgrm 1 &amp; 6; NSDP Prncpls 2, &amp; 3; MDG 1)</b>	Review of policies and by-laws	Implementation of policies and by-laws  Roll out of awareness campaigns on policies and by-laws	100% of water service users reached by December 2009

## KPA 4: Sustainable Local Economic Development

Total Budget: R 14 197 520		Salaries: R 3 727 226	Goods and Services: R 10 470 294
Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
1. To promote, coordinate and manage economic growth  ( PGDS Prgrms 2 & 6; NSDP Prncpls 3 & 4)	Securing funding for the construction of an airport terminal building	Operational regional airport	80% complete by June 2009
	Securing strategic partner to operate the regional airport	Increased municipal revenue by at least 20%	
	Strategic support of projects (in partnership with provincial sector departments) that are in line with ASGISA Programme	Implementation of Makhathini Integrated Development Plan	November 2008
	Marketing of the District and its comparative advantages (tourism and agriculture)	Amount of external investment attracted	ongoing
2. To ensure increased SMME opportunities  ( PGDS Prgrms 2 & 6; NSDP Prncpls 3 & 4; MDG 1)	Initiate macro and micro projects	% of LED funding spent on SMME development	Ongoing
3. Strategic support of municipal entities  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)	Development of investment plan by uMhlosinga Development Agency	Investment Plan document finalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jozini Hydroelectric Scheme completed by July 2008</li> <li>- Management and operational Plan for the Regional Airport completed by July 2008</li> <li>- Sustainable Communities project implemented by July 2009</li> </ul>
	Implementation of a District Tourism Development and Marketing Plan by Elephant Coast Tourism Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism and Marketing Plan document finalised</li> <li>- Sustainable tourism information centres (Zamimpilo and Mkuze)</li> <li>- Marketing destination locally and internationally</li> </ul>	

#### KPA 4: Sustainable Local Economic Development...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
4. To provide support on EPWP learnership programme ( PGDS Prgrms 2 & 6)	Training of PSC members and labourers on infrastructural projects  Commencement of final phase of learnership programme	Training undertaken  Learnership programme complete All learners registered for grade 3 CIDB grading	Ongoing  September 2008
5. To promote SMME and BEE development ( PGDS Prgrms 2 & 6; NSDP Prncpls 3 & 4; MDG 1)	Tenders awarded to SMME & BEE  Tenders awarded to women contractors  Tenders awarded to youth  Tenders awarded to people living with disabilities	5% of tenders awarded to SMMEs and BEEs  5% of tenders awarded to women contractor  5% of tenders awarded to youth  1% of tenders awarded to people living with disabilities	June 2009  June 2009  June 2009  June 2008
6. Development of nodes and activity corridors by focusing on: – Agriculture and Land Reform Projects – Tourism Projects – Streamlining Services Sector in certain nodes  ( PGDS Prgrms 2 & 6; NSDP Prncpls 3, 4 & 5)	Preparation and submission of project proposals to the DLGTA for funding  Effective management of projects funded	About R20m secured for the LSDI Corridor projects	June 2010

## KPA 5: Financial Viability and Management

Total Budget: R 17 561 666		Salaries: R 4 349 752		Goods and Services: R 13 211 914			
Strategic Objectives		Planned Interventions		KPI		Target	
1. To improve municipal financial viability and sound financial management as per MFMA  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Timeous preparation of SDBIP</li> <li>- Preparation of annual financial statements</li> <li>- Municipal viability achieved by ensuring that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer debt exceeding 90 days is recovered</li> <li>• Reduction in grant dependency ratio is reduced</li> <li>• Financial legislation is implemented</li> <li>• Asset register for all municipal property and infrastructure is updated and maintained</li> </ul> </li> <li>- To ensure proper and sufficient budgeting in line with IDP</li> <li>- To ensure proper and sufficient budgeting in line with IDP</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDBIP adopted by Council</li> <li>- Audited financial statements</li> <li>- 100% compliance</li> <li>- Reduced by 5% annually</li> <li>- 100% compliance</li> <li>- 100% compliance</li> <li>- 100% compliance</li> <li>- 100% compliance</li> </ul>		Ongoing Ongoing  Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing	
2. To ensure effective and efficient management of departmental budget  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous implementation of SDBIP</li> <li>- Adherence to SDBIP by departments</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All departments to prepare their SDBIPs before the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of Local Government FY</li> <li>- 100% compliance</li> </ul>		Ongoing  Ongoing	
3. To ensure accurate billing of all consumers of the municipality  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reliable billing system</li> <li>- Sending of monthly bills to customers</li> <li>- Implementation of credit control policy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- %Debtors age</li> <li>- %Debt reduction</li> </ul>		100%	
4. To ensure prompt payment/collection of all funds due to the municipality  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Handing over of long outstanding debts in line with Cr control policy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- %Revenue increase</li> </ul>			

### KPA 5: Financial Viability and Management...

Strategic Objectives	Planned Interventions	KPI	Target
5. To ensure that goods/services of the municipality are procured in an efficient economical and equitable manner, from reputable suppliers  ( PGDS Prgrms 1 & 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheduled bid committee meetings</li> <li>- Training of bid committee members</li> <li>- Demand management</li> <li>- Annual compilation of data base of service providers</li> <li>- Monthly and quarterly report to NT,PT and structured of the Council</li> <li>- Implementation of the SCM policy</li> <li>- Development of specific delegation document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % Savings in budget;</li> <li>- % Reduction in appointment of Service Providers backlog</li> </ul>	Ongoing

## 9. SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

### 9.1 Department of Land Affairs

Project Name	Hectares	Commodity
Bangoek Farms	1038	Game & Livestock
Suzies Place	138	Sugar Cane
Coctane	494	Sugar Cane
Umfolozi Farms	800	Sugar Cane
Ubombo	38	Industrial

### 9.2 Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism

Project Name	Woman Employed	Youth Employed	Started Date	End Date	Budget
Nselweni Bush Camp	74	63	2005	2008	R 4,000,000
Usuthu Gorge Eco-Tourism	82	67	2005	2009	R 8,000,000
Canoeing Trail Pongola	20	04	2007	2008	R 1,000,000
Mkhuze Regional Airport	65	23	2006	2008	R 10,000,000
Muzi Pan Canoeing	10	08	2006	2008	R 1,000,000
Hlathikhulu Trail	21	07	2006	2008	R 975,000
Elephant Coast TFCA Infrastructure	554	197	2004	2008	R 19,300,000
Alien Clearing Greater St Lucia Wetland Park	144	67	2004	2008	R 5,000,000
Alternatives to Swamp Forest and Wetland use	07	03	2005	2009	R 8,000,000
GSLWP Community Product Development	15	13	2005	2008	R4,300,000
GSLWP Infrastructure	355 to be employed		2006	2010	R 85,200,000
Mkuze river Catchment	117	80	2005	2008	R 5,571,750
GSLWP Land Rehabilitation	174	82	2005	2009	R 20,000,000
Mhlabuyalingana Medicinal Plants	22	14	2005	2008	R 2,428,750
WftC KZN North Coast	439	208	2005	2008	R 16,500,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>R 191 275 500</b>



### 9.3 Department of Health - 2008/2009

Project Name	Project Location	Budget
Khula Village new clinic	Mtubatuba Municipality	R 5,946,440.00
Mtubatuba new CHC	Mtubatuba Municipality	R 33,000,000.00
Mahlungulu clinic repairs and renovations	Umhlabuyalingana Municipality	R 3,700,000.00
Bhekabantu clinic repairs and renovations	Umhlabuyalingana Municipality	R 632,240.00
Makhathini clinic repairs and renovations	Jozini Municipality	R 3,828,778.00
Mnqobokazi clinic repairs and renovations	Big 5 False Bay Municipality	R 629,440.00
Mpukunyoni clinic repairs and renovations	Hlabisa Municipality	R 1,592,985.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>R49 329 883-00</b>

### 9.4 Department of Transport - 2008/2009

Name of Project	Project Location	Budget
Local roads	Dc 27	R 10,060,000
Betterment and regravelling	Dc 27	R 1,509,900
Routine maintenance	Dc 27	R 10,520,000
Safety maintenance	Dc 27	R 3,640,000
Special maintenance	Dc 27	R 1,170,000
Rehab and reseals	Dc 27	R 8,435,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>R35 334 900</b>

### 9.5 Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs - 2008/2009

Name of Project	Project Location	Budget
Development Planning Shared Services (DPSS): GIS	DC 27	R1 500 000
DPSS: Spatial Planning	DC 27	R250 000
DPSS: Development Admin	DC 27	R250 000
Growth and Development Summit	DC27	R100 000
Roads Rehabilitation: Corridor Dev	KZ 271	R3 000 000
Mtubatuba Arts & Culture Complex: Corridor Dev	KZ 275	R4 500 000
Road and Storm Water: Corridor Dev	KZ 273	R3 750 000
Informal Trading: Corridor Dev	KZ 274	R250 000
Makhathini Spatial Development Framework	DC 27	R700 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>R14 050 000</b>

### 9.6 ESKOM

See Annexure XIV

### 9.7 FORESTRY SOUTH AFRICA

#### Provisional Programmes and Budget for Dc 27 Activities - 08/09

MUNICIPALITY	PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	BUDGET 2008/09	BUDGET 2009/10	BUDGET 2010/11
DC27 - Umkhanyakude	Small forest enterprise programme (FSA)	Advisory services; Workshops; & Skills development	R1,2 million	R1,4 million	R1,6 million
	Forestry Development Programme (DWAF)	Advisory services; Greening; & Awareness campaigns	R250 000		
KZ 275 - Mtubatuba	-	-	-	-	-
KZ 274 - Hlabisa	Afforestation Initiative	Afforestation		R3,4 million	
KZ 271 - Umhlabuyalingana	-	-	-	-	-
KZ 273 - Big Five	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>R1,45 million</b>	<b>R4,8 million</b>	<b>R1,6 million</b>

## 10. UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL PROJECTS - 2008/2009 FY

Details	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
Sports	R 2,084,000	R 2,292,400	R 2,521,640
Women Celebration	R 560,000	R 616,000	R 677,600
Youth Celebration	R 560,000	R 616,000	R 677,600
Gender	R 450,000	R 495,000	R 544,500
Arts and Culture	R 400,000	R 440,000	R 484,000
Disability Awareness	R 900,000	R 990,000	R 1,089,000
HIV/AIDS Interventions	R 1,000,000	R 1,100,000	R 1,210,000
Poverty Alleviation	R 1,000,000	R 1,100,000	R 1,210,000
External Bursaries	R 1,000,000	R 1,100,000	R 1,210,000
Community Participation	R 700,000	R 770,000	R 847,000
Disaster Management	R 5,478,888	R 6,026,777	R 6,629,454
Community Economic Development Projects (Backlog and after care).	R 2,857,000	R 3,142,700	R 3,456,970
Regional Agricultural Nodes (Fresh Produce Markets & Trading Centres)	R 2,000,000	R 2,200,000	R 2,420,000
SMME Development Programme	R 50,000	R 55,000	R 60,500
Continued capacitation of Municipal LED structures (Training).	R 40,000	R 44,000	R 48,400
Business Retention and Expansion Symposium	R 30,000	R 33,000	R 36,300
Glossy marketing brochure to be used for marketing purposes.	R 100,000	R 110,000	R 121,000
LED Strategy Review	R 100,000	R 110,000	R 121,000
Local Municipality Economic Appraisal	R 60,000	R 66,000	R 72,600
Tourism and Environmental Awareness	R 50,000	R 55,000	R 60,500
Umkhanyakude Craft Exhibition	R 200,000	R 220,000	R 242,000
Craft Mentorship Programme	R 60,000	R 66,000	R 72,600
Tourism Heritage Development	R 200,000	R 220,000	R 242,000
Eradication of Invasive Alien Plants	R 40,000	R 44,000	R 48,400
Environmental Management Framework	R 100,000	R 110,000	R 121,000
Mkuze Regional Airport Environment Management Plan	R 100,000	R 110,000	R 121,000
Destination Marketing	R 100,000	R 110,000	R 121,000
Tourism SMME Development through international exposure	R 50,000	R 55,000	R 60,500
Domestic Trade and Consumer Shows	R 95,000	R 104,500	R 114,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 20,364,888</b>	<b>R 22,401,377</b>	<b>R 24,641,514</b>