

Impendle Municipality

FINAL 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 IDP

29 June 2017

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PRELUDE
THE EIGHT PRINCIPLES OF BATHO PELE

CONSULTATION - The public should be consulted about the level and quality of the services they receive from us and, wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are offered based on municipal services guidelines referred to in the Spatial Development Framework.

SERVICE STANDARDS - The public should be told what level and quality of public services they will receive so that they are aware of what they can expect from us.

COURTESY - The public should always be treated with courtesy and consideration

ACCESS - All members of the public should have equal access to the services they are entitled to

INFORMATION - The public should be given full, accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive

OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY - The public should be told how national departments and provincial administrations are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge.

REDRESS - If the standard of service that was agreed to during consultation is not delivered, the public should be offered an apology, a full explanation, and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made, the public should receive a sympathetic and positive response.

VALUE FOR MONEY - Public services should be provided economically and efficiently, in order to give the public the best possible value for money.

Vision

“A better life to all people of Impendle through provision of sustainable access to basic services and promotion of social and economic development.”

Mission

“Impendle Municipality will strive for the realization of the vision through its Integrated Development Plan, Back to Basics and the Batho Pele principles by:

- Facilitating delivery of appropriate services and community facilities within acceptable norms and standards;
- Creating sustainable job opportunities and facilitation growth in the local economy;
- Creating opportunities for self-advancement for previously disadvantaged members of the community;
- Facilitating environmentally sustainable development and enhancement of the quality of the environment;
- Building a responsible, caring and accountable Local Government; and
- Creating an enabling environment for everyone to play a meaningful role in the affairs of the Municipality”.

FOREWORD BY HW THE MAYOR

In our endeavor to fulfil the service delivery mandate to the community as new Council, Management Team and Staff of Impendle Local Municipality, we are proud to present the Impendle first draft of 2017/18 to 2021/22 Draft IDP to Impendle Council, Community, Staff and the South African Society and the World at large.



During the IDP preparation period, an extensive public participation throughout the Municipality was undertaken. In this process, it was established that amongst service delivery needs of Impendle Community, the common ones range from the provision of access to adequate water, road, storm water, bridges, community halls, social facilities, electricity especially infills and network connectivity. In terms of social needs communities raised were employment, health and economic and skills development. I am certain that as Councillors, Management Team and Staff of course with the assistance of Ward Committees, Ward Administrators, Government, Organized Advocacy Groups, Political Parties and the entire community at large we shall work together to achieve our vision of “ A better life for all the people of Impendle through the provision of sustainable access to basic services and promotion of social and economic development” I hope that in the next five years of our Term of Office we will represent people of Impendle with dignity and care as we are dedicated to use scarce resources we have, to produce the best out of them. Local government is responsible for a number of important functions, which are critical for the standard and quality of living of the South African population. These include, amongst others, water and sanitation services, electricity provision, firefighting and disaster management, environmental health services, solid waste removal, road infrastructure, community services, streetlights, community security (policing) services, and local economic development planning. Each municipality plans for delivery of the services for which it is responsible in an integrated way through formulating an Integrated Development Plan (IDP). This plan forms the basis of the municipal budget, which is drawn up and implemented in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). Chapter three discusses IDP’s and their link with the budget in more detail. Implications of the MFMA for the municipal budget process and actors are described in chapter two.

Public Participation

We have visited all stakeholders even those in remote areas as promised in the previous budget and IDP process. Already we’ve had consultative meetings with all property owners on property rates as well as the District wide IDP Representatives Forum. The budget and tariffs will be advertised widely in the press, the website and on our notice boards. The active involvement of our ward committees in the public participation process last year and during the course of mid-year 2016/2017 was commendable. We have to further intensify the involvement of ward committees and other community based organizations in the budget and IDP processes in the development of Community Based Planning (CBP) exercise as this would continue to entrench participatory democracy in our communities.

CLLR SG NDLELA
SPEAKER/MAYOR

Foreword by the Municipal Manager

The Integrated Development Plan was developed following the five (5) National KPAs of the National Strategic Agenda that was adopted in 2002. The preparatory work done prior to the commencement of the IDP preparation process was the production of an “IDP Process Plan”. The Process Plan is a legislative mandate in terms of sec 28 of Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 necessary to ensure proper management of the planning process, and to guide the production of the IDP. The Process Plan sets out the dates and actions to be performed and responsible personnel including the resources to be used. It further indicates the roles and responsibilities of the key role players and stakeholders of the IDP process. The Process Plan for the preparation of this IDP was adopted by Impendle Council on 29 August 2016.

The final outcome of the Demarcation Board process of redetermination of Municipal Boundaries and delimitation of internal municipal Wards has affected the municipality significantly. The inclusion of Nonguqa, Fikesuthi and Khamdeni communities adds more responsibilities to the Municipality taking into consideration that these communities are too remote to the Municipality due to their Geographic location and accessibility. This will require a strategic plan that will assist the municipality to fulfil its mandate given the scarce resources the Municipality currently have.

Further stakeholder and community engagement will be conducted in order to enhance the credibility of the IDP and Budget through IDP Representatives Forum and IDP/Budget Izimbizo in the month of April and May.

In line with the IDP and Budget the Municipality will develop a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which will be translated into a Performance Management System (PMS). This system serves as the monitoring and evaluation tool of our performance as the Municipality. It provides the Impendle Municipality’s stakeholders with a strategic approach setting out tools and techniques to regularly plan, periodically **monitor, measure and review organisational and individual performance** and sets out an effective and efficient planning framework that integrates planning for an IDP, Budget and Performance Management as required by sec. 38 and 41 of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

Mr. OV. Kunene
Acting Municipal Manager

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CBP	Community-Based Planning
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation Mediation and Arbitration
CDW	Community Development Worker
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
ED	Executive Director
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Procedures
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
HRM	Human Resources Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IPMS	Individual Performance Systems
IT	Information Technology
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
LLF	Labour and Local Government Forum
Km	Kilo Metre
Kl	Kilo Litre
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
ILM	Impendle Local Municipality
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individuals
SALA	South African Labour Association
SALGBC	South African Local Government Bargaining Council
SAMWU	South African Municipal Workers Union
SANS	South African National Standards
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SMME	Small, Micro and Macro Enterprises
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund

A. Executive Summary

1. Overview Of The Municipality

1.1 Municipal Category

Impendle Municipality is one of the smallest Municipalities in the Country. In terms of Section 9 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 the Impendle Municipality falls under Category B. Category B Municipalities (Local) share executive and legislative authority with Category C municipalities (District) within whose area they are located (as defined in Section 155 (1) of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996)).

1.2 Municipal Revenue Base, Allocation and Budget

The majority of the Impendle Municipality is rural with a large number of scattered settlements mainly located on Ingonyama Trust and freehold land. The Impendle Village is the only formally laid out area consisting of 386 sites which are predominantly vacant. These sites form the basis on which all rates income is based on the implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act. However the impact on Municipal income is not yet available.

About 80% of the municipal income is obtained from grant funding from National Government (Dora Fund and MIG funding) Provincial Government.

2. Current Situation

An analysis of the current situation undertaken as part of the IDP preparation process reveals that Impendle Municipality is facing major challenges in addressing a range of development issues including the improvement of the living conditions for the poor and promoting local economic development within its area.

The majority of the settled land falls under the control of the Ngonyama Trust. Settlements that have become established on privately owned land are proving to be difficult to service and or provide development until the land has been acquired and formalized. The cost of providing new infrastructure and maintenance services in this municipality are substantially higher than the national averages.

2.1 Key Challenges and Opportunities

2.1.1 Our key challenges and development issues: 2011-2016/17 IDP

- High and increasing number of HIV & AIDS prevalence;
- High rate of poverty;
- Huge backlog in the delivery of public facilities;
- Unsatisfactory delivery on the needs of the aged, disabled, orphans and women;
- Backlog in the delivery of services;
- Road infrastructure is poorly developed
- Backlogs on delivery of electricity and waste collection
- Equitable access to land and housing;
- Rising unemployment and slow economic growth;
- Inadequate management of the environment;
- Lack of sufficient institutional capacity within the Impendle Municipality;
- Insufficient financial resources within the municipality

- Impendle Nature Reserve is outside the municipality – significant asset which is unutilised and not deriving any benefits for Impendle
- Stressed water reserves
- High levels of expenditure on transport
- Commercial sector under-developed in Impendle - income leakages – especially when perception is goods in Impendle are expensive
- Need for more facilities to accommodate a larger commercial sector
- Municipality not viewed as a tourism destination or a link to other destinations due to inaccessibility and lack of infrastructure
- Not too distant from Pietermaritzburg and therefore competition from that centre and to a lesser extent from Underberg
- Improving roads and services opens up sensitive areas to potential influx of more people which can be a threat to the environment
- Spread of invasive alien plant species a threat to agricultural lands and to ecological diversity
- Poor rangeland management - some very overgrazed areas with serious erosion problems within the municipality

2.1.2 Our key opportunities are:

- Natural assets, in terms of agricultural resources, although soils and slope provide some limitations
- Natural assets, in terms of conservation areas and links to the UDPWHS which provides opportunities for tourism
- Largely undeveloped tourism resources presents future opportunities
- There are already a number of tourism marketing structures that can assist with tourism marketing in area
- Ecosystem goods and services – highly significant to district and regional economy
- Current land uses are largely compatible with conservation objectives – still relatively undeveloped
- There have been a number of development proposals linked to LED strategies that can be implemented
- An Agricultural Development Plan has been produced – can be implemented
- There is land available for agricultural production that is not being used or underutilised
- There is a substantial local market for agricultural produce and products
- There is room for a commercial sector to grow to keep income circulating locally rather than leaking out of the municipality
- Development Planning Shared Services can assist the municipality with planning staff capacity
- There is the potential for the application of alternative technologies in service supply
- Legislative support for preserving biodiversity and promoting the conservation of ecosystems

2.1.3 Our key objectives are:

- Improve accessibility in Impendle by upgrading new regional transport route to pass through Impendle town and other development nodes
- Develop and Upgrade Access Roads in all Wards
- Develop key community facilities
- Promote programs that cater for vulnerable groups of the society e.g. women, children, elderly and those who are differently able.
- Promote healthy lifestyles through sports and healthy eating
- Keep financial sustainability and value for money in municipal activities
- Manage risk of fraudulent and corrupt decision making

- Keep the municipal Institutional transformation intact through annual review of the organogram and workplace skills program
- Retain land with high agricultural potential for agricultural use only;
- Identify land for promotion of small scale commercial agriculture and overcome land tenure issues which inhibit commercial development;
- Promote cultural tourism and communal agriculture in traditional authority areas;
- Identify formally conserved areas in and around the municipality;
- Protect the strategic water production area at the Mngeni River Headlands and the surrounding vleij;
- Identify areas where tourism could be promoted and the type of tourism, bearing in mind that the agricultural and natural landscapes must not be compromised;
- Ensure that tourism proposals benefit the local community;
- Ensure that environmental objectives are taken into account in the formulation and adjudication of development proposals;
- Implement management areas for future urban development and expansion as contained in SDF;
- Develop and implement LUMS in each management area through local structures and the DPSS;
- Develop a LUMS specific to rural areas distinguishing between negotiable and non-negotiable issues in each area;
- Promote different forms of economic development in each management area dependent on locality and opportunity.

2.2 Back to Basics Key Service Delivery Objectives and Performance Evaluation

Impendle Local Municipality (the Municipality) developed the strategic objectives, in line with the Strategic Goals/Key Performance Indicators (KPA's) essential for Back to Basics reporting:

Table 1: Back to Basics Indicators,

STRATEGIC GOALS/KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS	BASIC REQUIREMENTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES
(1) Basic Services: Creating conditions for decent living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop fundable consolidated infrastructure plans, ➤ Ensure infrastructure maintenance and repairs to reduce losses with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation • Human Settlements • Electricity • Waste Management • Roads • Public Transportation ➤ Ensure the provision of free basic services and maintenance of indigent register
(2) Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The holding of Council meetings, as legislated; ➤ The functionality of oversight structures, s79 committees, audit committee and District Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Forums; ➤ Whether or not there has been progress following interventions over the last 3 – 5 years; ➤ The existence and efficiency of Anti-Corruption measures; ➤ The extent to which there is compliance with legislation and the enforcement of by-laws; and ➤ The rate of service delivery protests and approaches to address

	them.
(3) Public Participation: Putting people first	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existence of the required number of functional Ward Committees; ➤ The number of effective public participation programmes conducted by Council; and ➤ The regularity of community satisfaction surveys carried out.
(4) Sound Financial Management and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of disclaimers in the last 3-5 years; ➤ Whether the budgets are realistic and based on cash available; ➤ The percentage revenue collected; ➤ The extent to which debt is serviced; and ➤ The efficiency and functionality of supply chain management.
(5) Building Capable Institutions, Administration and Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring that the top six posts are filled by competent and qualified persons; ➤ That the Municipal organogram is realistic, underpinned by a service delivery model and affordable; ➤ That there are implementable human resources development and management programmes; ➤ That there are sustained platforms to engage organised labour to minimise disputes and disruptions; ➤ Importance of establishing resilient systems such as billing; and ➤ Maintaining adequate levels of experience and institutional memory

3. The Municipal Integrated Development Plan

3.1 Planning Process, Preparation and Adoption of Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The 2017/18-22 IDP process started in August 2016. The Integrated Development Plan was developed following the five (5) National KPAs of the National Strategic Agenda that was adopted in 2002.

Figure 1: Process Plan and IDP Contents

The Process Plan

- Institutional structures to be established for management of the process
 - Approach to public participation
 - Structures to be established for public participation
 - Time schedule for the planning process
 - Roles and responsibilities (who will do what)
 - How the process will be monitored.

The IDP Contents

- Status Quo and Situational analysis report.
- Strategic Planning and formulation of Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives.
- Identification and Prioritization of Projects.
- Incorporation of Sector Plans (SDF and Sector Departmental Plans).
- Comments on the IDP made by the MEC for Local Government.
- Public comments.

Table 6: Description of the steps, processes and activities undertaken on preparation, adoption and submission of the IDP.

The following table provides a description of the steps, processes and activities undertaken on preparation, adoption and submission of the IDP.

IDP Preparation and Review	Adoption and Submission
<p>✓ The final review processes include final quality assurance processes to be conducted and to provide Council with a final opportunity to provide inputs into the IDP. The following activities should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Final Draft IDP will be circulated internally to obtain comments from S57 Managers, the Municipal Manager and Council for their final comments. - Incorporate the comments collected in the previous activity. - Obtain Council approval for submission to DCoGTA for assessment purposes, and submit to DCoGTA’s Municipal Planning Directorate. - Obtain the IDP Assessment report from the Department and incorporate recommendations made. - Re-submit the IDP Assessment Report and final IDP to Council for approval. - Advertise the IDP for Public Comment for 21 days on the website and other news media. <p>Incorporate Public Comments, if appropriate.</p>	<p>✓ <i>After an elaborate consultative process, it is evident that the IDP includes inputs from all stakeholders and the Municipality has exercised transparency and accountability in the preparation of a credible IDP. Any Organisational Performance management System relies heavily on a sound plan, without which, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be impossible.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>The following activities will conclude the Planning Phase of the Organisational Performance Management System:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The final IDP must now be presented to Council for approval and adoption.</i> - <i>Ensure that Council takes a formal resolution to adopt the IDP.</i> - <i>Submit the final IDP to the Department within 10 days of the Council Resolution.</i> <p><i>Update the Performance Management Information System with the relevant data against which actual achievements will be collected and performance measured and reported on.</i></p>

3.2 District Framework for Integrated Development Planning

Also as part of the preparation stage, the District Municipality, in consultation with its family of local municipalities must adopt a framework for integrated development planning. The framework determines procedures for coordination, consultation and alignment between the district and the local municipalities and therefore binds them both. The framework guides each local municipality in preparing its process plan. Impendle utilized this framework in preparing this IDP.

3.3 The Strategic Development Management Plan

The SDMP is an integration of three frameworks that are normally produced as separate planning documents, namely: An Environmental Management Framework, An LED Framework and A Spatial Development Framework

The Municipality experienced difficulties in implementing the SDMP due to financial constraints; however the SDMP was handy to guide the municipality to take informed developmental decisions especially on areas outside the scheme. In a nutshell, the SDMP looks at where development and economic activity should be focused in order to improve sustainability and in order to preserve the integrity and biodiversity of the natural resource base. The SDMP has identified three principle landscapes: wilderness, rural and urban. The wilderness landscapes is essentially the non-negotiable area where development may not take place in order to meet the conservation and biodiversity targets set nationally and provincially; the rural landscapes comprise both negotiable and non-negotiable areas, and cover rural settlements as well as rural agricultural areas (grazing and arable). The urban landscape comprises those existing settlements that have been identified for future growth as commercial, service and/or tourism centres. The SDMP proposes a set of management controls for all three areas; these controls aim primarily to stop the sprawl of settlements into high potential agricultural areas as well as into sensitive ecosystems, as well as to make service delivery more cost-effective through the promotion of more compact settlements through densification at specified nodes. In addition, the SDMP proposes the upgrading of certain routes to place Impendle more firmly on the regional accessibility grid, as well as to draw traffic that is unrelated to tourism/eco-tourism, away from the sensitive UDPWHS park boundary and to the edges of the buffer zone. The economic framework proposes a range of LED activities that make the most use of the opportunities available in the wilderness, rural and urban landscapes. Ultimately, the SDMP is based on the principles of sustainability, good governance, cost-effectiveness, integration, competitive advantage, diversity and sound environmental management.

3.4 Organizational Performance Management System (OPMS)

This system serves as the monitoring and evaluation tool of our performance as the Municipality. It provides the Impendle Municipality's stakeholders with a strategic approach setting out tools and techniques to regularly plan, periodically **monitor, measure and review organisational and individual performance** and sets out an effective and efficient planning framework that integrates planning for an IDP, Budget and Performance Management as required by sec. 38 and 41 of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

4. Comments of the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs on 2016/2017 IDP Review

The Municipality has reviewed the comments of the MEC for the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (DCOGTA) and the comments of the Auditor General in order to identify areas requiring specific attention. These have been addressed where possible, and summarized in the table below.

Table 7: Comments of the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs on 2016/2017 IDP Review

MEC COMMENTS	STATUS	COMMENTS
1. IMPENDLE IDP MATTERS OF EMPHASIS AND OBSERVATION		
i) Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development		
Prioritise the appointment of the environmental management personnel		
Prioritise the development of the Human Resource Strategy		
ii) Local Economic Development (LED)		
LED Strategy review		
Alignment of the NDP and DGDP in responding to development goals and objectives.		
LED Capacity		
iii) Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment		
Usage of Outdated Information		
Reflect on the status of the Integrated Waste Management Plan		
Transportation Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance Plan		
iv) Financial Viability and Financial Management		
Maintenance and debt collection strategies and alignment with projects provided by other sector departments be included in the IDP		
v) Good Governance and Community Participation		
Bid Committees		
Risk Management Committee		
By-Laws		

MEC COMMENTS	STATUS	COMMENTS
SWOT Analysis		
Participation of AmaKhosi		
vi). Spatial Development Framework (SDF)		
SDF to be reviewed according to the SPLUMA requirements		
Alignment of the SDF with district municipal SDF		
Disaster and Housing Sector Plan		
Capital Investment Framework		
2. OVERALL CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF YOUR IDP		
Inclusion of sector plans as per the KZN COGTA IDP Framework Guide (2013)		
A well presented document with the use of captions for all figures and tables.		
3. ADDITIONAL OBSERVATION		
3.1 Strategic Thrust of Reviewed IDP		
SPLUMA principles and 14 national outcomes need to be reflected, and alignment of strategic framework with six KPAs		
3.2 Implementation of operation Sukuma Sakhe		
Progress to made with the roll out of Operation Sukuma Sakhe		
3.3 Back to Basics		

B. Planning and Development Principles and Government Policies and Imperatives

1. Planning and Development Principles

- Development / investment must only happen in locations that are sustainable (NSDP)
- Balance between urban and rural land development in support of each other (DFA Principles)
- The discouragement of urban sprawl by encouraging settlement at existing and proposed nodes and settlement corridors, whilst also promoting densification. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres (DFA Principles)
- The direction of new development towards logical infill areas (DFA Principles)
- Compact urban form is desirable (DFA Principles)
- Development should be within limited resources (financial, institutional and physical). Development must optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure in a sustainable manner (DFA Principles, CRDP, National Strategy on Sustainable Development)
- Stimulate and reinforce cross boundary linkages.
- Basic services (water, sanitation, access and energy) must be provided to all households (NSDP)
- Development / investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential (NSDP)
- In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, development / investment must concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes (NSDP)
- Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure (CRDP)
- Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilised
- Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development.
- If there is a need to low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity (“Breaking New Ground”: from Housing to Sustainable Human Settlements)

- During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy, must be promoted (National Strategy on Sustainable Development)
- Environmentally responsible behavior must be promoted through incentives and disincentives (National Strategy on Sustainable Development, KZN PGDS).
- The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each area's unique competencies towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency (KZN PGDS)
- Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities (KZN PGDS)

2. Policy Framework

2.1. The Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000)

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) is the key piece of legislation guiding the preparation of IDPs. Section 26 of the act compels all municipalities to prepare IDPs as their primary and overriding management tool. Section 26 also lists key components that an IDP must reflect, which are summarised as follows:

- The Council's Vision for the long-term development of the Municipality;
- An assessment of the existing level of development within the Municipality, including the identification of communities without access to basic municipal services;
- Council's development priorities and objectives, inclusive of its local economic development aims, as well as the internal transformation needs;
- Council's development strategies, which must be aligned with any national or provincial plans and planning requirements binding on the Municipality in terms of legislation;
- A municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which must include the provision of basic guidelines for the Land Use Management System (LUMS) of the Municipality; and
- Key Performance Indicators and targets determined through an organizational performance system, based on the priorities identified in the IDP.

This IDP Review document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the MSA as well as with the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (R796 of 2001).

2.1.1. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Summit in 2015, the international community reached consensus on working to achieve 17 critical and social development priorities by 2030. These are summarized below:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, /sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Municipality's response to the SDGs is outlined in the key strategic response to Municipal Challenges.

2.1.2. The National Development Plan (Vision 2030)

The National Development Plan (NDP) was prepared by the National Planning Commission (NPC), a structure that was appointed by President Jacob Zuma in May 2010. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. It indicates that South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society. In the NPC's Diagnostic Report (2011), the NPC identified 9 primary challenges facing the country (which are also prevalent in the Impendle Municipality), namely:

- Too few people work;
- The quality of school education for black people is poor;
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate, and under- maintained;
- Spatial divides hobble inclusive development;
- The economy is unsustainably resource intensive;
- The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality;
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality;
- Corruption levels are high; and
- South Africa remains a divided society.

In addressing these concerns, the NDP sets out six interlinked priorities, namely:

- Uniting all South Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity;
- Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy, and accountability;
- Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment, and greater labour absorption;

- Focussing on key capabilities of people and the state;
- Building a capable and developmental state; and
- Encouraging strong leadership throughout society to work together to solve problems.

The NDP is a plan for all South Africans, which provides a framework to guide key choices and actions of both civil society and the state. Amongst other things, the NDP depends on municipal IDPs to unpack and operationalize these priorities, something which this IDP strives to do through its objectives and strategies. The figure below summarises the approach to change outlined in the NDP.

FIGURE 2: Approach to Change outlined in the National Development Plan



Within the IDP, cognisance has been taken of the key action areas identified in the plan, with particular focus on the following areas:

Table 8: National Development Plan Objectives and Actions with relevance to Impendle

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS
Economy and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the costs of living for poor households and costs of doing business through micro economic reforms; • Develop proposals for an acceptable minimum standard of living and proposals on how to achieve this over time. • Remove the most pressing constraints on growth, investment, and job creation, including energy generation and distribution, urban planning, etc. • Broaden the extended public works programme to cover over 2 million full-time equivalent jobs by 2020.
Economic Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring- fence the electricity distribution businesses of the 12 largest municipalities (which account for 80% of supply), resolve maintenance and refurbishment backlogs, and develop a financing plan, alongside investment in human capital. • Revise national electrification plan and ensure 90% grid access by 2030 (with balance met through off-grid technologies).

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive management strategy, including an investment programme for water resource development, bulk water supply, and waste water management for major centres by 2012, with reviews every five years. • Create regional water and wastewater utilities, and expand mandates of existing water boards (between 2012 and 2017). • Consolidate and selectively expand transport and logistical infrastructure, with one key focus area being improved public transport infrastructure and systems including the renewal of the commuter rail fleet, supported by enhanced links with road-based services. • Establish a national, regional and municipal fibre optic network to provide the backbone for broadband access; driven by private investment, complemented by public funds required to meet social objectives.
Environmental Sustainability and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place a regulatory framework for land use, to ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas. • Carbon price, building standards, vehicle emission standards, and municipal regulations to achieve scale in stimulating renewable energy, waste recycling, and in retrofitting buildings. • Carbon-pricing mechanisms, supported by a wider suite of mitigation policy instruments to drive energy efficiency. • All new buildings to meet the energy-efficiency criteria set out in South African National Standard 204. • Channel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaption strategies and support services for small- scale and rural farmers.
Inclusive Rural Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of the mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. • Create tenure security for communal farmers, especially women, investigate different forms of financing and vesting private property rights in land reform beneficiaries that does not hamper beneficiaries with a high debt burden.
South Africa in the region and world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a focussed regional integration strategy with emphasis on road, rail, and port infrastructure in the region.
Transforming Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of the current planning system for improved coordination. • Develop a strategy for densification of cities and resource allocation to promote better located housing and settlement. • Substantial investment to ensure safe, reliable, and affordable public transport. • Introduce spatial development framework and norms, including improving balance between location of jobs and people. • Provide incentives for citizen activity for local planning and development of spatial compacts. • Introduce mechanisms that would make land markets work more effective for the poor and support rural and urban livelihoods.
Improving Education, Training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination between departments, as well as the private and non-profit sectors. Focus should be on routine day-to-day coordination between units of departments that do similar work.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interests of all stakeholders should be aligned in support the common goal of achieving good educational outcomes that are responsive to community needs and economic development.
Healthcare for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote health diets and physical activity. Prevent and control epidemic burdens through deterring treating HIV/Aids, new epidemics and alcohol abuse; improve the allocation of resources and the availability of health personnel in the public sector; and improve the quality of care, operational efficiency, health worker morale and leadership and innovation.
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with social partners, determine a social floor that can progressively be realised through rising employment, higher earnings and social grants and other aspects of the social wage. Pilot mechanisms and incentives to assist the unemployed to access the labour market. Expand existing public employment initiatives to create opportunities for the unemployed.
Building Safer Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety audits in all communities focussing on crime and safety conditions of the most vulnerable in the community. Increase community participation in crime prevention and safety initiatives. Mobilise youth for inner city safety to secure safe places and spaces for young people.
Building a Capable and Developmental State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use differentiation to ensure a better fit between the capacity and responsibilities of provinces and municipalities. Take a more proactive approach to resolving coordination problems and a more long-term approach to building capacity. Develop regional utilities to deliver some local government services on an agency basis, where municipalities or districts lack capacity. Adopt a less hierarchical approach to coordination so that routine issues can be dealt with on a day- to- day basis between mid-level officials. Use the cluster system to focus on strategic cross- cutting issues and the Presidency to bring different parties together when coordination breaks down.
Fighting Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of corruption-fighting agencies should be enhanced and public education should be part of the mandate of the anti-corruption agency. An accountability framework should be developed linking the liability of individual public servants to their responsibilities in proportion to their seniority. Restraint-of-trade agreements for senior civil servants and politicians at all levels of government. All corrupt officials should be made individually liable for all losses incurred as a result of their corrupt actions.
Nation Building and Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained campaigns against racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobia. Improving public services and spaces as well as building integrated housing and sports facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class. Incentivising the production and distribution of all art forms that facilitate healing, nation building and dialogue. Promote citizen participation in forums such as Integrated Development Plans, Ward Committees, School Governing Boards and Community Policing Forums. Work towards a social compact for growth, employment and equity.

Table 8 indicates the NDP objectives with relevance to the Impendle Municipality. The strategic framework of the IDP addresses these objectives.

2.1.3. The National Infrastructure Plan

The Presidential Infrastructure Coordination Commission (PICC) was established to:

- Coordinate, integrate, and accelerate implementation;
- Develop a single common National Infrastructure Plan that will be monitored and centrally driven;
- Identify who is responsible and hold them to account;
- Develop a 20 year planning framework beyond one administration to avoid a stop-start pattern to infrastructure roll-out.

Under this guidance, the PICC has identified Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs). The SIPs cover a range of economic and social infrastructure, and all nine provinces are covered, with emphasis on poorer provinces. Many of the SIPs talk indirectly to the Msunduzi Municipality which is on the Eastern boundary of the Impendle Municipality, but the following three have direct bearing on the Municipality, hence the IDP has been aligned to them:

- **SIP2** refers to the Durban-Free State-Gauteng logistical and industrial corridor, which seeks to strengthen the logistical and transport corridor between SA's main industrial hubs; improve access to Durban's export and import facilities, raise efficiency along the corridor, and integrate the Free State Industrial Strategy activities into the corridor and integrate the currently disconnected industrial and logistical activities as well as marginalised rural production centres surrounding the corridor that are currently isolated from the main logistical system. This corridor runs through the Msunduzi Municipality, and has also been identified as an important corridor in the PGDS.
- **SIP7** refers to the coordinated planning and implementation of public transport, human settlement, economic and social infrastructure, and location decisions into sustainable urban settlements connected by densified transport corridors.
- **SIP15** refers to expanding access to communication technology, and one of its goals is broadband coverage for all households by 2020.

Strategies and Projects in the IDP address these Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs). Catalytic projects for the Municipality have been identified that talk to these SIPs.

2.1.4. Government Outcomes 1 – 12

The Government's outcome-based approach arose out of a realisation by government that change was not happening as rapidly and effectively as required. It noted that progress was being made in many areas, and that greater access to services was being provided to many communities. However, government was not achieving the outcomes to ensure a "better life for all" and many communities were rightly impatient with the quality, relevance, and adequacy of government service delivery.

Out of this backdrop the outcomes approach was developed ensuring that government is focussed on achieving the expected real improvements in the lives of South Africans. The approach clarifies what is expected to be achieved, how it will be done, and where it will take place. It insists that the different spheres of government improve the lives of citizens rather than just carrying out their functions. The twelve outcomes are summarised below:

1. Improved quality of basic education;
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans;
3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe;
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth;
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path;
6. An efficient, competitive, and responsive economic infrastructure network;
7. Vibrant, equitable, and sustainable rural communities, with food security for all;
8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life;
9. A responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient local government system;
10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced;
11. Creation of a better South Africa, and contributing to a better and safer Africa and World; and
12. An efficient, effective, and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair, and inclusive citizenship.

These outcomes provide strategic focus and do not cover the whole of government's work and activities. The IDP document addresses each of these outcomes and municipal strategies have been designed accordingly.

2.1.5. National Priorities (State of The Nation Address 2014)

President Jacob Zuma presented the State of the Nation Address (SoNA) to a joint sitting of Parliament at 19h00 on Thursday, 12 February 2015.

During his speech, the President talked about government's achievements of the past year and looked to the future by presenting a programme for the coming year. This programme set out government's plans to address various key government programmes. The President addressed the nation in his capacity as Head of State, not only as Head of Government.

The State of the Nation Address is important for all South Africans because it tells us what government's Programme of Action is for the year ahead. The Programme of Action is government's plans for the country and people of South Africa.

By being aware of what government is doing, everyone can become involved and also take part in government's plans to build a better life for all.

Here are some of the topics the president did address:

*** Despite the fact that employment numbers were up, our economy needs a major push forward. The nine-point plans to ignite growth and create jobs include:**

- Resolving the energy challenge;
- Revitalising agriculture and the agro-processing value chain;
- Advancing beneficiation or adding value to our mineral wealth;
- More effective implementation of a higher impact Industrial Policy Action Plan;
- Encouraging private sector investment;
- Moderating workplace conflict;
- Unlocking the potential of SMMEs, cooperatives, township and rural enterprises;
- State reform and boosting the role of state owned companies, ICT infrastructure or broadband roll out, water, sanitation and transport infrastructure; and
- Operation Phakisa aimed at growing the ocean economy and other sectors.

* We are a democratic state and recognise the community's right to protest. We however appeal that these protests should be within the ambit of the law and must be peaceful as stated in the Constitution.

* In terms of our new proposed laws, a ceiling of land ownership will be set at a maximum of 12,000 hectares. Foreign nationals will not be allowed to own land in South Africa but will be eligible for long term lease. In this regard, the Regulation of Land Holdings Bill will be submitted to Parliament this year.

* Water is a critical resource for economic growth and a better life. Several projects aimed at providing water for industrial and household use are in the implementation or planning phases around the country. Progress is being made to improve the water supply to areas that had been affected by shortages. Let me Honourable Speaker and Chairperson urge all in the country to conserve water. Every drop counts. The country loses seven billion rand a year to water losses. To mitigate this challenge, Government through the Department of Water and Sanitation will train fifteen thousand artisans or plumbers who will fix leaking taps in their local communities.

* To further improve access to identity documents, citizens will from this year be able to apply for the new Smart ID Card at their local bank due to partnership between the Department of Home Affairs and some banks in the country.

* The fight against corruption continues to be taken forward by the Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee. Government has in place seven anti-corruption institutions and seventeen pieces of legislation which are intended to combat corruption. This demonstrates a concerted effort by government to break the back of this scourge in the country. To prevent corruption and promote ethical governance, in December I signed into law the Public Administration and Management Act which amongst others prohibits public servants from doing business with the State.

* Agriculture is a catalyst for growth and food security. We are working with the private sector to develop an Agricultural Policy Action Plan which will bring one million hectares of under-utilised land into full production over the next three years.

* We will also prioritise the review of visa regulations to strike a balance between national security and growth in tourism.

* We have launched the Back to Basics programme to promote good governance and effective administration through cutting wastage, spending public funds prudently, hiring competent staff, and ensure transparency and accountability in municipalities.

2.1.6. The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

Inequalities exist in the national economy and there is a legacy of inequitable spatial development, which has resulted in poor public sector investment. The vision for the NSDP is for South Africa to become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives, which are summarised as follows:

- Focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this will be most effective and sustainable.
- Supporting restructuring where feasible so as to ensure greater competitiveness.
- Fostering development on the basis of local potential; and
- Ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.

There are five NSDP principles which are summarised below:

- 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;
- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (i.e. water, energy, health, and educational facilities) wherever they reside;
- Beyond the Constitutional obligations identified above, government spending on fixed investment should be focussed on localities of economic potential in order to gear-up private sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities, and to create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people and not places. In localities where there are both *high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential*, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services, to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with *low demonstrated economic potential*, government should, beyond the provision of basic services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, as well as social transfers such as poverty-relief programmes. It should also reduce migration costs by providing labour-market intelligence to give people better information, opportunities, and capabilities, to enable them to gravitate (if they so choose) to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities.
- 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 that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region, to create regional gateways to the global economy.

Although the NSDP has largely been superseded by the National Development Plan driven by the National Planning Commission, the principles outlined above are still pertinent to development in the Impendle Municipality.

2.1.7. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) was signed into law on 2 August 2013 by the President. SPLUMA is a single piece of legislation aimed at promoting uniformity in development for the whole country. Currently SPLUMA is not in operation, however Section 13(3) interpretation Act allows different sections of SPLUMA to be brought into operation on different dates. Upon operation, SPLUMA will replace all existing provincial and municipal legislation that regulate spatial planning, land development and land use management which might be inconsistent with this Act. SPLUMA makes provision for the following:

- Development principles
- Norms and standards
- Inter-governmental support
- Spatial development frameworks (SDF) across national, provincial and municipal scales
- Land use schemes
- Municipal planning tribunals
- Applications affecting national interests

The following highlights some of the implications of SPLUMA on Impendle Municipality:

- Chapter 3 Section 24 (1) of SPLUMA requires each municipality to adopt a **single land use scheme** for its entire municipal area after 5 years SPLUMA has been enacted into law of parliament
- Once adopted and approved the land use schemes will have the force of law and must give effect to Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks.
- All land owners, land users, spheres of government, land developers will be bound by the provisions of such a land use scheme.
- Municipalities will be required to establish Municipal Planning Tribunals (comprising of municipal officials and suitably qualified external persons appointed by Council) to take decisions on land development.
- The Minister of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform must monitor compliance to this requirement.
- The diagram below illustrates a summary of the implications of SPLUMA on Impendle Municipality :

Figure 2: Implications of SPLUMA at Impendle Local Municipality



Vision and high level focus areas for the next five years

Madam Speaker, as we have already stated in our opening remarks, we remain on track to deliver on our Vision 2030. We are determined to be “A prosperous Province, with healthy secure and skilled people, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World”. We have a clear plan of action expressed in our Provincial Growth and Development Plan setting clear targets of what it is that we have to achieve to ensure that we realise this Vision.

As we move into the next five year cycle of the NDP and the PGDP, we would like to reconfirm our commitment to the 5 Key National Priorities namely:

- Creation of more jobs, decent work and sustainable livelihoods for inclusive growth;
- Rural development, land reform and food security;
- Improved quality basic education;
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans; and
- Fighting crime and corruption.

These National Priorities, and for that matter all 14 Outcomes of the NDP remain the foundation of our PGDP and we push forward to achieve the following outcomes.

Sustained shared economic growth as primary driver for job creation and poverty eradication

Our Province is directly affected by key structural constraints being experienced in the SA economy. Like the rest of the world, we are not immune from effect of constrained growth. As such we should understand that our growth prospects will at all times have challenges. Ours is to find a pragmatic way to respond to them. The Province of KwaZulu-Natal is after all the second largest contributor to the National Economy. It thus goes without saying that we have a meaningful contribution to make in the growth and development of our country.

We need to understand that one of the key challenges we are faced with as a Country, is the fact that the declining share of the productive sectors, in particular mining, agriculture and manufacturing, is giving rise to stagnant growth thereby rendering our economy vulnerable. This is one of the main reasons why the nature of our economic growth has been import and skills intensive. Our drive will be to intensify efforts on diversification in order to strengthen our economic capabilities. As a Province we will focus on increasing value-addition, skills and technological content to drive our competitiveness. We will strengthen our twinning arrangements with other regions particularly in Africa that offer complimentary opportunities for our Province.

As a Country and Province, we are experiencing a situation where the private sector seems reluctant to invest in local economy thereby depriving us of new capital investment. As there is now consensus among us including in business that the NDP is the blueprint to grow our economy, we call on private sector to join forces with government in implementing common areas of agreement in the NDP.

Our dependence on commodity exports and capital inflows has also impacted negatively on the exchange rate and has made the economy vulnerable to global sentiment. We are therefore compelled to focus on local value addition and beneficiation and to increase our expenditure on infrastructure development if we are to break this cycle of exporting our wealth.

This is obviously a simplification of just some of the challenges we are faced with, but it is nevertheless important to understand that unless we can address these challenges, we will not be able to grow an economy that will enable us to address the social needs of our people.

These economic challenges become a reality to all of us when we experience a decline in our national revenue to the extent that we are currently experiencing. We have to accommodate huge budget cuts at a time when we so desperately need resources to address issues of health, education, housing, water, sanitation, electricity, policing and many other services our people are rightfully demanding.

It is against this background that the main focus of this State of the Province Address has to be on what it is that we need to do to ensure that we grow our economy to increase our ability to render more effective and efficient services to our communities, and to grow it in such a manner that we create the jobs our people need, as well as to ensure that they are able to not only participate in this growth, but fully share in it. This is what we understand when we refer to the need for radical economic transformation.

The municipal strategies, projects, and catalytic projects are aligned to the State of the Province Address (SOPA).

2.1.8. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy was developed in 2011 to facilitate sustainable economic growth, reduce growing inequality, and promote environmental sustainability, and emanates from vision for KwaZulu/Natal which is summarised below:

By 2030, the PROVINCE OF KWAZULU/NATAL should have maximized its position as a GATEWAY to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources, so creating a safe, healthy, and sustainable living environment. Abject poverty, inequality, unemployment, and current disease burden should be history. Basic services must have reached all its people, and domestic and foreign investors are attracted by world class infrastructure and a skilled labour force. The people shall have options on where and how they will live, work, and play. The principles of putting people first and leadership, partnership, and prosperity in action have become a normal way of life.

The following principles were identified by the PGDS to address this, namely:

- Grow the economy to achieve shared growth;
- Harness the province's assets and endowments;
- Develop the province's greatest asset, its human capital;
- Harmonise environmental integrity, human and social development with economic development;

- Government must be developmental, competent, caring, and facilitating;
- Private Sector must grow a shared economy, providing employment;
- Organised labour must protect workers from exploitation, while promoting labour productivity; and
- Civil Society must be responsible in shaping its own destiny.

The seven strategic goals for the province are as follows:

To achieve these 7 strategic goals, 30 objectives, supported by 124 implementable interventions, have been developed which have been aligned to the IDP strategies and objectives. To deliver on this, the PGDS requires all spheres of government to deliver on the following:

- The implementation of the catalytic projects and interventions, effective participation in the institutional implementation framework,
- The incorporation of the strategic goals and objectives in their priorities and programmes,
- The reporting of progress, and
- The provision and allocation of the required support and resources.

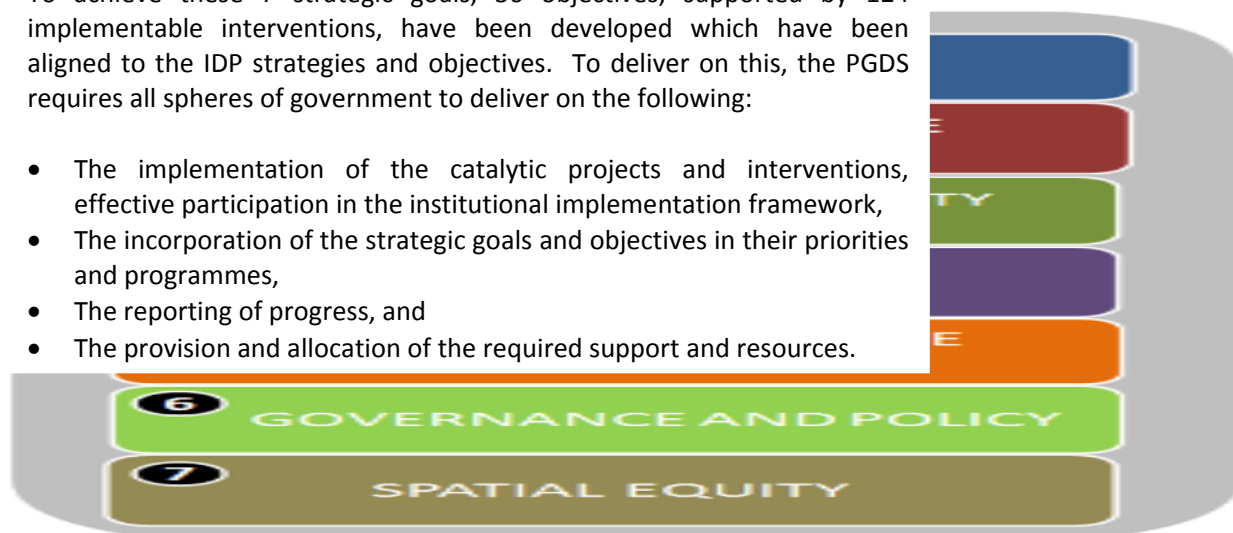


FIGURE 3: Seven Strategic Goals of the PGDS

Table 9: NDP -PGDS alignment

NDP (VISION 2030)	PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS	IMPENDLE MUNICIPAL 1DP
Create Jobs	Job Creation	Implementation of EPWP and CWP
Expand infrastructure	Strategic Infrastructure	Development of Access Roads, Community Facilities, Electricity, UMDM Bulk Water
Use resources properly (Low-Carbon Energy)	Respond to Climate change	UMDM/Impendle Waste and Disaster Management
Inclusive planning	Spatial Equity	SDMP (SDF, LED Framework, Environmental Management)
Quality education Build a capable state	Human Resource Development	HRM Policy Framework, WSP, Organisational Transformation
Quality health care Unite the nation	Human and Community Development	Special Programs on Youth, Disabilities, Elderly, Women; sports, Skills Development through SITA

Fight corruption	Governance and Policy	Internal Auditor, Audit Committee, AG, Risk Management, SCM Policy
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The Impendle Municipality's IDP analysis phase has been grouped around these seven strategic goals. The specific strategies and projects identified by the Municipality in the IDP align to these seven goals.

The following map shows the PGDS translated spatially for the UMgungundlovu District Municipality. As can be seen, the western portions of the Municipality have been identified as social investment areas, the middle and northern section have been identified as value-adding areas, whilst the eastern and southern portions have been identified as economic support areas. The eastern flank of the Municipality has been identified as a bio- diversity priority 1 area.

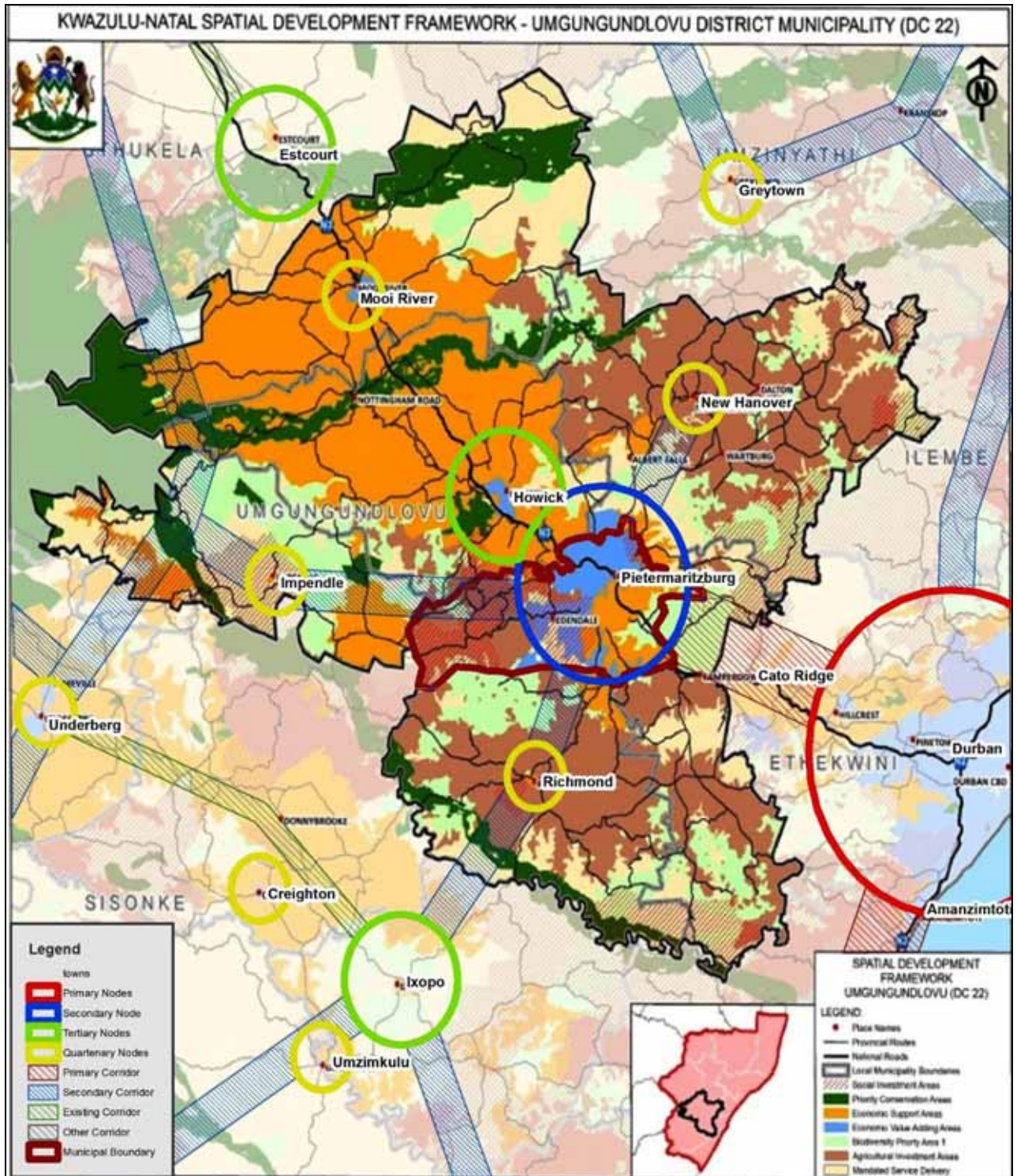


Figure 4: KwaZulu Natal Spatial Development Framework Umgungundlovu (DC 22)

C. Situational Analysis

1. Spatial Analysis

1.1. Regional Context

District Context

Impendle Local Municipality is one of the seven category B municipalities comprising UMgungundlovu District Municipality established in terms of Section 155(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) following the local government elections in 2000. Impendle Local Municipality is located within the western portion of UMgungundlovu District Municipality, which in turn is situated in the west of KwaZulu-Natal Province. It adjoins uMngeni Municipality to the north east, Msunduzi Municipality to the east, Ingwe and KwaSani Municipalities to the south and KZDMA43 to the west. Impendle is characterised on its eastern side by rolling hills and agriculture, and in the central portion by higher mountains, which result in settlements along roads and rivers. On the western side the topography becomes progressively steeper and less suitable for settlement as it progresses into the World Heritage Site Conservation Area.

The town of Impendle is centrally situated within the local municipality, and about 50 kilometres from central Msunduzi. The town represents a primary node within the district spatial development framework and is situated on a primary development corridor, which traverses the local municipal area. Boston, which is a secondary node, is also situated on the development corridor, about 35 kilometres from Msunduzi.

Following Census data, the Municipality has experienced a population decline since 2001. This may be attributed to a variety of factors including: inaccessibility, poorly developed infrastructure, limited marketing, inability to compete in the regional economy, limited rates base etc. Through its IDP it is therefore targeting key infrastructural and economic projects with a view to providing a 'platform' for investment in development of the area in agriculture, tourism, services and processing.

1.2. Administrative Entities

Settlements and Administration

A substantial traditional area known as the Nxamalala Traditional Area exists to the South of Impendle town while Private farm land is located to the East and West of Impendle town. The Impendle Municipality mainly consists of scattered rural and semi rural settlements. For ease of reference the towns/villages will be discussed in relation to the services they provide and then each settlement will be considered according to the ward in which the settlement is located. The wards run chronologically from West to East (Ward 1 to Ward 4) in the municipality (Map 16, Annexure 4 SDMP). Wards 2 and 3 are relatively small being located centrally in Impendle. Ward 4 is extensive and includes the eastern area of the Municipality. Settlement in each of the Wards is noted below. Further detail is provided in the SDMP attached as Annexure I1.

1.3. Existing Nodes and Corridors (including Urban Edges)

Towns/Villages

The town of **Impendle**, located in Ward 3 had an adopted Town Planning Scheme which was established on 26 July 1994, now it is going to be substituted by the Land Use Scheme which is to be adopted with the 2015/2016 IDP and will be aligned with the Integrated SDF, LED and EMP. This town has the following public facilities: *-Municipality offices; Magistrates Court; Petrol filling station; Post office; Police station; Gomane clinic; Thusong Services Centre; Community Hall; various General Dealers.* The town is located in the context of a large area of rural settlement identified as the Impendle Management Area in the SDF. The town is the focus for future of economic growth and development while the surrounding settlements are the focus of agricultural development.

Boston, an established village to the East of the Municipality does not have a Town Planning Scheme but consists of the following facilities: *-Petrol Filling Station; General Dealer; Moth Hall; Boston Country Club; A few residential sites; Agricultural Co-operative; Police Station some distance away.* This village has been identified as the gateway to tourism development in Impendle (Annexure I1).

Ward 1

Ward 1 is located on the Western portion of the Municipality with the western boundary of the Municipality falling adjacent to the Drakensberg Mountains. This ward is by far the largest ward in terms of geographical area and consists of scattered rural settlements. Small pockets of traditional areas are also located along roads and rivers. There are three settlements which stand out above the rest in this ward, namely:-

- **Stoffelton-Ntwasahlobo** consisting of the following: *- Isiminza Traditional Court; Community Hall; 1 Primary School; 1 High School; Library / Resource Centre; General Dealer; Church.* Stoffelton is being linked with Ntwasahlabo and an area known as the Ridge. This is located in the South West of Impendle and adjoins KwaSani as a cross-border area (see SDF Annexure J1)
- **Lower Lotheni** has rather a scattered structure in terms of settlement and related public services. In the North are the following communities: *Maitland; Nkathini; Nhlathimbe; Lotheni.*
- **Stepmore-Mqathsheni** consists of the following: *3 schools, mobile clinic, shop, hall, crèche.* Stepmore-Mqathsheni is also a cross-border development located on the edge of the World Heritage Site.

Further south are: *-Mahlutshini; Police Stock Theft unit; General Dealer*

There is a physical separation between east and west in Impendle. This physical separation is best noted when heavy rains fall making roads impossible due to rising rivers as in the case of the Mkhomazi and slippery and wet passes such as the Road Past Nzinga to Lower Lotheni. These roads effectively isolate the communities on the Western side of the Impendle Municipality from the Eastern and Central parts of the Municipality.

Ward 2

East of Ward 1 is Ward 2 which has as its western boundary the Nzinga River while the Eastern Boundary is the Impendle Mountain. This Ward consists of the following settlements, namely:- **Nzinga** consisting of the following:- *Nxamalala Clinic; HIV/Aids drop in centre; Nxamalala Traditional Administration Centre; 2 Primary Schools; 2 High schools; General Dealers.* Large areas of settlement follow the main road to Nzinga and then split off on the road to Lotheni mainly located in the valley of the Nzinga River.

Ukukhanya; Compensation; Mgodini; Shayabantu 1 and 2 also known as Shellfish; Enguga 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9. These settlements straddle the boundaries of Wards 1 and 2 and are located in what has been identified as the Management Area in the SDF (Annexure J1).

Compensation was established using township establishment processes. It is also the only settlement in the Impendle Municipality with a combined school. There are 3 high schools and 6 primary schools in this ward.

Ward 3

The Western Boundary of Ward 3 runs along the Impendle Mountain while the Eastern Boundary falls roughly along the road from Boston to Impendle town to Howick. This ward consists of the town of Impendle and the following settlements:-

In the North:- *Novuka 1-4; Ntshini just north of Impendle town*

In the West:- *Enguga 4 and 10 located on the western side of Impendle town*

In the South:- *kwakhetha; Kwakhetha 1 and 2; Ntshosweni; Fikesuthi; Similobha 1 & 2; Come and See; Sithunjwana;*

Ward 4

This Ward consists mainly of the farming community of Boston and the settlements of:- *Gomane 1-7; Nhlambamkhosi.*

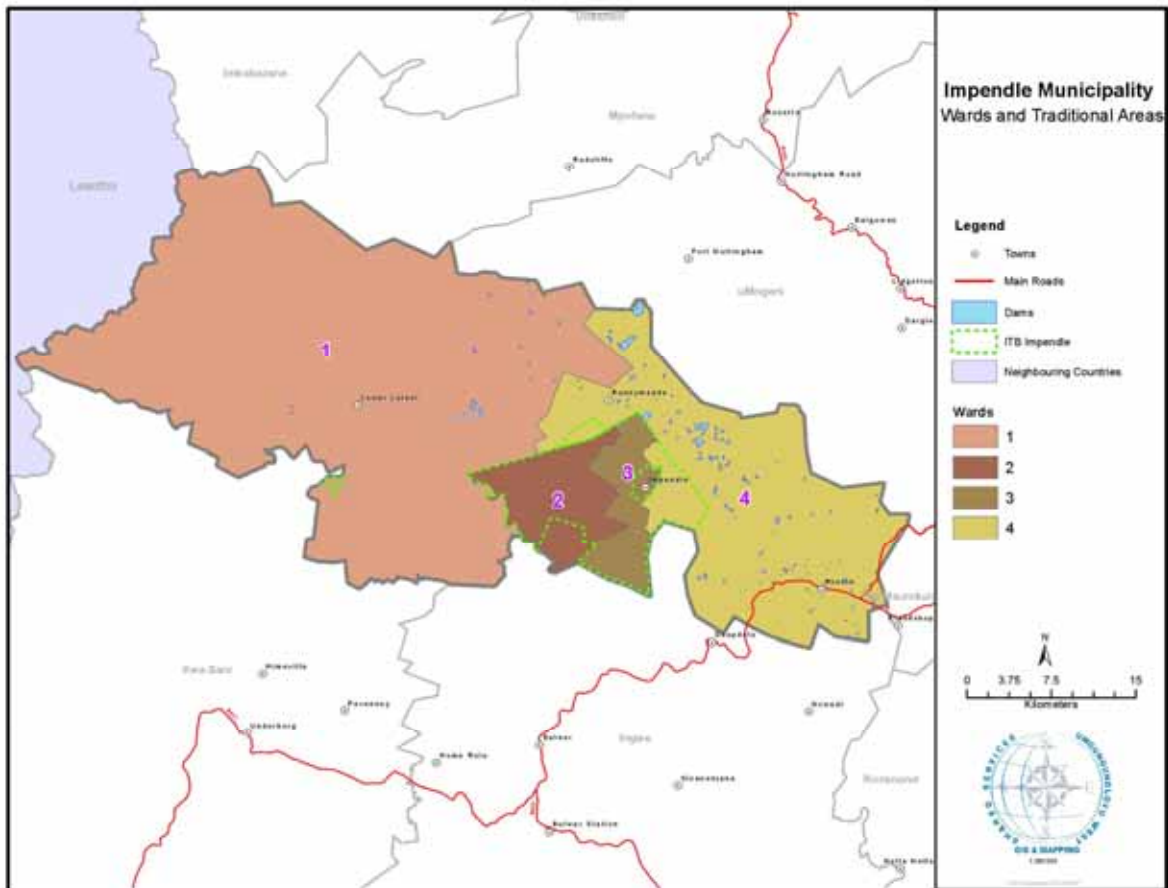


Figure 5: Impendle Local Municipality Wards and traditional Areas Map

1.4. Land Cover and Broad Land Uses

Mountains

The mountainous topography of Impendle is captured in Maps 2 and 3 (Annexure 4 of the SDMP).

On the Eastern portion of the Impendle Municipality is the village of Boston which has rolling hills with contours varying from 1381 to 1438 metres above sea level. This area consists mainly of commercial farms.

The Central area includes Impendle town at 5000m above sea level with an Eastern Mountain range called Nhlabamkhosi at 6224m and to the North, Ntshangwe at 6406m while in the South West is the Mpendle Mountain at 6290 meters above sea level.

North-West of Impendle Town is Carters Hill at 6349m dropping to 4482m at the Nzinga River and 3960 at the Lotheni River.

In the far North of the municipality at Lotheni are steep Mountains such as Spioenkop at 7040m and KuMalungana at 7374m above sea level.

On the Western Boundary of the Municipality lies the Drakensberg World Heritage site. This area is marked by rugged mountains with heights ranging from 5004m for Nkangala Mountain to Kwa Mahoshiya at 6254 and progressively getting higher within the Drakensberg Heritage Site. The Mkhomazi River at this stage is 4299m above sea level.

In summary, Impendle as a Municipality has on its eastern side rolling hills and agriculture while in the central part of the municipality are higher mountains which result in settlements being established along roads and rivers. On the Western side of the Municipality the environment becomes progressively steeper and less suitable for settlement. The effect of the topography is that the mountains result in settlement taking place in patches.

The extreme west of Impendle includes that part of the Drakensberg Mountain range which is located within the Maloti-Drakensberg World Heritage Site.

Rivers

It may be noted from Map 8 in the SDMP (Annexure 4) that three main rivers run through parts of the Impendle Municipality. Each of these rivers arises in the Drakensberg in the west.

The first of these is the Nzinga River which runs through Impendle and into Ingwe Local Municipality. The Nzinga River runs North to South with its source in the KwaNtabamnyama Mountain range and Wuthering Heights Area.

The Lotheni River runs in a South Easterly direction from its source in the Lotheni Nature Reserve at Peak kwaPitoli. The Lotheni River joins the Mkhomazi River in the South.

The Mkhomazi River has its source in Mkhomazi pass within the Cobham State Forest within the Drakensberg. It runs East-South-East where it is joined by the Lotheni River.

In conclusion, as rugged as the Western country is, it nevertheless has three large rivers which provides the water source for sustaining livelihoods.

1.5. Land Reform

The Regional Land Claims Commission has identified municipality's role in land reform as follows:

- Assist in identifying land needs in each municipality
- Make land available for agriculture and human settlement
- Provide support to Restitution and other land reform beneficiaries
- Be the implementing agent of land reform projects
- Establish a strong Land Reform desk within the municipality to work closely with DLA & the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
- The IGR enjoins land reform and Local Government to collaborate with regard to planning and implementation of IDP's
- The IDP is a mechanism for coordinating local economic development.

The status of Impendle land claims are detailed below:

- Number of claims original lodged (includes duplicates) = 48
- Number of claims consolidated (excludes duplicates) = 27

- Gazetted claims (see table below) = 10
- Outstanding claims = 16

The land claims process is continuous process therefore more updated information will be obtainable from relevant authorities from time to time.

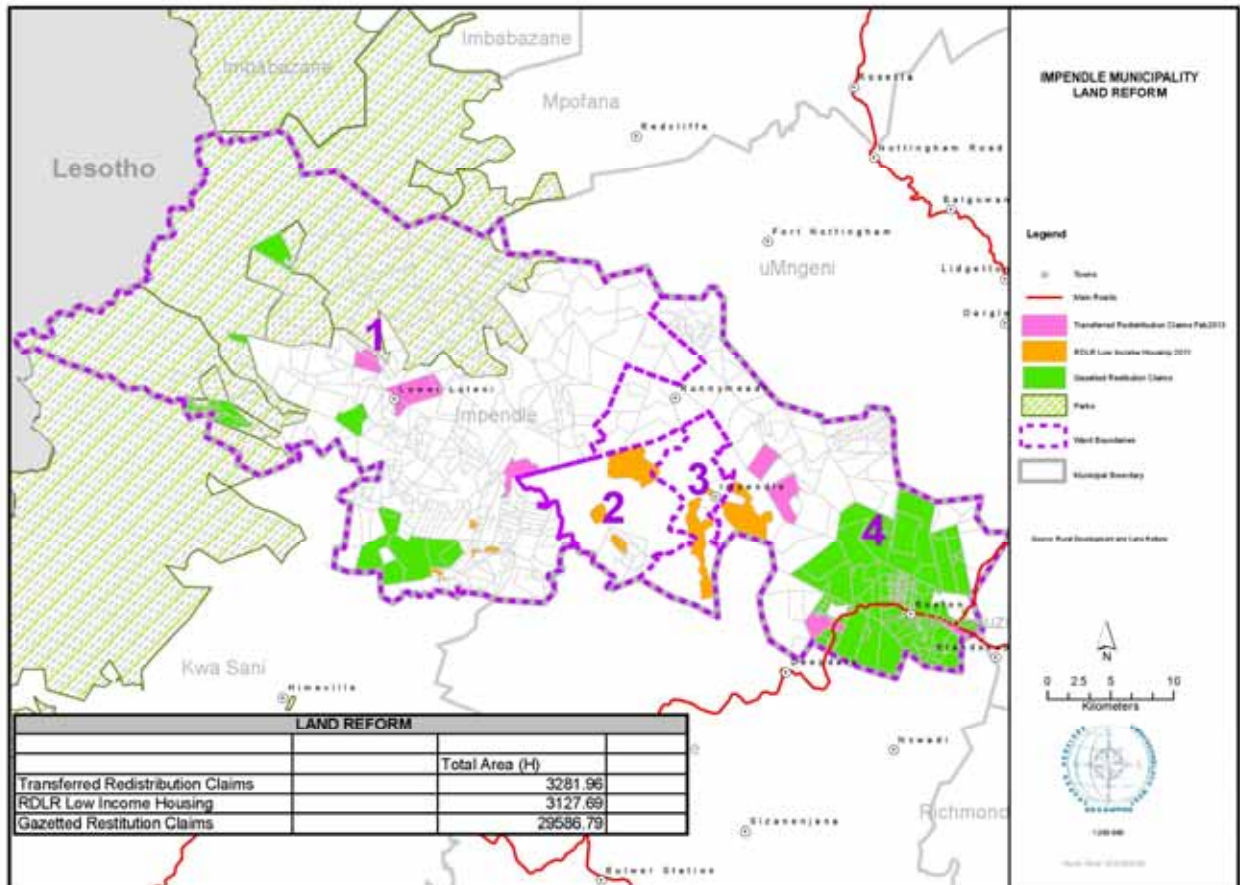


Figure 6: Impendle Local Municipality Land Reform Map

1.6. Environmental Analysis

Geology and Soils (Geo-Tech)

Geologically the municipality comprises limited variation over a landscape largely formed by Drakensberg formations and the headwaters and upper reaches of a number of rivers. Geology is dominated by mudstones and sandstones of the Tarkastad Subgroup and the Molteno Formation (Karoo Supergroup) as well as intrusive dolerites of Jurassic age. The dominant soils on the sedimentary parent material are well drained, with a depth of more than 800 mm and clay content from 15-55%, representing soil forms such as Hutton, Clovelly, Griffin and Oatsdale. On the volcanic parent material (dolerite) the soils are represented by forms such as Balmoral, Shortlands and Vimy. The eastern areas are dominated by apedal and plinthic soil forms derived mostly from Ecca Group (Karoo Supergroup) shale and minor sandstone and less importantly from Jurassic dolerite dykes and sills. The western areas comprise primarily Sandstones of the Clarens Formation and sandstones, silt- stones and mudstones of

the Elliot Formation (both formations belonging to the Stormberg Group, Karoo Supergroup) as well as the basaltic lava flows of the Drakensberg Group. Soils on the steep escarpment slopes tend to be deep and fine-grained, typical of land types Fa, Fb and Ea. Other variations are found in the municipality. Map 1 (SDMP Annexure 4) illustrates this variation. Geology and soils are contained in Maps 1 and 22 of the SDMP (Annexure 4). Owing to geology, slope, soils and microclimate, there are areas in the centre and west and south-west of Impendle which are not suitable for agriculture and also unstable for housing development. These areas are characterized by deep erosion gullies due to inappropriate land use from the past and should be avoided for all forms of future development.

Topography and Slope

The municipality comprises a marked biophysical gradient and diversity of habitat types that is determined by altitude, slope position, aspect, climate, topography and geology, which translates into exceptional terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, species richness and endemism. The dominant landform comprises rugged topography characterised by rolling hills much incised by deep rivers. The land generally slopes from west to east, with the highest areas in the central and northern areas, and the lowest areas around Boston in the east and the Umkomaas Valley in the south. The eastern areas also comprise a greater proportion of gently sloping lands. Map 2 illustrates slope variation in the municipality, and Map 3 (Annexure 4, SDMP) illustrates altitudinal gradient.

Precipitation and Climate

Varying climatic conditions prevail across the municipality, as illustrated by varying Mean Annual Precipitation (Map 4, Annexure 4 SDMP). With the exception of some precipitation in the west from cold fronts in winter, the region is subject to summer rainfall with dry winters. However, dry summers and summer droughts are also frequent, particularly in the east. Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) ranges from 600mm to 1000mm in the municipality, with large scale variations over relatively short distances. Whilst rainfall in form of thunderstorms is the prevalent form of precipitation, a common feature in the municipality, hail, frost, mist, fog and snow are common in the wetter, colder parts, especially at higher elevations. Summers are warm to hot, to extremely hot, and winters are mild to cold, to extremely cold. Mean Annual Temperature ranges from approximately 4°C to 17°C. Mean annual evaporation varies considerably in the municipality depending on the relationship of rainfall and temperature.

Climate change scenarios predict major changes in biome distribution in South Africa. Individual species and ecosystems will respond differently to climate change, some potentially increasing in abundance or range, others declining or contracting. Ecosystems will experience changes in their species mix, and these changes may increase their vulnerability to further change or to climate extremes. Models indicate that climate change impacts will largely consist of latitudinal and altitudinal shifts in potential species' distributions while others suggest that the complete disappearance of critical climate types and dependent species are possible. Climate change will affect not only the survivorship of particular species, but also fragment the landscape and affect the natural resources that species have adapted to use in their natural environment. Species are thus marginalised and forced to move elsewhere to find places to live and food to eat. The impact of climate change will therefore increase the risk of species extinction and impact on biodiversity integrity. On a provincial scale, the biophysical gradient is relatively pronounced in the municipality, with significant variations in temperature considering

adjacent areas (Map 5, Annexure 4 SDMP) and mean annual precipitation, incorporating a number of important river valleys, which highlights the important role that this municipality is likely to perform in biodiversity conservation in response to climate change.

'Viewscapes'

The municipality is located immediately adjacent to the Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site (UDPWHS), and therefore occurs (at least partially) within the Special Case Area Plan (SCAP) buffer zone to the UDPWHS. The UDPWHS is inherently environmentally sensitive and provides for the conservation of critical elements of biodiversity in the province. It is therefore, critical that development adjacent to the park is both strategic and appropriate.

Inappropriate development within the UDPWHS approaches has the potential, not only to impact upon the important biodiversity protected by the park, but upon the WHS status of the UDP. Thus, it is critical to ensure the conformity of any proposed development with the relevant guidelines (as advised by the Drakensberg Approaches Policy (DAP), Special Case Area Plan (SCAP), and the buffer study (Rushworth & B Mthimkulu, unpublished)), in order to ensure that the values of the UDPWHS are not impinged upon, and that the WHS status of the UDP is not threatened in any way.

The most visually sensitive parts of the municipality, the areas adjacent to the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site, comprise predominantly deep valleys separated by significant lower berg mountains, which effectively limit viewshed impacts in this area. The areas adjacent to the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife protected areas (e.g. Lotheni and Mkhomazi) are protected by topographical viewsheds, that render visual impacts unlikely on the areas. Viewscapes onto areas identified for stewardship and protected areas expansion merits further investigation.

Soils and Agricultural Potential

Agriculture comprises the dominant land use in the municipality, including both commercial and subsistence farming. The majority of commercial farming areas are located in the east of the municipality, with rural communities inhabiting the higher lying areas in the centre, and extensive livestock grazing dominating in the western and north western parts of the municipality (SDMP Map 6). The reliance on the natural resource base by the rural communities that inhabit these areas render them critically important for sustainable rural livelihoods.

The municipality includes suitable climate for commercial timber production, particularly in mistbelt areas to the east of the municipality. These plantations represent both economic opportunity and significant alien invasions risks, with commercial timber species (particularly wattle) encroaching into river valleys, posing risks even as far as the UDPWHS.

Soils are generally low in fertility and acidic which limits crop options. Potatoes, maize and beans are the major crops grown by community gardens and larger farmers. The Commercial production of maize is not possible in acidic soils. Essential oils and woodlots of yellowwood have been identified as suitable options.

Slope is the limiting factor for much of the municipality, with commercial agriculture and timber plantations generally already existing on suitable areas. However, additional suitable areas still exist

(Map 7, SDMP), which potentially present economic opportunities to rural communities; however, inaccessibility and distance to markets is a significant constraint which has limited agricultural production. A paucity of impoundments, stressed water reserves (particularly the Umgeni River catchment), and lack of infrastructure renders irrigation problematic, further limiting agricultural production in such areas.

The Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs has accordingly only been able to identify limited areas of high potential for agricultural production in the municipality, with land reform projects comprising key interventions (Map 6, Annexure 4, SDMP). Agriculture is seen as a sustainable land use on the latter properties, although economies of scale and limitations as described above render these areas unlikely to contribute as commercial agricultural entities. This aspect merits further investigation.

Field investigations indicate relatively large areas of land which appears to have high potential subject to the addition of lime and soil conservation measures. This potential will need to be assessed as part of a feasibility study to follow on from the SDMP.

Hydrological, Water Resources and Wetlands

Considering the critical role that this municipality plays in terms of water provision, maintaining the remaining natural systems along the main stem rivers and upland streams is critical for ensuring continued delivery of ecosystem services and connectivity required for biodiversity persistence. Associated wetlands perform a key role in this regard.

The distribution of wetlands within the municipality is illustrated in Map 8, Annexure 4 SDMP. This wetland mapping was carried out using the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife wetland dataset (from which dams were removed). Wetland types included comprise Montane and Highland, with Midland and Lowland types absent as defined by EKZMW criteria. Whilst not mapped in the planning domain, every effort should be made to conserve high altitude bogs, due to the critical water supply and discharge function of these bogs, as well as their role as filters in the maintenance of water quality.

The national standard for wetland conservation is 20%, which may not be appropriate for this municipality considering the importance of its water resources.

Wetland systems are distributed in a complex mosaic, occupying a variety of positions in the landscape across altitudinal gradients, ranging from open water bodies such as mountain tarns, small hanging wetlands, high on valley sides, a variety of vleis and marshes, down to extensive wetlands associated with an intricate network of stream and river courses. Wetlands are of major importance for nature conservation, because of the variety of natural communities associated with them. Also present are important montane wetlands, which play a key role in the hydrological cycle of the catchments, and are of particular significance for the maintenance of regular stream-flow patterns, and acceptable water quality levels. Protection of these wetlands is afforded in part by existing protected areas, whilst significant areas are in private and communal ownership. Wetlands within the municipality are on the List of Wetlands of International Importance under the RAMSAR Convention.

Umgeni Vlei Nature Reserve is located 20 km due south-west of Nottingham Road in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands. The main vlei is about 300 ha in extent, and is underlain by Karoo dolerite. It lies at an altitude of 1 840 m, with the highest hill in the reserve at 2 081 m. The vlei functions as a large sponge that is the

source of the Umgeni river. The extensive vlei is good for cranes (*Gruidae*), and both *Bugeranus carunculatus* and *Balearica regulorum* regularly breed there. It is the premier site in South Africa for *Bugeranus carunculatus* (up to six pairs have nested in the main vlei, with four others nesting in four smaller vleis, all within the reserve boundary. At least two pairs of *Balearica regulorum* and one pair of *Grus paradisea* are also present in this Important Bird Area (IBA), the latter in the grassland surrounding the vlei, which also supports several other species of threatened bird, including *Anthus chloris*. The vlei could potentially support *Sarothrura ayresi*. *Cisticola brunnescens* forage and breed in the flooded grassland adjacent to the vlei. The rocky terrain at higher altitude supports *Geocolaptes olivaceus*, *Saxicola bifasciata*, *Monticola explorator* and *Chaetops aurantius*. Both *Gyps coprotheres* and the rare but widespread *Gypaetus barbatus* are regular visitors to the area.

Apart from its biodiversity value, Umgeni Vlei is a valuable water-catchment area, supplying the Umgeni River, which supports a substantial proportion of South Africa's gross national product, and the whole of the catchment above the vlei is now conserved, either within the reserve or in a Natural Heritage Site. The other key river is the Umkomaas River, which together with the Umgeni River has been earmarked for a future bulk water transfer scheme. The Umkomaas River is also critically important for downstream users, including industry located closer to eThekweni Metro.

The distribution of important water yield areas is illustrated in Map 10 SDMP. It is clear that the majority of important wetland areas fall within the high water yield areas, illustrating this positive relationship.

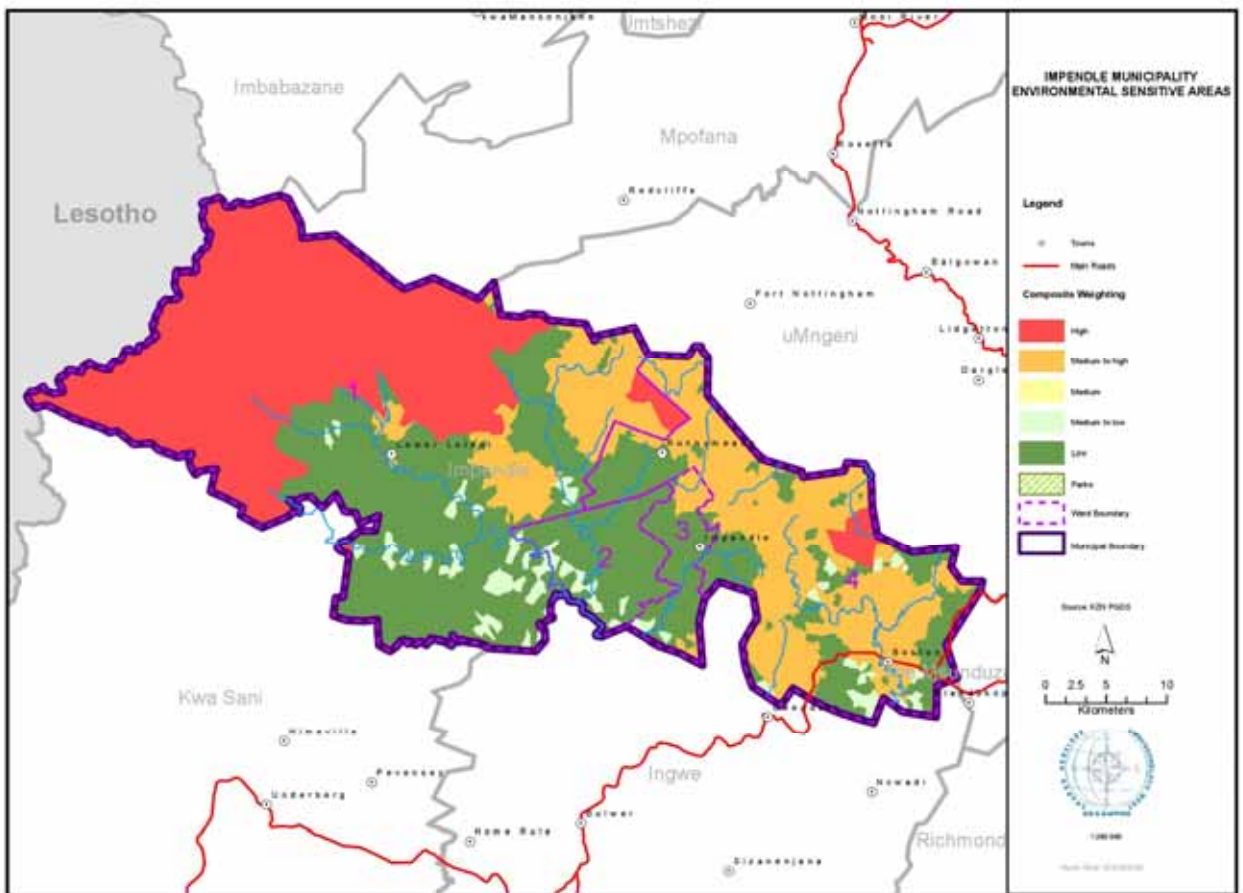


Figure 7: Impendle Local Municipality Environmental Sensitive Areas Map

1.7. SWOT Analysis

Table 10: SWOT Analysis

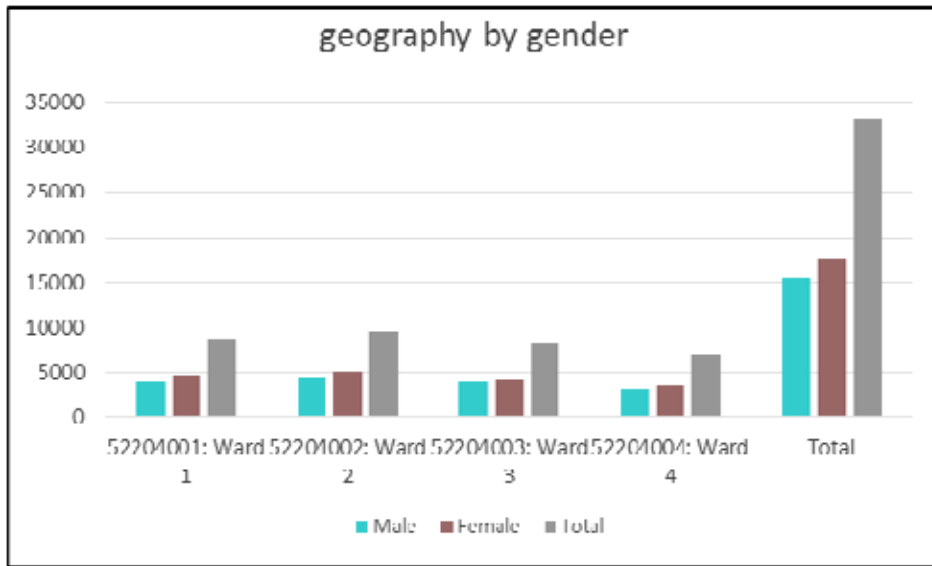
Key challenge	Spatial Development and Environmental Management not fully adhered to
Description	Equitable access to land and housing Inadequate management of the environment Impendle Nature Reserve is outside the municipality – significant asset which is unutilised and not deriving any benefits for Impendle Not too distant from Pietermaritzburg and therefore competition from that centre and to a lesser extent from Underberg Improving roads and services opens up sensitive areas to potential influx of more people which can be a threat to the environment Spread of invasive alien plant species a threat to agricultural lands and to ecological diversity Poor rangeland management - some very overgrazed areas with serious erosion problems within the municipality

2. Demographic Characteristics

2.1. Demographic Indicators

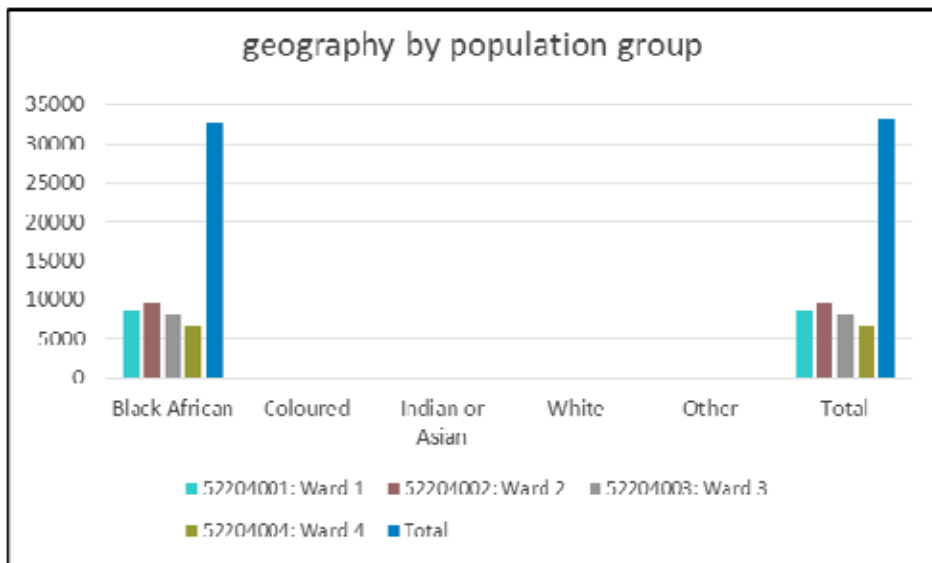
The 2011 census that was released towards the end of 2012 revealed a decline in the population of Impendle Municipality. The causal factors may range from the fact that there are no new investments that can create jobs and no tertiary institutions that can attract people from outside of Impendle and keep local people within the municipality. Table B1 below indicates unpredictable trends of population growth.

Figure 8: Geography by Gender Graph



The graph indicates that the area of Impendle is dominated by females, this may be due long distance employment of males and death.

Figure 9: Geography by Population Group Graph



The population distribution graph depicts that Impendle area consist of black African population more than other

Population by head of household

Ward:	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	total
Ward 1	2153	23	3	22	7	2208
Ward 2	2266	1	3	1	3	2274

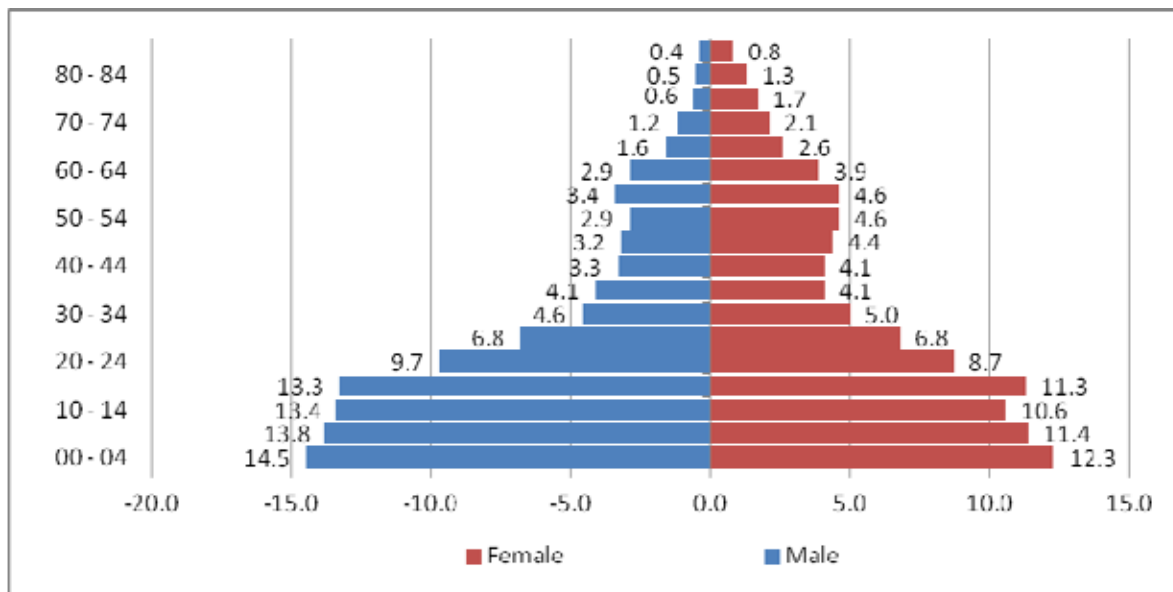
Ward 3	1807	3	4	1	5	1821
Ward 4	1832	3	4	59	2	1899
Total	8058	30	13	83	17	8203

Source: Stats SA, 2011 Census
household

Table 11: Population by head of

TOTAL POPULATION

Impendle Local Municipality	Total Population
	33 105



Census 2011

Figure 8: Impendle Local Municipality Total Population

IMPENDLE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

	KZN224: Impendle	52204001: Ward 1	52204002: Ward 2	52204003: Ward 3	52204004: Ward 4
0 - 4	4406	1228	1217	1128	833
5 - 9	4132	1101	1231	1013	787
10 - 14	3940	1060	1186	944	750
15 - 19	4050	963	1304	984	799
20 - 24	3025	791	841	735	657
25 - 29	2241	585	602	534	521
30 - 34	1581	421	412	369	379
35 - 39	1352	359	368	323	301
40 - 44	1242	338	323	279	302
45 - 49	1276	345	361	319	251
50 - 54	1259	345	337	311	266

55 - 59	1328	326	364	338	301
60+	3272	821	1001	793	658

Census 2011

Table 11: IMPENDLE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO POPULATION CHANGE

Fertility rate

The above graph shows high fertility rate from age 0-4. Population for male constitutes 14.5% and 12.3% for female that suggest that the municipality need to work closely with department of Heath, DSD, DOE and SASSA to address issues of sexual reproductive health, early childhood development and social grants.

Mortality rate

The graph depict possibly mortality trends, the age group 5-9, 10-14 reflects population decrease. This picture could be poverty and diseases that lead to mortality in the LM. This picture is bad reflection to the municipality and therefore should be addressed in partnership with the above suggested sector departments.

Migration

The pyramid demonstrates migration trends among youth from age group 21 and above, this could be due to lack of higher education opportunities and employment. the obvious movement is more visible amongst male between the age 21-4 and 30-34 comparing to females by 3.6 and 2.6 percent.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE -1,34% (2001-2011)

The municipality has a decline population growth due to mortality and migration.

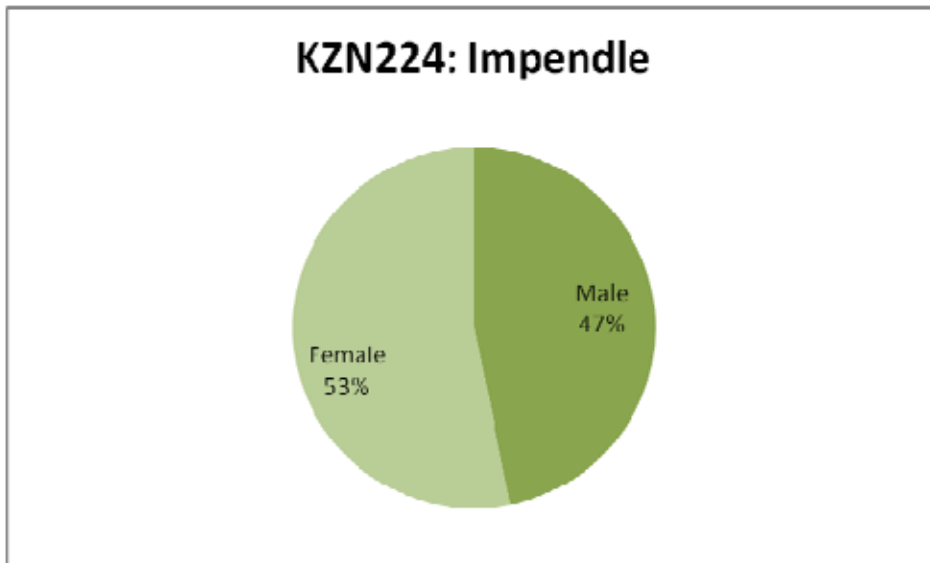
POPULATION DENSITY

The local municipality has the population density of 1, 528km²

POPULATION BY GENDER

	Male	Female
KZN224: Impendle	15493	17612
52204001: Ward 1	4004	4680
52204002: Ward 2	4481	5066
52204003: Ward 3	3815	4254
52204004: Ward 4	3193	3613

Census 2011 Table 12: Population By Gender



Census 2011

Figure 9: Impendle Gender percentages

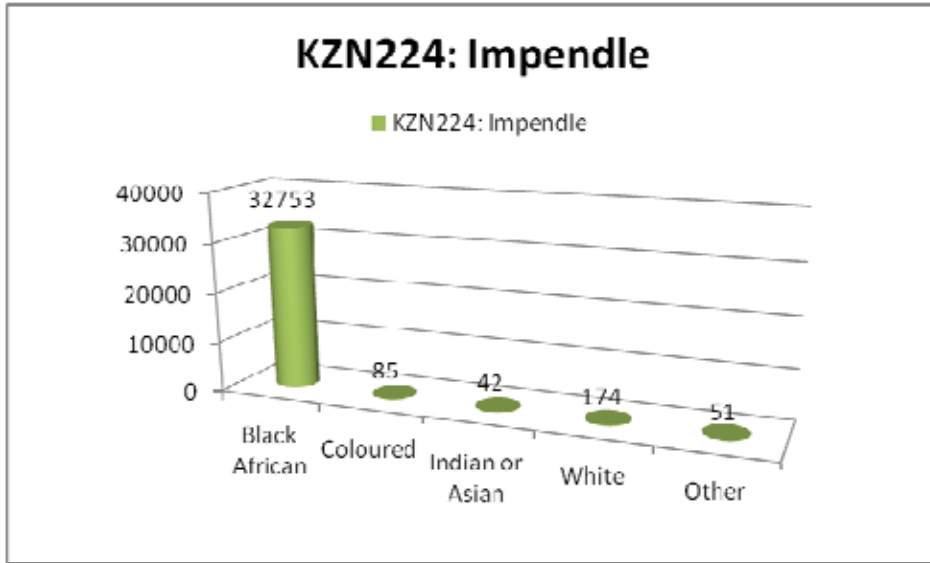
The above pie chart shows that there are more females than males, it is important for the LM to be gender sensitive throughout its planning programmes.

IMPENDLE POPULATION BY GROUP

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
KZN224: Impendle	32753	85	42	174	51
52204001: Ward 1	8548	51	12	55	18
52204002: Ward 2	9509	6	6	9	16
52204003: Ward 3	8027	7	17	3	15
52204004: Ward 4	6668	21	8	107	2

Table 13: Impendle Population by Group

Census 2011



Census 2011

Figure 10: Impendle Population by Group

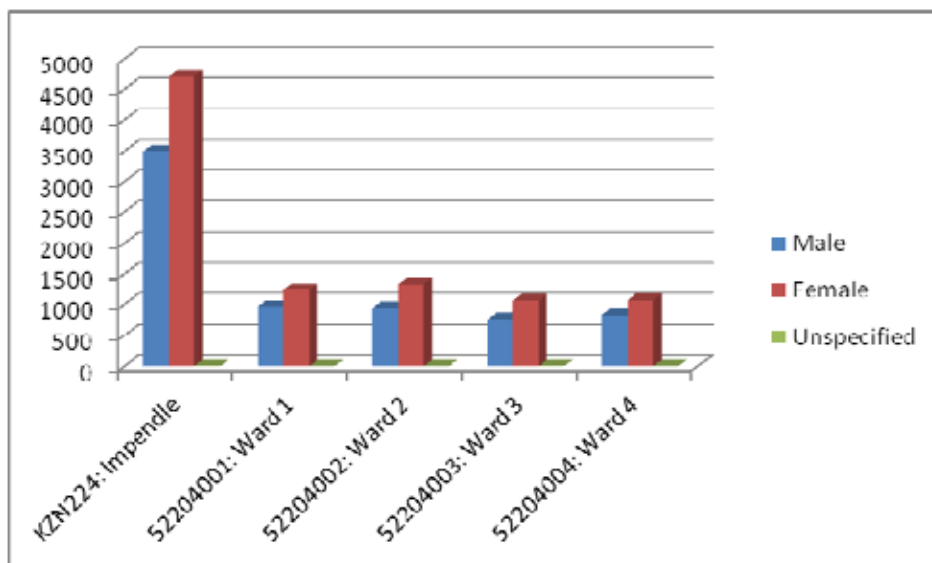
The municipality is dominated by Africans from the disadvantage background and the LM is predominantly rural. It is therefore important that the IDP shows an alignment/partnership with all relevant sector departments in order to address service delivery issues.

IMPENDLE GENDER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	Male	Female	Unspecified
KZN224: Impendle	3493	4709	1
52204001: Ward 1	965	1243	-
52204002: Ward 2	936	1338	-
52204003: Ward 3	759	1061	1
52204004: Ward 4	832	1067	-

Census 2011

Table 14: Impendle Gender of Head of Household



Census 2011

Figure 11: Impendle Gender of Head of Household

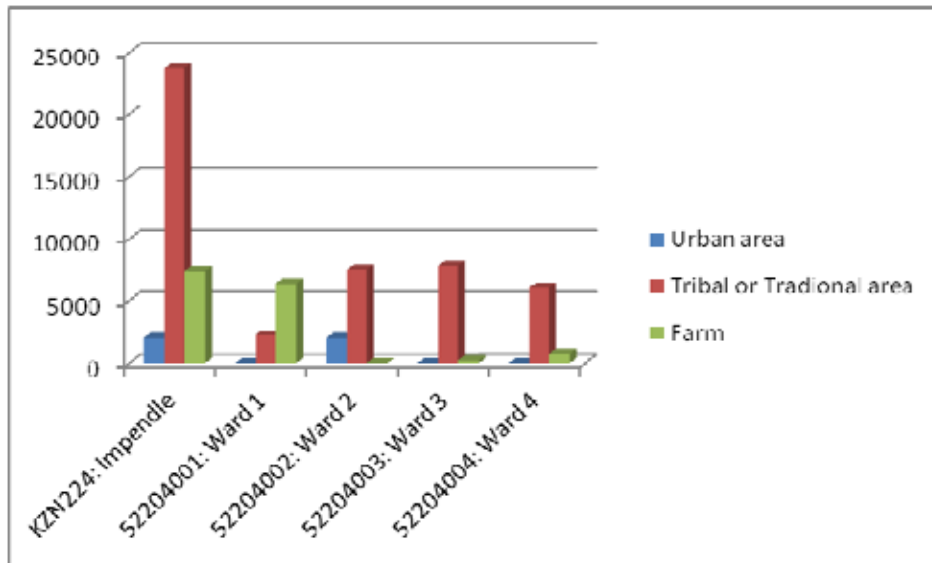
The graph and the table above demonstrate that in all four wards most household are female headed. This gives evidence of migration for males

IMPENDLE GEO TYPE

	Urban area	Tribal or Traditional area	Farm
KZN224: Impendle	2011	23704	7390
52204001: Ward 1	-	2279	6404
52204002: Ward 2	2011	7536	-
52204003: Ward 3	-	7840	230
52204004: Ward 4	-	6049	757

Census 2011

Table 14: Geo Type



Census 2011

Figure 12: Geo Type

The graph for geo type shows that Impendle is predominantly rural.

IMPENDLE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

	KZN224: Impendle	52204001: Ward 1	52204002: Ward 2	52204003: Ward 3	52204004: Ward 4
Afrikaans	80	40	12	14	14
English	584	146	153	142	144
IsiNdebele	391	66	105	135	85
IsiXhosa	138	43	15	34	47
IsiZulu	30886	7960	9002	7567	6357
Sepedi	54	10	27	11	6
Sesotho	528	276	146	60	47
Setswana	206	49	56	48	54
Sign language	166	82	24	21	39
SiSwati	5	3	1	-	-
Tshivenda	11	1	2	2	5
Xitsonga	8	-	-	5	3
Other	43	5	4	28	7
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	5	2	-	3	-

Census 2011

Table 15: Impendle Spoken Language

IMPENDLE HIGHEST EDUCATION

	KZN224:	52204001:	52204002:	52204003:	52204004:
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	Impendle	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4
Gade 0	1468	511	353	341	264
Grade 1 / Sub A	1343	337	396	344	265
Grade 2 / Sub B	1400	338	441	337	285
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	1292	330	392	338	232
Grade 4 / Std 2	1752	454	538	399	361
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	1597	426	474	379	317
Grade 6 / Std 4	1609	456	450	394	310
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	1852	527	533	393	400
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	2085	532	557	521	475
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	1701	466	434	414	387
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	2253	583	584	604	482
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	2590	688	766	622	514
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	4254	987	1277	1003	988
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	22	10	2	2	7
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	2	2	4	1
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	13	7	1	1	4
N4 / NTC 4	8	3	4	1	-
N5 /NTC 5	9	2	1	-	5
N6 / NTC 6	23	6	5	5	7
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	20	15	2	1	1
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	25	7	1	5	12
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	164	48	22	65	30
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	116	33	13	40	30
Higher Diploma	114	30	22	16	46
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	16	6	2	3	3

Bachelors Degree	49	12	1	22	14
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	30	11	2	4	13
Honours degree	42	6	1	21	13
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	29	5	5	4	15
Other	11	4	1	4	3
No schooling	2795	612	1044	653	487

Census 2011

Table 16: Impendle Highest Education

The above table shows that there are few people with matriculation and higher educational qualifications. This suggest that the limited number of people who enter into the formal employment sector. The municipality needs to introduce Higher education institution in a form of FETs etc.

The structure of the population pyramid provide enough evidence that the LM should invest more in education as the LM has high population of young people with no skills.

MARITAL STATUS

	Married	Living together like married partners	Never married	Widower/ Widow	Separated	Divorced
KZN224: Impendle	6104	554	24963	1282	135	68
52204001: Ward 1	1438	213	6641	340	29	23
52204002: Ward 2	1842	126	7223	298	41	16
52204003: Ward 3	1531	115	6052	318	37	16
52204004: Ward 4	1293	99	5047	326	28	13

Census 2011

Table 16: Impendle Marital Status

MOTHER ALIVE

	Yes	No	Do not know	Unspecified	Not applicable
KZN224: Impendle	21761	10535	94	710	5
52204001:	5717	2820	13	132	2

Ward 1					
52204002: Ward 2	6338	2892	24	293	-
52204003: Ward 3	5299	2562	30	175	3
52204004: Ward 4	4407	2261	28	110	-

Census 2011

Table 17: Impendle Alive Mothers

FATHER ALIVE

	Yes	No	Do not know	Unspecified	Not applicable
KZN224: Impendle	15911	15207	523	1459	5
52204001: Ward 1	4083	4188	108	303	2
52204002: Ward 2	4778	3970	110	688	-
52204003: Ward 3	3765	3861	163	277	3
52204004: Ward 4	3285	3188	142	191	-

Census 2011

Table 18: Impendle Alive Fathers

IMPENDLE AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	KZN224: Impendle	52204001: Ward 1	52204002: Ward 2	52204003: Ward 3	52204004: Ward 4
10 - 14	42	14	13	10	6
15 - 19	238	67	62	61	49
20 - 24	392	117	116	60	98
25 - 29	508	145	115	99	149
30 - 34	462	145	106	83	128
35 - 39	596	172	145	129	149
40 - 44	659	190	173	120	176
45 - 49	779	209	223	179	168
50 - 54	824	221	220	192	190
55 - 59	947	231	264	240	213
60+	2754	697	836	648	573

Census 2011

Table 19: Impendle Age of Head of Household

The LM shows evidence of child headed households therefore it is important that there are identified in order to provide necessary services to them.

INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY INCOME

	KZN224: Impendle	52204001: Ward 1	52204002: Ward 2	52204003: Ward 3	52204004: Ward 4
No income	15561	3319	5110	4689	2443
R 1 - R 400	5002	1635	1268	677	1422
R 401 - R 800	1599	530	454	376	239
R 801 - R 1 600	5106	1451	1383	1191	1082
R 1 601 - R 3 200	1159	393	206	239	320
R 3 201 - R 6 400	439	191	57	87	103
R 6 401 - R 12 800	334	135	36	76	88
R 12 801 - R 25 600	166	36	17	55	59
R 25 601 - R 51 200	79	14	12	26	26
R 51 201 - R 102 400	9	1	-	3	4
R 102 401 - R 204 800	11	2	4	4	2
R 204 801 or more	7	2	1	-	4
Unspecified	3627	973	999	642	1013

Census 2011

Table 20: Individual Monthly Income

1.

HEALTH

National HIV prevalence among antenatal women by district, South Africa, 2011/2012 report, focusing KZN province by Districts

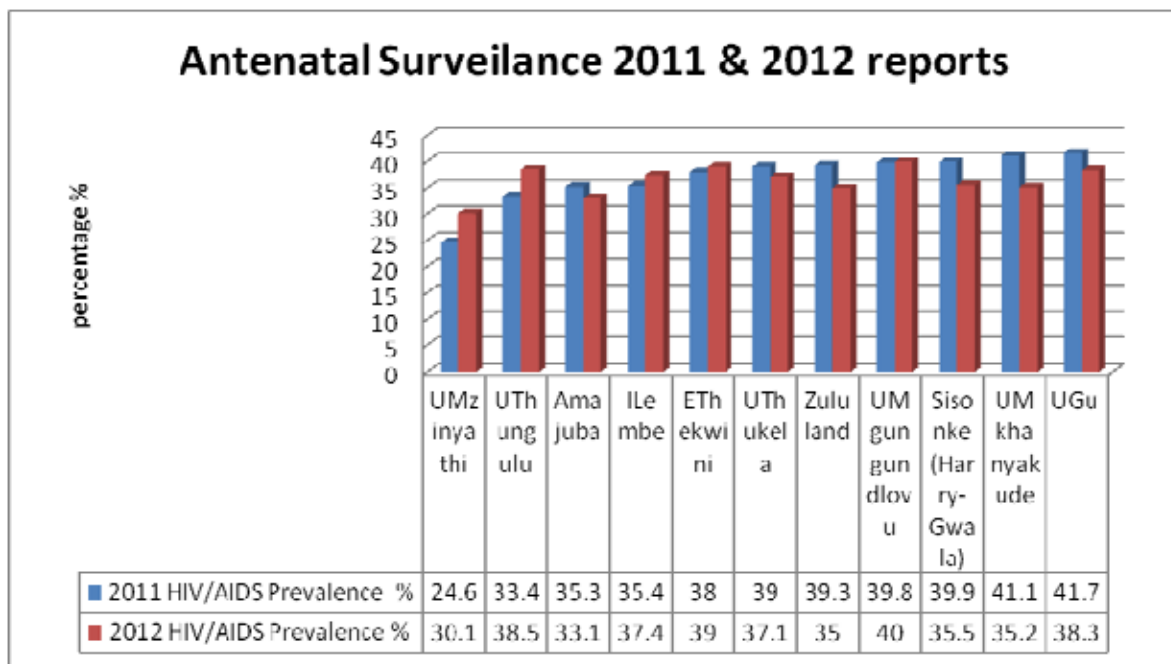


Figure 13: Antenatal Surveillance 2011 & 2012 reports

Source: HIV prevalence among antenatal women by district, South Africa, **2012.** (Source: NDoH, 2011, 2012 Antenatal Surveillance)

Given the above situation of the LM, health information is imperative to include in the IDP. The LM has high population of children whom amongst them the mortality trends are predicted. Furthermore population ageing trend is visible requiring that health services should be available for this group. Impendle falls under Umgungundlovu DM, the graph above shows that the Dm is at 40 percent of HIV prevalence and therefore services to address the pandemic must be available. **NB,** the IDP must provide the implementation plan, budget alignment and strengthening with relevant partners to address HIV/AIDS.

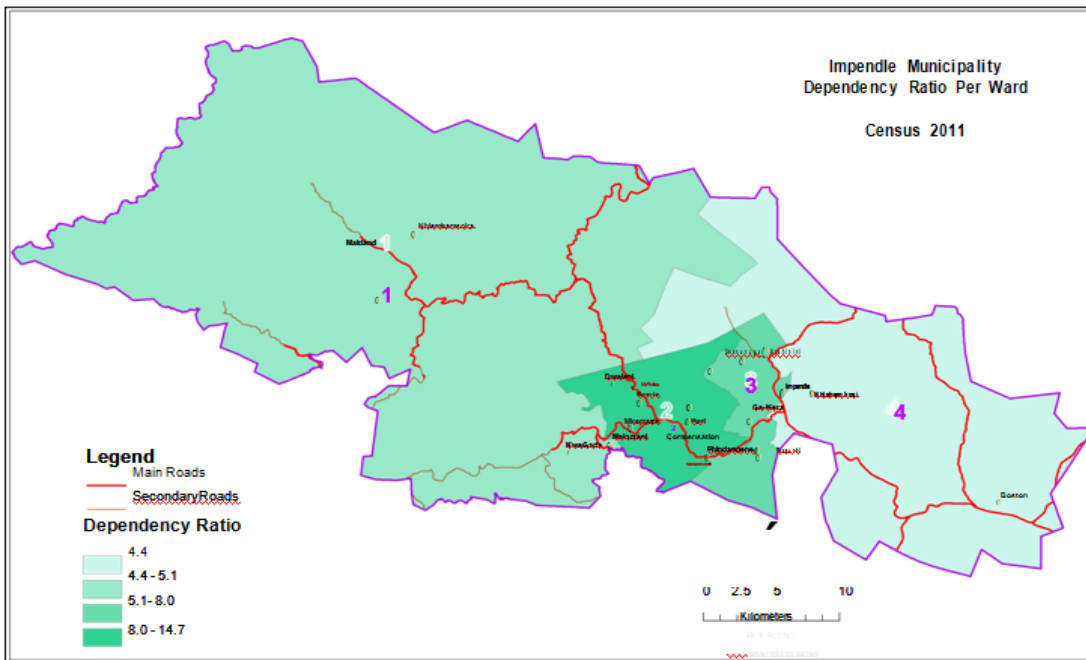
The above information on HIV/AIDS is at the district level therefore the municipality needs to collect information that talks to the LM.

IMPENDLE DISABILITY

	Communication	Hearing	Remembering	Seeing	Self-care	Walking or climbing
Number						
Some difficulty	859	1127	1854	2768	752	1175
A lot of difficulty	226	380	673	933	195	467
Cannot do at all	248	91	243	100	536	200
Do not know	158	26	156	22	193	66
Cannot yet be determined	1466	1529	1453	1544	4485	1447
Unspecified	962	899	1037	835	1434	958
%						
Some difficulty	22	28	34	45	10	27
A lot of difficulty	6	9	12	15	3	11
Cannot do at all	6	2	4	2	7	5
Do not know	4	1	3	0	3	2
Cannot yet be determined	37	38	27	25	59	34
Unspecified	25	22	19	13	19	22

Source: census 2011
Disability

Table 20: Impendle



Source: Census 2011

Figure 14: Impendle Municipality Dependency Ratio Per Ward

Figure 14 above indicates high dependency ratio in ward 2 followed by Ward 3, Ward 1 and Ward 4 is low. The reason might be the fact that the employment rate is higher in Ward 4 due to the commercial farms. This is witnessed by Figure 15 below which indicates high employment rate in Ward 4

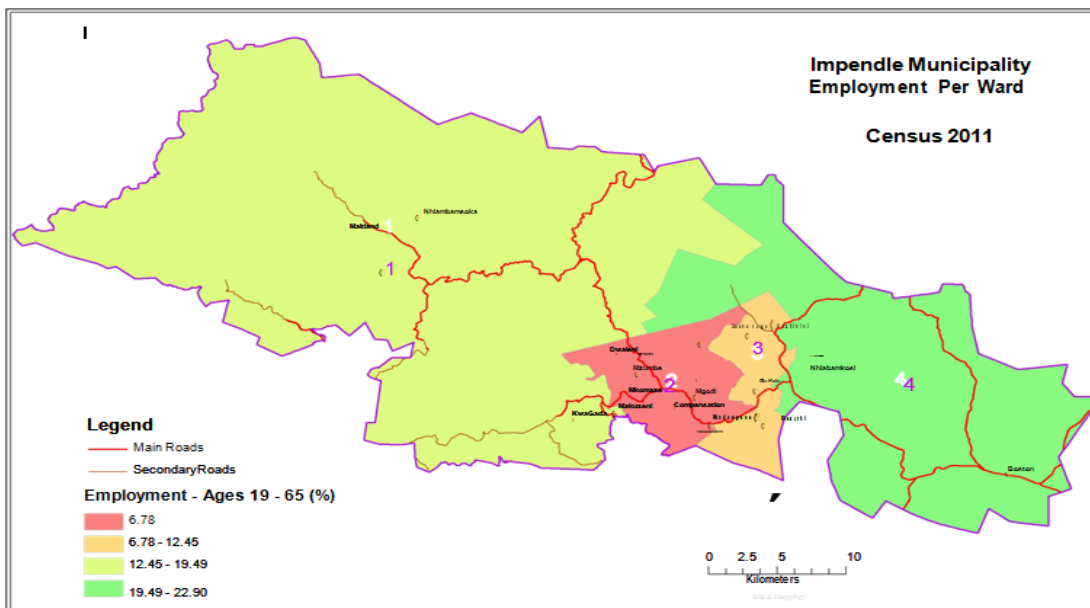


Figure 15: Impendle Municipality Employment Per Ward

Figure 16 below indicates that Ward 1 is behind in water services provision.

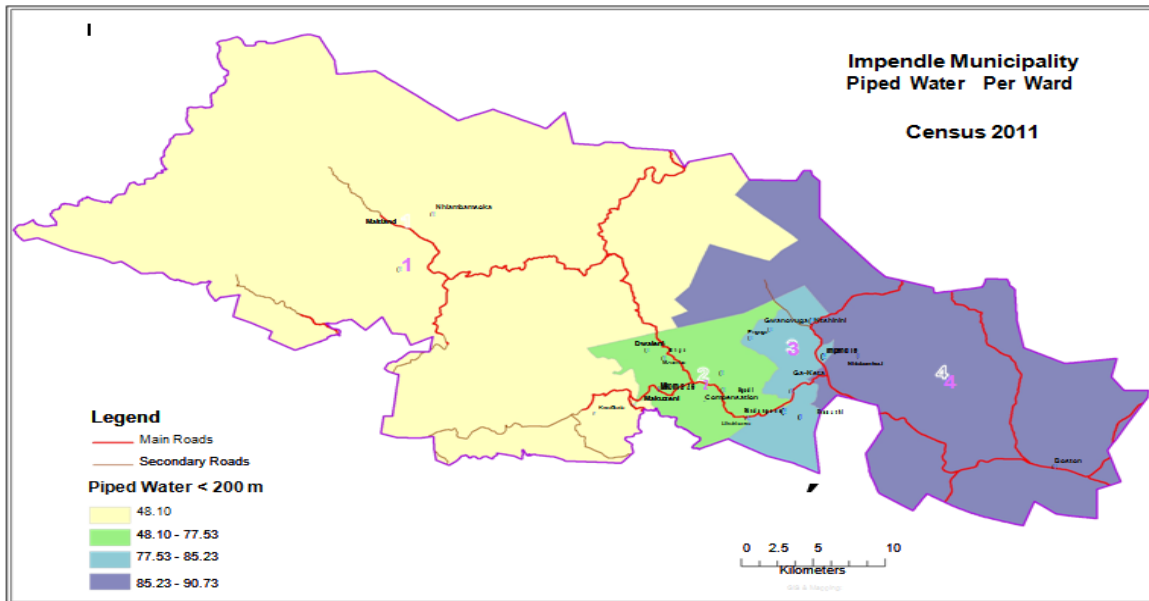


Figure 16: Impendle Municipality Piped Water Per Ward

Figure 17 below indicates that Ward 3 and Ward 4 are in a better unemployment conditions than Ward 1 and 2. This might be the case because Ward 3 and 4 are closer to commercial farms which are the largest private sector employer in the Municipal area.

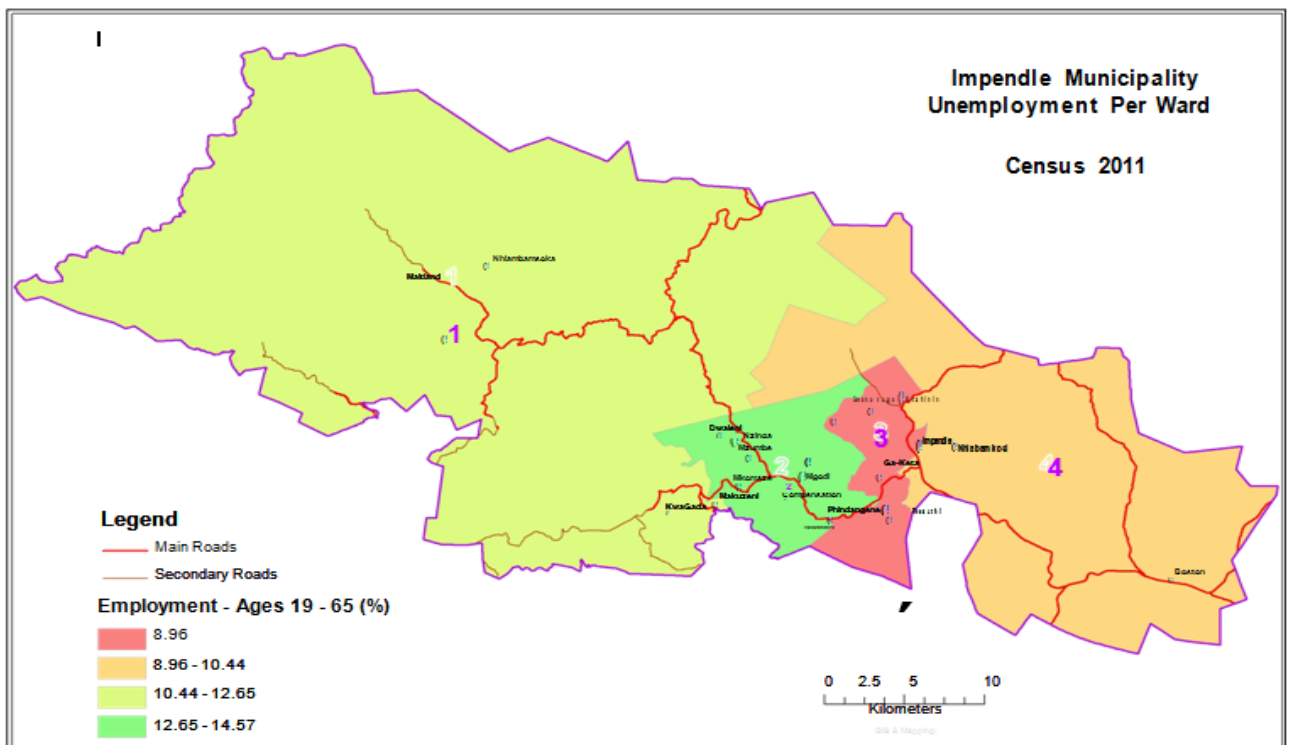


Figure 17: Impendle Municipality Unemployment Per ward

Fig. 18 below indicates that though Ward 1 has a large geographical area, its population is scattered. People are concentrated in ward 3 the reason might be the Impendle Town and Compensation Settlements

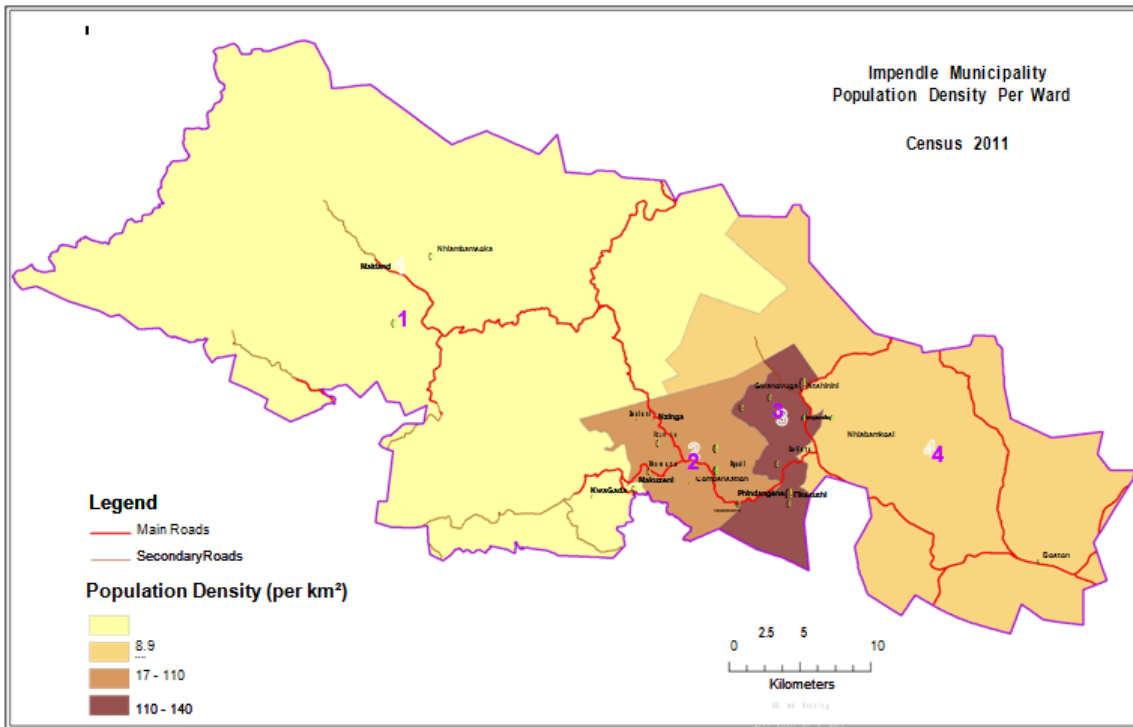


Figure 18: Impendle Municipality Population Density Per Ward

Fig. 19 below indicates that there is a huge backlog in terms of refuse removal; the highest is less than 6%. This might be due to the capacity of the Municipality and the rural nature of the area.

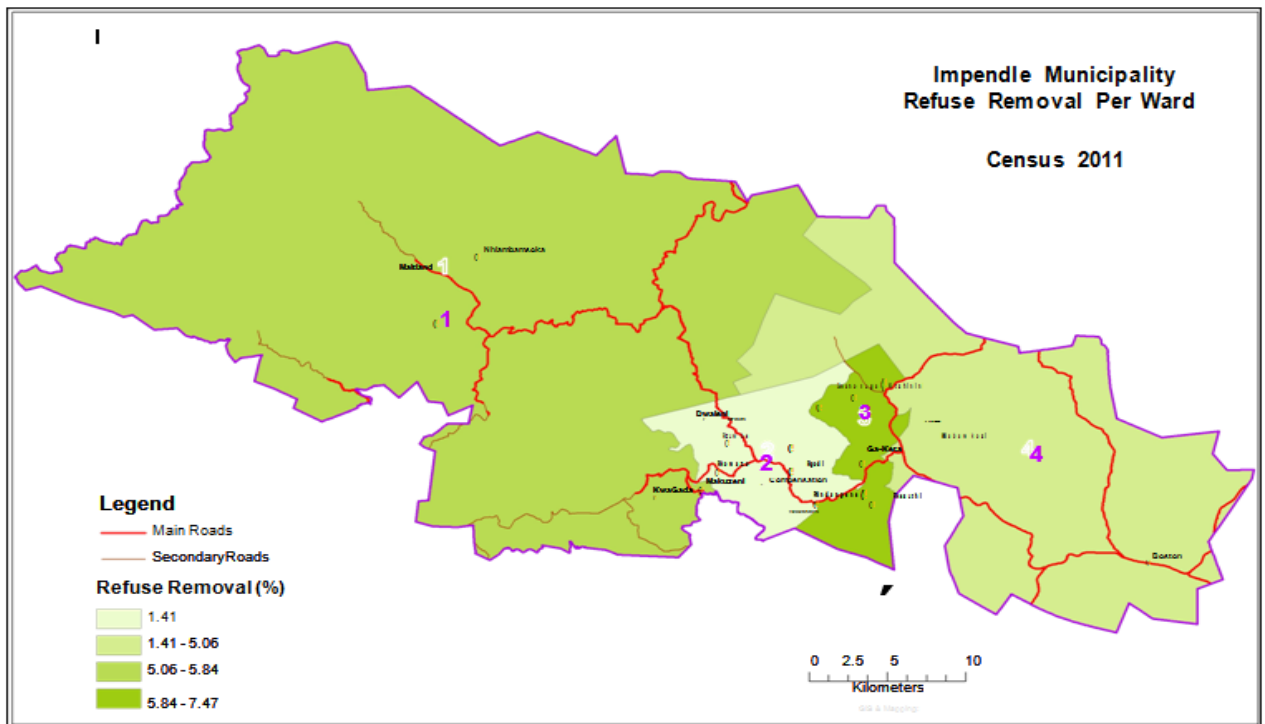


Figure 20: Impendle Municipality Refuse Removal Per Ward

Fig. 21 below indicates that ward 5 has a highest formal dwelling typology: this might be due to formal farm houses. Ward 4 is follow

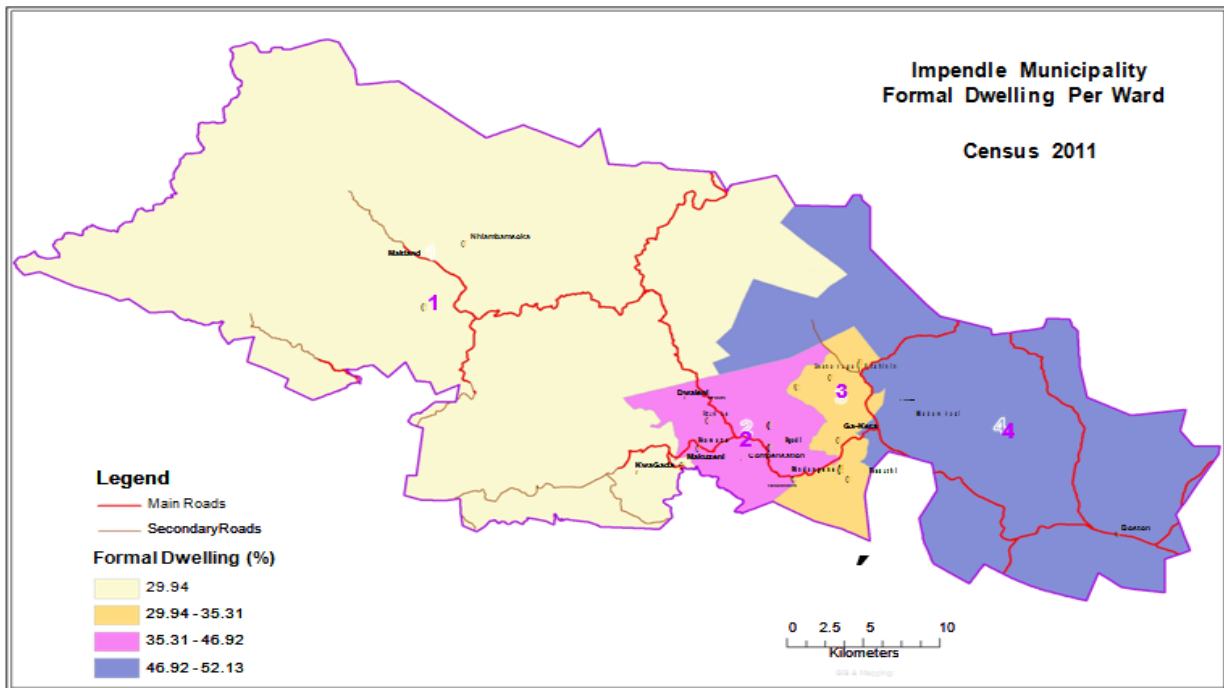


Figure 21: Impendle Municipality Formal Dwelling Per Ward

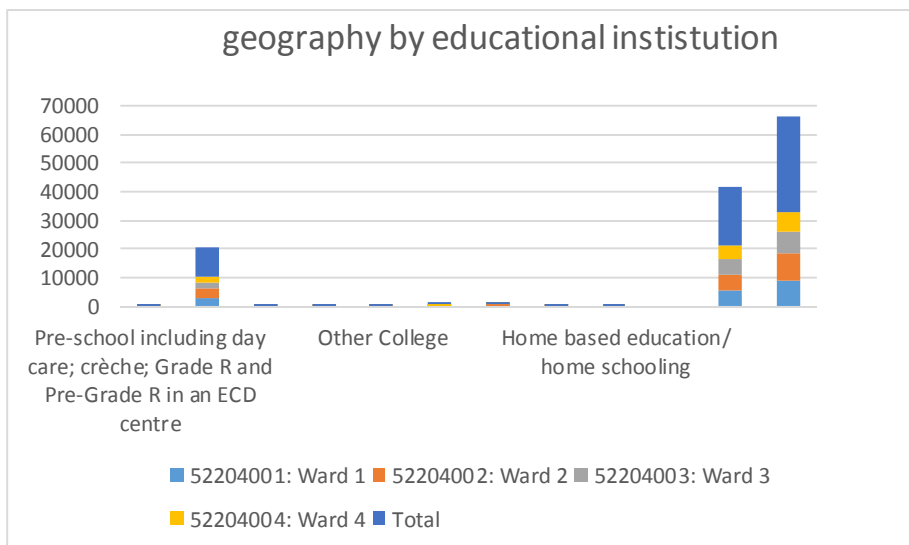


Figure 22: Impendle Geography by Educational Institution

The graph indicate that more than 60 000 of learners attend schools however 20 000 of these learners attend ordinary schools due rural nature of the municipality.

2.2. Key Findings (including Trends)

IMPENDLE POPULATION	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census2011	% CHANGE
Population	33569	39401	33105	-1.4%

Household	7343	7338	8203	11.7%
TYPE OF DWELLING	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census2011	% CHANGE
Formal	39.6%	13.0%	-	-26.6%
Informal	0.8%	0.8%	-	0.0%
ELECTRICITY	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census2011	% CHANGE
Lighting	61.1%	78.4%	83.6%	22.5%
Cooking	15.9%	24.3%	47%	31.1%
Heating	13.4%	11.4%	31%	17.6%
TOILET	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census2011	% CHANGE
Pit latrine	86.5%	69.9%	85.6%	-0.9%
Bucket Toilet System	2.3%	0.0%	0%	-2.3%
No toilet	2.4%	1.4%	14.4%	12.4%

REFUSE DISPOSAL	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census2011	% CHANGE
Removed by local authority / private company	2.5%	2.4%	4.8%	2.3%
No refuse disposal	4.5%	23.9%	93.4%	- %
WATER	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census2011	% CHANGE
Piped water inside dwelling	5.7%	18.3%	16%	10.3%
Piped water inside yard	52.1%	37.8%	37.7%	-14.4%
Piped (tap) water to community stand	18.9%	18.5%	20%	1.1%
Total piped water	76.7%	74.7%	73.7%	-3.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa 2001/2007/2011
(Including Trends)

Table 20: Impendle Municipality Key Findings

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the municipality with its status core ensure that all its war rooms are functional to inform IDP and service delivery plans. Since the LM is rural it is important to utilise and strengthen Indigenous knowledge systems to alleviate poverty.

The LM has the high fertility rate this may suggest teenage pregnancy, therefore the IDP should consider addressing social ills that affect young people.

3. Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development Analysis

3.1. Municipal Transformation

Impendle Local Municipality is one of the smallest municipalities in the province. The Municipality has developed an organogram which indicates the Municipal Departments and filled and vacant posts

The Challenge in terms of Staff and Filling of vacant posts

	Approved posts	Filled	Vacant	Male	Female
Corporate & Community Services	34	33	1	18	15
Financial Services	14	10	4	5	5
Infrastructure & Planning Services	26	21	5	19	2
Executive & Council	12	10	2	7	3
Total	86	78	8	50	28

Figure 21: Municipal Departments, filled and vacant posts

The municipality is unable to fund all positions in its Organogram some of which are critical.

3.2. Organisational Development

3.2.1. Institutional Arrangements

Leadership and the Organizational Structure

Leadership (Council)

The function of the council within the municipality is to govern and oversee the implementation thereof within Council. The portfolio committee is involved in the recommendations of operational matters and provides assurance to council that the vision, mission and objectives of council, as contained in the Integrated Development Plan, are being met. The Council functions are administered as follows:

Full council (consists of 7 Councillors) meetings are held once per month. The agenda and minutes are compiled by the Committee Officers and are circulated to each meeting. Council and Executive Committee meetings are usually attended by the Municipal Manager, Senior Officials (General Managers) and officials who may be required to give background and/or explanations in respect of certain matters on the agenda from time to time.

The strategic objective for the Council is to:

Ensure that the municipality fulfill its obligations in terms of Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and that the Council is focused on ensuring that the municipality delivers the mandate in the most cost effective and sustainable manner.

Councillor Details

Total number of Councillors	7
Number of Councillors on the Executive Committee	No Exco
WARD DETAILS	
Total numbers of wards	4
Total Number of Ward Committee Meetings	Monthly
Public Ward meetings are held at various times during the year	Quarterly
NUMBER AND TYPE OF COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS	
Council	1 per month
Executive Committee	N/A
Corporate and Community Portfolio	Quarterly
Infrastructure and Planning Portfolio Committee	Quarterly
Finance Portfolio Committee	Quarterly

Figure 22: Councillor Details

Organizational Structure

The Municipal Organisational Structure consists of 3 Departments each headed by a Manager who reports directly to the Municipal Manager. Listed in this section are the functions that are performed by each programme within the organizational structure with outputs, performance measures and performance targets.

Office of the Municipal Manager

Overview

The Municipal Manager is required to lead and direct the administration aspects of the Municipality and account to the Municipal Council so that economic growth and development is facilitated, poverty is alleviated, an effective service is delivered to stakeholders and the long term sustainability of the Municipality is ensured within the requirements of the relevant legislation.

Description of the activity

- To manage the municipality’s administration in accordance with the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act and other legislation;
- To implement the municipality IDP, and to monitor the progress with the implementation of the plan;
- To manage the provisions of services to community, residents and rate payers in a sustainable manner;

- To control and manage the effective utilization and training of staff;
- To maintain discipline of staff;
- To promote sound labour relations;
- To advise the structures and functionaries of the municipality;
- To manage the communication between the municipality's administration and its structures and functions;
- To carry out the decisions of the structures and functions of the municipality;
- To administer and implement the municipality's By- Laws and other legislation;
- To implement national and provincial legislation applicable to the municipality; and
- To ensure monitoring and evaluation of risk management.

Analysis of the function

The Office of the Municipal Manager that co-ordinates the strategic direction and ensures poverty alleviation and facilitation of sustainability. This office leads, directs and manage top management in performance of duties to meet council objectives. It strategically controls the utilization of council resources in pursuit of an economic, effective and cost efficient service delivery. Adherence to legislation in relation to Employment Equity and the oversight of the Mayor and Municipal Manager are the prime responsibilities of this office. So is bearing responsibility for all income and Council expenditure as well as assets and discharge of liabilities.

Internal Audit

Good Governance

- Internal Audit Charter was reviewed, updated and adopted;
- Internal Audit Committee Charter was reviewed, updated and adopted;
- Fraud Prevention Plan was reviewed, updated and communicated to relevant officials;
- Whistle Blowers Policy was developed and communicated to relevant officials; and
- Protected Disclosures Act was communicated to relevant officials.

Risk Management and Risk Assessment

- Risk Management monitoring was performed bi-annually and reported to Management and the Audit Committee; and
- Risk Assessment was performed for all operational processes on a quarterly basis and reported to Management and the Audit Committee.

Audit Plans

- A risk based Three Year Strategic Internal Audit Rolling Plan was developed and communicated to Management and the Audit Committee;
- A risk based Annual Strategic Internal Audit Rolling Plan was developed, communicated to Management and the Audit Committee and was also implemented; and

- Risk based Strategic Internal Audit Plans were reviewed on a quarterly basis updated where necessary and communicated to Management and the Audit Committee.
- **Integrated Development Planning**

IDP Format:

- i. Impendle has very technical in nature;
- ii. focused on the controlled use of land through various legal mechanisms; predominantly sector based;
- iii. inflexible and of a blue print nature;
- iv. indifferent regarding environmental sustainability;
- v. concerned with physical/infrastructural development by the public sector; and
- vi. Inadequate in terms of facilitating private sector development.

Integrated Development Planning

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of the process.

The IDP is the principle strategic planning document which guides all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.

Integrated Development Planning is therefore one of the key tools for local government to fulfill its new developmental role.

Finance Department

Overview

The finance department provides financial support and guidance to all other directorates within the municipality on financial related matters. The department is broken down into the following components in order to fulfil its obligations to its internal structures and communities.

- Budget and Treasury Office;
- Expenditure Section;
- Billing Section;
- Credit Control and Revenue Management Section; and
- Supply Chain Management Section

Budget and treasury office is responsible for the following functions

- Manage all accounting activities
- Manage the budget process

- Manage the annual financial statements
- Debt management (Loans)
- Financial management
- Preparation of the annual budgets
- Preparation of the annual financial statements
- Reporting on the budget and monitoring thereof
- Implementation of the MFMA
- Financial accounting
- Revenue management
- Expenditure management
- Policies and by laws
- Tariff charges, levies and rates
- Reporting

Expenditure Section

This section is responsible for the full expenditure management function, which includes the following:

- Payment of creditors;
- Payment of salaries wages and allowances;
- Asset register maintenance;
- Grant administration and reporting;
- Vat; and
- Insurance administration.

Credit Control and Revenue Protection Section

This section is responsible for protecting Councils revenue streams and ensuring that bad debt is maintained at a minimum level. In order to accomplish this challenging task, this section is responsible for the following activities.

- Collection of all outstanding monies owing to Council;
- Disconnection and reconnection of services for non payment;
- Concluding acknowledgement of debt agreement with consumers;
- Maintenance of the Geo Reality Debt Collection system;
- Preparing final demands and summons in favour of Council;
- Taking legal action for the recovery of outstanding debt; and
- Regular reporting with regards to outstanding debt.

Supply Chain Management Section

The Supply Chain unit is responsible for the procurement of goods and services in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy and Regulations. The section is responsible for the following key functions:

- Maintenance of a suppliers database;
- Reporting on all matters relating to supply chain management;
- Demand, acquisition and disposal management;
- Price quotations, competitive bidding and tender documents;

- Providing support to the bid specification, evaluation and adjudication committees;
- Petty cash management; and
- Issue of requisitions and orders.

Corporate Services Department

Overview

- Administration
- Human Resource Management
- Labour Relations Management
- Employee Assistance Programme

Description of the Activity

- To provide overall municipal legal service;
- To manage Capital and Operational budgets;
- To manage municipal property and estates services;
- To manage all municipal fleet service;
- To implement the Batho Pele principles;
- To provide for proper communication facilities.

Administration

The administration section provides administrative support and guidance to all other sections within the municipality. It is thus entrusted with the following functions:

Registry and Archives

In order to continuously manage effectively and efficiently the municipality recognizes information and records as the most important resources. Through a comprehensive Records Management Policy and Systems which has been developed and implemented, the service delivery by the municipality has improved. Most crucially, both internal and external communication channels have improved through the services of a messenger.

Proper utilization and maintenance of municipal facilities

The municipality utilizes and continuously permits the public to utilize some of its facilities which then require cleaning and maintenance. These facilities include:

- Municipal Offices;
- Public Toilets;
- Public Libraries;
- Public Halls;
- Municipal Housing

These properties are cleaned and well-maintained on a regular basis, so as to promote health and safety of the employees and the customers. A Facility Hire Policy has been developed, so as to regulate the use of the public facilities by members of the public and to control access thereto.

Labour Relations Management

To manage municipal labour relations between the employer and the employees for the purpose of providing effective and efficient services within the municipal area of jurisdiction, which encompasses the following?

- To promote mutual respect between employer and employees;
- To ensure that management and the employees share a common understanding of misconduct and discipline;
- Application of discipline in a prompt, fair, consistent and progressive manner;
- Prevent arbitrary actions by both management and labour organisations towards one another;
- Provide employer and employees with a quick and easy reference for the application of discipline;
- Ensuring that discipline is a corrective measure by conducting fair hearing in a formal or informal setting;
- Promote effective and efficient mechanisms to resolve grievances;
- Manage strikes to ensure that essential services are not interrupted during industrial actions;
- Co-ordination of consultative meetings with management and organised labour;
- Encourage employer and Organised Labour to collectively bargain and comply with collective agreements;
- Familiarise employees with municipality's conditions of service (induction);
- Ensure that each and every employee has a job description as prescribed by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997;
- Design Labour Relations related policies for the purpose of controlling and monitoring.

Analysis of the function

One of the key functions of the Labour Relations Section is to conduct induction programmes to new and old employees within the municipality. Induction is an important tool to be used in a planned way to assist new employees to adapt to their job, their fellow employees and the organization as a whole. It also helps them to be productive, and feel welcomed. The relationship between the employer and the employees is based on the terms and conditions of employment contract. It is vitally important that employees are also made aware of the provisions of Health and Safety related legislations.

Employee Wellness

The employee wellness is an integrated programme that is aimed at addressing the needs of employees, be it physical, spiritual, social and emotional. It includes Employee Assistance, Occupational Health and Safety, as well as HIV/Aids Management in the Workplace.

Health Promotion

Through this programme, employees with personal and work related problems receive counselling. Those with specific problems which require external expertise are referred to external service providers like social workers and psychologists. We currently also provide information regarding various topics and life skills in the form of brochures and newsletters. These are designed internally and distributed on a monthly basis, covering more than one topic per month.

Occupational Health and Safety

The Safety representatives that have been trained in Health and Safety as well as in First Aid, together with the EAP Manager, are scheduled to meet on a monthly basis to discuss Safety issues in their work places. They also undertake site visits in areas which require more attention. The E.A.P. Manager also makes sure that employees who need to attend medical examinations are sent for such in due course.

HIV/AIDS Programme

A Strategic Framework to deal with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Workplace has been developed through the information that was acquired from the HIV/AIDS Prevalence survey which was conducted. This Section is currently developing the implementation procedure with the assistance of New Start Clinic. HIV/AIDS also receives much attention on our monthly publications which we have called "Your Health is Your Wealth".

Community Services Department

Library/Sports/Taxi Ranks/Thusong Service Center/Cemeteries

Overview of Library

- Centers of information
- To create a quiet resource centre for the promotion of reading, literacy and information.
- Provide the public, with reading material, visual aids and audio materials as required i.e. CD's, DVD's, videos, fiction and non-fiction books.

Description of the activity

Librarians

- In charge of the overall performance of staff, efficiency in public provision and upkeep of the library.

Assistant Librarians

- To assist the librarians with additional tasks e.g. photocopies, telephone enquiries, filing, counter work, etc.

Cleaners

- To keep the library clean and presentable for our patrons.

Relief Staff

- To fill in on additional work needed or to serve as relief when a librarian or assistant librarian is off-sick. Or on annual leave.

Student Filers

- To assist on a Saturday with filing of books and counter work.

Wellbeing of the Community:-

The provision of free access to library materials over a certain duration of time.

- No payment is required for the borrowing of materials, except for the fines on the late returns and lost library materials.

Upliftment of education

- The library provides a service that covers information on all aspects in life e.g. languages, computers, politics, cooking, gardening, etc. It also promotes literacy and reading to the community.

Book Exchange

- The constant circulation of materials in the Midlands area enables the libraries to provide the public with new reading material on a regular basis.

Special Requests

- An opportunity for readers to select materials, that is not available at our libraries, from the Regional Library.

Activities

- Attracts new members and encourages regularity in readers e.g. Library Week – promotes literacy. We also hand out free toys, coloring in competitions, DVDs, etc all provided by our Central Ref. Library
- Video Sessions – helps students with their assignments and provides an activity for our Preschoolers.
- Displays - encourages new interests in our members and sets out reading materials on the topics e.g. Valentine’s Day, Christmas Day, Library Week, Human Rights Day, etc.

These services extend from Hilton to Nottingham Road and cover the whole of the Impendle Municipal Area.

- Encourage adult literacy
- Increase membership figures
- To promote library services to our schools and other social groups e.g. HADCA, Women’s Groups, etc.
- To promote and enhance the image of the Impendle Municipality.

The strategic objectives of this function are to constitute a free, consistent and efficient service to everyone in the Impendle Municipal Area.

Analysis of the function

- The function of the Community Services Department of the Impendle Municipality is to manage the preparation and implementation of Law Enforcement Strategy, of Community Facilities within the municipality, provision of housing to all communities within the municipality, a Home Ownership Education programme, general administration, Community Health services, Environmental Health services and Museum services.

Local Economic Development

Overview

The purpose of economic development and growth is to build up the economic capacity of Impendle Municipality to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all its citizens. In order to achieve the aforesaid, the Department of Economic Development and Growth is entrusted with the implementation of the following programmes:

- Investment Promotion & Marketing
- Local Business Support & SMME Development
- Tourism Development & Events Management.
- Agricultural Development

Description of the Activity

Investment Promotion and Marketing

The Section is continuously exploring ways to increase inward investment in skills and technology, property and sustainable development. As Local Economic Development, we continuously promote ongoing investment and development through the provision of services at affordable, competitive prices, efficient service and a safe and secure environment. Business permissions are tailored to the needs of the changing economy. Investment promotion is through the following:

- Ongoing identification of Greenfield development areas for investors;
- The maintenance of existing infrastructure;
- Effective information dissemination;
- Immediate service to potential investors and developers with respect to business permissions;
- Reliability and accessibility of existing services; and
- Development of effective 'one-stop information shops' as part of "Customer Care Centre" concept.

Local Business Support and SMME Development

As the Department we are entrusted with supporting local businesses by ensuring that local economies are robust and inclusive. We do this through the fostering of public private partnership (PPP). Thus Impendle Economic Development Forum was established. By this we are ensuring that economic growth is sustainable, because we allow participation of all sectors through representation. We exist to actively promote broad-based transformation of the local economy by instituting a range of measures, including the following:

- Ensuring that Impendle Municipality's procurement policy have a preferential bias towards local businesses achieving the BEE codes and practices, labour intensity in methods and a percentage target for start-up business and co-operatives;

- Ensuring that business development conducted in the local economy through Business Linkage Centers and agencies is encouraged, promoted and monitored;
- Assessing Industry clusters to ensure that competitiveness and business channels are in place, thereby ensuring the link between big and small businesses;
- Constantly assessing and supporting the Informal Sector of the economy through skills development, facilities, special charges to enter into the formal economy;
- Development of the Impendle Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Strategy;
- Constantly reviewing Bylaws to ensure that the regulations fit in with the demands of a changing economy;
- The building of local development capital will be monitored and harnessed as inward investments where possible; and
- Promoting the training, assistance, monitoring and mentoring of emerging entrepreneurs.

Tourism Development & Events Management

The Department strives to facilitate the promotion of the economy, creation of jobs and safe and secure environment, by establishing a tourism destination that is domestically and internationally competitive.

Developmentally there is a definite focus on the creation of tourist routes and facilities in the previously disadvantaged areas. A number of other tourist routes (like retail, arts/crafts and music are also promoted. The Department is promoting and lobbying the establishment of a regional tourism association.

Challenges

Access to land for emerging farmers is a major issue and there have been no land reform farms in Impendle that have been successfully transferred to date. This has serious implications for any proposed agricultural production and value adding enterprise targeting emerging farmers in the Municipality.

NOTE: The role of Impendle Municipality is to create the enabling environment in which local economic development can occur. The Department therefore has a role to play in investigating economic development opportunities further.

Infrastructure & Planning Services

Overview

All activities associated with provision of housing

- Continuous management, coordination and facilitation of all Municipality's Housing development projects within Impendle Municipality.
- Construction of houses for the approved beneficiaries
- Water supply / provision individual homes especially in areas that have benefited through Low Income Housing Project, funded by the Department of Housing (DOH) and homes transferred to certain people through the Government Discount Benefit Scheme.

Description of the activity

- The municipality has a mandate to lead and direct the housing function so that the strategic objectives of the municipality in relation to housing are achieved.

- The establishment of an inclusive, representative and accountable development structures within communities.
- Identification of other primary actors with whom the community should relate for the purposes of successful development.
- Certification of potential housing beneficiaries.
- Facilitation of the sales administration process.
- Signing of building agreements by beneficiaries.
- Appointment of Project Manager(s) by the Developer.
- Appointment of Contractor(s) to undertake the actual construction of houses.
- Capacitating and empowerment of locally based contractors to participate in the construction of houses as sub-contractors.
- Employment of unskilled local people to assist skilled labourers during the construction phase.
- The Municipality has a mandate to lead and direct to the housing functions so that the Strategic Objectives of the Municipality in relation to housing are achieved.

Analysis of the function

The Strategic Objectives of this function are to:

- Reduce the population living in informal structures
- To ensure access to formal housing opportunities.

Overview

National, Provincial and Local initiatives in conjunction with the private sector involvement have resulted in tremendous development in both the rural and urban nodes within the municipality which is in line with the Council's IDP under review and Spatial Development Framework.

The Department is involved in a number of actions which include inter alia the following:

Land Use Development

The Planning and Development Act 6 Of 2008 (PDA) states that Municipalities must develop Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the whole area of Municipal jurisdiction. The LUMS must be developed in five year after the promulgation of the Act. The PDA is based on The DFA Chapter 1 principles which are a set of interrelated intentions (desirable directions) to guide land planning and development in South Africa. They are necessary to entrench a more equitable and developmental planning system for the country. The principles apply to all forms of planning which affect land development including:

- spatial planning and policy formulation
- the planning of whole settlements as well as parts or elements of settlements
- the decisions of all public authorities affecting land development under any law, including those of traditional leaders acting under customary law
- All legislation, including all land control systems and instruments affecting the development of land.

The principles are also binding on all future actions of legislatures at national, provincial and local government levels. This means all laws, regulations and by-laws which are passed or changed must conform to the principles.

There is a strong commitment to social justice in the DFA. While the principles apply to all land development initiatives, their specific purpose is to speed up and improve reconstruction and development programmes and projects. In this way they are specifically intended to improve the living conditions of the poorest and historically most disadvantaged members of society.

The Impendle Municipality has over the year under review been party to and processed some 11 applications lodged in terms of the Development Facilitation Act.

Land Use Management

A land use management system, in its broader sense, refers to all of the actions required by a municipality to manage land. Some of the key elements of a comprehensive land use management system would be as follows:

- Spatial Development Framework;
- Land Use Management Framework and Planning Schemes;
- Rates database;
- Cadastral and property database;
- Information regarding the provision of services;
- Property ownership and tenure;
- Environmental issues and requirements, and
- Transportation requirements.

Environmental Management

In terms of the C-Plan and MINSET assessments undertaken by KZNCS, Impendle contains extensive areas of conservation significance.

These assessments are at a very broad level, and a more detailed assessment has been undertaken at a local level taking current land use and slope into account. This forms part of the local Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The plan of environmental priority forms an integral part of the Impendle SDF and is used to assess development applications.

Building\elelevation control

The Building Control Section is solely responsible for building and elevation control and signage within the Impendle Municipality.

Infrastructure Development

Overview

The Technical Services department of the Impendle Municipality is responsible for the day to day maintenance and development of the municipality in the areas of refuse collection, roads, storm water maintenance, traffic engineering, water & sanitation, parks, gardens, environment, mechanical workshops, electricity services, GIS support, administrative support.

Description of the activity

The attached report is a brief synopsis of our achievements this year and our plans moving into the future.

Operating and Maintenance Report

The repairs and maintenance budget rose to 6.3% of the total budget which is bringing us to a level which is considered progressive in terms of maintaining our infrastructure. Moving forward our goal is to reach a target of 10% over the next three years for repairs and maintenance.

This is a tremendous improvement from 3.4% in 2001/2002. A level of 3.4% of the budget to repairs and maintenance and the contributions prior to 2001/2002 were totally inadequate which resulted in infrastructure being neglected. We have however improved dramatically with regards to making inroads into these maintenance backlogs.

Human Settlement

This office facilitates and monitors all grant funded housing development projects are currently happening in the Municipality. The Village Housing Development will be provided with individually metered potable water connections with full flush toilets, 20amp, prepaid electricity connections and all weather gravel roads. Furthermore, planned housing project property sizes may not be less the 350m².

The rural housing development is roled out in phases wherein about 2000 housing units are developed in each phase. Phased two will be finalized by the end of 2013/14 financial year.

The Technical Services consist of the following Sections:-

Engineering Services, Refuse Removal, Roads and Stormwater New Works, Repairs and Maintenance, Mechanical Works, Repairs and Maintenance, Plant and Equipment, Parks, Gardens and Environment, Fleet Management, General Administration and Cemeteries

3.2.2. Powers & Functions

a) Environmental Health Cluster Of Functions (“environmental health cluster”)

The following functions have been included within this cluster for analysis purposes:

Function	Responsible Entity (District / Local Municipality / Sector Department)	Shared Function (Y/N)	If an Impendle Municipality function: Responsible Department
• Air pollution	Impendle Municipality	Y, UMDM	Office of The Municipal Manager
• Child care facilities	Impendle Municipality	Y	Office of The Municipal Manager
• Control of public nuisances	Impendle Municipality	Y	Office of The Municipal Manager

• Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Impendle Municipality		Office of The Municipal Manager
• Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Impendle Municipality		Office of The Municipal Manager
• Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Impendle Municipality		Planning
• Licensing of dogs	N/A		Not Performed
• Markets	Impendle Municipality		Corporate Services
• Municipal abattoirs	N/A		
• Noise pollution	N/A		
• Pounds	Umngeni LM		

Table 23: Environmental Health Cluster Functions

b) **Municipal Planning And Related Functions Cluster** (“planning cluster”)

The following functions have been clustered for assessment purposes:

Function	Responsible Entity (District / Local Municipality / Sector Department)	Shared Function (Y/N)	If an Impendle Municipality function: Responsible Department
• Building regulations	Impendle Municipality	Y, UMDM	Office of The Municipal Manager
• Municipal planning	Impendle Municipality		Office of The Municipal Manager
• Trading regulations	Impendle Municipality		Municipal Planning
• Local tourism	Impendle Municipality		
• Billboards	Impendle Municipality		
• Street trading	Impendle Municipality		

Table 24: Planning Cluster Functions

c) **Cluster of Transport Related Functions** (“transport cluster”)

The following functions have been clustered for assessment purposes:

Function	Responsible Entity (District / Local Municipality / Sector Department)	Shared Function (Y/N)	If an Impendle Municipality function: Responsible Department
• Municipal airport	No Airport	Y, UMDM	Office of The Municipal Manager
• Public transport	Municipality is not running Public Transport	Taxi Association	Office of The Municipal Manager
• Pontoons, ferries	N/A		N/A

and jetties			
• Fences and fencing	Responsible for refuse site and cemetery		Infrastructure
• Traffic and parking	Motor Licencing		MLB

Table 25: Transport Cluster Functions

d) **Cluster of Social Services Related Functions** (“Social services functions”)

The following functions have been clustered for assessment purposes:

Social Services Cluster Functions

Function	Responsible Entity (District / Local Municipality / Sector Department)	Shared Function (Y/N)	If an Impendle Municipality function: Responsible Department
• Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Impendle Municipality	Y, UMDM	Infrastructure
• Beaches and amusement facilities	N/A		N/A
• Local amenities	Impendle Municipality		Taxi Rank Public toilets
• Local sport facilities	Impendle Municipality	Y, UMDM	CS
• Municipal parks and recreation	Impendle Municipality		Infrastructure
• Public places	Impendle Municipality		Infrastructure and Planning
• HIV/AIDS	Impendle Municipality	Y, UMDM Health	Executive
• Human Rights – Youth, Disabled, Elderly and Children	Impendle Municipality	N	Executive
• Ward Commity Administration	Impendle Municipality	N	Executive

e) **Cluster of Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development Related Functions**

The following functions have been clustered for assessment purposes:

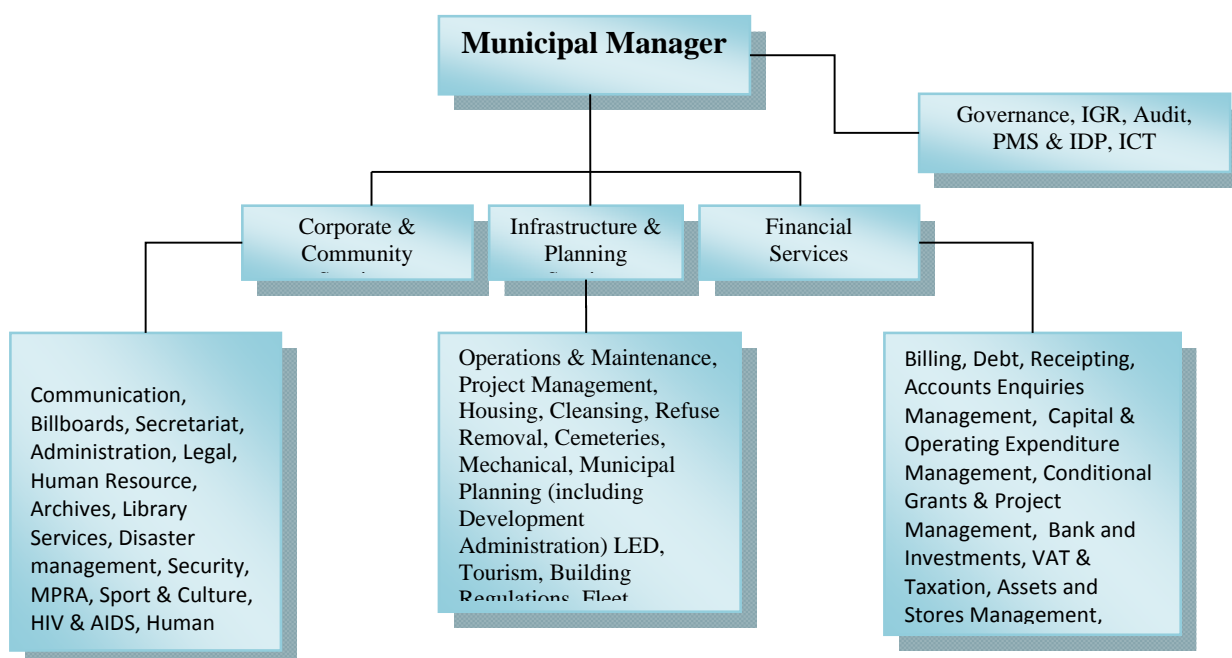
Table B20: Infrastructure Services Cluster Functions

Function	Responsible Entity (District / Local Municipality / Sector Department)	Shared Function (Y/N)	If an Impendle Municipality function: Responsible Department
• Municipal Roads	Impendle Municipality	N	Infrastructure
• Storm Water Management in Buid up areas	N/A	N	Infrastructure

• Refuse Removal and Solid Waste Removal	Impendle Municipality	N	Infrastructure
• Free basic Ernegy and Electrification	Impendle Municipality	<u>N</u>	Infrastructure and Finance

3.2.3. Organizational Structure / Organogram

Impendle Local Municipality is one of the smallest municipalities in the province. The Municipality has developed an organogram which indicates the Municipal Departments and filled and vacant posts. The municipal structure inclusive of functions per division is shown in the figure below.



3.2.4. Municipal Institutional Capacity & Status of Critical Posts

All section 57 positions are filled

3.2.5. Human Resource Development

3.2.5.1. Administration Strategy

The current positive changes that have been achieved in the administration section are as a result of the implementation of the Administration Strategy which was developed early last year. Among other areas elaborated in the strategy are; the Service Delivery Charter and the Complaints Management System. Suggestion boxes have been placed in all the sections in a place where our customers can easily make use of. Through it the municipality will now be in a position to achieve more customer satisfaction and in that way adhere to the Batho Pele Principles.

3.2.5.2. Human Resource Management

- Strategically manage the Municipal Human Capital of the entire organization of Impendle Municipality focusing on the following aspects:
- Restructuring the Organization in terms of the needs and challenges of Impendle Municipality within its changing Integrated Development Plan.
- Managing and monitoring the Labour Turnover of the Municipality
- Recruitment and Selection of staff, and retaining the existing staff.
- Human Resources Development which impacts on Quality Service Delivery and Integrated Development Plan, and the Development of a Workplace Skills Plan and implementation thereof.
- Study Assistance Programmes, and offering in-service training to aspiring trainees who have completed tertiary levels of education.
- Policy Development and Implementation
- Implementation and Monitoring Performance Management systems for improved Service Delivery.

3.2.5.3. Key Policies

Amended Supply Chain Management Policy

The ILM has established a Supply Chain Unit in line with the internal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy. The division is headed by Senior Accountant, who reports to the Chief Financial Officer.

The calling for tenders to secure supplies of goods and services is an integral part of SCM, as legislation compels public institutions to procure goods and services through this process. A thorough knowledge of the different phases of the tendering process and the accompanying procedures is therefore necessary to ensure that public officials procure goods and services timely and according to their requirements.

In line with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the Accounting Officer has approved the Bid Committees. The Municipality ensures that the tender process is fair, transparent, equitable and cost effective.

Overview of Supply Chain Management (SCM)

The Amendment Supply Chain Management Policy for the year 2017/2018 was reviewed and adopted by Council in May 2016 and implemented immediately thereafter. The main change made to the policy was to include the clause requiring that Provincial Treasury can be part of the process in the core of objectives.

The SCM unit staffs complement is currently at three which is SCM Accountant and two SCM Practitioners, with two vacant post, SCM Accountant and SCM Practitioners. Items of the MFMA SCM regulations the SCM policy of the municipality must provide for a system of demand, acquisition, logistics, disposal, risk and performance management, and our policy does provide for it. The following

is a brief overview of the processes that have been established and implemented within our SCM system:

Demand Management

The procurement Plan defines the Supply Chain Management needs of the organization, aligned to the municipality's IDP and Departmental SDBIP. The plan is for a minimum of one year but aligned to the IDP three year period, this is especially critical in the case of capital projects requiring the issuing of bids for multiyear projects. As well as in order to obtain cost savings through longer term goods and service contracts (limited to three- year period in terms of the MFMA). The main objective of the plan is to assist the service deliver business units to achieve their service delivery mandates and to meet their service delivery requirements without any SCM processes delays and this forms the integral component of the entire process to ensure effectiveness efficient and economical SCM processes.

Disposal Management

The municipality assessed and identify that needs to be disposed of the task to disposed was deferred to next Financial Year.

Risk Management Policy

Impendle regards risk management as an important function that contributes to the achievement of the municipality's objective and provides assurance that key risks are being identified and assessed; and effective controls are put in place to mitigate risks. To this end, Impendle has adopted a Risk Management Strategy as a tool to assist the municipality to proactively identify any uncertainties that could prevent it from achieving its objectives or that could impact negatively on the desired level of service delivery. The Risk Management Strategy is supported by the Risk Management Policy, the document that set the stance of the municipality with regards to risk management.

To build capacity around risk management, the Municipality had requested the services of the Personnel from the National Treasury to assist the Municipality to deal with issues of risk management in compliance with the provisions of the MFMA.

Indigent Policy

Policy Objectives

Because of the level of unemployment and subsequent poverty within the Impendle Local Municipal area, there are households which are unable to pay for normal municipal services.

The municipality therefore has adopted this Indigency Management Policy to ensure that these households have access to at least basic municipal services, and is guided in the formulation of this policy by the national government's policy in this regard.

Criteria for Qualification

Households where verified total gross monthly income of all occupants over 18 years of age does not exceed R2 600, or such other amount as the Council may from time to time determine, qualify for a subsidy on property Rates and Service charges for Refuse Removal, and will additionally receive and 100 kWh of electricity per month free of charge. These services will be paid for by the Impendle Local Municipality to the service provider, UMGungundlovu District Municipality and Eskom.

Only households where the accountholder or property owner has registered as indigent in terms of the municipality's annual registration programme, and whose registration has been accepted and entered into the register of indigents shall qualify for the above concessions.

For a household to qualify for subsidies or rebates on the major service charges (see part 4 below), the registered indigent must be the **full-time** occupant of the property concerned, and if not also the owner of the property concerned, may **not** own any other property, whether in or out of the municipal area.

For a household to qualify for a rebate on rates, the registered indigent must be both the owner and fulltime occupant of the property concerned, and may not own any other property, whether in or out of the municipal area.

Indigence relief shall apply for a period not extending beyond the financial year in which the particular household is registered as indigent. Registration must be renewed in each registration programme if relief is to continue.

To register as an indigent, the relevant property owner or accountholder must personally complete and sign the registration form provided by the municipality for this purpose, and furnish such further documentation as the municipality specifies.

The Municipal Manager, or any other municipal official authorised, will provide assistance to persons who cannot read or write, at such times and places as are specified in the notices published to indicate that the registration programme is to take place. Registration will take place on dates and at times and places determined by the council, but shall generally be undertaken during **January** and/or **February** each year.

Financial restraints

Indigence subsidy will be applied in accordance with this policy subject to the availability of Council funds from time to time.

Application of the Policy

The subsidies on rates and the specified service charges will be determined as part of each annual budget and in terms of the municipality's policies on property rates and tariffs.

In *respect of water*, a 100% subsidy up to 6 kl per household per month will apply; however, if consumption exceeds 6 kl per metering period (month) the consumer will be charged at normal tariffs for actual consumption on the quantity exceeding 6 kl.

In *respect of electricity*, a 100% subsidy up to 50 kWh per household per month will apply; however, if consumption exceeds 100 kWh per metering period (month), the consumer will be charged at normal tariffs for actual consumption on the quantity exceeding 50 kWh.

In *respect of sewerage charges* and charges for household refuse removal, the relief granted shall not be less than a rebate of 50% on the monthly amount billed for the service concerned.

In *respect of property rates*, the rebate shall be 100% of the rates based on the rateable value.

Registration as Indigent

A debtor should make application for indigent benefits at the nearest municipal office on a prescribed application form.

Indigent debtors must re-apply every 12 months in order for the Council to determine whether or not their financial circumstances have changed. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in debtor's Indigent status being revoked and standardized tariffs and/or charges being reinstated.

Employment Equity Policy

The Employment Equity Act No. 55 of 1998 requires the Impendle Municipality to prepare an Employment Equity Plan.

This Employment Equity Plan has been prepared in terms of the requirements set out in section 20 (1) of the Act.

The Employment Equity Plan covers a 5 year period, namely from 2011/12 to 2016/17.

The Municipality will report on progress each year as prescribed by the Act and will review and update the Plan as required.

It is important that the Employment Equity Plan reflects the shared vision for the Municipality.

The Municipality has an established Local Labour Forum which is party to this plan.

The Local Labour Forum comprises representatives of the Council as well as trade unions.

The LLF will assist the Municipal Manager and the Council in monitoring progress on the implementation of the Plan.

3.3.SWOT Analysis

Key challenge	Lack of sufficient institutional capacity within the Impendle Municipality
Description	<p>The Impendle LM is unable to attract scarce skill and has a high turnover of staff leaving the Municipality for greener pastures.</p> <p>The municipal created posts for Tourism Officer and an Environmental Officer cannot be funded.</p> <p>One of the Powers and Functions of the Municipality is to facilitate and assist local economic development. Further, many opportunities for economic development is available within the Municipality, particularly in the tourism and agricultural sectors.</p> <p>The Municipal area is also blessed with rich environmental biodiversity, ranging from unique ecosystems along its Mountains, its rivers and its rock art features. These areas also offer unique opportunities for further tourism development.</p>

4. Service Delivery & Infrastructure Analysis

4.1.Roads and Stormwater

The Municipality clearly sees the improvement of the road network as a priority. Only 16kms of its road network is tarred and.

Impendle has approximately 1 500 kms of road of which only 16 kms is all weather tarred road. Majority of roads are very bad, dusty and impassable in wet weather. The poor roads place limitations on investment and the ability for small businesses to afford transportation of inputs and products. Investments in grading and upgrading are lost each summer with the rains. Resources are needed to upgrade roads to all-weather.

The main or primary roads are:

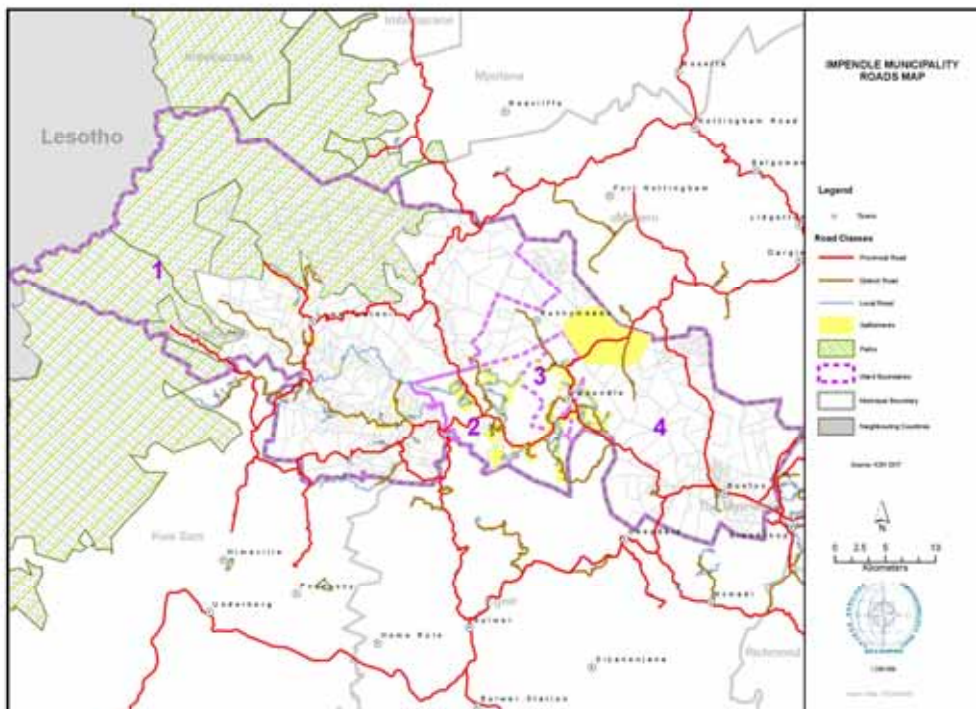
- P 127-1 and P130): ring road from Boston to Impendle and then to Howick via Dargle – this is a tarred road which bypasses Impendle town
- P127-1: road from Impendle to Stoffelton (D363 & D1357) and then to Stepmore and Underberg (P27-2) – gravel roads
- P27-2: road parallel to the Drakensberg from Nottingham Road to Underberg – gravel
- P132: Boston to Dargle route and the Lower Lotheni to Lotheni Nature Reserve route (P277) – gravel roads which link communities to services and recreation
- P252, 12 7-2 to Impendle (secondary corridor linking Sisonke to Impendle)

A critical link which needs special attention are:

- Nzinga to Lower Lotheni, either via Nottingham Road or via Stoffelton – treacherous in wet weather with the latter requiring a drift over the Mkhomazi

According to the Department of Transport (KZN) there is a total of 398.93km of declared road network in Impendle which is detailed as follows:

- 35.59 km blacktop
- 211km gravel
- 22.14 gravel local road
- 130.20 km A roads



The Municipality is having only one public transport mode which is Mini-buses (Taxis), currently the Municipality is renovating the Taxi Rank. The municipality has the Memorandum of Agreement with the Impendle Taxi Association which allows working relationships with the Municipality and Route Permits. The Municipality is also engaging the Association on the availability of Taxis in areas where there are less

DOT Projects

Type	Description	Allocations in R
Local Road	Ntwasahlobo Road L1085 Ext.	735 300
Local Road	Ntwasahlobo C/Way	1 400 000
Regravelling	Regravelling of D1234	750 000.00
Regravelling	Regravelling of D1350 (2.01km)	750 000.00
Regravelling	Regravelling of P130 - 2 sections	4 000 000.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MR 127 and DR 1357 – Impendle to Himeville is in progress and is being funded and done by our Head Office over the next 4 years. • Structures: DR 363 – Awaiting award KZ 224 Impendle. • Provincial Rehabilitation Roads requiring rehab awaiting funding: MR 135 		

4.2. Water Provision (Domestic and Agricultural)

<p>Strategic Objective 4.5: Improve Water Resource Management and Supply</p>	<p>- Address backlogs in terms of the MDG. - Operation and maintenance of assets with relation to water.</p>	<p>The uMkhomazi Water Supply Project</p> <p>Current water demand from the Mgeni System has already exceeded the 99% assurance of supply level that will be achieved with the commissioning of the MMTS-2. Further augmentation of the Mgeni System is therefore already required. Water resource development on the uMkhomazi River has been identified as the next likely major project to secure long-term water resources for the Umgungundlovu and eThekweni municipal areas. The purpose is therefore to augment the water resources.</p>	<p>Technical Study is complete, however, a VO is required for additional work that is required for the WULA. The draft EIR has been circulated for comment. This precedes the public meetings which is now planned for May 2016</p> <p>The earliest possible commissioning for Phase 1 is 2024.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost for Infrastructure Component: R4,728,196,000 (subject to review).</p> <p>Budget (subject to review): 2016/2017 - R25,000,000 2017/2018 - R25,000,000 2018/2019 - R45,000,000 2019/2020 - R45,000,000 2020/2021 - R45,000,000 Cashflows Beyond 5 Years 2021/2022 - 2031/2032 - R4,565,552,000</p>	<p>Ingwe, Richmond, Mkhambathini and Impendle Municipalities.</p>
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<p>Strategic Objective 4.5: Improve Water Resource Management and Supply</p>	<p>- Address backlogs in terms of the MDG. - Operation and maintenance of assets with relation to water.</p>	<p>Impendle Bulk Water Supply Scheme</p> <p>The area of Impendle has unreliable sources of water and many small run-off-river abstraction and borehole schemes. This project will increase the level of assurance of supply to the community of Impendle as requested by Umgungundlovu District Municipality.</p>	<p>In preliminary design. Anticipated date of completion is 2026.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: R200,000,000 (subject to review). Budget (subject to review): 2016/2017 - R10,000,000 2021/2022 - R10,000,000 2022/2023 - R40,000,000 2023/2024 - R75,000,000 2024/2025 - R52,500,000 2025/2026 - R12,000,000</p>	<p>Impendle Municipality.</p>
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4.3. Sewage Treatment and Discharge

The District Municipality has the responsibility for sanitation.

4.4. Solid Waste Management

Impendle local municipality is responsible for solid waste management but there it is only in Impendle Village where there is formal waste collection. One of the projects is to formalise the dumpsite and have it fenced so that it complies with regulations. Most households do not have access to municipal services and dispose of waste in refuse pits on site and burning. Therefore there is a risk and negative impact on the surrounding environment leading to land, water and air pollution. Refuse removal backlog estimated at 97.47%. Impendle Municipality is responsible for waste collection in Impendle town and disposing of it in the municipal dump.

4.5. Disaster Management

Table Extreme events in and around the uMDM (1978 – 2007)

Date	Event	Location	Description
15 January 1979	Tornado	Impendle	A tornado hit a farm, leaving a 300 m path of damage.
29 January 1979	Tornado	Mooi River	A tornado was followed by a hailstorm and heavy rain.
24 November 1983	Tornado	Impendle	9 people were killed and 38 seriously injured as a result of a tornado.
18 January	Tornado	Impendle	3 km damage was caused on a farm in Impendle.
6 March 1984	Tornado	Howick	A tornado moving over Midmar Dam caused damage to boats and homes. The tornado was followed by a severe hailstorm.
14 June 1984	Snow	Midlands	Heavy snow fell in the Natal Midlands.
4 January 1985	Tornado	Impendle	A tornado hit a farm in Impendle.
27 September 1987	Floods	KwaZulu-Natal	Floods described as the worst disaster ever to have struck KZN, leaving an estimated 388 people dead and 65,000 homeless. Areas that were especially hard hit were Umzimkulu, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Verulam, and Greytown. Entire province declared a disaster area, with the total damage estimated at R 1,500 million.
27 December 1993	Thunderstorm	Impendle	Five people were killed by lightning.
29 July 1994	Snow	Boston/Bulwer	Snow knee-deep in Boston and Bulwer.
24 December 1994	Tornado	Impendle	60 people injured and 2,000 left homeless. Impendle declared a disaster area.

4.6. Cemeteries / Burial Arrangements

Impendle municipality is responsible for cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria. This is a shared service with UMDM and is implemented through the Office of the Municipal Manager.

4.7. Electricity

Eskom is the service provider for electricity within Impendle. According to Community Survey 2007, 5750 households have an electricity connection; however 41 households still use paraffin and 1485 households still use candles. Recent information provided by Eskom reveals that a total of 85% (6216) of households are on the Eskom grid and approximately 15% (1119) households do not have electricity. The Department of Energy has assisted the Municipality with funding to cover this backlog in the year 2011/12.

The following projects were/are implemented to address the backlogs

Mahlutshini (Ward 1)

Mahlutshini is the area that has been without electricity for a long time. The households in this area are now electrified.

Ntshebane And Swampu (Ward 2)

Ninety connections have been done.

Lotheni And Nkangala (Ward 1)

Electrification of 327 houses is underway at these two areas.

Ward Four

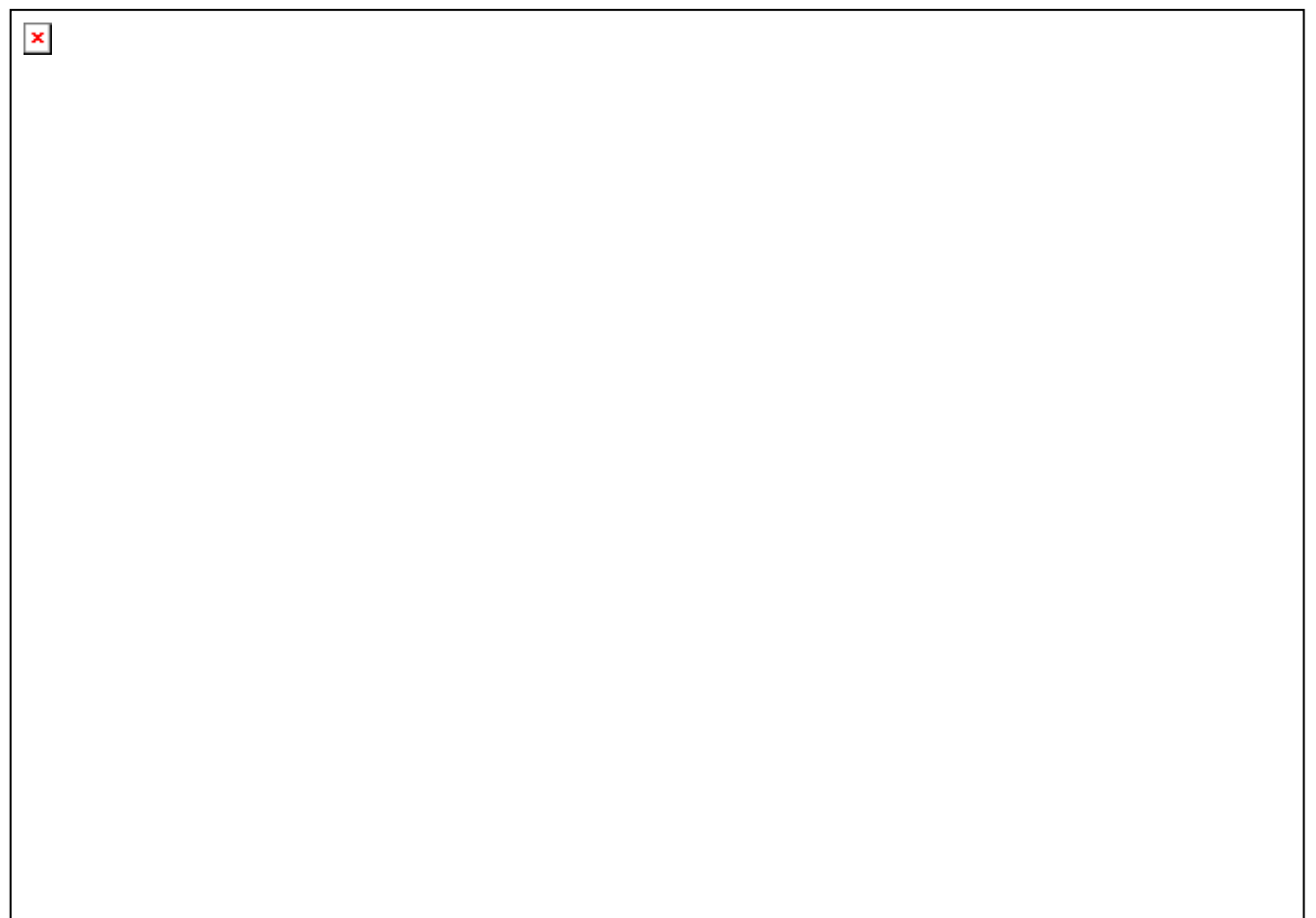
Ward four is 80% electrified

Local Munic	Project Name	Est Conns	Ward No	Network	Status
Impendle	Gomane S1	54	04	Rainbow Lakes NB82	Not Constrained
Impendle	Mgodi S1	50	02	Rainbow Lakes NB82	Not Constrained

Eskom New Projects

Local Munic	Project Name	Estimates Connections	Ward No	Network
Impendle	Ekukhanyeni	50	2	Rainbow Lakes NB82
Impendle	Ntshiyabantu (Giabantu)	40	2	Rainbow Lakes NB81
Impendle	Nkangala	130	1	Lamington NB22
Impendle	Lotheni	360	1	Lamington NB22

Impendle	Nkothweni	105	1	Lamington NB22
Impendle	Ntwasahlobo	245	1	Bulwer NB1
Impendle	Sitofela	44	1	Bulwer NB1
Impendle	Thunzi	120	1	Lamington NB22
Impendle	Mahlutshini	200	1	Lamington NB22
Impendle	Nguga	10	3	Rainbow Lakes NB82
Total		1313		



4.8. SWOT Analysis

Key challenge	Backlog in the delivery of services
Description	Road infrastructure is poorly developed Stressed water reserves Backlogs on delivery of electricity and waste collection High levels of expenditure on Transport Huge backlog in the delivery of public facilities Municipality not viewed as a tourism destination or a link to other destinations due to inaccessibility and lack of infrastructure.

5. Local Economic & Social Development Analysis

5.1. Local Economic Development Analysis

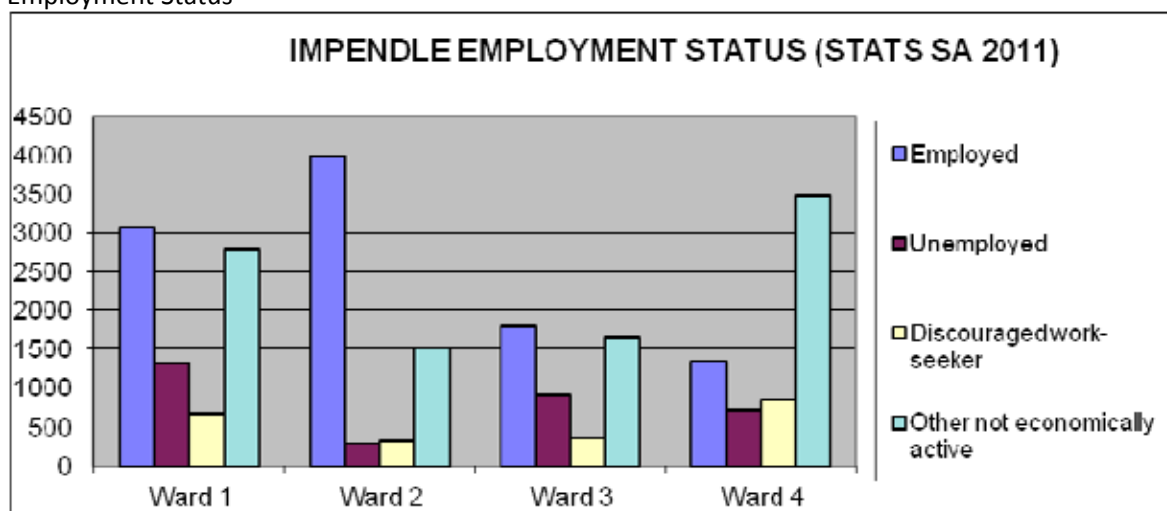
5.1.1. Structure of the Economy

The employment profile for Impendle, as reflected in the 2011 Census, provides the strongest indication of the structure of the economy. It is evident from this that the majority of the small group that was employed in 2011 is employed in the different sectors including Government, Private, informal and agricultural sector. The second largest group is employed in the community, social and personal services sector which amongst other things will account for government employment in health, education and other government services.

Employment Levels

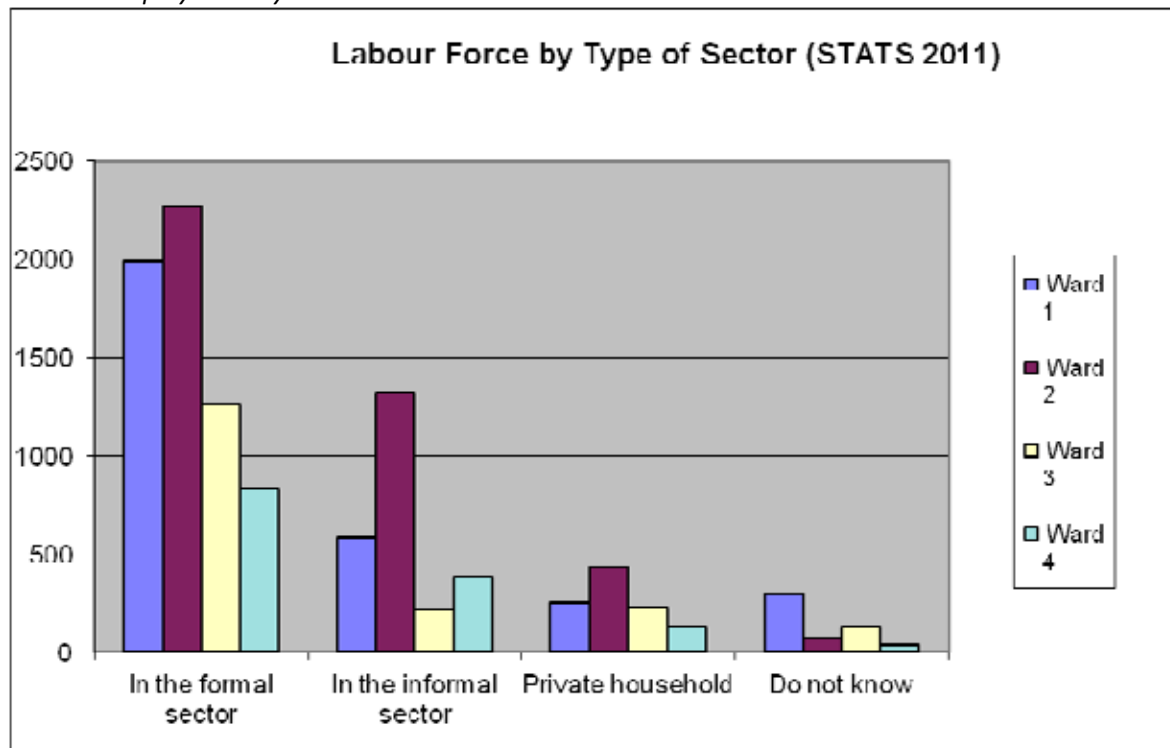
Comparing employment statistics on a ward level it is evident that in those wards where substantial commercial farming is taking place (specifically Ward 4) the employment levels are substantially lower than in the others. In Ward 4 twenty percent of the workforce is employed compared to five percent in Ward 2. The higher employment levels in Ward 2 can probably be ascribed to the dominance of Government Institutions and densely settled Swampo and Nzinga as much as there is absence of both commercial farming and commercial/retail activity.

Employment Status



Sectoral Employment

Sectoral Employment by Ward



Sectoral employment in the wards of Impendle reflects the dominance of the agricultural and government services sectors in terms of employment creation. In 2011 it is clear that the community, social and personal services sector (including government services) were the highest employers more than in the agricultural sector.

5.1.2. Role of Impendle in the Regional Economy

Impendle provides access to portions of the Ukhahlamba Transfrontier Park, which is a World Heritage Site, and is located at the source of a number of the most important rivers in the Province. The Loteni and Impendle Nature Reserves, declared nature areas, together with the uMngeni Vlei area, are strategic nature areas contributing to the building of the overall Transfrontier Park product.

In terms of the role of Impendle in the regional economy it can only be indicated that Impendle provides an important, yet underdeveloped link between various municipalities and attractions. At present the most important role of Impendle in the regional economy is that it is home to a substantial number of people (although only 3% of the District population) and that it potentially offers significant opportunities in the agricultural and tourism sectors.

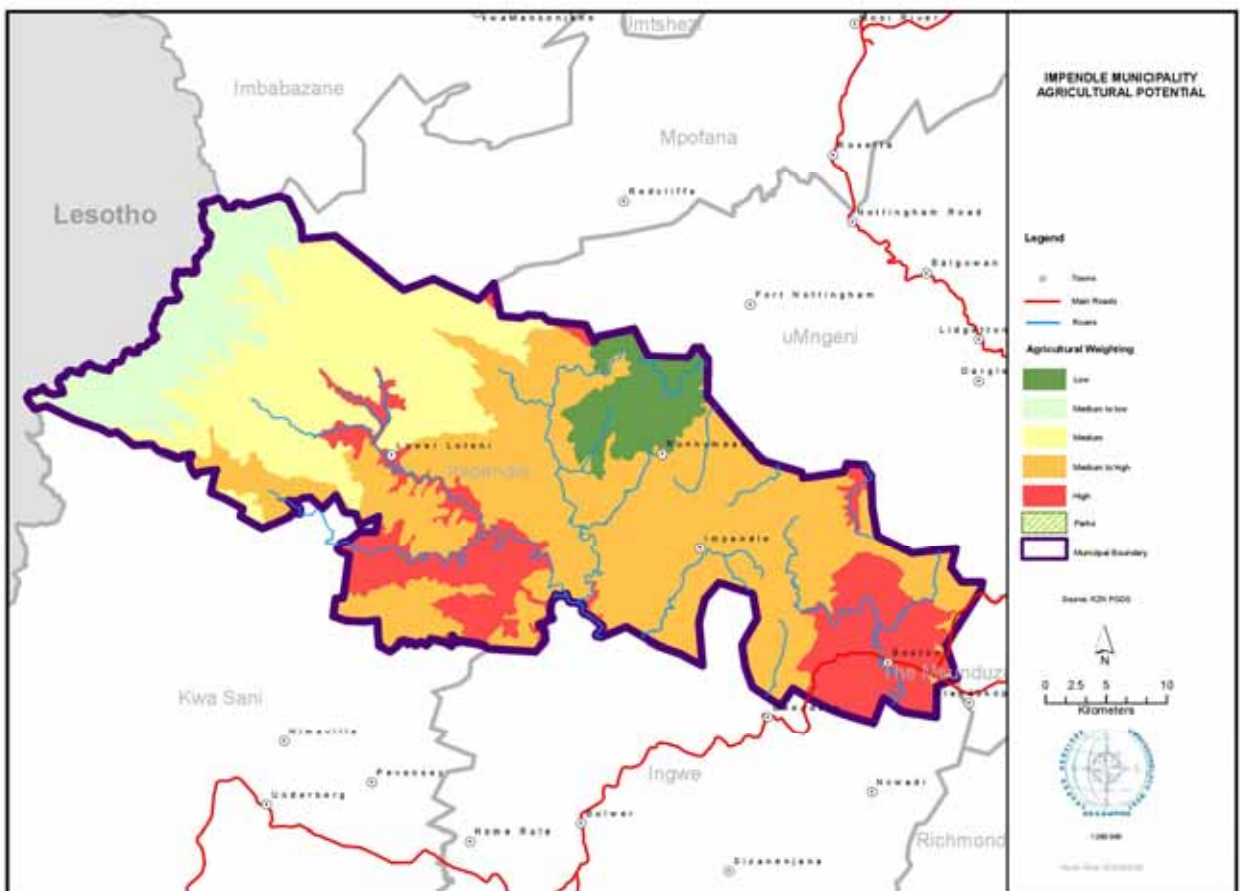
5.1.3. SMMEs

The Municipal LED Section signed a Memorandum of Understanding with SETA. Over 20 SMMEs have benefited in this Training Program. There more than 50 SMMEs and Co-operatives to be trained during the 2014-2015 financial year.

5.1.4. Agriculture

Agricultural Development

A significant percentage of the high-potential agricultural land in the Midlands Meander falls within Impendle Municipality. This provides an opportunity for agricultural sector growth. Intensive agriculture through mixed land use, beneficiation of agricultural produce as well as organic food production and aquaculture will be facilitated and encouraged through the promotion of agricultural exports. **Forestry industry** will be transformed through the establishment of community private partnerships. Small-scale forestry opportunities will be created.



5.1.5. Tourism

Impendle Municipality is definitely a tourism destination; it has natural beauty out of this world. It is rich in flora and fauna, the beautiful mountains and rivers. Attractions in the Municipality are not being appreciated or explored and the local people need be educated or made aware of the importance of conserving the beauty of the area for its future generations. Impendle has plantation of Protea plant(south African National Flower), natural caves, San rock Art, Impendle , Inzinga and Lotheni Nature Reserve all the three reserve play a very important role in conservation of nature in the country. One of the amazing facts is that Impendle has high bird population numbers in the entire country making Kwazulu Natal dominate to be a province with high number of bird species. This little town has so much to offer interms of tourism while conserving our environment.

OBJECTIVIES	STRATEGIES	PROPOSED PROJECTS, PROGRAMS AND PLANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote tourism at a local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Community Tourism Organization (CTO) - will be formed by stakeholders that participate in tourism activities at a local level and will assist by ensuring that tourism strengthens economic growth. Municipality plays a central Role in Tourism Implement” Know Your Area” programme Creation of categorized annual tourism events i.e sports tourism, cultural & heritage tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation and Research Function Area Marketing Alignment and Integration Events calendar & Website updating Establishment Tourism Informational Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To convert Tourism into a vehicle for job creation opportunities at a local level 	Marketing and promotion of Impendle niche products such as crafts and medicinal products Tour guide Promotion Promotion of out- door tourism adventure	Craft Center Identification & training of interested parties in tour guide field Horse and Trails Eco sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To educate locals on the importance of nature conservation for future generations 	Conduct workshop at schools, wards on environmental preservation and conservations with the assistance of KZN Wildlife and Environmental Affairs and NGOs such as WESSA.	Participation on Wildlife Annual Programmes

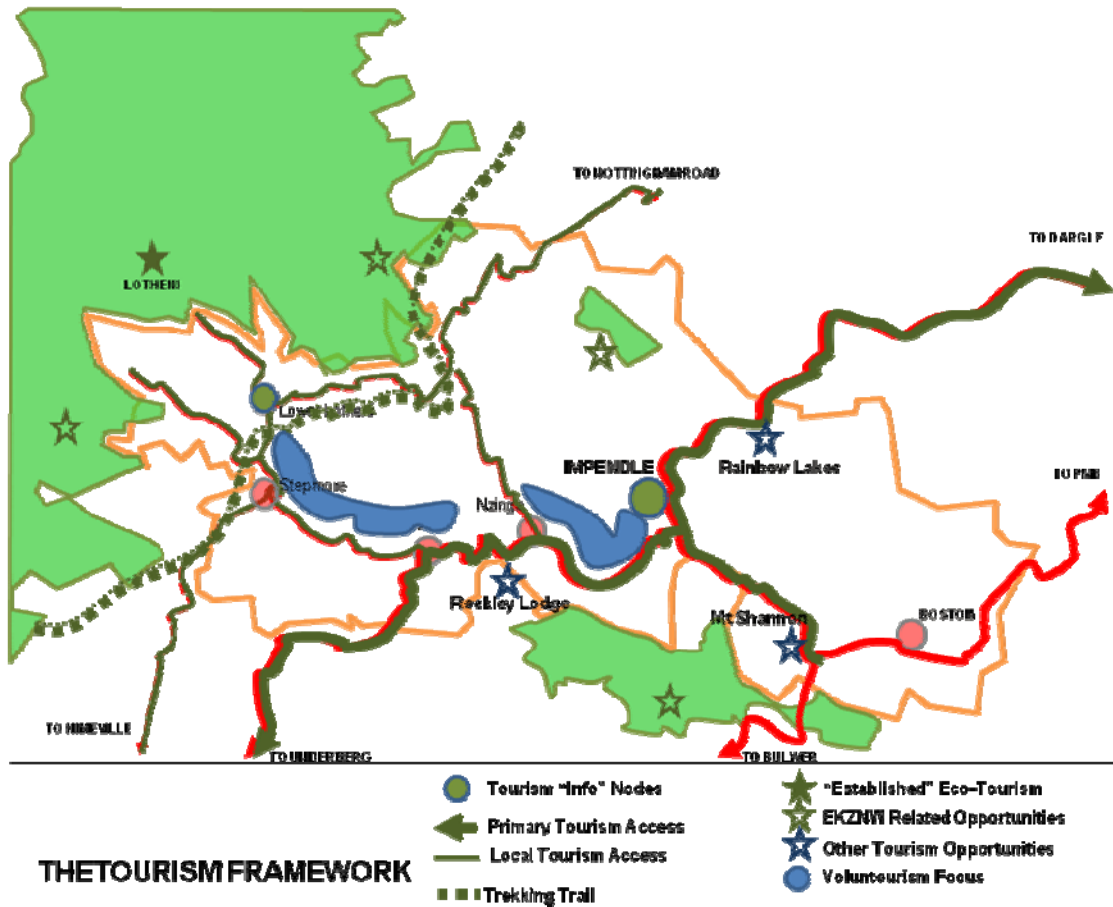
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put Impendle on the map as one of the top tourist destination in South Africa 	Market Impendle on provincial, national & international annual tourism publications	Design brochures, newsletters, website and annual tourism Indaba.
To assist in the campaign against Illegal Poaching	Forge partnerships with Nature Reserves and KZNWL Conduct awareness campaigns on implications of poaching especially endangered species i.e springbok in the case of impendle	Identify problems areas & establishment of mitigation measures

Potential Projects and Events

1. Community Tourism Organization(CTO)
2. Craft Center
3. Municipal Tourism Informational Office
4. Tourism quarterly workshops
5. Annual Tourism Indaba

RECOMMANDATIONS

- To consider having Tourism dedicated staff and office
- To make Resources available so that job opportunities will be realized.
- Municipality promotes tourism through different activities that will market Impendle as a Tourism destination
- To conduct local Tourism Summit the will include young graduates and indigenous knowledge in developing the Municipal Tourism Strategy.



5.1.6. Manufacturing (Industrial)

Impendle Maize Mill is currently on its final stages of completion. The mill will provide opportunities for maize farmers to sell their Produce to the mill.

There are a number of Chicken Hatcheries in the Impendle Area.

Impendle Cropping Cooperative and Ntshiyabantu Secondary Cooperative were identified as main beneficiaries of the Mill Project. The following is the list of potential industrial activities:

- The Mill Plant in Impendle Village
- Sale of Impendle Industrial Sites
- Piggery and Abattoir in Boston
- Truck Stop and Convenience Centre in Virginia Farm
- The Lotheni Craft centre in Lotheni



5.1.7. Commercial and Retail Development

5.1.8. Job Creation Through Expanded Public Works Programs

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is one element within a broader government strategy to reduce poverty through the alleviation and reduction of unemployment. The Programme involves creating work opportunities for unemployed persons, and so allowing them to participate economically and contribute to the development of their communities and the country as a whole.

Phase II of EPWP aims to

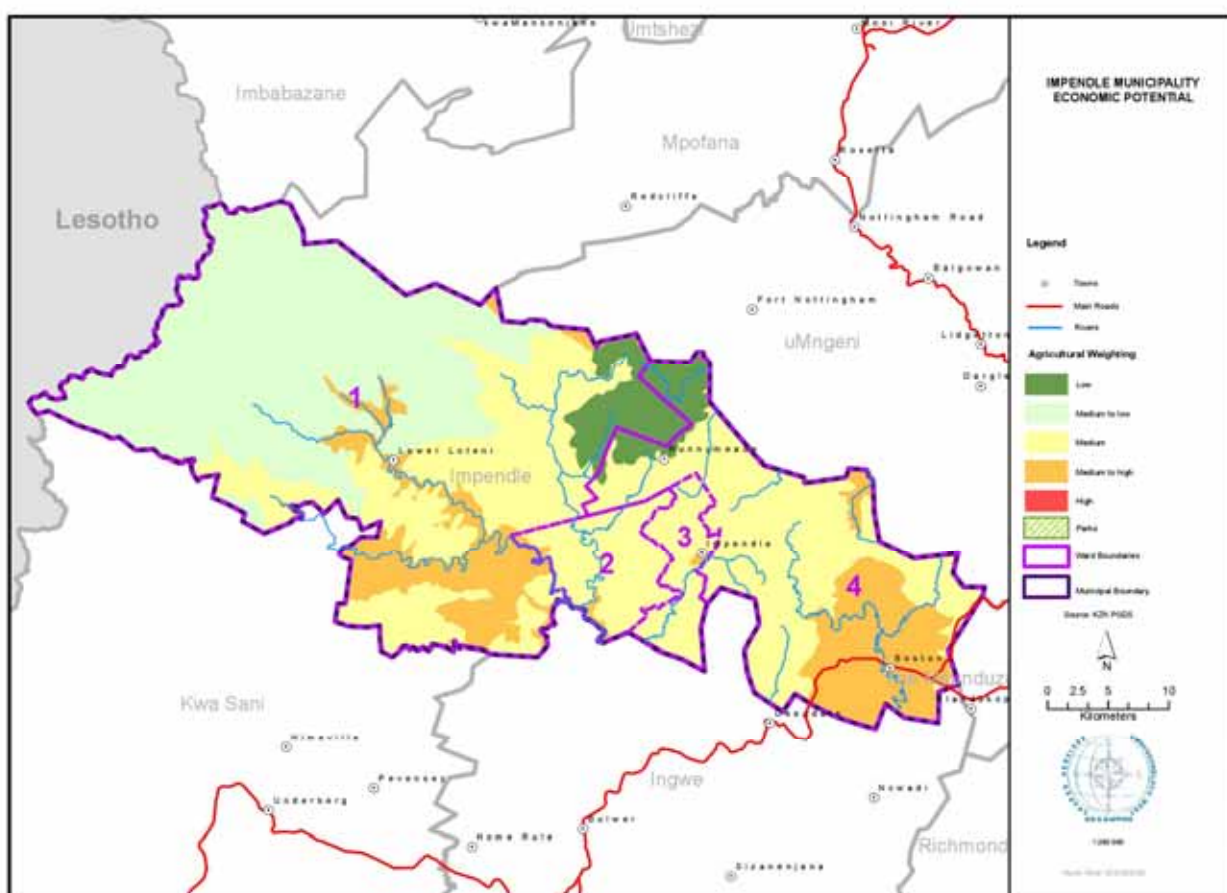
Significantly expand the creation of temporary work opportunities that will provide income to the poor and unemployed. Increase the duration of work opportunities for maximum impact.

Impendle Local Municipality

Impendle Municipality received an incentive grant of R 1000 000 from the Department of Public Works to assist the Municipality in implementing the Expanded Public Works Programme for the financial year 2012/2013. EPWP in-house team was established to assist Departments or units in carrying out their day to day activities under the following sectors: Environment, Infrastructure and social sector.

Expanded Public Work Programme (EPWP) and Community Works Program (CWP)

Job creation through EPWP			
Details	Funding	EPWP: projects type	Job created through EPWP projects. No.
2014/2015	DPW: R 1 294 000 Impendle LM: R306 000	Social Sector	28
		infrastructure	24
		Environmental	8
2014/2015	MIG Projects	Roads, Community Hall sand Crèches	80
CWP	COGTA	Environmental, Infrastructure, Social Needs of the Community	1140



5.2. Social Development Analysis

5.2.1. Housing

Housing forms a major component of the IDP projects with an amount of R 77 368 000 allocated to housing throughout all four wards. Clearly, this funding is sourced from the Department of Housing, but

it does represent a significant investment and responsibility for the municipality in terms of longer term provision and maintenance of services.

It is important to assess the location of these housing projects to ensure that their spatial location conforms with the principles contained in the SDF.

A large number of people occupy houses that are prone to destruction by rains and other natural hazards and their neighbourhoods are not sufficiently developed with infrastructure. 4801 people live in dense settlements within Nxamalala Traditional Authority area. 105 people live in informal structures. Approximately 711 households reside on privately owned land either as labour tenants or occupiers. They do not have proper housing and security of tenure. Relatively dense settlements lack proper services and infrastructure such as roads, sanitation and water.

IMPENDLE PHASE TWO HOUSING PROJECTS

WARD NAME	PROJECT PHASE	NUMBER UNITS	PROJECT STAGE	COMMENTS
Ward 1	1 – Clarence Makhuzeni	250	Packaging Planning	The project had land ownership challenges but sorted now and beneficiary administration had just taken place, EIA also in place.
Ward 1	Phase 2	500	Planning	The Implementing Agent has just being appointed as Linda Masinga & Associates to package this project.
Ward 2	Inzinga project	300	Construction	This project was part of Ward 1 phase 1 but moved by new demarcation, this project has R21M
Ward 2	<i>Inguga</i>	500	Completed	<i>This project was completed in 2011 and had built 495 units. It also won the award of the best rural housing project in KZN.</i>
Ward 2	Phase 2	500	Planning	The project is running and done by Motheo Group as the IA.
Ward 3	<i>Smilo bar</i>	500	Completed	<i>It was completed in 2012 and built 494 units.</i>
Ward 3	Phase 2	500	Planning	The project is running in planning and managed by Umpheme Consulting
Ward 4	<i>Phase 1</i>	552	Construction incomplete	<i>The project has still few units to be built and currently has 538 units built. This project had 500 units initially but then had been added 52 units for disaster houses at Inzinga and Ntshiyabantu after being destroyed by storm in December 2010.</i>
Ward 4	Phase 2	500	Planning	The project is running under planning and managed by Isibanisewe construction.
In the Village	Village housing	500	Planning	The project is running under FC Consulting as the IA and is about to begin Waste Water Treatment Works since we just got the funding of R18.5M from DWA. This scheme

				will benefit the entire village and the houses cannot be built before this infrastructure is built.
In the Village	Rental housing	100	To be initiated	There is a need to initiate this programme since there is no formal rental in the area and it shall also reduce the number of teachers and other governmental employees travelling from PMB and other outside areas to and from Impendle. This shall provide good and secure place of renting to them.

Private land ownership is still a challenge to get to develop the people's lives in these areas. Some owners are willing to give land. Bulk infrastructure is a bit challenge. This might course the people living in the farmers or private land be assisted in another kind of programmes.

5.2.2. Clinics (mobile and fixed) and Hospitals

Umgungundlovu District Health is responsible for Health Services within Impendle Municipality. There are two fixed clinics and one mobile clinic in the Impendle area however the community field workers have identified the need for resources for home based care and further entry level health facilities. The following illustrates the status of health infrastructure and facilities within the district

- Mobile PHC Clinics = 17
- Fixed PHC Clinics = 48 (24 LG clinics)
- Community Health Centres = 4
- District Hospitals = 1
- Regional Hospital = 1
- Tertiary Hospital = 1
- Specialised Hospitals = 3
- TB Hospitals = 2
- Impendle has no responsibility for clinics – the Provincial Health Department provides both the fixed and mobile clinics. The table below provides a picture of both the number of clinics and their distribution in Impendle.

Existing Health Infrastructure in Impendle

Type of Services	No	Head count under 5	Head count over 5
Fixed Clinics 24hrs	1	1 102	5 468
Fixed Clinics 24hrs on call	1	360	790
Mobile Clinics	1	155	620

Clinics - Fixed and Mobile

SP	PROVINCIAL			LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
	TOTAL	Fixed	Mobile	TOTAL	Fixed	Mobile
Impendle	3	2	1	0	0	0
Umgungundlovu	65	24	13	25	1	2

The three fixed clinics are at Impendle Village, Mahlutshini and Nxamalala. Average of 1 500 people per nurse. There are 14 mobile clinic points in the municipal area

DISTRIBUTION OF CLINICS PER WARD				
	WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4
Fixed clinics	1	1	1	0
Mobile clinics	4	6	2	4

The municipality is currently served by only three fixed clinics, located at Impendle Village, Mahlutshini and Nxamalala. Based on the revised KwasSani-Impendle boundary (2008) the Tsatsi Clinic at Ntwasahlobo needs to be included in this section of the IDP. According to the Department of Health the two clinics are staffed by 15 permanent nurses, 7 enrolled nurses, and doctors attend on a weekly basis. Roughly translated, it equates to an average of 1500 people per nurse, compared to far lower averages in more urbanized / densely populated areas. The area is further serviced by 14 mobile clinic points stationed throughout the municipal area as indicated in the table below. There are no hospitals in the immediate area, and the closest facilities are located in the Msunduzi Local Municipality.

Clinic Distribution in Impendle

MOBILE CLINICS	WARD	FIXED CLINIC	WARD
Ukukhanya School	Ward 2	Nxamalala Clinic	Ward 1
Bonelokuhle School	Ward 3	Gomane Clinic	Ward 3
Fili	Ward 1		
Compensation Community hall	Ward 2		
Mountain Park farm	Ward 4		
Thuthuka Store	Ward 2		
Ivanhoe farm	Ward 4		
Enguga School	Ward 2		
Tandolwabashe School	Ward 1		
Methodist Church (Shellfish)	Ward 2		
Elandshoek Farm	Ward 4		
Khazimula School	Ward 2		
Novuka School	Ward 3		
Kwathunzi School	Ward 1		
Everglades Hotel	Ward 4		
Stoffelton Traditional Court	Ward 1		

The distribution of mobile clinics in Impendle is included in the table above. Once again it should be noted that the clinic facilities provided at Stepmore, Thunzi, Stoffelton and Ntwasahlobo are not included here due to this area having historically formed part of KwaSani.

There are no hospitals in Impendle. Residents of the municipality make use of district hospitals. These are indicated below.

Table B12: Hospitals in Umgungundlovu District

TYPE	NO.	TYPE	NO.
Community Health Centres	4	District Hospitals	1
Regional Hospital	1	Tertiary Hospital	1
Specialised Hospitals	3	TB Hospitals	2

The Municipality proposes that the Gomane Clinic be converted to Community Health Centre due to its size and the need due to the risk of the distance between the nearest Hospitals.



NXAMALALA CLINIC

5.2.3. Welfare Services

Disabilities in Impendle and Umgungundlovu District

	Impendle	District
Sight	3.07%	12.63%
Hearing	3.07%	12.53%
Communication	4.29%	13.36%
Physical	10.43%	40.01%
Intellectual	0.00%	6.23%
Emotional	0.00%	3.39%
Multiple	0.61%	5.25%

The table above provides a summary of the different proportion of disabilities experienced by populations located in the different Municipalities located in the Umgungundlovu District.

5.2.4. Schools (junior and senior)

Schools in Impendle

TYPE	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	EDUCATORS	AVE pupils / educator	No of classrooms	AVE pupils / classroom
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Primary	27	5 601	175	32	213	26
Secondary	11	3 747	115	33	103	36
Combined	1	706	22	32	18	39
TOTAL	39	10 054	312	32	334	32

The Department of Education has the responsibility for provision of schools and education facilities in the municipality. The table above provides an overview of the physical and human education resources.

5.2.5. Tertiary Education Facilities (FET, etc)

There are none in Impendle.

5.2.6. Level of Education

Comparative levels of education are reflected in the table below for the population located in the different Municipalities of Umgungundlovu.

5.2.7. HIV/AIDS

Data on the incidence of HIV/AIDS for the population of Impendle could not be located. Consequently inferences have been made based on provincial and district level findings from ante-natal surveys.

5.2.6 Community Development With Particular Focus on Vulnerable Groups

5.2.6.1 Youth Development

Target Group

- 14-35 years old
 - Predominantly out-of-school
 - Predominantly unemployed
 - Catering for a diverse range of individuals :
 - ❖ Skilled / Unskilled
 - ❖ Rural
 - ❖ Disabled
 - ❖ HIV/AIDS

Key Performance Areas

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>1. Economic Participation</p> <p>To enhance the participation of young people in the economy through targeted and integrated programmes. The Impendle Youth Desk IYD with NYDA will support both profit business as well as social enterprises that promote job creation, job placement ,self employment and income generating activities .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Grants by NYDA and other relevant Stakeholders _ Business Consultancy Service (Voucher) by NYDA _ Mentorship _ Business Opportunities Support Services (BOSS) _ Entrepreneurship Development Programme _ The Community Development Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be done by Impendle Youth Desk ,NYDA and the help of other relevant stakeholders or departments/organisations.
<p>1. Education And Skills Development</p> <p>To promote, facilitate and provide training and development opportunities to young people to enhance their socio-economic wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Matriculation re-write _ Bursary projects _ Technical Skills ,job preparedness and life skills projects through SETAs, and CWP Skills Program Sports

Potential Projects

1. Youth Indaba (Summit) for Strategic Agenda for Youth

2. Community Dialogs on Youth Matters
3. Capacitating the Youth Council Economical, Health etc.
4. Grants in Aid to assist young people to start own businesses
5. Sports promote SALGA Games, Athletics and other Sports Codes

Recommendations

- To capacitate the Youth Council on leadership skills.
- The Municipality to secure funds for Grant in Aid to support emerging SMMEs.
- The Municipality to support the Computer programs in the Tele-Centre
- To conduct Youth Indaba and develop a Youth Development Strategy
- To support and utilize Lotheni Youth Centre.

5.2.6.2 Development of The People With Disability

THE OBJECTIVES of this program is to empower people with disabilities to participate in all programmes organised by Municipality or any organisations without undermining/looking over themselves that they are living with disabilities, bringing back them hope and encouraging them to stand up on their own.

STRATEGY of achieving these objectives is to include them in sport, Arts and culture activities, education and trainings and link them in job opportunities. The procedure participation will be conducted by the Impendle municipality: disability office.

Key Programme	Goal Statement	Potential Programmes
Economic Transformation	To improve the participation of people with disability in the economy through target and integrated programmes.	Promote business and Agricultural co-operatives
Education And Skills Development	To promote their socio-economic wellbeing	Matric Re-Write ABET Technical Skills SETA and CWP
Physical Support	To ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect their rights	Municipality and Department of Social Development advocate for their rights

5.2.6.6 Early Childhood Development

The Municipality had built a number of crèches in all Wards. The Municipality intends to provide required tools and equipment to run these crèches in the near future. The Municipality is considering handing-over the Crèches to the Department of Social Development and Education.

5.2.7 Sport and Recreation

Since 1998 Impendle municipality has participated in sports activities within uMgungundlovu District Municipality but since then we have only participated but from 2005 we have changed from participation to higher performance to make our athletes ready for selection to district, provincial and national teams.

Objectives

- Sports vote is aimed at promoting participation in sports for all people of Impendle from youth, elderly to disabled people.
- Objective is to promote a healthy living lifestyle for our community.
- Deal with social ills within the youth through sports.
- Promote job creation through sport.
- Create space for active participation for all citizens.

Potential turnaround Strategies

- By creating a sports vote dedicated to sports promotion .
- By assisting federations within Impendle to strengthen their structures.
- Supporting the Impendle local sports council to implement municipal sporting programmes.
- Supporting the municipal sports committee.
- Supporting the municipal work and play programme for municipal staff and other local departments as part of employee wellness programme.
- Making partnerships with relevant stakeholders which can assist in sports in whatever form.
- Through ward and mayoral games we ensure that all corners of Impendle are participating in sports.

Recommendations

- Community Services Department must be separated from corporate services in-order to give special projects a clear role as part of service delivery.
- Appoint a sports arts, culture officer to draw relevant programmes for the municipality.
- Sport coordinator to report at all times progress and achievements to council made possible by this vote.
- Quartely meetings with manco to discuss progress and achievements.
- Strict adherence to allocated budget, finance must accept saving strategies suggested to it by sports council&municipal sports committee.
- Salga project be dropped if district municipality fails to play its supporting role.





PROPOSAL FOR IMPENDLE/UMGUNGUNDLOVU HORSE SHOW FESTIVAL

BRIEF BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

IMPENDLE is a small deep rural Town situated in the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg in the **UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT**. **IMPENDLE** is a **Tourism Hub** because of its proximity to the **Drakensberg Mountain Range and the Sani Pass Hotel**. The Town lies along its own Impendle Mountain Range that also resembles the Drakensberg Mountain. The Inchanga Mountain which is part of these mountain range has a natural vegetation forest with different bird species and beautiful daisies lying on the huge pile of rocks with different wild deer. It **also boasts to house the Genealogy of the Zuma Clan and Amakhosi where President Jacob Zuma has his Royal roots**. It has a population that is deep rooted in culture, where Traditional Dance music, Horse Racing and Horse Trotting Competition dominated during the December Festival of feast and gifts offering. This historic event united the people and **promoted Social Cohesion** as it was attended by people coming as far as **Lesotho**, visiting their relatives in their Basotho cultural attire, who also participated in the horse racing and horse show competition.

THE IMPENDLE HORSE SHOW FESTIVAL is a revival of the history and culture of the Impendle town and area. It is a show and an event that will bring back hope and make the lives of the people better. It is a **Sustainable Poverty alleviation Programme** that will be a process of a **series of events** starting in May with training of identified horse riders by the Municipalities, and the inspection and injection of horses that will participate in the main event in December 16. municipal elimination competitions by horse Riding Associations, all being a build up towards the big event in December 16.

OBJECTIVES

1. Creating job opportunities to the vastly unemployed people, particularly youth and women.
2. Empowering youth and women with different arts and craft skills like saddler for job creation
3. Empowering youth and women with horse riding and horse show skills
4. Promoting Tourism by setting up an Exhibition tent whereby local craft items will be sold to tourists from outside KZN and abroad. This will sell not only the district, but the entire country abroad
5. Providing youth and women with a platform to showcase their performing art skills that will earn them a living
6. Horse racing and Horse Hobbling competition whereby riders will showcase their horse riding skills
7. Promoting Social Cohesion and unity in diversity and fighting against Racism by bringing together all the race groups of South Africa together on that day
8. Promoting sports and a healthy lifestyle in the area
9. Training rural community horse riders and the society as a whole about the behaviour and life span of horses
10. Training youth about horse riding skills
11. Identify good horse riders to be sent horse riding academy for more advanced skills
12. To link the race to Dundee July and Vodacom July Handicap Race events to give local people employment opportunities
13. To commercialise rural horse riding
14. Promoting business opportunities to local vendors to sell food, clothing and a variety of craft items during the day

SCOPE

The project will be hosted at **Impendle** at **UMgungundlovu** district outside **Pietermaritzburg** in South Africa. The plan is to have the project to accommodate all the section of the community in the spirit of Unity and Social Cohesion. The project will include the following items:

1. Horse Racing Competition for 1 300m
2. Horse Trotting Competition for 1 300m
3. Arts Exhibition
4. Poetry performances
5. Multicultural Traditional and Modern Music and dance performances
6. Multicultural Cuisine display and tasting
7. Indigenous Games like tug of war, running in the bag etc.

TARGET

The target is all aspiring artists and sports lovers from all sections of the community, but mostly youth and women, and business people to come and invest in this poverty alleviation programme.

EXPECTATIONS FROM THE PROJECT

SHORT TERM GOALS

Social Cohesion-Bringing people of UMgungundlovu district together in unity of their diversity and

Discouraging Racism. Creating job opportunities through arts and sports to alleviate poverty in the Area.

5.2.8 Arts And Culture

Cultural Festivals at Ward, Municipal, District and School levels; Nomkhubulwane (Reed Dance Festival) and Easter Festival.



Indlamu Festival

Indlamu Festival is meant to create an interactive environment for all age groups most especially young people in particular, so that young will see and get to understand that a young person can actually enjoy life and have fun without getting into substance or drug abuse. This particular Indlamu Festival is meant to restore the sense of belonging and pride as African and all citizens of the Republic of South Africa.



Indigenous knowledge will be shared through song, dance and poetry hence, this is how our forefathers shared information and expressed themselves. Fundamentally, Art is the best tool to unify different type of people and to address issues of social ills that are facing the country and the globe at large. There is no better weapon or strategy that can be invented then just simply reflecting back to African identity and looking at who Africa is, where does she come from, what does she stand for? In Africa, social cohesion and unity is called ubuntu and this is what this Festival seek to achieve. The Indlamu Festival will be an interactive social event that will be seeking to restore heritage with its different entertainment activities such as traditional drum dance, food tasting, local arts and craft exhibition and touring the area programme through horse riding which is part of cultural awareness.

5.3. SWOT Analysis

Key challenge	High rate of poverty
Description	<p>Unsatisfactory delivery on the needs of the aged, disabled, orphans and women</p> <p>Rising unemployment and slow economic growth</p> <p>Commercial sector under-developed in Impendle - income leakages – especially when perception is goods in Impendle are expensive</p> <p>.</p> <p>There is a need for more facilities to accommodate a larger commercial sector</p> <p>Municipality not viewed as a tourism destination or a link to other destinations due to inaccessibility and lack of infrastructure.</p>

6. Municipal Financial Viability & Management Analysis

1. The municipality has received grants and expenditure incurred, as per conditions of these grants. The municipality has been spending the grants in full in the last three financial years.

2014/2015

GRANT	RECEIVED	SPENT	VARIANCE
Finance Management Grant	1,800,000	1,800,000	0
MSIG	934,000	934,000	0
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	11,736,000	11,736,000	0
Electrification	3,000,000	3,000,000	0
Library Grant	535,000	535,000	0
EPWP	1,294,000	1,294,000	0
Cyber Cadet Grant	126,000	126,000	0
LG SETA	1,820,427	1,807,800	12,627
Free Basic Electricity Grant	1,282,850	1,282,850	0
TOTALS	22,528,277	22,515,650	12,627

2015/2016

GRANT	RECEIVED	SPENT	VARIANCE
Finance Management Grant	1,800,000	1,800,000	0
MSIG	930,000	930,000	0
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	17,063,000	17,063,000	0
Electrification	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Library Grant	553,000	553,000	0
EPWP	1,255,000	1,255,000	0
Cyber Cadet Grant	170,000	170,000	0
LG SETA	1,852,000	1,864,628	-12,628
Free Basic Electricity Grant	2,635,440	2,635,440	0
TOTALS	32,258,440	32,271,068	-12,628

2016/2017

GRANT	RECEIVED	SPENT	VARIANCE
Finance Management Grant	1,825,000	1,822,958	2,042
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	16,382,000	13,150,845	3,231,155
Electrification	8,000,000	5,924,097	2,075,903
Library Grant	559,000	559,000	0
EPWP	1,443,000	1,443,000	0
Cyber cadet	179,000	179,000	0
Free Basic Electrification	3,114,700	3,009,290	105,410
Sport	300,000	291,159	8,841
LG SETA	400,000	400,000	0
Sports Field	1,140,562	161,421	979,141
	33,343,262	26,940,769	6,402,493

2. Projects are indicated in the order of prioritizations and the source of funding is attached to each project, which is commonly (MIG) since the municipality's revenue sources are limited. Funding source is still a challenge as indicated above that most of the projects are funded by MIG grant, hence the need to develop the revenue strategy in order which will identify other revenue streams to improve revenue. This will enable the municipality to fund other capital projects with own revenue.

3. In the 2017/18 budget only new assets are budgeted for which also appear on the IDP. The focus is still on new assets as opposed to renewal, due to limited resources to address community basic

needs e.g roads, community halls and creche etc This is evidenced by none population of SA34b of the annual budget which relates to capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets.

- The municipality invests all “surplus funds and also ring fence all conditional grants transfers and recognize revenue as and when the need arises. Most of these funds are invested on a daily call investment account type which does not generate high interest. See below the sample of the Investments register.

Account Name	Account Number	G L Acc	Account Type	Opening Balance As At 01 July 2016	Bank Charges	Current Interest		Withdrawals As At 31 May 2017	Deposits As At 31 May 2017	Balance As At 31 May 2017
						Earned As At 31 May 2017				
Finance Management Grant	Standard bank 258541326-004		9724 Call	0.00	0.00	54,127.20		2,612,871.28	2,825,000.00	266,255.92
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Absa 9321557060		9719 Call	0.00	20.00	149,198.98		13,143,021.60	16,382,000.00	3,388,157.38
Electrification	Standard bank 258541326-008		9717 Call	0.00	0.00	74,477.72		5,924,096.64	8,000,000.00	2,150,381.08
Library Grant	Nedbank 037881012463000053		9727 Call	0.00	0.00	4,377.33		563,377.33	559,000.00	0.00
Expanded Public Works Programme	Nedbank 037881012463000052		9726 Call	0.00	0.00	6,210.24		1,251,344.20	1,443,000.00	197,866.04
Cyber Cadet	Standard Bank 258541326-009		9728 Call	0.00	0.00	2,273.68		162,296.94	179,000.00	18,976.74
LG SETA	Nedbank 037881012463000050		9720 Call	0.00	0.00	6,673.95		400,000.00	400,000.00	6,673.95
Sports	Nedbank 037881012463000051		9725 Call	0.00	0.00	12,822.62		617,937.49	680,187.33	75,072.46
Sports Field	Standard Bank 258541326-010		9730 Call	0.00	0.00	17,368.78		0.00	1,140,561.99	1,157,930.77
Total				0.00	20.00	327,530.50		24,674,945.48	31,608,749.32	7,261,314.34
Housing Ward 2	First National Bank 62631786996		9721 Call	0.00	300.00	3,571.98		1,828.43	70,895.65	72,339.20
Housing Ward 3	First National Bank 62631816660		9722 Call	0.00	300.00	3,550.29		1,815.86	70,460.75	71,895.18
Housing Ward 4	First National Bank 62631790690		9723 Call	0.00	300.00	12,086.64		6,763.54	239,734.36	244,757.46
Housing Services	Absa 9320760129		9716 Call	0.00	0.00	3,866.14		0.00	77,624.93	81,491.07
Total				0.00	900.00	23,075.05		10,407.83	458,715.69	470,482.91
Equitable Share	Absa 9321024665		9715 Call	0.00	0.00	178,047.64		28,855,482.64	29,220,183.50	542,748.50
General Investment(VAT)	Absa 9321303758		9718 Call	0.00	0.00	39,218.07		4,131,202.36	5,077,658.01	985,673.72
Other General Investment	Absa 9324981446		9729 Call	0.00	100.00	137,940.53		15,578,096.99	18,070,000.00	2,629,743.54
Total				0.00	100.00	355,206.24		48,564,781.99	52,367,841.51	4,158,165.76
Interest Received As At July 2016						682,736.74				
Total				0.00	1,020.00	705,811.79		73,250,135.30	84,435,306.52	11,889,963.01

6.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REDRESS VIA INDIGENT MANAGEMENT

The municipal Council has adopted indigent policy on 30 May 2017, which is reviewed on annually basis and is being implemented through the finance department. In addressing social and economic challenges at Impendle the municipality commits a portion of equitable share to render free basic electricity to indigent beneficiaries. On annual basis the municipality advertise on local newspaper requesting those communities who meet the criteria of indigent, to submit their application for consideration in the new financial year budget.

The municipality has budgeted an amount of R3,6 million for free basic services in the 2017/18 which accounts for 11% of the equitable share. Currently the municipality pays Eskom on monthly basis free basic electricity of about R250 000 for 3120 beneficiaries.

A slight decrease in indigent support is expected in the 2017/18 financial year due to demarcation board revising municipal boundaries, which resulted in some of the indigent beneficiaries being transferred to Dr, Nkosazana Zuma municipality and the municipality gained some.

The municipality also make provision for special designated groups which includes among others disability, youth women. Programmes for these groups will be prepared to ensure that their budget is spent in achieving the objectives as set out in the plans.

6.3 REVENUE RAISING STRATEGIES

The municipality does not have a revenue raising strategy and is in a process of developing a revenue enhancement strategy. We have requested Cogta and SALGA for a generic revenue enhancement strategy as this will assist the municipality in identifying and unlocking potential revenue.

6.4 DEBT MANAGEMENT

The municipality's current debtors age is sitting at R7,7 million of which the bulk relates to government departments. Debtors are individually assessed to assist the compilation of provisions and write off.

The table below reflect that debtors has significantly increased over the past three years. However the interventions by CoGTA and SALGA in assisting with the collection of government debt are at the advance stage.

DEBTORS AGE ANALYSIS OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS

<i>Debtors Age Analysis</i>	2014	2015	2016
Commercial	156,409	204,783	280,336
Communal Land	0	908,660	755,574
Farm land	366,425	1,654	740
Industrial	55,279	54,810	64,851
Multipurpose	40,307	28,630	2,495
PSI (Public Service Infrastructure)	3,900	9,982	14,906
Rental of Facilities	275,171	865,992	330,848
Residential	150,761	143,437	150,142
Smallholding	106,924	144,422	149,167
State Owned	280,716	1,520,318	3,127,398
Staff Debtors	7,538		
Total Debtors Age	1,443,429.81	3,882,688.20	4,876,458.89

6.5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

6.5.1 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The municipality has a fully functional SCM unit, which has two practitioners, one intern and the Accountant. The municipality has fully functional bid committees which is in compliance with the municipality's SCM policy.

The alignment of the procurement plan timeframes with the SDBIP to ensure that the projects is a challenge, this is due to none submission of procurement plans to SCM for execution.

Deviations with the procurement policy and procedures are reported accordingly and disclosed in the municipality's annual financial statements in term of MFMA. Deviating from normal procurement processes are reported to municipal council on quarterly basis, these are done in line with regulation 36 of SCM regulations.

The irregular expenditure incurred by the municipality is as a result of paying contractors more than a contract amount as well as expired contracts owing to no contract management in place. Contract register has now been developed with the assistance of Provincial Treasury. Close monitoring of contracts and maintenance of the register will reduce irregular expenditure associated to contract management.

The SCM policy has been reviewed to include all among other designated groups disabled, women, youth and also to bring in amended procurement regulations for 2017. The policy will be submitted to Provincial Treasury for review to ensure that it address radical social economic transformation.

6.5.2 BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE

The Budget and Treasury Office provide support to all municipal departments and good working relationship is maintained. The Budget and Treasury Office is a fully functional department with most of the key positions being filled. Refer to the organizational structure of the municipality. The BTO staff is able to execute their day to day responsibilities and skills shortage can only be identified through skills audit. However LGSETA has been assisting the municipality with the grant in kind where employees will identify training required and they are enrolled with this grant.

6.5.3 ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Budget and Treasury Office – Asset Management unit is responsible for financial management and reporting on assets including record keeping, acquisitions, disposals and depreciation and maintenance of fixed assets register.

6.5.4 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Repairs and maintenance is budgeted for on annual basis, however due to limited funding sources the municipality is unable to comply with the 8%. In the 2017/18 financial year, only 1% is budgeted for repairs and maintenance.

6.5.5 FINANCIAL RATIOS

Description of financial indicator	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	5.7%	8.3%	8.1%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gearing	0.0%	21.4%	13.4%
Current Ratio	1.0	1.2	1.9
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	1.0	1.2	1.2
Liquidity Ratio	0.8	0.6	0.9
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)		74.1%	100.0%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)	74.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	7.3%	9.9%	10.2%
Creditors System Efficiency	100.0%	99.0%	99.0%
Creditors to Cash and Investments	61.2%	35.3%	30.0%
Employee costs	45.5%	36.4%	40.4%
Remuneration	51.2%	39.5%	44.7%
Repairs & Maintenance	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Finance charges & Depreciation	9.6%	16.7%	22.0%
i. Debt coverage	3.6	4.2	7.9
iii. Cost coverage	3.4	1.8	1.3

6.6 LOANS / BORROWINGS AND GRANT DEPENDENCY

The municipality has a loan which is being serviced currently. The municipality is heavily dependent on grants, this is due to the fact that the municipality is in the rural area. The municipality is looking forward to the development of the village which will impact positively on own generated revenue. Currently grants account for 88% of total municipal revenue.

6.7 EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

OPERATING BUDGET

Employee Related Costs

The employee related costs accounts for 43% of the total operating budget. The primary reason for the increase is the annual increment of 7.36% including for all employees.

Remuneration of Councilors

A 6% increment for Councilor’s remuneration is provided for.

Debt Impairment

This is the provision for doubtful debts as a result of a non-collection level. Debt Impairment represent 5.7% of the total operating.

Depreciation

This is a non-cash item budgeted for as per the stipulation of the new accounting standards and is funded from backlog depreciation. This represent 15.9% of operating budget and deprecation is based on audited 2015/2016 depreciation calculation.

Collection costs

This is a provision for collection costs, The provision reflect a decrease over the next three years due to decrease in liability.

Repairs and Maintenance

This represent 1% of operating budget and 0.8% of property plant and equipment.

Transfers and Subsidies

Transfers and subsidies relates provision for Free Basic Electricity paid to Eskom for Indigent beneficiaries, and it accounts for 6.7% of operating budget.

6.8 AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION

The municipality has received unqualified audit opinion for the last three years including 2015/16. The municipality develops an audit action plan to address audit findings. Progress is monitored and reported to relevant municipal council committees including audit committee.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY SWOT ANALYSIS

<p><u>STRENGTHS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial policies are in place and are reviewed annually • Achieved Unqualified audit opinion for the past three years • 	<p><u>WEAKNESSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant dependency • No revenue enhancement strategy
<p><u>OPPORTUNITY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase revenue with new developments underway in the village • Reduce debtors age once finalise government debt 	<p><u>THREAT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff turnover • Bulk of the municipal are being under ITB

7. Good Governance & Public Participation Analysis

7.1. National And Provincial Programmes Rolled-Out At Municipal Level

The municipality adheres to the National and Provincial Programs especially those that have commemorative days such as Human Rights, Freedom, Youth, Women, HIV/AIDS and Activism against Child and Women abuse.

1. Back to school campaign January
2. State of the Nation Address February
3. Human Rights Day celebration March
4. Freedom day celebration April
5. Child Protection Week/Youth month June
6. Men's month July
7. Women's day August
8. Water Week/Heritage day September
9. Elderly month October
10. Aids Day December

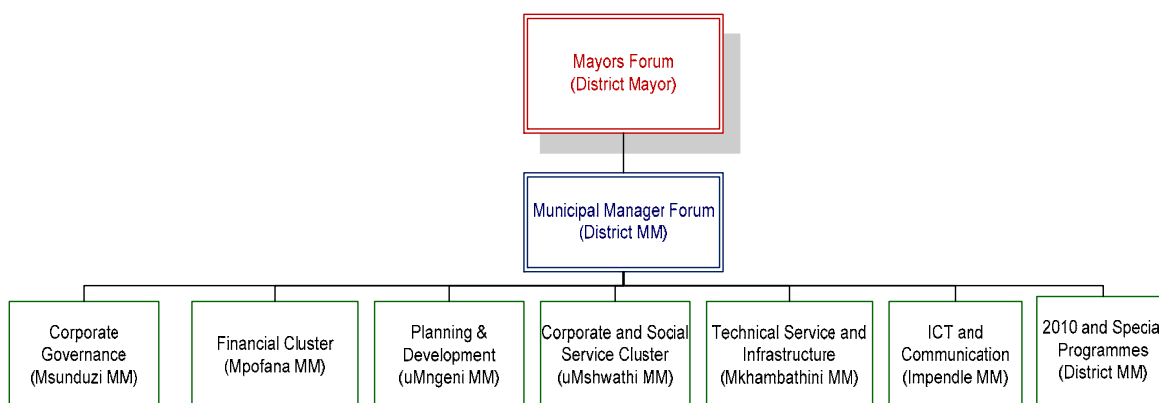
PGDS	Impendle IDP	Impendle Targets
Job Creation	EPWP, CWP, Impendle Mill, Cooperatives Development, SMME Support Tourism	EPWP and CWP-1140 Jobs Mill – 25 Jobs Coops – Live stock, Crops & Forestry
Human Resource Development	Early Childhood Development, Enhance Economic & Skills Development	Number of Crèches and Halls Built, Student Financial Assistant, Training of SMME, Coops
Human and Community Development	Seed Provision, Rural and Urban access to secure tenure and shelter with services, DAC and Programs	No. of seeds Distributed to HH, Affordable Housing to every HH
Strategic Infrastructure	Provide Access Roads, Water & Sanitation, Energy	No. of Roads Built, Provide Electric Infrastructure, Waste Water Treatment Plant
Environmental Sustainability	Removal of alien plants, caring for water, Schools environment Campaign, mitigation of land degradation	EPWP/CWP to remove alien plants, Cleanest School, EIA, Ukhahlamba Buffer Zone, SDF, EMP

Governance and Policy	IGR compliance, Finance/Admin/Dev Policy, Risk/Fraud and Corruption Management, Functional portfolio committees	Implement IGR resolutions, Adopt and implement policies and SC M, establish and monitor committees
Spatial Equity	Implement PDA and SPLUMB	Development Applications, legal occupation of land, SDF, LUMS

7.2. Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)

The Cluster Model has led to the establishment of a number of shared service functions in the UMgungundlovu family of Municipalities. This will lead to a better utilisation of scarce skills and resources. Impendle participates in a district-wide shared in the fields of internal audit, performance management, and integrated development planning and information and communications technology. As a result our family of municipalities in the UMgungundlovu District is all benefitting from the scarce resources and expertise available within the district. Each cluster is chaired by a Municipal Manager as indicated in the diagram below. Impendle Municipal Manager chairs the ICT and Communication Shared Service.

Figure C2: Cluster Model – IGR System and Shared Services



Portfolio committees are established with their terms of reference. The Mayor heads the Finance Portfolio. The other portfolio committees are Corporate and Community, Infrastructure and Planning and the Oversight (MPAC).

7.3. Audit Committee

The Municipality intends to extend the appointment/reappoint of the current Audit Committee for the next Financial Year

7.4. Status Of The Municipal Policies

The Policy Manual of the Municipality consists of Admin and Finance polices which are Workshopped to staff in the process of annual review.

7.5. Municipal Risk Management

Risk Management monitoring was performed bi-annually and reported to Management and the Audit Committee; and

Risk Assessment was performed for all operational processes on annual basis and reviewed quarterly and reported to Management and the Audit Committee.

Ten High Risks Identified and Their Mitigation Plans

Office of the Municipal Manager

Risk Number	RISK DESCRIPTION	CAUSES OF RISK	CONTROL MEASURES	Action Plan
MM5	5. Failure to implement special programmes.	5.1) Lack of resources (Human/ Financial)	No control	a) Need to Identify special programmes; b) Prepare business plans for funding;
MM6	6. Failure to implement organisational PMS.	6.1) Lack of capacity; 6.2) Lack of commitment by some senior management.	i) SDBIPs; ii) PMS Framework and Policy; iii) MANCO PMS Action Plan; iv) Internal Audit Activity; v) Audit Committee; vi) MPAC	a) Council resolution on assessment panel. b) Quarterly assessment of S57; c) Quarterly reporting to Council, MPAC and Audit Committee; d) Cascading of PMS to lower levels; e) Disciplinary measures on poor performance

MM8	8. Failure to respond in the event of the disaster.	8.1) Lack of capacity.	i) Lightning protector; ii) UPS; iii) Disaster recovery plan.	a) To implement the disaster recovering plan; b) To implement Business Continuity Plan; c) Prepare a business plan for funding.
MM9	9. Inability to monitor the services of external service provider.	9.1) Lack of capacity.	No control	a) Reviewing of all SLA's

Infrastructure and Planning Department

Risk Number	RISK DESCRIPTION	CAUSES OF RISK	CONTROL MEASURES	Action Plan
IP1	1. Inability to attract investments.	1.1) Land owned privately;	i) LED Strategy	a) Review LED Strategy; b) Develop implementation Plans; c) Develop business plans.
IP4	4. Failure to maintain municipal buildings.	4.1 No staff capacity, 4.2 Reliance on subcontractors need high supervision and supply of materials SCM process a challenge where unplanned maintenance		a) Develop maintance plan.

		required.		
IP6	6. Non enforcement of Municipal bylaws	6.1) No by-laws, 6.2) No funding for enforcement, 6.3) No staff to use to enforce.	No control	a) Adopt By-Laws.
IP8	9. Ineffective waste management systems.	9.1) Lack of resources.	ii) Illegal dumpsite.	a) Consultation with UMDM; b) Consultation with DEA; c) Recycling initiatives

Corporate and Community Services

Risk Number	RISK DESCRIPTION	CAUSES OF RISK	CONTROL MEASURES	Action Plan
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CC5	5) Excessive sick leave	5.1) Lack of EAP programs; 5.2) Low staff morale; 5.3) Abuse of sick leave;	i) Doctor's certificate; ii) Leave policy;	a) Workshopping of employees; b) Monitoring of sick leave on a quarterly basis;
CC6	6) Non existence EAP.	6.1) Lack of capacity; 6.2) Financial constrains.	No control	a) Develop and implement EAP plan;

7.6. Public Participation Analysis

There are four (4) Ward Committees made up of 10 members each for all four (4) Wards and four (4) Ward Administrators who perform the Secretarial work for the Ward. The Municipality uses these structures to involve communities in the affairs of the Municipality. The Municipality plans to hold 4 IDP Representative Forum meetings and two (2) Izimbizo in the next financial year.

Ward Committee Functional Assessment

The Municipal ward committee functionality assessments are done on Quarterly Basis using the COGTA assessment tool and are submitted to COGTA for their oversight role.

Public Participation Program

As with the preparation of the IDP, the public participation process in the IDP Review Process has to be institutionalized – in order to ensure that all residents have an equal right to participate.

The following participation mechanisms are proposed:

IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM:

The Forum will represent all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible. Additional organizations will be encouraged to register and participate in the Forum throughout the process.

WARD COMMITTEES:

- These structures represent the communities. They'll be encouraged and trained to participate meaningfully and advocate the needs of the communities they represent

MEDIA:

Amongst other means, the local press will be used to inform the community of the progress with respect to the 2014/2015 IDP review. Where possible the local radio stations will also be utilized.

IZIMBIZO

The District will collaborate with Local Municipalities in organizing joint izimbizo as mass meetings. There will be a two-way communication on the planned programmes and budget.

IDP BOOKLET /POPULAR VERSION

The Municipality prints and makes available the IDP Booklets. This document is user friendly and pocket size so that stakeholders are able to refer to it anytime, anywhere. In addition, this is a simplified IDP approach. There will be an effort to translate it into isiZulu.

FLYERS

Flyers are printed and distributed for information dissemination about the services of the Municipality

CALL CENTRE AND CUSTOMER-CARE CENTRES

The District has a call centre that operates 24 hours. Communities can use the hotline. There are also customer-care centres spread across Local Municipalities. Copies of the IDP are placed at these centres.

7.7. Participation of Amakhosi in the Affairs of the Municipality

There are five (5) recognized Traditional Settlements within the Municipality, namely:

- 1. Nxamalala - Inkosi S Zuma**
- 2. Siminza - Inkosi Ndlunkulu N Molefe**
3. Amadumisa – Inkosi Duma
4. AmaKhuze – Inkosi Dlamini

Inkosi Ndlunkulu N Molefe represent Impendle Traditional Component in the Municipal Coucil.

8. Combined SWOT Analysis

In order to assess the outputs from the SDMP project for Impendle a SWOT assessment was undertaken only of the key issues identified in that project. A summary of the SWOT is outlined below and is inclusive of the full SWOT contained in the previous 2009/10 Impendle IDP as well as inclusion of the SWOT undertaken in the SDMP.

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human resources – Sufficient labor force• Availability of land – Enough for new development and investments• Geographical location – Drakensberg World Heritage Site, Midlands Meander close by• Natural resources (rivers, mountains, grass lands)• Historical features such as rock art – attraction for tourism	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The poor condition of Schools (Sub-standard infrastructure)• Poor access to water and sanitation• Poor road infrastructure and accessibility• Scattered settlement patterns making it difficult and costly to provide services• Land claims and acquisition processes are too slow.• Lack of youth programs and social awareness campaigns• Municipality does not have sufficient staff capacity to manage and implement all municipal plans
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<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism – unrealised potential • Agriculture – high value agricultural land underutilised • Potential for growth and investment opportunities in the nodes as the commercial sector is under-developed • Potential for processing of agricultural produce 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugged Terrain • Degraded land – soil erosion • Alien plant invasion threatens agricultural land and biodiversity in ecosystems • Extreme Weather Conditions • Poor Access - bridges washed away. • Poverty and jobless People • Uncompleted projects • Lack of skills in general and migration of local skilled people • HIV/AIDS • Crime
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Strategic Response to the SWOT Analysis

RESOURCE	POSITIVE ABILITIES	STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY	CAPACITY
Land	Cultivation	Agriculture	Small Scale Commercial, Community Gardens, Stock, Poultry
	Economic Growth and Development	Production, Processing, Commercial, Services Provision, Residential	Business Centre, Housing, Industrial, Commercial
	Reservation	Public Open Space Nature Conservation	Parks, Sport fields
Water	Surface water for domestic and agricultural use	Quality water available from wilderness areas	District function
Human	Labor	Employment, Workforce, Skills	Large workforce

NEGATIVE IMPACTS	CAUSE	STRATEGY	CAPACITY
Service backlogs	Unfinished and collapsed projects Funding	Fully functional LED component with clear programmes	Secure funding
Lack of formality in the urban area	Non compliance – Planning	Conduct research study	Infrastructure and Planning Department

Institutional issues	Organogram	Municipal recovery plan, Staff, Councillors and Ward Committee Training	All departments, ILM, LGSETA, DBSA, Treasury
Low revenue	Very limited rates base	MPRA	ILM
Unemployment, poverty and illiteracy	Lack of industries, equipment, institutions of higher education	Identification of suitable land, buy-in of land owners and farmers, FET college – Impendle campus	ILM, State land, Land owners and farmers associations
Scattered settlements	Rural set-up	Encourage formalisation – LUMS	Town Planning / SDF / LUMS

POTENTIALS	RESOURCE	STRATEGY	CAPACITY
Infrastructure Development Programmes	MIG, Available machinery and equipments	Establishment of projects for infrastructural development and maintenance	Infrastructure and Planning Department
LED Strategy	UMDM, Tourism and Agriculture	Implementation of the strategy	LED component
Intervention of Public and Private sector (PPP)		Strengthen IGR	Mayor and MM

Table B24: Threats

NEGATIVE IMPACTS	SOURCE	STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY	CAPACITY
Population Dynamics	Migration, death rate	Increase job and educational opportunities	Industries and colleges
Rural Set-up	History or Tradition	Maintain minimum standards	ILM
HIV/AIDS	Epidemic	HIV/AIDS programme, partnership with NGOs and Dept of Health	Department of Community Services
Crime	Lack of moral skills, motivated youth, unemployment	Municipal collaboration with SAPS' CPFs	ILM, SAPS, OTP, Social Organizations

9. Key Challenges

The key issues are indicated in the table below and linked to type of issue and responsibility in terms of the allocation of powers and functions.

PRIORITY ISSUE	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES	Institutional Transformation and Organisational	Good Governance and Public Participation	RESPONSIBILITY
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Community hall and crèche	X	X		ILM, DOH
Backlog in the delivery of appropriate infrastructure services (upgrade local roads, water to new sites), street lights & shelters	x	X		ILM, UDM
High rate of crime	X	X	X	ILM & SAPS
High rate of functional illiteracy and poor skills base and ABET esyazama school	X			DOE
Agricultural development (support small scale farming) & fencing of road to protect cattles	X	X		DEARD, DRD&LR
Increase the bursary budget and accommodate more children	x			DOE, ILM
Electricity , water and toilets to new sites	x	x		ESKOM
Old age home		x	x	DSD
Mobile clinic for old people & a place for them to work	x		x	DOH & ILM

and support their projects					
Lighting conductor	x		x		UMDM
Equitable access to housing	x		x		DHS
Community halls & crèche	x		x		ILM
Upgrade & maintain the existing sport grounds and build new ground in local areas & parks and recreation	x		x		DOSR
High rate of functional illiteracy and poor skills base	x			x	DOE
ATMs & Shopping mall within impendle village	x		x		ILM & UMDM

10. SUKUMA SAKHE: Key IDP Interventions

10.1 Food Security

Issue detail

Food security is a serious issue for households in Impendle. Food security refers to a situation where a household is assured of a daily food supply with a reasonable nutritional value. It manifests itself in the type of food that people consume, frequency of certain combinations of food and total lack of food.

Action

The municipality seeks to address this by:

- Promoting food safety net projects.
- Promoting small-scale farming and crop production.
- Promoting income-generating projects.
- Protecting natural resources through settlement patterns that enhance resource protection
- Promoting awareness creation about nutritional value

10.2 Illiteracy and Poor Skills Base

Issue detail

According to statistical information supplied by the Municipal Demarcation Board, 7642 People have not received any formal education and can be regarded as illiterate. 12 516 people in Impendle have primary education.

Action

Due to the high rate of illiteracy and skills training it is important for Impendle Local Municipality to engage relevant non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders in the delivery of adult basic education. This includes the establishment of centres for skills training.

10.3 Meeting the Needs of the Targeted Groups

Issue detail

The youth is among the most vulnerable segments of the society and are exposed to crime, unemployment, poor education, poor access to sports and recreation facilities, drug abuse diseases such as HIV/AIDS. In Impendle Municipality, the youth accounts for more than half of the population and live in conditions characterized by extreme shortages of social facilities and services as well as declining employment opportunities. Other targeted groups with special needs include the aged, disabled and orphans.

Action

Development targeting these groups will be achieved by means of special programs including the provision of facilities, upgrading of pension pay-point areas and community awareness campaigns.

To meet the needs of the youth group, other strategies to be considered will be access to education, employment opportunities, access to sports and recreation facilities, drug abuse programmes, HIV/AIDS awareness and programmes.

10.4 HIV/AIDS

Impendle Local Municipality sees HIV/AIDS as a crosscutting issue, which should be addressed in all development sectors and programs.

Strategies:

Link up with National initiatives for prevention of HIV/AIDSs.

Each sector to review development projects and programmes in relation to accounting for HIV/AIDS. e.g. water sector to ensure designs for new water schemes, for instance, should take into account the impact of HIV/AIDS both in the short and long term.

10.5 Service Delivery

Issue

Impendle Municipality is poorly provided with basic services and can be classified as having major infrastructural backlogs. Serious backlogs exist in the delivery of services such as bulk water, electricity

and major link roads. The quality of roads in the traditional authority areas is generally poor and requires substantial upgrading and maintenance. Key to future development of Impendle is the roll out of National and Provincial road infrastructure which will serve to link this into the wider sub-regional economy.

Action

The IDP provides for an integrated approach to service delivery with a particular focus being paid to the following:

- Water
- Access roads
- Major arterial roads
- Sanitation
- Waste disposal
- Delivery of Public Facilities

Impendle Local Municipality area is characterised by massive backlogs in the delivery of social facilities such as schools, clinics, police stations and sports and recreation facilities. The aims and objectives of this program will be achieved by means of engaging the relevant government departments and leveraging funding for the delivery of the necessary facilities.

The following are some of the desired outcomes of these programs: Service delivery according to acceptable basic norms and standards, e.g. teacher pupil ratio:

- A clinic within 5km radius, etc.
- Access to early childhood facilities
- Youth development programs based on the existing infrastructure
- Access to information, which implies need for an information centre

10.6 Access to Land and Housing

The land ownership pattern within the Impendle Municipality reflects a complex pattern of Ingonyama Trust, private freehold and state owned land. The majority of households in Impendle reside in Nxamalala and other Traditional Authority areas and on freehold and state owned land. A small proportion of the people reside on commercial farms as either labour tenants or farm dwellers. Impendle state land has also been a bone of contention for a long period of time. The Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs program seeks to address these issues and to contribute to the achievement of a national target of redistributing more than 30% of agricultural land in 15 years. In this instance, it is recommended that re-distribution focuses on the state land and the freehold land where people are settled and agricultural potential cannot be realized because of ownership issues. Freeing up high potential agricultural land in these areas is top priority to redistribution and economic development.

Planned and Proposed Human Settlement Projects

Table B25: Planed and Proposed Housing Projects

Project name	Municipality	Status	Total Units	2016/17 (R'000)	2017/18 (R'000)	2018/19 (R'000)	2019/20 (R'000)	2020/21 (R'000)

Clearance & Makhuzeni	Impendle	Planning	200	200				
Impendle Ward 1 Phase 2	Impendle	Identified	500			700	1,200	
Impendle Ward 2 Phase 2	Impendle	Construction	500		8,600	8,600	3,440	
Impendle Ward 3 Phase 2	Impendle	Construction	500		7,740	7,740	3,400	
Impendle Ward 4 Phase 2	Impendle	Construction	500		7,740	7,740	3,400	
Compensation	Impendle	Construction	43		3,698			

D. Vision, Goals, Objectives & Strategies

1. Vision

“A Vision is an effect, something to be pursued for accomplishment, a dream, the desired future, an end, etc. The characteristics of a good vision are: realistic (based in reality to be meaningful for the organisation); credible (believable to be relevant); attractive (inspire and motivate those in the organisation); and the future of an organisation”.

The Municipality amended the previous vision and replaced it with the new vision, as follows:

OLD VISION	NEW VISION
“By the year 2017, the Impendle Municipality would have provided the majority of the people and households with sustainable access to their social and economic development needs and basic services”	“A better life for all people of Impendle through provision of sustainable access to basic services and promotion of social and economic development”

2. Mission

“A Mission is a cause, something to be accomplished, a statement of purpose of the institution, etc. A mission serves as a filter to separate what is important from that is not. The characteristics of a good mission are: target group (which markets will be served); how (the manner in which target group will be served); “it should communicate” sense of direction; and “should address” SMART principles (must be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound)”.

The Municipality amended the previous mission and replaced it with the new mission, as follows:

OLD MISSION	NEW MISSION
<p>Impendle Municipality will strive for realisation of the vision through its integrated development plan and the Batho Pele principles by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitating delivery of appropriate services and community facilities within acceptable norms and standards ➤ Creating sustainable job opportunities and facilitating growth in the local economy ➤ Creating opportunities for 	<p>Impendle Municipality will strive for the realisation of the vision through its Integrated Development Plan, Back to Basics and the Batho Pele principles by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitating delivery of appropriate services and community facilities within acceptable norms and standards; ➤ Creating sustainable job opportunities and facilitating growth in the local economy; ➤ Creating opportunities for self-advancement for previously disadvantaged members of the community; ➤ Facilitating environmentally sustainable development and enhancement of the quality of the environment; ➤ Building a responsive, caring and accountable Local Government; and ➤ Creating an enabling environment for everyone to play a meaningful role in the affairs of the Municipality.

<p>self-advancement for previously disadvantaged members of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitating environmentally sustainable development and enhancement of the quality of the environment ➤ Building sufficient capacity for the efficient and effective implementation of local governance. 	
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3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Municipal Development Strategies and Alignment with National and Provincial Plans

C.3 Municipal Institutional Transformation and Organizational Development

Admin

Development of Sec 56 Performance agreements with performance plans	IPMS for Section 56 / 57 Managers reviewed and implemented
To promote Institutional development	Conduct Regular monitoring of staff performance
	Prepare Departmental Reports to Council
To ensure business Continuity through Effective fleet	Ensure that all vehicles and Plant are maintained

ICT

To promote A close alignment between IT and Business Units.	Monitoring and Supervise implementation of Policies
To enhance electronic communication within the Municipality and other relevant stakeholders	Monitoring of ongoing business system processes in relation to efficient electronic communication uptime and downtime
Provide a secure IT infrastructure which delivers appropriate levels of data Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability.	By ensuring that the ISS Policy is being implemented from the security side

C.4 Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

To promote universal access to services and improve infrastructure	improve infrastructure and basic services (Road Infrastructure, Housing, Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Landfill) as per Strat Plan
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To improve access to basic levels of services	Construction of New Roads and new community facilities
	Construction of New Electric Infrastructure
	Facilitation of Water and Sanitation provision
	Maintenance of existing roads and Community facilities
	Regular Refuse collection and maintenance of landfill

C.5 Local Economic Development (LED) and Social Development

C.5.1 LED

To improve sustainable livelihood	create and manage LED Programmes
To enhance Municipality revenue	Develop a revenue enhancement strategy
To promote Economic Development	Development of Economic Development Strategy/Plan
	Initiate programmes for of co-operative and SMMES
To create conducive environment for job creation	Development of Economic Development Policies/business Plan/MOUs
	Initiate programmes for Informal Sector support
To create conducive environment for job opportunities	Facilitation of sub-contracting on infrastructure, EPWP & CWP Programmes
To promote Local Economy through Tourism	By facilitating support initiatives for local tourism businesses and crafters
	by having an informational office in Boston
	Tourism month awareness
	Man and machine event

C.5.2 Social Development

To Promote Social Cohesion and Cultural Awareness	Promotion of art and culture activities
To Promote sports and recreation	Facilitating Annual Sport Events
	Consultation with Stakeholders
To effectively manage and coordinate HIV/AIDS Response throughout the municipality	To revive Ward Aids Committees
	To coordinate LAC meeting

To Promote Social Cohesion	Civil Society and Sectoral Launch
	To Create a platform whereby Youth can Table their issues and take resolutions
To Promote Youth Emancipation Within the Community	Endorse Youth Development
	provide COA's to the schools
	Promote Youth Participation
	Create a platform whereby Youth can Table their issues and take resolutions
	Critical Skills Awareness Expo
To Empower Disabled People and Senior Citizens	Hold Elderly Wellness Programmes Games
	Hold Senior Citizens Celebration
	To Promote Elderly Participation
	To Create a platform whereby Senior Citizens can Table their issues and take resolutions
	Registration fee for Tertiary education
	Facilitating Annual Sport Event
To promote access to Higher Education	Provide financial assistance to destitute matriculants

Financial Management and Viability

To enhance Municipality revenue	Develop a revenue enhancement strategy
To ensure excellence in governance and leadership	Increasing accountability and efficiency in the municipality; Improving reporting and oversight; ensuring compliance with legislation
To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management	Improvement of Cashflow Liquidity & Promotion of sound financial management
To ensure effective and efficient performance of SCM unit	Implementation and compliance with SCM Policies and Regulations
To improve Financial Viability and Capital Expenditure	Monitoring of Expenditure against work done

Good Governance

To ensure Good governance and Accountable Local Governance	Implementation of the Batho Pele Principles and Service Delivery Improvement
	Quarterly Monitoring of Operation Sukuma Sakhe Program
To promote Good governance	Coordinate the activities of the portfolio committees for infrastructure and Planning, Finance and Corporate and Community Services
	Prepare and Implement a departmental

	business plan
To promote sustainable Land Use Management	Implementation of the SPLUMA
To provide research and plan outputs as required	GIS support to all units of the ILM

IGR

To promote effective Good Governance within the district Family of Municipalities	Participate in the IGR within the District
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Auditing

To promote Public Confidence in the Affairs of the Municipality	Conducting Risk Based and Performance Audits in the Municipality
To provide reasonable assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Audit Committee	Implementation of the Audit committee charter
To ensure planning, monitoring and evaluation of the ICT processes	Establish the ICT Steering, Risk and Audit Committees
To provide reasonable assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of Risk Management	Quarterly Monitoring of the Risk register

Public Participation

To ensure that the Public is kept informed	Ensure Effective Functioning of Ward Committees
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IDP

To ensure integration of developmental programs and projects in the Municipal area	Development of the IDP Process Plan
	Develop comprehensive IDP Document
To ensure that the Public is kept informed	Development of Annual Report in terms of MFMA
To ensure accountability through performance driven operations	Development of the SDBIP

3.1. Nxamalala Traditional Settlement Master Plan (N-TSMP)

NXAMALALA TSMP STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

CLUSTER OF NEEDS/ ISSUES	CHALLENGES (What to change)	UNDERLYING CAUSES	GOALS (What to change to)	STRATEGY (How to cause the change to happen)
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AGRICULTURE AND FARMING	Lack of access to a reliable source of water	(1) Poor planning leading to the lack of dams/water harvesting scheme in the area.	Ensuring the provision of sustainable source of water to the community	(1). The prioritization of construction of a Dam around Inzingi (2). Initiate water harvesting scheme in Nxamalala TC
	Limited agricultural activities in the TC area	(1) Limited access to agricultural for ploughing purposes (2) unsustainable farming practices	(1) Promotion of agriculture (2) increased agricultural activities within the TC area and (3) Sustainable farming practices	(1) Provision of funding and equipment for agricultural purposes (2) Improved access to agricultural land in Madiphini, KwaKhetha, Ntokozweni, KwaMlaba, Phindangene and KwaGomane (3) Increased production through modern farming technologies (4) exposure and training of community on available business/agro-processing. (5) Ensuring that sustainable cattle production practices are followed especially through supporting the community with the development of Cow dips.(6) Creation of Co-operatives to allow for easy access of grants.
	Unprotected grazing land /farming land	Grazing land not fenced leading to invasion by cattles	Protection of grazing/farming land	Fencing of farms located closer to residential properties and communal farms.
	Livestock theft	Unbranded/unmarked livestock	Protection of livestock	Ensuring that livestock properly branded and marked
	Lack of local agricultural market	Produce yielding is inadequate to sustain the community nor allow for commercialized farming	Creation of sustainable jobs and income generation through agriculture and farming	Promotion the creation of a market

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	Low levels of higher education attainment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High levels of poverty and unemployment 2. Limited funding opportunities. 3. Limited access to available funding information. 4. Limited telecommunication/ wireless network coverage in the area. 	Improve the level of education and opportunities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote partnerships with higher learning institutions to ensure training/ exposure on career guidance/development/mentorship programmes. 2. Improve communication on available funding/scholarships/learnerships/bursary opportunities for matriculants. 3. Community to initiate KwaNxamalala Education Trust Fund to assist financial needy learners through monthly developer(owner) contribution levies/donations. 4. Provide training for learners with no matric and ABET classes for the elderly. 5. Ensure that there is an improved telecommunication/ wireless coverage in the area. 6. Assist community with accessing ID documents and education on SAQA accreditation to ensure legitimacy of qualifications/institutions.
	Inadequate educational facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-existing backlogs. 2. Population increase and poor planning for TCs. 3. Community action plans and discussion with sector departments were not met. 	Sufficient provision of social facilities and services in the area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Creches in Madiphini, Macksam, Qutshini. 2. Development of community skills centers in Mahlutshini and KwaNovuka. 3. Upgrade and conversion of KwaNxamalala School into a functional TVET College 4. Development of a special school for children with disabilities for the Stoffelton, Gade, Halfdalle and Clearance areas. 5. Utilisation of community hall at Mahlutshini as a skills center to assist pupils with no matric. 6. Provide training with no matric and ABET classes for the elderly .

				<p>7. Assist the community with accessing Identity Documents (IDs).</p> <p>8. Community education of SAQA accreditation to ascertain legitimacy of qualifications/institution</p>
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	High levels of unemployment	<p>1. High rates of poverty</p> <p>2. Lack of higher education attainment and skills.</p> <p>3. Lack of job opportunities</p>	Reduction of unemployment rate	<p>1. Sustainable job creation through agriculture and tourism sectors.</p> <p>2. Promotion of partnerships between local municipality and private sector for job creation</p> <p>3. Training and mentoring support for young entrepreneurs and local businesses</p> <p>4. Creation of "Job Shop" consisting of NXamalala's skilled labour force database including people with technical expertise such as electricians, brick layers and painters.</p> <p>5. Establishment of cooperatives for agriculture project and others.</p> <p>6. Increase the availability of EPWP jobs.</p>
	High levels of	1. High	Poverty alleviation	1. Improve nutrition through

	poverty	unemployment rate 2. High dependancy on grants. 3. High prevelance of child headed households		feeding scheme for for needy. 2. Continious training, education and community skill development. 3. Community supported to access funding, business plan development, training and mentorship opportunities for existing and future businesses.
SOCIAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES	Inadequate social facilities and services in the area.	1.Pre-existing backlogs. 2. Population increase and poor planning for TCs. 3.Community action plans and discussion with sector departments were not met.	Suffient provision of social facilities and services in the area	1. Establishment of a pensioner's pay point/ station at Inzinga, KwaThunzi, Macksam and Ntokozweni 2.Provision of Sports fields in Upper Mkhuzeni,Lower Mkhuzeni, Mahlutshini, Gonsini, Qutshini and Macksam. 3. Renovation of existing sports fields servicing Soffelton, Gade, Halfdale and Clearane areas; KwaKhetha and Ntokozweni. 4. Upgrade of existing community halls to be used/converted into Libraries in Soffelton, Gade, Halfdale and Clearane areas; Macksam and Come and See. 5.Development of community library in Mahlutshini, Madiphini, KwaNovuka (satelite library). 6. Development of a community hall at kwaThunzi, Brington, KwaKhetha and KwaNovuka. 7. Development of a clinic in Nguga and Stoffel, Gade, Halfdale and Clearane areas. 8. Increased budget for Reed Dance in Shalfish &Gonsini and Come and See
SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Lack of water supply to	1. Lack of planning for provision of	Suffient water supply to households and	1. Provide households with water reserving facilities i.e JoJo

	individual households and community facilities	water supply to household. 2.Absence of water supply related infrastructure. 3. Existing stand pipes and taps not all functional at Nxamalala	community facilities	tanks. 2. Construction of dams and standby water tanks at Shalfish & Gonsini, KwaMgodi & Mbaliyezwe, Upper Mkhuzeni, Come and See and Kwakhetha 3. Provision of communal stand pipes at Khalweni & Qutshini, Stoffel, Gade, Halfdale and Clearane.
	Lack of provision of electricity to households	1. Pre-existing backlogs 2. Lack of intergrated planning.	Adequate provision of electricity in the area	1. Installation of apollo lights in the entire Nxamalala TC 2. Ensure provision of electricity at Shalfish & Gonsini, KwaMgodi & Mbaliyezwe, Upper Mkhuzeni, Stoffel, Gade, Halfdale and Clearane, Lower Mkhuzeni, MahluTshini, Come and See, and Ntokozweni (infill households)
	1. Transportation (Insufficient roads;High rate of accidents; High risk travel route to school; Delapidated roads; Long distance travels to and from taxi/bus stop in reference to households) and 2. Access (lack of formal/dermacated access paths to individual households, lack of easy access into main roads and challenges with crossing rivers during heavy rain season)	1. Lack of planning 2. No speed calming implementations. 3. Pedestrian walkways involve crossing of rivers which is hazardous during heavy rains. 4.No maintainance of existing roads.	Improved access and road transportation infrastructure.	1. Construction of new roads at Emadwaleni, Emzumbe, Emakholweni, Mazwendoda, Mbaliyezwe 2.Road upgrades at Mahlabatini at Mbaliyezwa, Mgodu, Nguga and Ntshiyabanthu, Bringtong and Kwazondi, Similo bar and Come and See, Ntokwezani, Macksem, kwaMlaba, Mapanekeni, 3.Construction of foot and vehicle bridge at Come and See, Macksem, 4. Install speed humps/bumps at Bringtong

	Insufficient and delapidated housing	1. Pre-existing backlogs 2. Lack of integrated planning.	Provision of sustainable human settlements.	1. Construction of integrated sustainable human settlements at Shalfish & Gonsini, Madiphini, Macksan, Inzinga (Infill development), Lower Makhuzeni, Lotheni, Mahlutshini, Come and See, Ntokozweni and KwaMlaba . 2. Upgrading of existing settlements in the TC. 3. Explore different housing typologies.
	Low telecommunication/ wireless network coverage within the Nxamalala TC	1. Undulating terrain 2. Weak signal strength due to distance from existing cellmasts.	Improved telecommunication/ wireless network coverage	Improve telecommunication by cellmasts and wireless network by fibre optic cables.
	Lack of provision of sanitation services and facilities	Pre-existing backlogs and poor planning of TC areas	Provision of adequate and dignified sanitation services and facilities	Strategic provision of sanitation services and infrastructure as part of addressing the backlogs.
	Increased risk of fire and death tolls due to lightning	Households located within disaster prone areas with limited mitigation measures applied	Reduced risk of fire and number of deaths due to lightning	Installation of lightning conductors

E. Strategic Mapping and Implementation Plan

1. Strategic Mapping

1.1. SDF/ SDMP Report Outline and Purpose

Impendle Municipality is in the process of finalizing its Spatial Development, Local Economic Development and Environmental Management frameworks. It was decided that due to the integrated nature of these three frameworks, it would make sense to have them produced within one document so that there is consistency and balance between the opportunities and constraints and how this resolves itself spatially.

The SDMP comprised three phases: the Inception phase, the Status Quo or Situational Analysis phase, and the Integration phase where all three frameworks are brought together and arising from this, recommendations made for implementation. The process therefore had to cover the following:

- Preparation of a project charter or business plan
- A Situational Analysis or Status Quo Report
- A Spatial Development Framework report
- An Environmental Management Framework
- An Economic Development Framework
- An Implementation Framework (including business plans for projects arising out of the SDMP)

The Spatial Development Framework, Economic Development Framework and Environmental Management Framework together with the Implementation Framework were integrated into one report during the third phase of the process.

Public participation during this process was through interviews with councilors (for the Economic Framework), workshops with Ward Development Committees and community committees in the nodal areas. The aim was to get an understanding of the spatial, environmental and economic issues which were of concern to local communities.

1.2. Key Underpinnings of the SDMP

The SDMP is underpinned by a set of principles that are common to all three frameworks. These principles are sustainability, good governance, cost-effectiveness (in terms of service delivery particularly), integration, competitive advantage, diversity and environmental management.

With these basic principles in mind, the **conceptual framework** for the SDMP is built on the concepts of:

- **Accessibility:** generating a broader and greater set of opportunities and provide access to these opportunities on a sustainable basis. This concept drew strongly on the guidance provided by the NSDP and KZN PSEDS which identifies a grid of accessibility across the province.
- **Landscape:** that there are basically three distinct landscapes – urban, rural and wilderness – and the balance between these essentially provides that “sense of place” that people experience and identify with. This concept helped to clarify the role and function of settlements within Impendle and what parameters should define the different types of settlement and land use.
- **Sustainability:** in the context of this SDMP this means that sustainability of the natural ecosystems and resource base is essential to protect the irreplaceable life support systems on which human well-being, and particularly rural livelihoods, depends.

The municipal vision was acknowledged, but in addition, a spatial vision and set of objectives was added. This spatial vision is:

“The long term spatial vision for Impendle is to manage the spatial form of its human settlements and activities in a manner that preserves environmental integrity, while promoting local economic development in a way which recognises that it is only through careful stewardship of the natural resource base which will allow future generations to continue to live and work sustainably within the municipality.”

The SDMP objectives are set out as follows:

- i. Place Impendle more firmly on the accessibility grid through the improvement of link routes through the municipality.
- ii. Contain settlement within urban edges which will have the effect of increasing the cost-effectiveness of service supply, creating more sustainable environments for human settlement and for local economic development and most importantly, prevent encroachment into productive agricultural and natural environments which should be maintained for income generation and biodiversity purposes.
- iii. Promote land use management practices that take cognisance of Impendle's unique position as a critical water source and catchment area for the uMngeni River Catchment and the uMkomazi Rivers, both major water resources within the Province.
- iv. Promote healthy agricultural land use management practices and sound agricultural practices that will enhance Impendle income through its agricultural outputs and ensure the sustainability of production from its agricultural lands in the long-term.
- v. Promote land use management practices that ensure the long term sustainability of the natural environment both in terms of prevention of degradation by maintaining biodiversity; included in this objective is to maintain the approaches or buffer to the Ukuhlamba – Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site.
- vi. Promote land use management practices that will enhance both the natural and built environment making the municipality attractive to tourists and enable the establishment of a range of tourism opportunities.
- vii. Ensure that the objectives can be implemented on the Ingonyama Trust land within the municipality.

The **current spatial form** of the municipality is one that is dictated to a large extent by a combination of the rugged topography (western Impendle), the agricultural potential (largely eastern Impendle) and the road infrastructure combined with land tenure patterns which have given rise to the particular settlement patterns within the municipality.

The **proposed spatial form** in the SDF / SDMP 2010 review has been built up on the different layers of landscape, accessibility, environment and economy and provides a long term view (50 years) for the Municipality to strive towards achieving.

The **landscape layer** defines those areas within Impendle that can be classified as urban landscapes (where the nodes are identified for further growth and investment), the rural landscapes which comprise scattered and/or low density rural settlement as well as agricultural areas (grazing and arable) and wilderness landscapes which are those areas that have been proclaimed as nature or game reserves (eg. within the UDPWHS) or are considered important enough to warrant special management or protection.

The **environmental layer** was built up through an integration of data on vegetation types, species data, transformation threats, biodiversity targets and optimum resource utilisation. This resulted in a two areas – negotiable and non-negotiable in the planning and development domain. A non-negotiable area is considered to be an irreplaceable and highly significant area that needs to be maintained in its natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of critical ecosystem services. The negotiable areas are essentially the remainder of the

municipality and are areas which are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets but which still play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of non-negotiable areas and assisting in delivering ecosystem services that support socio-economic development such as water provision, carbon sequestration¹ and sustainable rural livelihoods.

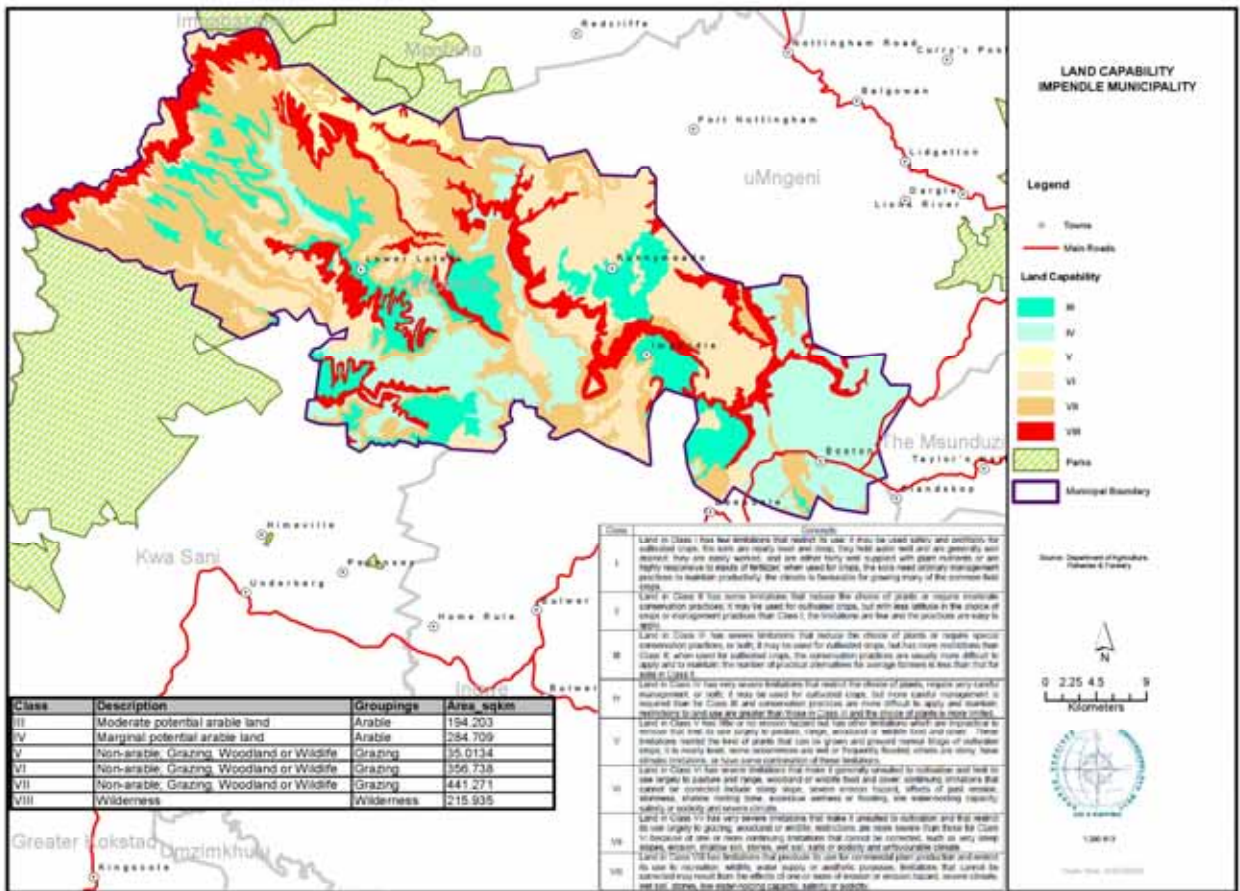
The **economic land use framework** guides the location of future economic activities relating specifically to conservation, settlement (including business / commerce) and agriculture. This framework stresses that the effects of poor and inefficient land use systems will have a negative impact on the economic development potential of high potential agricultural land as well as on the economic potential of the settlements and nodes/centres within Impendle. It stresses that from an economic point of view, settlement edges need to be defined and adhered to. It examines the economic potential of conservation areas, areas where there should be limited grazing only, and arable land potential and opportunities. The tourism potential of the area is a prime focus of the economic framework, principally because of Impendle's proximity to the Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site, but also because of its own, as yet, unrealised potential. The business or commercial framework focused on the need to create a greater degree of local income circulation rather than the current income leakage out of the municipality. The possible roles the different development nodes could play in creating a "ring of markets" is discussed as is the potential to expand production opportunities.

The spatial and infrastructural framework is in essence, an **accessibility framework**, which focuses on four main issues:

- Making Impendle municipality part of a Provincial through route, and not a peripheral area off the main routes, in other words, placing it firmly on the provincial accessibility grid
- Through setting out policy principles on the levels of service and levels of accessibility, direct further development away from the sensitive area close to the UDPWHS and as far as possible, out of the buffer zone of the Park
- Encourage the development of the small, existing settlements that will be on, or very close to the proposed new provincial through route in order to improve the opportunity for sustainability of these settlements. Capital investment will therefore be directed away from sensitive areas and towards areas of greater economic opportunity
- Through the same policy principles on levels of service and accessibility, encourage only certain nodes to grow, and contain the spread of the remaining rural settlements so that they do not compromise the potential of arable and grazing lands, or of ecologically sensitive areas which provide both ecosystem goods and services, as well as provide potential income from tourism.

This section highlights the accessibility model for World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas and suggests how Impendle fits practically into that model. Detail on the model is provided in the SDMP phase 3 reports.

¹ The removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks (such as oceans, forests or soils) through physical or biological processes, such as photosynthesis. Planting forests is a way of increasing carbon sequestration. This long-term storage of carbon mitigates the effects of global warming (Sources: www.greenfacts.org and Wikipedia)



1.3. Outcomes and Guidelines for the Land Use Management System (LUMS)

The outcomes of the SDMP are summarised below:

- i. The non-negotiable areas are recognised spatially and practically as areas in which no development should compromise the ecosystem functions; these areas cover all of the proclaimed nature reserves both within and outside of the UDPWHS, as well as irreplaceable areas (in terms of EKZNW C-Plan) outside of proclaimed reserves.
- ii. In the negotiable areas, where additional development is permitted (conditional use), cognisance must be taken of ecological link corridors which allow for movement of species to help preserve biodiversity; cognisance must also be taken of areas with high potential for agriculture.
- iii. High potential agricultural areas must be preserved for agriculture and land use controls and zoning will reflect this.
- iv. High water yield areas must be protected in order to maintain that critical resource for long-term sustainability.
- v. In areas of greater development pressure around some of the identified nodes, management areas have been proposed; these management areas will be a mix of land use with land use controls set out to manage development and stop the spread of settlement beyond defined urban, or settlement edges and to control the density of development within the settlements

inside of the management areas. Proposals are made to tie these management areas into institutional structures within the municipality and as partnerships between the municipality and the community through the ward committees.

- vi. Outside of the management areas there are a number of rural settlements that will also have controls to prevent further settlement spread; to control type of land use and prevent further densification of development within those areas.
- vii. It is proposed to upgrade the current road network on the route from the Dargle area, through to Impendle then on to Underberg and the Eastern Cape as part of Department of Transport's inter-provincial network development. This will place Impendle on the national public transportation grid and provide opportunities for investment and growth in the Management Areas each of which is strategically located along a major transport route.
- viii. It is proposed to create a tourism route out of the Himeville – Lotheni – Nottingham Road route, with the road maintaining its gravel surface in keeping with the principles of accessibility within the buffer zone and of the model as set out in section 3.2.6 of the SDMP.

The table below summarises the intention of the SDMP in terms of the development of the nodes within the proposed management areas within Impendle:

AREA / NODE	Incorporates the following:	Key characteristics and development controls
Standard controls for all nodes / centres in Impendle Intent: to make the town/nodes more efficient economically and more cost-effective to service and to make them more attractive to investment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban edge defined, allowing for expansion of commercial/service area and of residential areas up to that boundary (realistic growth projections must be taken into account) • Densification permitted within the nodes • Maximum lot size to be stipulated for residential purposes
Standard controls for all rural settlements in Impendle Intent: to limit settlement sprawl and ensure that the rural character of the area is retained, with land use activities predominantly agricultural in nature.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement edge defined, allowing no further expansion of residential areas further densification permitted within the rural settlements; i.e. a minimum lot size to be stipulated which ensures rural character of settlement retained
Impendle Management Area	Impendle Town	Principal administrative centre for the municipality, multi-functional service centre for business/commercial and residential purposes
	Gwanovuga, Ntshinini, Nhlabankosi, Gomane (e), GaKeta, Gomane (w), Fikesuthi, Smilobha, Sithunjwana, Phindangeni, Kamensi	Rural settlements which are to remain as rural settlements with a defined settlement edge with no further densification permitted. Other than basic level services, commercial and business applications are to be directed towards Impendle Town.
Nzinga Management Area	Nzinga node	Commercial and service centre for the surrounding rural settlements. Cibelihle, by virtue of its existing density, is considered a second growth node within this management area
	Dwaleni, Enguka,	Rural settlements which are to remain as rural

	Shiyabantu, Godcini, Shellfish, Mgodl (e), Mgodl (w), Mkomaze, Ukukhanya, Clairvaux Mission Station area	settlements with a defined settlement edge with no further densification permitted. Other than basic level services, commercial and business applications are to be directed towards the Nzinga node. The settlements and their surrounding land are focused on the agricultural potential of the Nzinga valley
Stoffelton - Ntwasahlobo Management Area	Stoffelton node Ntwasahlobo	Commercial and service centre for the surrounding rural settlements. Ntwasahlobo by virtue of having an existing mix of land use (school, shops) is a second node within this management area
	Isupaneng, Clerence, Brotheni/ Netherby, Makhuzeni upper, Makhuzeni lower, Mkhomozana settlements	Rural settlements which are to remain as rural settlements with a defined settlement edge with no further densification permitted. Other than basic level services, commercial and business applications are to be directed towards the Stoffelton node. The focus in this management area is the protection of the high value agricultural land surrounding the settlements and going down to the Mkhomazana River
Stepmore – Mqatsheni Management Area	Stepmore node Mqatsheni	Lower order service and limited commercial and tourism centre, located on the proposed Tourism route from Nottingham Road through Lower Lotheni to Himeville. Existing services to be maintained and no higher level of services provided. This node is recognised as a long-established settlement, but it is close to the UDPWHS and well within the buffer zone of the Park. The urban edge should allow for some additional growth, but this should be limited with any substantial growth or expansion directed towards better opportunities and service levels at the other nodes in the municipality (eg. Nzinga, Impendle, Stoffelton)
	Stepmore – Mqatsheni link Bucklands Farm, Vauxhall, Littledale, Maguswana,	These rural settlements are well within the buffer zone of the Park and very close to the Park boundary. For that reason, no further densification should take place outside of the defined Stepmore node (commercial and residential area). Mqatsheni is outside of Impendle and within KwaSani Municipality but the two areas are connected and should be managed as one. Mqatsheni is a long established settlement (over 100 years) and therefore existing services should be supported. As far as possible, however, it should remain as a limited services area with limited agricultural development which must take into account the sensitivity of the area and the boundary of the Park.
Ngqiya Node	Ngqiya Rural Settlement	The character of the rural settlement should be maintained with limited level of service provision.

		The focus is on livestock and small scale agricultural production
Boston Node	Boston node	Agricultural service centre with emphasis on specialist services rather than residential development which should remain limited. Focus is on protecting the high value agricultural land surrounding the node.
Lower Lotheni Node	Lower Lotheni node	Tourism node which forms gateway to UDPWHS for the resorts in this area. Specialist service centre with no residential development except that necessary to service the tourism business at the node.

1.4. Land Use Management System

1.4.1. Parameters for a Land Use Management System

Research into guidelines for Land Use Management Systems has been undertaken under the auspices of the KwaZulu Natal Planning and Development Commission.

In light of the rural nature of the Impendle Municipality, it is likely that a Rural Scheme Policy would be the most appropriate method of approach to land use management.

Tools to land use management include land use management schemes, clauses and conditions, by-laws, licensing, general property information, valuation rolls etc.

Local Area Development Plans have been used as a means of coordinating and promoting development, particularly in identified development nodes in Management Areas where land consolidation and acquisition is critical to achieving economic growth and development in these areas.

A Town Planning Scheme exists for the Impendle Village. This lies outside of, but surrounded by the Tribal Area boundary, and is administered in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance, No. 27 of 1949, as amended. This will need to be reviewed from time to time particularly in the light of the delegation of planning functions to Local Municipalities in terms of the Planning and Development Act.

Ideally a spatial planning unit should be established as part of the municipal staff structure to administer the LUMS and associated scheme clauses in all identified urban areas (Management Areas) and rural areas. A full description of institutional arrangements proposed for planning is included in the SDMP report.

1.4.2. Programs and Projects for the Development of Land

The following programs flow from the above:

- The setting up of a unit and/or mechanism to cover spatial planning in the municipality including a Council Sub-Committee to consider planning matters and report to Council

- The setting up and regular updating of a data base to include:
 - The cadastral base plan for the municipality
 - Satellite imagery
 - Land use
 - The Spatial Development Framework
 - Rural Scheme Policy
 - The Impendle Town Planning Scheme
 - Any other information relevant to spatial planning

- To participate in the District level planning initiatives and forums.

The following projects are put forward:

- Review of the Spatial Development Framework on a 5 year basis
- Preparation of a Land Use Management System which will include a policy for rural areas
- Review of the Rural Scheme Policy on a 5 year basis
- Review of the Impendle Town Planning Scheme on a 5 year basis
- Setting up of a GIS and related computer system to store and update planning information
- Annual updating of planning information
- Setting up and maintaining a development application administrative system
- Preparation of Management Area plans for identified nodes and management areas – this includes defining the urban and rural settlement edges
- Agricultural Report to cover promotion of agriculture and land reform
- Local Tourism Plan
- Water Resource Management Plan
- Review of the Environmental Management Framework on a 5 year basis

The above programs and projects will need to be refined, business plans prepared, and costs set out. These would need to be included in the Council’s capital investment framework.

1.4.3. Strategic Assessment of the Environmental Impact of the Spatial Development Framework

The existing environmental information has been taken into consideration in preparation of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) input.

Once a more refined SEA/EMP has been prepared, this will need to be included as part of a review of the SDF.

Every development proposal will need to include both a planning and environmental assessment at an appropriate level of detail as a minimum requirement for submission.

1.4.4. Alignment with the District Spatial Development Framework

Alignment of the SDF should be coordinated at a District level through its IDP Alignment Program. The IDP Program for Alignment is identified as a critical area in particular as far as it relates to those projects which have a cross-border influence such as tourism and infrastructure projects.

The SDMP has identified areas of non-alignment: the principal anomaly is the identification of the regional link to the Eastern Cape from the Midlands. The District SDF has that link as the proposed tourism route from Nottingham Road through Lotheni to Himeville and Underberg. This SDF review (SDMP) identifies this regional link as being from the Dargle area of the Midlands, through Impendle Town, Nzinga and Stoffelton through to Underberg directly. This links the main nodes of Impendle into a regional access corridor and draws the main transport activity with associated nodes away from the boundaries of the UDPWHS.

The District IDP Alignment Programme should review the SDFs of the municipalities adjoining Impendle within uMgungundlovu District as well as those municipalities within Sisonke District. Section 4.4 of the SDMP details all the alignment issues.

2. Implementation Plan

2.1. Five (5) Year Projects Implementation Plan

Strategic Objective	Name of projects	KPI	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
To provide all weather access roads	Nhlathimbe Road	No. of Km					
	Lower Makhuzeni Road	No. of Km					
	Mazeka Gravel Road	No. of Km					
	Swampo Main Gravel Road	No. of Km					
	Sokhela Road	No. of Km					
	Kwagasa Gravel Road	No. of Km					
	Gomane Gravel Road	No. of Km					
	PMU	No. of Km	550,000.00	550,000.00			
	Makholweni Road	No. of Km	4,050,500.00				
	Asia Road	No. of Km	3,105,000.00				
	VB Road	No. of Km					
	Stepmore Esikhaleni	No. of Km					
Mlaba Road	No. of Km						

				1,116,000.00			
	Tsatsi Road	No. of Km		3,480,000.00			
	Lindokuhle Road	No. of Km		2,160,000.00			
	Gomane Road	No. of Km		1,320,000.00			
	Nhlabamkhosi road	No. of Km		2,186,211.12			
	Lower Makhuzeni	No. of Km		984,000.00			
	Nhlathimbe Road	No. of Km		1,440,000.00			
To provide Communities with Facilities for Social Activities	Community Hall	No. of Facilities	4,110,500.00				
	Total		11,815,500.00	12,706,000.00	13,236,211.12		
To provide HH with electricity	All Wards	No of HH with Connections	15,000,000.00	-	-		

3.1.1. Ward Based Plans

3.1.1.1. Ward 1 CBP - IDP Projects

Infrastructure

Isigodi	Lotheni	Mahlutshini	Nkangala /Glen	Thunzi	Stoffelton	Upper Makhuzeni	Lower Makhuzeni	Inzinga
Construction of New Roads: 18kms	1km Nhlathimbe Rd, 8km Nhlambamasoka Storm Water Drain	1,5km Bhidla, 0,5 Ndondolo Rd, Stormwater Drain	Bhidla Rd				4.5km Access Roads	2.5km - Madwaleni. Makholweni and Mazwendoda Roads
New Connections and	New Connection				Infills	Infills	Infills at the Creche	

Infills								
Community Facilities		Library, Sport Field			Hall - existing was converted to Library	Sportfield and Swimming Pools	Sport Field	
Water and Sanitation	Water Scheme	Water Tanks, Toilets at the Hall			Stand Pipe to far from Basiyeni Toilets	Water Supply		In Fills Toilets
Human Settlements	RDP Housees				RDPs	RDP House	RDP Houses	RDP Houes
Bus Shelter		2 Bus Shelters						

Local Economic Development

SMMEs Support	SMME Training in Inzinga
Agriculture and Co-Ops Support	Dam in Inzinga for Agri, Support Co-ops in Stofelton, Mahlutshini
Job Creation	EPWP and CWP in Lower Makhuzeni

Social Projects

HIV/AIDS	Awareness and Support	Schools and All Izigodi
Elderly	Pay points, Soup Kitchens, Golden Games	Inzinga: Pay point
Youth	SMMEs, Agric, Social Ills and Employment	Learnership Opportunities for Inzinga
Social		People without IDs
Health	Clinics, Teenage Adolescence, Pregnancy	Mobile Clinic in Stofelton
Educational	Skills Development and Training	Mahlutshini: Hall to be used for Training as well
Performing Art Reed Dance	Maskandi, Gospel, Hiphop, Indlamu. Nomkhubulwane and Virginity Pride	
Games	Salga, Tournaments, Sports Against Crime	
Library Services	Promotions and Satellite	Internet at Inzinga Library, Satellite at Stofelton
Broadband Network	Network connectivity for Radio, TV and Cell phones	Lotheni

3.1.1.2. **Ward 2 IDP – CBP ROJECTS/PROGRAMMES**

PROJECT\PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVES	STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOME
Access Roads Speed Humps on the tar road	To maintain access roads To eliminate speed on the tar road	ILM DoT	Community will be able to utilize access roads even if it's raining. Decrease of car accidents which involves pedestrians and animals. Public transport will drop passengers closer to their houses.
Infills and Free Basic Electricity	To become 100% community with electricity To meet the need of indigent households	ILM ESKOM	There will be no house without and not afford electricity
Broadband	To speed up communication	ILM Communications	There will no network breakage , communication will be fast
Sport ground	To attraction attention from young people To identify new talents	ILM DSR	Drug abuse & Crime reduced. Successful & health youth.
Skills Centre	To develop local skill on a near area rather than to move to big cities	DoE ILM	Skilled and educated people. Businesses or cooperatives can be established
Royal Reed Dance	To promote culture and instil the importance of abstinence in young girls	Dept. of Arts & Culture ILM Traditional Council	No teenage pregnancy. Low rate of diseases

3.1.1.3. **Ward 3 CBP – IDP PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES**

Need/challenges Identified	Locacality(Izigodi/izigceme	Support Organisation (Municipality, Department and SOEs)

Provision of electricity	Come and See, Come and See, Ntokozweni (infill households)	ESKOM
Provision of water into households and community facilities.	Come and See, KwaKhetha,	uMgungundlovu District Municipality
Communal tap (stand pipe)	Phindangene	uMgungundlovu District Municipality
Construction of Dams for Agricultural purposes and standby water tanks	KwaMlaba, Fikesuthi, Phindange and KwaKhetha (water tanks)	uMgungundlovu District Municipality, uMngeni Water and Department of Agriculture
Provision of RDP houses	Come and See, Ntokozweni, KwaMlaba	Department of Human Settlements
Street light required	Ntokozweni	Department of Minerals and Energy and ESKOM
Sanitation (VIP toilets)	Ward Three Community	uMgungundlovu District Municipality and Department of Water and Sanitation
Lightning conductor	Macksam, KwaMlaba	COGTA Disaster Management
Telecommunication and wireless network	Come and See, Ntokozweni, KwaMlaba	Network service providers and municipality
Need Identified	Locality(Izigodi/izigceme	Support Organisation (Municipality, Department and SOEs)
Assistance in water harvesting for surrounding farms i.e. assistance in building a Dam around iNzinga	Phindangene	Department of Agriculture
The Municipality to monitor all agricultural projects and assist in funding a market for agricultural produce	KwaKhetha and Phindangene	Municipality and Department of Agriculture
Assistance in requesting permission of using agricultural land because they need land to plough	Madiphini	Department of Agriculture
Assistance in forming Co-operatives	Come and See	The Municipality and SEDA
Assistance on how to get access to Agricultural Land and assistance in getting seeding	KwaKhetha	Tradition Council, The Municipality and Department of Agriculture
Request access to agricultural land so that the community can make a living for themselves.	Ntokozwei	Tradition Council, The Municipality and Department of Agriculture

Assistance in forming Co-operatives	Ntokozweni	The Municipality and SEDA
The municipality should assist in making the land that falls under its jurisdiction available as grazing land because it is not used and also provide tractors for ploughing purposes for the whole community.	KwaMlaba	The Municipality
Assistance in fencing agricultural land kwaPhindangene	Phindange	Department of Agriculture and The Municipality
Provide learnerships opportunities for the youth and bursaries for matriculants	Ward Three Communities	Department of Social Development and Education
Provide training for learners with no Matric and ABET classes for the elderly	Novuka	Department of Social Development and Education
Develop a special school for children with disabilities.	Phindangene	Department of Social Development and Education
Development of a community skills center and skills development programmes	KwaNovuka, KwaMlaba, Gomane	Municipality, Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Economic Development; SEDA; NYDA
Development of Crèche	Madiphini, Macksam, Qutshini	Department of Social Development
Training and mentoring support for entrepreneurs and have satellite library	KwaKhetha and Sthunjwane Community Hall	Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Economic Development; SEDA; NYDA
Community education on SAQA accreditation for qualifications and registered institutions to prevent community enrolling in unregistered institutions or attaining unaccredited qualifications.	kwaNxamalala TC	Department of Higher Education
Create an access road to Smilo bar and Come and See	Smilo bar and Come and See	Municipality
Bridge for school kids to cross	Come and See	Municipality
To fix access Roads at Ntokozweni most especially the Road to KwaChule, Mkhize, Ndlovu and Makhaye	Ntokozweni	Municipality
Road maintenance by the Shop, road becomes muddy whenever it rains	Novuka	Municipality
To fix all access roads	KwaMlaba	Municipality
Create an access road ngaseNtabeni there are Households there	KwaMlaba	Municipality
Create an access road behind the mountain ngakwaNdlela	KwaMlaba	Municipality
Maintenance of Mlaba Road	KwaMlaba	Municipality
Access Road that travel by KwaKhuboni,	Phindangene	Municipality

Nxele and Mnyende		
Maintenance of Phindangene Road, it is in a very bad state	Phindangene	Municipality
Maintenance of road the comes from Phindangene to Smilo	Phindangene	Municipality
Access Road that travel by KwaKhuboni, Nxele and Mnyende	Phindangene	Municipality
Pay Point: Pensioners don't have a pay point, their pay point station was converted to a Library and they were not give another pay point	Ntokozweni	Department of Social Development and Municipality
Provision of Sports and Recreational Facilities: Sports Field- There is no Sports Field in the whole area.	KwaKhetha, Ntokozweni	Municipality and the Department of Sports and Recreation
Community hall to be converted into a Library.	Come and See, Community Hall that is at Sthunjwane Primary School	Municipality, Department of Sports and Recreation and Department of Education.
The renovation of sport fields.	KwaKhetha, Ntokozweni	Municipality and Department of Sports and Recreation
Development of a community Library	Madiphini, kwaNovuka (satellite Library)	Department of Education
Development of a community hall	KwaKhetha, kwaNovuka	The Municipality
Increase budget for Reed Dance, there are more children attending	Come and See	Department of Arts and Culture
Unemployment of youth is a crisis	Ward Three Community	Municipality, EDTEA, SEDA, NYDA, DTI, Department of Agriculture
Job opportunities that will also include the elderly that are not yet pensioners and people with disabilities.	Ward Three Community	Municipality, EDTEA, SEDA, DTI, Department of Agriculture
Post to be advertised on the Municipalities website	Ward Three Community	Municipality
Social development and capacity training programmes for the youth.	Ward Three Community	Departments of Social Development , Arts and Culture, Health, Education, Sports and Recreation and the Municipality
There are skilled young people within the area e.g. an electrician, tiler, painter brick layer but there are unemployed and would like the municipality to assist them	Ward Three Community	Department of Social Development and Municipality

Development of new Coopts and support for existing co- operatives.	Ward Three Community	Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry and Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
There is no community health care giver at Soweto	Madiphini	Department of Health
People from Madiphini must also benefit from EPWP programme	Madiphini	Department of Public Works, EDTEA, COGTA

3.1.1.4. Ward 4 CBP – IDP PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

PROJECT\PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVES	STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOME
Access Roads Speed Humps on the tar road	To maintain access roads To eliminate speed on the tar road	ILM DoT	Community will be able to utilize access roads even if it's raining. Decrease of car accidents which involves pedestrians and animals. Public transport will drop passengers closer to their houses.
Infills and Free Basic Electricity	To become 100% community with electricity To meet the need of indigent households	ILM ESKOM	There will be no house without and not afford electricity
Installation of Water Engine pump and JOJOs	To ensure that water reach every area of the ward at the same time To ensure that every household has an access in water	ILM UMDM	There will be no water breakage and no diseases
Broadband	To speed up communication	ILM Communications	There will no network breakage , communication will be fast
Sportfields	To attraction attention from young people To identify new talents	ILM DSR	Drug abuse & Crime reduced. Successful & health youth.
Skills Centre	To develop local skill on a near area rather than to move to big cities	DoE ILM	Skilled and educated people. Businesses or cooperatives can be established
Royal Reed Dance	To promote culture and instill the importance of abstinence in young girls	Dept. of Arts & Culture ILM Traditional Council	No teenage pregnancy. Low rate of diseases

F. Financial Plan and Budget

1. Financial Planning

The purpose of the financial plan is to set out details of the financial issues that need to be addressed in a financial year. It is meant to be a tool to highlight any financial shortcomings. Financial planning is the arrangement of financial data for the purpose of developing a strategic plan to effectively manage revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities to meet short, medium and long-term goals and objectives.

It is therefore imperative to scrutinize the state of the municipal finances with regards to possible future income sources and the areas where such income is likely to be applied given the present level of backlogs and community priorities.

The Financial Plan is a tool that is generally used by municipalities to translate the contents of the IDP so as to ensure alignment of budget and IDP and also that budget is funded and that Cash is actually available to implement projects in terms of Municipal IDP objectives. In order to ensure that projects identified in the IDP are implemented through sound financial planning, the municipality needs to ensure that the financial plan is developed specifying the projects to be undertaken, the associated time frames within which they are to be completed as well as sources of funding for the projects.

1. BUDGET SUMMARY

Table 1: Budget Summary for 2017/2018

Budget	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total Operating Budget	63,028	54,105	60,233	64,788
Total Capital Budget	16,459	18,364	12,269	12,717
Total Budget	79,487	72,469	72,502	77,505

1.1 Highlights of Operating Budget

Employee Related Costs

The employee related costs accounts for 43% of the total operating budget. The primary reason for the increase is the annual increment of 7.36% including for all employees.

Remuneration of Councilors

A 6% increment for Councilor's remuneration is provided for.

Debt Impairment

This is the provision for doubtful debts as a result of a non-collection level. Debt Impairment represent 5.7% of the total operating.

Depreciation

This is a non cash item budgeted for as per the stipulation of the new accounting standards and is funded from backlog depreciation. This represent 15.9% of operating budget and depreciation is based on audited 2015/2016 depreciation calculation.

Collection costs

This is a provision for collection costs, The provision reflect a decrease over the next three years due to decrease in liability.

Repairs and Maintenance

This represent 1% of operating budget and 0.8% of property plant and equipment.

Transfers and Subsidies

Transfers and subsidies relates provision for Free Basic Electricity paid to Eskom for Indigent beneficiaries, and it accounts for 6.7% of operating budget.

Table 2: General Expenses with a Direct Impact on Communities

Description	2017/18 Budget
Art, Culture & Heritage	100,000.00
Tourism	50,000.00
Bursaries	300,000.00
Elderly	30,000.00
Disaster	60,000.00
HIV	20,000.00
Sports	200,000.00
Youth	50,000.00
Disability Support	30,000.00
Free Basic Electricity	3,600,000.00
LED Strategy Business Plans & Implementation	80,000.00
Sport: Maintenance	300,000.00
Expanded Public Works Programme	1,460,000.00
TOTAL	6,280,000.00

Table 3: Capital Expenditure

Description	2017/18 Budget
Construction of Roads	11,845,000.00
Outdoor Sports Field	5,847,000.00
Plant and Machinery	672,000.00
	18,364,000.00

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF OPERATING INCOME

The sources of funding are important to ensure that the budget is actually funded and cash backed. The following items warrant specific mention:

Property Rates

Property rates amounts to R4 878 035 after considering income foregone which is a 6% increase from the previous year, this accounts for 11.4% of operating revenue.

Service Charges – Refuse Removal

Refuse removal has been increased by 6% and is budgeted for at R 3 973 321, this account for 1% of operating revenue.

Rental of Facilities

The income is expected from renting of municipal buildings and a 6% increase is expected in the 2017/18 budget.

Interest Income

Interest Income is expected to increase as a result of interest rates, from R 694 000 to R700 000 981, this relates largely to interest earned on surplus funds invested.

Equitable Share

Equitable share has been slightly increased by R126 000 from R31 349 000 to R31 475 000.

Table 4: Other Operation Income Expected

GRANTS	2017/18
Finance Management	1,900,000
EPWP Incentive	1,460,000
Sport and Recreation	300,000
Library Provincialisation	744,000
Cybercadet	188,000
Schemes Support Programme	
	4,592,000

3. HIGHLIGHTS OF CAPITAL INCOME

Table 5: Capital Income

GRANTS	2017/18
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	11,845 000
Sports: Facilities & Maintenance	5,847 000
	17,692 000

LIST OF CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR 201718								
Number	Vote	Description	Asset class	Approved		Amount	New/Existing	Ward
				Yes	No			
1	Infrastructure & Planning	Nhlathimbe Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	1
2	Infrastructure & Planning	Makholweni Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	1
3	Infrastructure & Planning	Ntuthuko Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	2
4	Infrastructure & Planning	Macksam Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	2
5	Infrastructure & Planning	Ntokozweni Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	3
6	Infrastructure & Planning	Wozobona Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	3
7	Infrastructure & Planning	Asia Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	4
8	Infrastructure & Planning	Mbele Gravel Road	Roads	Yes		1,480,625.00	New	4
9	Infrastructure & Planning	Nxamala Outdoor Sportsfield	Sport & Recreation facilities	Yes		5,847,000.00	New	2
10	Grader					672,000.00		
	Total					18,364,000.00		

20. WAY FORWARD

The municipality has to intensively embark on a program to improve its revenue. At present the municipality is largely funded by grants received from Provincial & National transfers. The implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act is costing the Municipality more money than what the municipality can collect but there is improvement in collection.

G. Annual Operational Plan (SDBIP)

During the process of the Strategic Planning, the Municipality identified strategies to address challenges to ensure that the Municipality returns “**Back to Basics**” in delivering the services while addressing their culture to embrace the **Batho Pele** principles.

The Strategic Planning was designed in a way that it sought to assist the Municipality not to “invent the wheel” when considering their Integrated Development Plan, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), Performance Management and reporting to different structures like Provincial and National Treasury and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) on Key Performance Areas identified for Municipalities, but to use the same planning and reporting tools for its activities.

The key to implementing the Strategic Planning, lies in the following issues to consider:

- Isolate implementation plans and come up with a plan of action to implement them;
- Identify short-term, medium-term and long-term implementation plans and isolate them accordingly;
- Different Municipal Departments, take action plans that affect their Departments and further develop measurable detailed plans for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Ensure that implementation plans form part of the individual official's SDBIPs;
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation tool, to ensure that plans are being implemented and achieved.

See Annexure 1 Attached

H. Organisational & Individual Performance Management System

PMS is also concluded with consideration of the Municipal Action plan and aligned to the Back to Basics template.

See Annexure 2 Attached

I. ANNEXURES

1. Government and Public Sector Participation, Private Sector and Community Involvement Report (Communication Plan-Annexure 3 Attached)

The public participation process was undertaken in November 2014 through visiting of the Izigodi (sub-wards) in order to discuss projects and the review of the IDP. These engagements yielded comments that could be classified in the following categories. These are in no particular order: suspicious

- Water and sanitation – this refers to lack of water or water schemes that are dysfunctional and are serviced properly and regularly
- Roads – this refers to all categories of roads but mainly access roads/streets that do not exist or have not been maintained
- Unemployment – high rate of unemployment particularly among young people was cited as a threat to social stability as it was linked to crime
- Agriculture – lack of initiatives or coordinated agricultural programmes
- HIV and AIDS – high rates of the epidemic and lack of facilities to care for the sick
- Housing – problems with the rural housing programmes currently under feasibility
- Electricity – a number of communities as well as in-fills have not had electricity connected for a lengthy period of time
- Poverty – in most meetings poverty was cited as a threat to the social stability as it was linked to crime
- Crime – in most instances comments related to stock theft, common assault, break ins and family violence

This was followed by a reprioritization process which was then finalized during the month of March 2016.

The IDP and Budget public participation campaign for the 2017/18 and beyond IDP will be undertaken throughout Impendle during the month of April 2017. There will be public meetings held in all of the four wards of Impendle.

In order to increase efficiency in engaging community in the affairs of the municipality, Council had employed the Ward Administrators who are computer literate and reside in the respective wards. These are working closely with Ward Committee members, Councillors and Officials of the Municipality and other organisations.

It is anticipated that the same broad categories as above will still be applicable and therefore these issues have been utilized as part of the needs analysis and identification of priority issues in the Municipality.

2. Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (Annexure 4 Attached)

3. Disaster Management Plan/s (Annexure 5 Attached)

4. AG Comments on latest Audited Financial Statements and Responses & Actions thereto

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO THE KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AND THE COUNCIL ON
IMPENDLE MUNICIPALITY**

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report on the financial statements

Introduction

1. I audited the financial statements of the Impendle Municipality set out on pages xx to xx, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget with actual information for the year then ended, as well as the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Accounting officer's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa, 2015 (Act No. 1 of 2015) (DoRA), and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor-general's responsibility

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the municipality's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the

circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the municipality's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Impendle Municipality as at 30 June 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the SA Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and DoRA.

Emphasis of matter

7. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restatement of corresponding figures

8. As disclosed in note 40 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2015 have been restated as a result of an error discovered during 2016 in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2015.

Additional matters

9. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Unaudited disclosure notes

10. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA the municipality is required to disclose particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the financial statements and accordingly I do not express an opinion thereon.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

11. The supplementary information set out on pages xx to xx does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected development priorities presented in the annual performance report, compliance with legislation and internal control. The objective of my tests was to identify reportable findings as described under each subheading but not to gather evidence to express assurance on these matters. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Predetermined objectives

13. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the service delivery and local economic development objectives presented in the annual performance report of the municipality for the year ended 30 June 2016.
14. I evaluated the reported performance information against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability.
15. I evaluated the usefulness of the reported performance information to determine whether it was consistent with the planned development priorities. I further performed tests to determine whether indicators and targets were well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable, time bound and relevant, as required by the National Treasury's Framework for managing programme performance information.
16. I assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
17. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the service delivery and local economic development objectives.

Additional matters

18. I identified no material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the selected development objective, however, I draw attention to the following matters:

Achievement of planned targets

19. The annual performance report on pages xx to xx includes information on the achievement of planned targets for the year.

Unaudited supplementary information

20. The supplementary information set out on pages xx to xx does not form part of the annual performance report and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not report thereon.

Compliance with legislation

21. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the municipality complied with applicable legislation regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA, are as follows:

Annual financial statements

22. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122 of the MFMA. Material misstatements of revenue and disclosure items identified by the auditor in the submitted financial statements were subsequently corrected resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.

Internal control

23. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with legislation. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

Leadership

24. The accounting officer did not exercise adequate oversight over financial reporting and compliance as well as internal control.

Financial management

25. Senior management did not adequately review and scrutinise the annual financial statements to ensure completeness, accuracy and fair presentation. This is evidenced by material corrections in the financial statements.

Pietermaritzburg

30 November 2016



Municipal Action Plan on Auditor General’s Report

AUDIT ACTION PLAN

NO.	AG - REF	AUDIT FINDING	AG's RECOMMENDATION/S	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	RECURRING ISSUE Y/N	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	KPI
1	1	<p><u>A. Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the heading it is stated that the statement is prepared on the cash basis, however upon inspection of the statement it is evident that the statement has been prepared on the accrual basis. 	Steps should be taken by the CFO to rectify the disclosures to ensure completeness and accuracy of the annual financial statements.	CFO	N	Management agree with the findings; the annual financial statements will be amended to correct the errors mentioned above.	AFS preparation Plan

2	1	<p><u>B. Accounting policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No accounting policy exists for the impairment of non-cash generating assets. • No accounting policy exists for the revenue from non-exchange transactions. • No accounting policy exists for budgets. • Accounting policy 1.13, revenue from exchange transactions is incomplete and has not dealt with aspects of rendering of services. • Accounting policy 1.5, property, plant and equipment, paragraph 5 is contradictory to paragraph 4. • Accounting policy 1.5, property, plant and equipment, paragraph 3 is contradictory to paragraph 3. 	Steps should be taken by the CFO to rectify the disclosures to ensure completeness and accuracy of the annual financial statements.	CFO	N		AFS preparation Plan
3	1	<p><u>C. Notes to the financial statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note 33 General expenses: There is a misclassification of expenses. Children support is duplicated, 	Steps should be taken by the CFO to rectify the disclosures to ensure completeness and accuracy of the annual financial statements.	CFO	Y		AFS preparation Plan

	<p>an amount of R 22 422 should be classified as cleaning expense and not children support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note 45 Budget differences: There are spelling and grammar errors.• Note 46 New standards and interpretations: This should be disclosed under accounting policies and not under the notes of the annual financial statements.• There is no note for events after reporting date.• Note 6 Cash and cash equivalents: From the audit work performed on cash and cash equivalents, not all bank accounts held by municipality during the year were disclosed in the notes of the annual financial statements. The following bank accounts were not disclosed :					
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4	2	<p><u>Commitments recorded net of VAT</u> The capital commitments figure in the annual financial statements has been disclosed inclusive of VAT. Upon subsequent inspection of the contract agreement related to Road Tech Engineering and in comparison to the capital commitment schedule, it was noted that the vat portion of the commitment has not been accounted for.</p>	<p>The CFO should amend the annual financial statements and ensure that the commitments schedule is reviewed for completeness and accuracy prior to its inclusion in the annual financial statements</p>	CFO	N	<p>Management agree with the finding, Annual Financial Statements and the Commitments Register will be amended to correct the capital commitments.</p>	<p>A monthly commitment register will be prepared, updated and reviewed</p>
5	3	<p><u>Incomplete disclosure of prior year provision note</u> During the audit of the provisions, it was noted that the presentation and disclosure of the provision note for the 2015 year end was not disclosed completely and accurately.</p>	<p>Management agree with the finding; the Annual Financial Statements will be amended to correct the prior year provision's note.</p>	CFO	Y	<p>The CFO should amend the annual financial statements and ensure that the provisions are completely and accurately disclosed in accordance with the financial reporting framework.</p>	<p>Reviewed AFS</p>

6	4	<p><u>Bad debts set off against revenue</u> In terms of paragraph .39 of GRAP 1, Assets and Liabilities, revenue and expenses shall not be offset unless required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP. Contrary to the above, it was noted that bad debts written off amounting to R167,783 relating to traffic fines was set off against Revenue from Fines.</p>	<p>The CFO should amend the annual financial statements and ensure that the are completely and accurately disclosed in accordance with the financial reporting framework</p>	CFO	N	<p>Management agree with the finding; Annual Financial Statement will be amended to correct the classification error of Bad Debt written off in the Statement of Financial Performance.</p>	Reviewed AFS
7	5	<p><u>Commitments Overstated</u> Through corroborative enquiry and discussion with the chief financial officer on 20 October, it was noted that the capital commitment relating to Mnguni Well cc was incorrectly accounted as a commitment despite the municipality settling the full amount at year end. Upon subsequent inspection of payment vouchers and bank statements and it was</p>	<p>The CFO should amend the annual financial statements and ensure that the commitments schedule is reviewed for completeness and accuracy prior to its inclusion in the annual financial statements.</p>	CFO	N	<p>Management agree with the finding, Annual Financial Statements and the Commitments Register will be amended to correct the capital commitments.</p>	A monthly commitment register will be prepared, updated and reviewed

		confirmed that there is no amount owing to Mnguni Well cc and thus there was no valid commitment at year end.				
8	6	<p><u>Public-Private Partnership</u> Through corroborative enquiry of the municipal manager it was noted that the requirements of laws and regulation listed above were not adhered to when the new service level agreement was entered into with Two Terms Trading. Upon subsequent inspection of the contract agreement, it was confirmed that no SCM procedures and processes were followed in awarding the pilot project to Two Terms Trading and there was also no approved deviation. No evidence was available for inspection to ensure that notice was given to the local community of</p>	The CFO should amend the annual financial statements and ensure that the unauthorised expenditure disclosure is accurate and complete.	CFO	N	Management agree with the finding; the annual financial statements will be amended to correct the disclosure error. AFS amended

		its intention to explore the provision of the municipal service through an external mechanism or that a feasibility study was conducted prior to the conclusion of a public private partnership. Furthermore, it was noted that commission paid to Two Terms Trading was incorrectly classified as unauthorised expenditure in the AFS.					
9	7	<p>Deviation with accounting policy- Trade Receivables</p> <p>During the audit of Trade Receivables it was noted that the municipality did not disclose Consumer Debtors in accordance with their accounting policy for significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty. Consumer debtors are disclosed at its Gross balance rather</p>	Steps should be taken by the CFO to rectify the disclosures to ensure completeness and accuracy of the annual financial statements. Furthermore, a more effective review process should be built into the AFS preparation plan to ensure that the quality is improved prior to submission for audit.	CFO	Y	Management agree with the finding; the Annual Financial Statement will be amended to correct the error.	AFS preparation Plan

		than Net balance in the AFS (Note5).					
10	8	<p>General duty in respect of waste management Per inspection of the waste/landfill site on 21 October 2016 and from numerous visual sightings of the waste/landfill site and surroundings from the road, it is evident that a large quantity of litter and waste lies scattered within and beyond the perimeter fencing of the site, some of which has been blown into the nearby stream and the open field adjacent to the site.</p>	<p>The accounting officer should ensure that the staff working at the waste/landfill site are suitably supervised and monitored with the view of ensuring that the waste is managed and contained within the perimeter of the site. Measures such as training the staff on the impact of waste on the environment and the importance of their role, including conducting regular site inspections should also be considered.</p>	<p>Manager: Technical Services</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The municipality is currently working on a strategy that will ensure a proper safe environment and compliance with the licence conditions of the landfill site. The strategy is planned to be completed in February 2017 and will be implemented in July 2017 due to financial constraints</p>	<p>Completed Waste Management Strategy</p>

11	9	<p><u>Approved Standard Operating Procedures not designed and implemented</u></p> <p>Upon performing walkthrough tests of the systems description of performance indicators for the Impendle local municipality, it was noted that no approved and documented standard operating procedures that clearly describe the input, processing and output processes was provided for inspection.</p>	<p>The accounting officer should ensure that an analysis is performed on the performance management processes of the municipality, whereby a detailed description of the input, processing and output processes and related controls are documented and approved in a set of Standard Operating Procedures for all performance indicators reported on.</p>	<p>Manager: Technical Services</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Management disagree with the finding; the Standard Operating Procedures were submitted to the audit team together with the Portfolio of Evidence file.</p>	<p>Approved Standard Operating Procedures</p>
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