

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2011/12

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 DATA SOURCES FOR THE 2010/11 REVIEW.....	1
1.3 THE IDP PROCESS.....	2
1.4 DEMOGRAPHICS	9
1.5 THE MUNICIPAL ECONOMY	17
1.6 PROVISION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	28
1.7 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS	41
1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	43
1.9 NATIONAL AND PROVISIONAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES	49
1.10 SWOT ANALYSIS FOR THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY	53

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

2. STRATEGIES	55
2.1 INTRODUCTION	55
2.2 VISION AND MISSION FOR THE MUNICIPALITY	55
2.3 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.....	55
2.4 MTHONJANENI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK.....	58

SECTION C: HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3. THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	65
3.1 BACKGROUND	65
3.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT	65
3.3 LINKAGE OF THE SDF TO THE BUDGET.....	73

SECTION D: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

4.1 DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS...75	75
4.2 DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM	75
4.3 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	76
4.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.....	76
4.5 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	76
4.6 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	77
4.7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.....	77
4.8 DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM.....	77
4.9 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	78

SECTION E: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS..... 79

SECTION F: PROJECTS

6. PROJECTS 84
6.1 IDP PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 2006 AND 2010 84
6.2 PROGRESS REPORT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LED PROJECTS 2009/10 85
6.3 PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE IDP ROADSHOWS 2010 85
6.4 IDP PRIORITY PROJECTS 2011/2012..... 88

SECTION G: FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

7. FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP 89
7.1 FINANCIAL PLAN 89

SECTION H: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

8. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 91
8.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND 91
8.2 KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS 91
8.3 SECTION 57 MANAGERS 91
8.4 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL AUDIT COMMITTEE 91
8.5 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL AUDIT CHARTER 91
8.6 ANNUAL REPORT 91
8.7 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY 91
8.8 IMPLEMENTATION OF BATHO PELE 91

SECTION I: ANNEXURES

ANNEXURES 92

MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

2011/12 IDP REVIEW

SECTION A: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 BACKGROUND

The preparation of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a legislative requirement as entailed in terms of Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act (No 32) of 2000. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its new developmental role. Furthermore it seeks to facilitate strategic decisions on issues of Municipal budgets, Land Use Management Systems, Local Economic Development and Institutional transformation in a consultative and systematic manner. The Municipal Systems Act which provides a framework for the preparation of IDP's recommends that once in place, each IDP must be reviewed annually to re-assess and re-evaluate Municipal's development priorities and challenges and to accommodate new developments in local government processes.

This IDP document for 2011/12 therefore fulfils this mandate for the municipality.

1.1.2 LOCATION

The Mthonjaneni municipality is one of six municipalities that fall under the uThungulu DM together with uMhlathuze, Mbonambi, uMlalazi, Ntambanana and Nkandla. The Municipality comprises of the former TLC area of Melmoth, which fulfils the role of being the only town that was incorporated by the Mthonjaneni Municipality, and has acted as a commercial centre for its surrounding rural areas within the municipal area. The town of Melmoth is situated 800m above sea level and the rest of the municipal area consists of Traditional/ rural settlements as well as commercial individual-owned and company-owned farms. The municipal area is situated northwest of the coastline Indian Ocean, which runs parallel to the national route (N2 Motorway) between Durban and Richards Bay. The former TLC Area of Melmoth is 70km northwest of Empangeni and 50km south of Ulundi.

1.2 DATA SOURCES FOR THE 2010/11 REVIEW

The 2011/12 IDP Review makes use of the 2007 STATSSA Community Survey data as well as Global Insight Data (2008) utilised by the uThungulu DM and makes comparisons of this with the 2001 Census data.

1.3 THE IDP PROCESS

1.3.1 BACKGROUND

Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) requires each Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term in office, to prepare and adopt a single and all-inclusive strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Integrates, links and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the municipality's development;
- Aligns both resources and capacity within the municipality with the implementation plan;
- Forms the general basis and framework upon which the annual budget is based; and
- Ensures compatibility with both national and provincial development plans as well as planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

This IDP comes at the end of the current Council's term and will form the planning document for the incoming Council. This situation can create difficulties with the incoming Council potentially rejecting the IDP of the previous Council. This possibility has been avoided by the IDP and its strategies being informed by the community identified needs as well as those identified through the technical analyses.

The 2008/9 IDP adopted by Council forms the basis for this round of the IDP Review. The IDP must comply with both relevant legislation and convey the following:

- Consciousness by a municipality of its constitutional and policy mandate for developmental local government, including its powers and functions.
- Awareness by municipality of its role and place in the regional, provincial and national context and economy.
- Awareness by municipality of its own intrinsic characteristics and criteria for success.
- Comprehensive description of the area – the environment and its spatial characteristics.
- A clear strategy, based on local developmental needs.
- Insights into the trade-offs and commitments that are being made regarding economic choices, establishment of SHS, integrated service delivery etc.
- The key deliverables for the next 5 years.
- Clear measurable budget and implementation plans aligned to the SDBIP.
- A monitoring system (OPMS and PMS), that's based on the IDP indicators, targets, time frames, etc.
- Determines the capacity and capability of the municipality.
- Communication, participatory and decision-making mechanisms.
- The degree of intergovernmental action and alignment to government wide policies, plans, priorities and targets.

1.3.2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The municipality is guided by a number of pieces of legislation and policies when formulating its IDP. The following section summarises these important pieces of legislation.

(i) THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT

The act was developed to provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of

municipality; to establish criteria for determining the category of municipality to be established in an area; to define the types of municipality that may be established within each category; to provide for an appropriate division of functions and powers between categories of municipality; to regulate the internal systems, structures and office-bearers of municipalities; to provide for appropriate electoral systems; and to provide for matters in connection therewith. Of importance in the context of this legislation is the following:

- A district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of that district municipality must co-operate with one another by assisting and supporting each other;
- A district municipality on request by a local municipality within its area may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that local municipality to the extent;
- A local municipality on request of a district municipality in whose area that local municipality falls may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that district municipality to the extent that that local municipality has the capacity to provide those support services;
- A local municipality may provide financial, technical or administrative support services to another local municipality within the area of the same district municipality to the extent that it has the capacity to provide those support services, if the district municipality or that local municipality so requests; and
- The MEC for local government in a province must assist a district municipality to provide support services to a local municipality.

(ii) THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), (Act no 32 of 2000) plays a crucial role in the preparation of IDPs; Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act specifies that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, which:

- Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the IDP;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislation.

The Act also requires the municipalities to review their IDPs annually.

(iii) THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA)

Section 21 of the MFMA stipulates that the mayor of a municipality must:

- Coordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget – related policies to

- ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget related policies are mutually consistent and credible.
- At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –
 - (i) The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
 - (ii) The annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and the budget related policies;
 - (iii) The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
 - (iv) Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraph (i), (ii) and (iii).

(iv) THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals summarize the development goals agreed on at international conferences and world summits during the 1990s. At the end of the decade, world leaders distilled the key goals and targets in the Millennium Declaration (September 2000). The Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved between 1990 and 2015, are:

Table 1: Millennium Development Goals

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	TARGETS
Halving extreme poverty and hunger	Target for 2015: Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger.
Achieving universal primary education	Target for 2015: Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school.
Promoting gender equality	Targets for 2005 and 2015: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. Two-thirds of illiterates are women, and the rate of employment among women is two-thirds that of men. The proportion of seats in parliaments held by women is increasing, reaching about one third in Argentina, Mozambique and South Africa.
Reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds	Target for 2015: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five. Every year nearly 11 million young children die before their fifth birthday, mainly from preventable illnesses, but that number is down from 15 million in 1980.
Reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters	Target for 2015: Reduce by three-quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth. In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48, but virtually all countries now have safe motherhood programmes
Reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB	Target for 2015: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. In order to meet this goal, the municipality is addressing the issue through social policies.
Ensuring environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for 2015: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. • By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water. • By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

1.3.3 THE PROCESS PLAN

Before starting the IDP Review process, a Process Plan was prepared and adopted by Council in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000). This process plan aligns the three processes of the IDP, the Budget and the Performance Management System. The Process Plan was adopted by Council.

1.3.4 THE UTHUNGULU DISTRICT'S FRAMEWORK PLAN

The framework plan allows for alignment and coordination of activities between the DM and the LM's within the uThungulu DM. Key areas of alignment include:

- Projects and programmes of cross-border significance;

1.3.5 THE IDP ALIGNMENT PROCESS

(i) THE DISTRICT AND LM ALIGNMENT PROCESS

Alignment between the DM and its LM's takes place through the uThungulu District IDP Alignment committee. This committee met at the following dates during the IDP review process:

- 28 October 2010
- 08 December 2010

(ii) ALIGNMENT WITH SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

Alignment with sector departments took place at the following dates:

- 28 October 2010
- 08 December 2010

1.3.6 COMMENTS ON THE IDP REVIEW DOCUMENT

(i) COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE 21 DAY ADVERTISING PERIOD

There were no comments received during the 21 day advertising period prior to the adoption of the IDP.

(ii) COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE IDP AND BUDGET ROAD SHOWS

A series of community road shows were undertaken during the review process from 11/01/2011 to 18/01/2011. Comments from the various meetings are summarised below:

- The critical need for the delivery of the following services and opportunities is provided per ward;

WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3
<p><u>THUBALETHU</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shopping Centre 2. Low cost Housing 3. Water Phase 3,5 4. Crèches in phase 3, 4 & 5 5. Upgrade of road in Phase 3 6. Upgrading of the system for water supply (Pipes) 7. Craft Centre 8. Library in Thubalethu 9. Police Park Home at Thubalethu 10. Office at the taxi Rank 11. Selling Shelters for hawkers 12. Removal of in-house Toilets in Thubalethu houses 13. Water taps at the grave yard 14. Upgrading of Street lights in Thubalethu phase 1 15. Playing Ground (Parks) 16. Access Roads Phase 3 (substitution of steps) 17. Toilets (Near Spar Store) 18. Toilets (Near ZTC Store) 	<p><u>BOMVINI</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access Roads 2. Water and Sanitation 3. Mobile Clinics 4. Poultry Project 5. Sports Field. 6. Cultural Facilities/Activities. . 7. Dipping Tank 8. Block Making 9. Housing Project. 10. Community Garden 11. Electrification <p><u>MFULE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing 2. Electricity 3. Water Supply 4. Clinic 5. Block Making Project 6. Access Road 	<p><u>MGABHI</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing 2. Electricity 3. Water and Sanitation 4. Access Roads 5. High. School (Education) 6. Sports Field 7. Craft Centre 8. Clinic 9. Fay out Point 10. Eradication of Chromoline (Sandanezwe) 11. Sewing project 12. Poultry 13. Wattle and Gum Trees 14. Diesel and Essentials Oils 15. Cultural Village 16. Telephone 17. Grazing Camp 18. Dipping Tank Upgrade <p><u>EKUTHULENI</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity 2. Clinic 3. Water and Sanitation 4. Access Roads 5. Secondary School 6. Dipping Tanks (upgrade) 7. Piggery 8. Gardens 9. Wattle and Gum Trees 10. Diesel and Essential Oils 11. Entembeni Tourism Development Project 12. Drop in Centre 13. Housing Project 14. Community Hall 15. Technical School 16. Primary School 17. Grazing Camp 18. Block making 19. Craft Centre 20. Bakery

WARD 4	WARD 5	WARD 6
<p><u>NONGALAZA</u></p> <p>Projects Electricity Water Community Gardens Crèche Sport field Sewing Project</p> <p><u>CANDOLO</u></p> <p>Water and Sanitation Sport field Deep tank fencing Crèche -Upgrade</p> <p><u>MAHHEHHE</u></p> <p>Community garden Sport field Sewing Project Grazing camps Telephone container</p> <p><u>NTABAYENKOSI</u></p> <p>Electricity Extension Sport field Sewing Project Grazing camps Community garden</p> <p><u>PHEZUKWEHLANZI</u></p> <p>Poultry Pay Point Goat Farming Fencing for gardens Seedlings Fertilizer Tools Community garden Grazing camps Entertainment Centre Dam</p> <p><u>MGOJANA</u></p> <p>Electricity Blocks making project Access road Community garden</p> <p><u>NCANYINI</u></p> <p>Electricity Water Sports Field Sewing Project Community garden</p>	<p><u>OHAWULE</u></p> <p>1. Primary School 2. Housing 3. Community Hall 4. Hospice 5. Post Box 6. Clinic 7. Water and Sanitation (Extension) 8. Access Road 9. Telephone 10. Electricity 11. Sport Field 12. Poultry 13. Sewing Project 14. Pay Out Paint 15. Grazing Camp</p> <p><u>HLABATHINI</u></p>	<p><u>MABHUBGU</u></p> <p>1. High School 2. Upgrading of road No. 1 to Nkwali D395 3. Housing 4. Clinic 5. Access Roads 6. Electricity Extension 7. Water and Sanitation 8. Community Garden 9. Poultry farming 10. Grazing Camps 11. Carpentry Training Centre 12. Waste Disposal Sites 13. Technical School 14. Comprehensive School 15. Library 16. Citrus Farming 17. Agri-Market 18. Sewing Project 19. Timber</p> <p><u>MATSHANSUNDU</u></p> <p>1. Housing 2. Access Roads and Road to Nkwali 3. Water Supply 4. Sports Ground 5. Multi-Purpose Center 6. Poultry Farming 7. Community 8. Electricity Extension 9. Clinic 10. Skills Development Center 11. Community Hall 12. Sewing Project 13. Dipping Tanks - Upgrade 14. Grazing Camp</p> <p>Siyavuna Community Hall Siyavuna Crèche Siyavuna Playground / Sports Field Siyavuna Electricity & Water Siyavuna Access Roads Siyavuna Community Garden Siyavuna Poultry Siyavuna High School</p> <p>Bedlane Community Hall Bedlane Crèche Bedlane Playground /Sports Field Bedlane Electricity & Water Bedlane Access Roads Bedlane Community Garden Bedlane Poultry Bedlane High School</p> <p>Matshansundu Community Hall</p>

<p>Poultry Project</p> <p><u>MHOYIZA</u></p> <p>Crèche Sports Field Sewing Project Community garden Poultry Project</p> <p><u>ILUMBI</u></p> <p>Water Fencing of Community Gardens Grazing Camps Housing Projects Telephone Access Roads Crèche Sewing Project Tractor</p> <p><u>ZULULIYADUMA</u></p> <p>Electricity Extension Water and Sanitation Grazing Camp Dam Fencing of Community Gardens Telephone Access Roads Sewing</p> <p><u>NQEKWANE</u></p>		<p>Matshansundu Crèche Matshansundu Playground / Sports Field Matshansundu Access Roads</p> <p>Ndundulu Clinic Toilets Ndundulu Clinic Ground House Ndundulu Markets Toilets Ndundulu 24 Hour Clinic</p> <p>Dubeni High School Dubeni Community Garden Dubeni Sports Field Dubeni Grazing Camp</p> <p>Mabhungu High School Mabhungu Road leading to Nkwadini Mabhungu Clinic Mabhungu Community Garden Mabhungu Access Roads Mabhungu Sports Field</p>
--	--	--

ANALYSIS PHASE

1.4 DEMOGRAPHICS

1.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Statistics South Africa released the 2001 Census information at Municipal level during 2003. As it is the case, no other Census has ever been undertaken since then, thus this report contains mainly the 2001 statistical information and indicate changes in the 5 year derived from 1996. The municipality acknowledges that Stats SA conducted a Community Survey in 2007 however; the municipality has opted not to reflect some of these figures to avoid reflecting conflicting and inconsistent figures in particular where these relate to the total population. The possibility of this conflict and inconsistency in figures is also mentioned in Stats SA Report for the 2007 Community Survey. In the said report, the users are urged to use the figures with caution. There are specific areas of this analysis where the community survey figures have been used for the purposes of painting a general picture for that specific element of the statistics.

The Census Data indicates that the population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality had increased from 36,848 people in 1996 to 50,383 people in 2001. The 2007 figures indicate a total population of 47,010 which indicates a decline of -6.69% from the 2001 population statistics. The latter is a population growth trend that the municipality completely disagrees with, given its own observations, voting records and records of the demand for services which are good indicators of population.

Table 2: Mthonjaneni Municipality; Key Municipal Demographic Information 2001 Census and 1996 Census

	2007	2001	1996
Total Population	61710 ¹	50383	36848

A weakness of the 2007 Community survey is that data is not available at a sub-place or ward level. As such, the ward information used in this report has been obtained from the 2001 Census.

Table 3: Population per Ward (2001)

	2001	1996
Ward 1	6957	3186
Ward 2	6502	5811
Ward 3	11194	7332
Ward 4	10533	7867
Ward 5	9319	8339
Ward 6	5877	4313

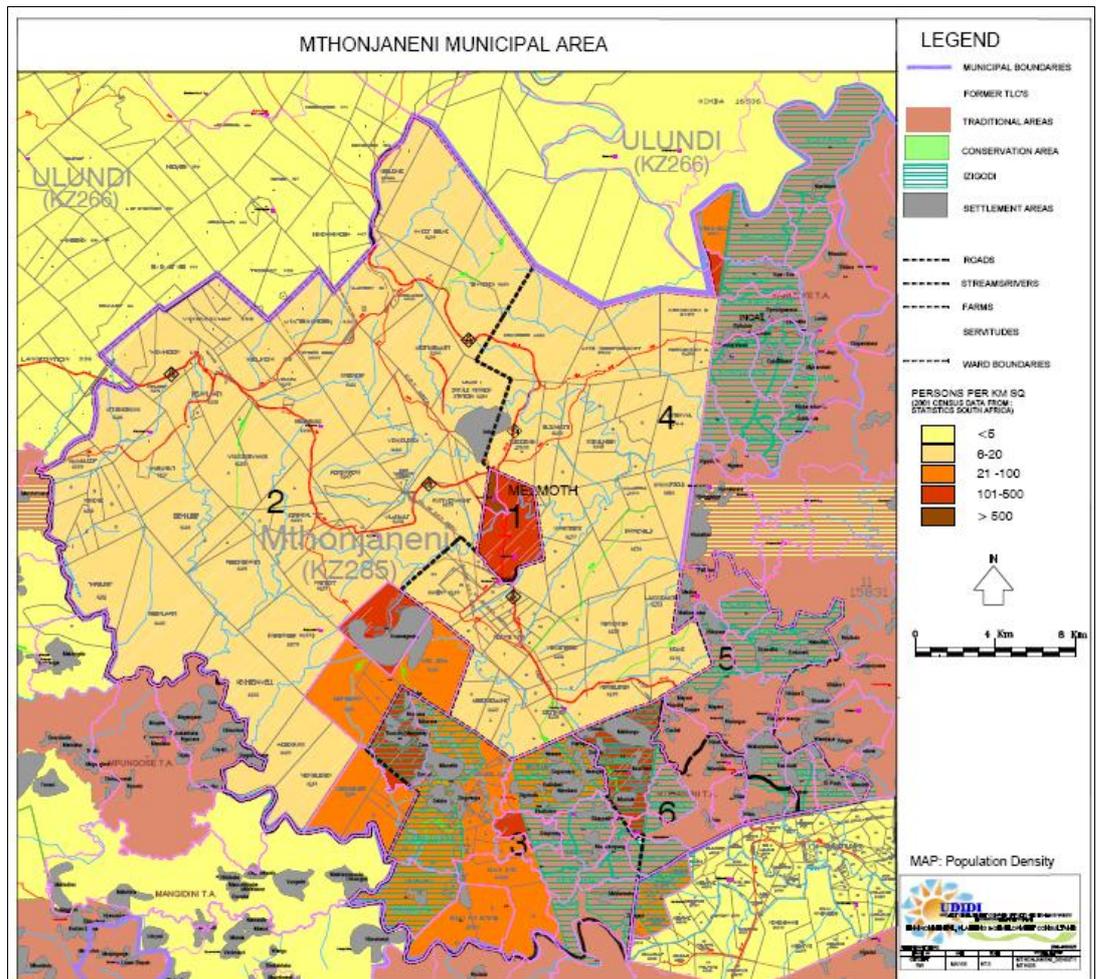
(Source: STATSA, 2001 and 1996)

¹ Global Insight data (uThungulu DM, 2009)

As can be seen from these figures, there has been a growth in all of these wards during the period 1996 to 2001. The biggest areas of growth have been wards 1, 3 and 4.

Based on the STATSA 2001 census, the figure below indicates the population concentrations within the Mthonjaneni Municipality.

Figure 1: Population Distribution



The 2007 STATSSA Community Survey has been utilised in this round of the IDP Review and comparisons are made, where possible, with the 2001 Census figures so as to identify trends. The latest Global Insight data, made available by the UDM, has also been utilised where possible. This data has been found to be more realistic and hence reliable than the STATSSA data.

The following table summarises the Global Insight data for the municipalities in the UDM. As can be seen from this data, the population is estimated to have grown to 61 710 people in the municipality reflecting a growth rate of 4.07% between 1996 and 2007 which is above the UDM's average growth rate of

1.49%. According to these statistics, the total population of the Mthonjaneni municipality represents 6.5% of the total population of the UDM.

Table 4: Change in Population Numbers (UDM, 2009)

	uThungulu	Mbonambi	uMhlathuze	Ntambanana	uMlalazi	Mthonjaneni	Nkandla
1996	791 287	101 163	199 705	76 169	240 289	37 569	136 392
1997	809 883	102 315	217 270	77 768	236 774	39 936	135 821
1998	828 194	103 371	235 279	79 327	232 823	42 359	135 035
1999	845 919	104 294	253 598	80 823	228 384	44 816	134 003
2000	863 456	105 138	272 283	82 303	223 591	47 324	132 818
2001	880 181	105 818	291 168	83 695	218 285	49 843	131 372
2002	895 634	106 324	308 888	84 966	213 182	52 306	129 968
2003	909 665	106 754	325 161	86 120	208 404	54 578	128 649
2004	921 895	107 060	339 878	87 114	203 859	56 634	127 350
2005	932 902	107 311	353 232	88 006	199 697	58 510	126 146
2006	942 856	107 528	365 293	88 819	195 939	60 216	125 060
2007	951 181	107 627	375 905	89 485	192 457	61 710	123 997
Population Growth Rate (%)	1.49	0.49	0.49	1.30	-1.81	4.07	-0.79

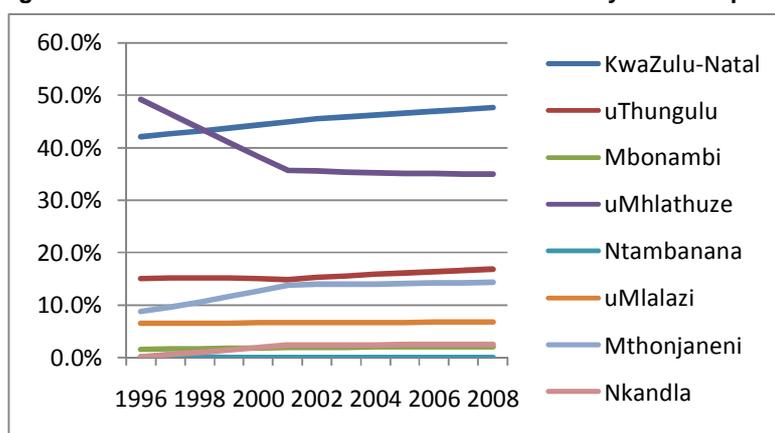
1.4.2 GENDER

The 2007 figures indicate that there are 47.8% men in the municipality and 52.2% females. This indicates that there may be high levels of migratory labour from the municipality to other centres around the province and country.

1.4.3 URBANISATION

In terms of urbanisation rates, in 2008 it was estimated that 14.3% of the population was urbanised which was up from the 8.7% in 1996. These figures are below the 16.8% UDM average for 2008 and well below the 47.6% provincial average for the same period. Urbanisation trends in the UDM are summarised below.

Figure 2: Urbanisation trends in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



1.4.4 AGE GROUP PROFILES

The age cohorts for the municipality are as follows:

Table 5: Age Cohorts

	2007	2001
0 – 14	37%	39%
15 – 34	37%	36%
35 – 64	21%	20%
Over 65	5%	5%

(Source: STATSA, 2007 and 2001)

These figures indicate that 58% of the population are economically active and in the age groups 15 to 64. Conversely, 42% of the population are dependent on the economically active population.

1.4.5 EDUCATION LEVELS

The following table summarises the education levels for residents of the municipality.

Table 6: Educational Levels of the Population (2007)

CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE
Pre-school	11%
Grades 1 to 7	31%
Grades 8 to 12	27%
Post grade 12 qualification	2%
No Schooling	20%
Other	9%

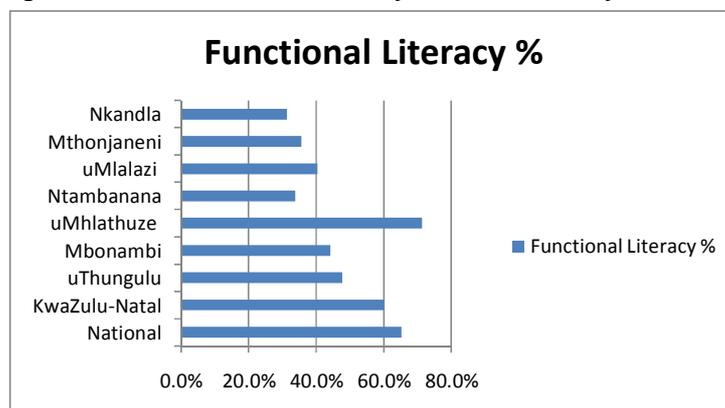
(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

What is noticeable from these figures is that low portions of the population have any form of post matric qualification which indicates that they are in all likelihood involved in primary activities.

1.4.6 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Functional literacy is the percentage of population who proportion of person ages 20 and above that has completed Grade 7. The Mthonjaneni municipality has 35.5% functional literacy which is below the UDM's average of 47.7%, as well as the provincial average of 59.8%. This is represented in the figure below.

Figure 3: Functional Literacy in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



1.4.7 HIV/ AIDS

(i) Introduction

The information below relating to HIV and AIDS is extracted from the Municipality's HIV / AIDS Strategic Plan for 2008-2011. The section dealing with HIV Rates, however, is sourced from the Department of Health as well as the Global Insight data.

(ii) Why should Mthonjaneni Municipality address the issue of HIV and AIDS?

HIV and AIDS is one of the biggest challenges we face as a country. The rate of infection is rapidly increasing and more and more people are getting ill and dying from AIDS. The department of Health estimates that KwaZulu-Natal has an infection rate among pregnant women of **39.1% (2007)**.

Individuals, families and communities are badly affected by the epidemic. The burden of care falls on the families and children of those who are ill. Often they have already lost a breadwinner and the meager resources they have left are not enough to provide care for the ill person and food for the family.

Orphaned children are deprived not only of parental care, but also of financial support. Many of them leave school and have no hope of ever getting a decent education or job. The children grow up without any support or guidance from adults; this may become our biggest problem in the future.

Most of the people who are dying are between the ages of 20 and 45 – an age when most people are workers and parents. This has serious consequences for our economy and the development of the country.

AIDS can affect anyone. However, it is clear that it is spreading faster to people who live in poverty and lack access to education, basic health services, nutrition and clean water.

Young people and women are the most vulnerable. Women are often powerless to insist on safe sex and are easily infected by HIV positive partners. When people have other diseases like sexually transmitted diseases, TB or malaria they are also more likely to contract and die from AIDS.

Although AIDS has become very common, it is still surrounded by silence. People are ashamed to speak about being infected and many see it as a scandal when it happens in their families. People living with AIDS are exposed to daily prejudice born out of ignorance and fear.

We cannot tackle this epidemic unless we break the silence and remove the stigma [shame] that surrounds it. As elected representatives in communities, councillors have to provide leadership on how to deal with AIDS.

To deal with the results of the disease and the social problems it creates, we have to make sure that people living with AIDS get care and support to help them live longer and healthier lives.

We also have to make sure that those who are dying are properly looked after. For the children who are orphaned, we have to find ways of looking after them so that they do not become hopeless and turn to crime or live on the streets because of poverty.

National and Provincial government cannot fight this battle alone. They can provide health and welfare services, development programmes and information. However, municipalities, together with organisations on the ground, have to provide the type of leadership and direction that will lead to real change in people's attitudes and behavior.

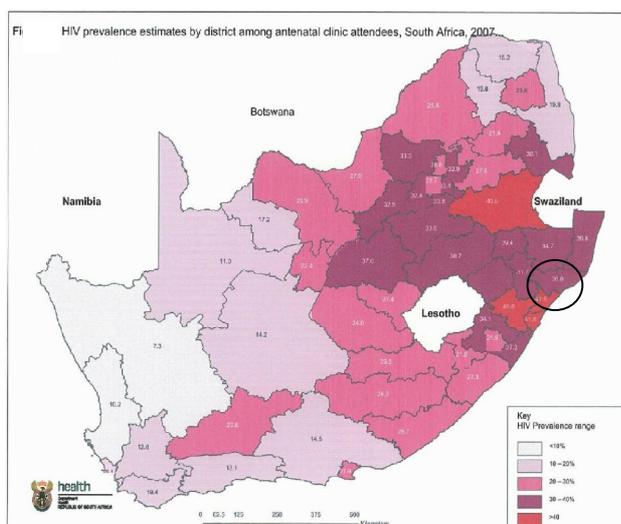
Municipalities are also ideally placed to identify the needs of people in their area and to co-ordinate a coherent response to those needs. Municipalities can engage with civil society, other government departments, as well as schools, churches and so on to make sure that everyone works together to combat the spread of AIDS and to care for those affected by the disease.

Mayors and councillors should act as role models for communities and be an example to people. We should take the lead in promoting openness and ending the silence that surrounds AIDS. We should also work closely with people living with AIDS and through our action show that we accept and care for those affected. As political leaders, we should use our influence and popularity to mobilize the community and involve volunteers in projects that provide care for people living with AIDS and orphans.

(iii) HIV/AIDS Rates

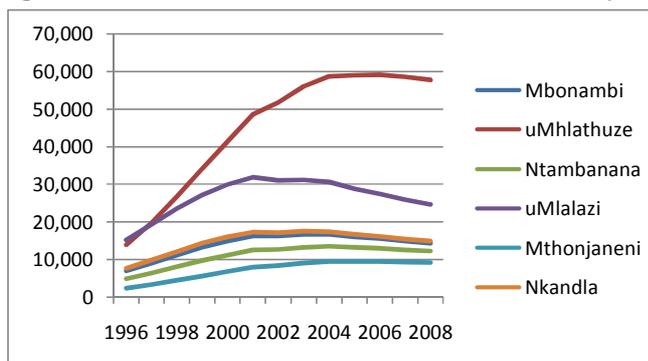
HIV/ Aids figures are currently collected by the Department of Health at a district level by testing all mothers visiting state facilities. The 2008 study indicates an infection rate of 36% for the uThungulu DM. The KZN infection rate currently stands at 38.7% which makes the DM's rate below the provincial rate.

Figure 4: Provincial HIV/ Aids Infection rates: 2008 (DOH)



Quantec Research (2006) in the uThungulu IDP (2009/10) indicated that the Mthonjaneni HIV/ Aids rate was higher than the DM's average. This is further confirmed by the Global Insight data which estimates the infection rate in the Mthonjaneni municipality in 2008 at 14.88% which is higher than the DM's average of 13.94%. It is, however, encouraging to note that these figures appear to be down from the peak experienced in 2006.

Figure 5: HIV/ Aids Infection Rates in the UDM (UDM, 2009)



(iv) Strategies

1. Overall Co-ordination

There is currently an existing group co-ordinating the fight against HIV and AIDS in the municipality and surrounding areas. The workshop acknowledged that it would be futile exercise to create a new structure and

encouraged the municipality to get involved in the work of the co-ordinating structure.

The draft strategies for the three focus areas reflected below can be used by the municipality to make an input into the work of the of the existing co-ordinating structure.

2. Draft Strategy for Education, awareness, openness and prevention

Despite the many education and awareness programmes, the infection rate continues to increase. Large sections of the population refuse to change their behaviour and people living with HIV and AIDS face discrimination and victimisation.

Five-Year Overall Goal

A Mthonjaneni with people that:

- Are well informed on the facts about HIV and AIDS
- Accept, support and care for people living with HIV and AIDS
- Conduct their personal lives in ways that discourage the spread of the disease.(Abstain, Be faithful or Condomise)

Key Tasks for Next twelve Months

- a. Set up a co-ordination committee to co-ordinate HIV and AIDS education and awareness programmes in the municipality.
- b. Lobby provincial government to provide more resources for the implementation of programmes, VCT sites in the municipality and upgrade existing ones.
- c. Increase the number of condom distribution points in the municipality and target high-risk areas like taverns, hotels and nightclubs.

3. Treatment and care for people living with HIV and AIDS

The existing provider of treatment and care and under resourced and over burdened. As more people become infected and fall sick, service standards will continue to drop.

Five-Year Overall Goal

People living with HIV and AIDS receiving the best possible care and treatment to live a long and positive life style.

Key Tasks for Next twelve Months

- a. Work with the Department of Health to ensure the effective and continuous supply of medication at all health care facilities.

- b. Launch more support groups for infected and affected people, close to their homes with well structured poverty alleviation and wellness programmes.
- c. Work with the Department of Health to ensure the roll out of the home base care programme to all parts of the municipality.

4. Care for Orphans

Problem statement

Poor monitoring and the lack of support services contribute to OVCs being neglected and abused.

Five-Year Overall Goal

A caring community that provides care, support and security for all OVCs, especially those who are orphans as a result of HIV and AIDS.

Key Tasks for the next twelve Months

- a. Develop a system to co-ordinate information on the number of orphans in the municipality.
- b. Network with other organisations to develop alternate care models in respect of all the needs of OVCs.
- c. Lobby the Department of Welfare to clarify issues of demarcation and areas serviced by social workers as well as the available services available for caring for orphans.
- d. Develop programmes that promote ongoing counselling and monitoring for children and their caregivers.

1.5 THE MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

1.5.1 INTRODUCTION

Amongst others, this section will be covering the following areas:

- The basic economic facts and figures;
- Mthonjaneni LED sector performance;
- The LED *Constraints* and *Opportunities* of the municipality;
- The Mthonjaneni LED strategy;
- Mthonjaneni LED institutional structures;
- LED and linkages to the budget and staff compliment;
- Municipal LED support for SMME's as well the second economy; and
- Linkages of LED strategies and projects to the SDF.

1.5.2 EMPLOYEE DATA

(i) EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The following table summarises the levels of employment in the municipality. As can be seen, approximately a quarter of the population

is employed and sustaining the remainder of the population. These figures largely concur with the UDM's average during the same period.

Table 7: Employment Status (2007)

	2007	2001
Employed	24.5	24%
Unemployed	23.6	23.6
Not Economically Active	51%	52.4%

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(ii) NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS PER EMPLOYED PERSON

The results of the Quality of Life Survey (2007) indicate that there are 6.2 dependants for every employed person in the DM. The average for the Mthonjaneni municipality is, however, substantially better with 5.5 dependants per employed person.

(iii) OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of respondents in the Community Survey (STATSSA, 2007) indicated that they participated in Undetermined or unspecified categories of work. One can deduce that these people are largely involved in the informal sectors.

Table 8: Occupational Profile

	PERCENTAGE
Legislator	1.1
Professional	1.9
Technical	0.2
Clerks	2.4
Service Related Workers	2.0
Skilled Agriculture	4.0
Craft and Trade	1.7
Plant Machine Operators	2.2
Elementary	5.7
Undetermined or Unspecified	77.1
Institution	1.8

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(iv) EMPLOYMENT PER SECTOR

The following sectors employ residents within the municipality, namely:

Table 9: Employment per Sector

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE
Farming	8.7
Mining	0.6
Manufacturing	1.2
Utilities	0.1
Construction	1.0
Trade	1.6
Transport	0.6

Financial	1.7
Social	3.8
Other and not adequately defined	1.3
Unspecified	2.9
Not applicable	74.7
Institution	1.6

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

As can be seen from these statistics, the majority of residents (74.7%) indicated that they were employed in sectors not specified in the survey. This would indicate the majority of residents are employed in the informal sector.

(v) INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

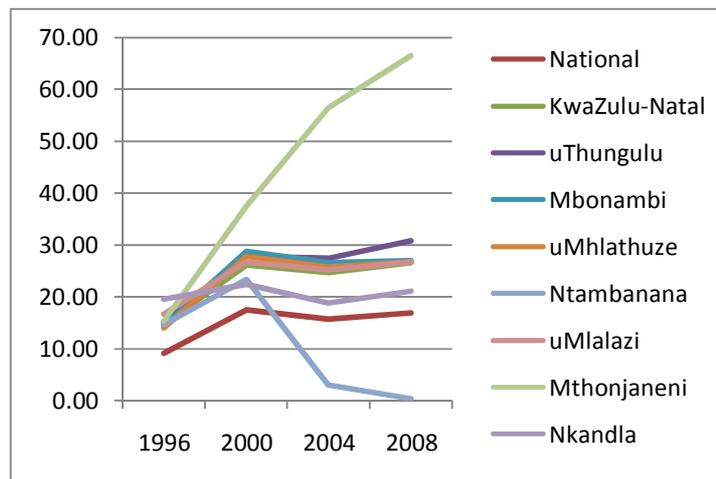
The following table indicates the percentage (%) that **informal employment** contributes to the total employment (formal and informal). As can be seen, informal employment contributed 66.44% for the Mthonjaneni economy in 2008, which is higher than the 30.82% average for the UDM, and the 26.63% for the provincial average.

Table 10: Informal employment in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)

	National	KwaZulu-Natal	uThungulu	Mbonambi	uMhlathuze	Ntambanana	uMlalazi	Mthonjaneni	Nkandla
1996	9.05	14.67	15.14	14.36	14.05	14.54	16.68	15.27	19.48
2000	17.53	26.20	27.77	28.80	27.79	23.31	26.71	37.43	22.38
2004	15.72	24.66	27.48	26.60	25.80	2.94	25.20	56.36	18.81
2008	16.97	26.63	30.82	26.97	26.77	0.29	26.67	66.44	21.09

The following figure summarises the figures for the period 1996 to 2008 for the UDM family of municipalities.

Figure 6: Informal employment in the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



1.5.3 POVERTY DATA

(i) UNEMPLOYMENT

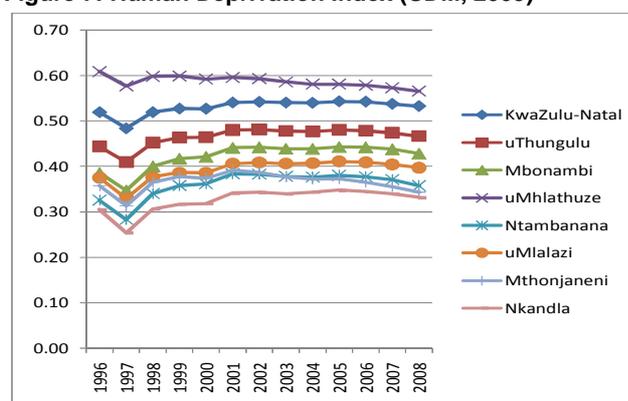
The Global Insight data estimates that 6.7% of the Mthonjaneni population is unemployed which is below the 27.3% UDM average, and 26.3% provincial average.

(ii) HUMAN DEPRIVATION INDEX (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic used to rank countries by level of "human development" and separate developed (high development), developing (middle development), and underdeveloped (low development) countries. The statistic is composed from data on life expectancy, education and per-capita GNI (as an indicator of standard of living).

The Global Insight data estimates the HDI for the Mthonjaneni municipality as 0.34 which is below the UDM's average of 0.47 and the provincial average of 0.53.

Figure 7: Human Deprivation Index (UDM, 2009)



(iii) MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The reduction of poverty and social inequality has been key objectives of post- Apartheid South Africa. Multiple deprivations are seen as an accumulation of single deprivations (ie. People's unmet needs) and includes the following variables:

- Income;
- Employment;
- Health;
- Education;
- Living environment; and
- Crime.

In the study a score of "1" represents the most deprived, and "52" the least deprived. As can be seen from these figures, the Mthonjaneni

municipality scored extremely poorly on *income* and *health*, but scored relatively well in the remainder of the variables measured.

Table 11: Multiple Deprivation Indices for the Mthonjaneni municipality

VARIABLE	POSITION OUT OF 52 LM'S
Income	2
Employment	33
Health	7
Education	32
Living Environment	28
Crime	46
OVERALL SCORE	27

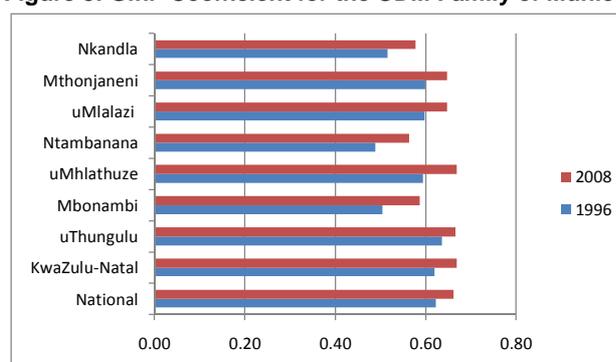
(Source: STATSSA, 2001)

Overall, the Mthonjaneni was placed 27th out of the 52 municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal.

(iv) GINI COEFFICIENT

Like the UDM, the income inequality in Mthonjaneni municipality has increased from 1996 to 2008 as indicated by the increase in the **Gini-coefficient** from 0.60 in 1996 to 0.65 in 2008. This corresponds to the provincial income distribution that also became less equal since 1996 when the Gini-coefficient was 0.62 compared to 0.66 in 2008.

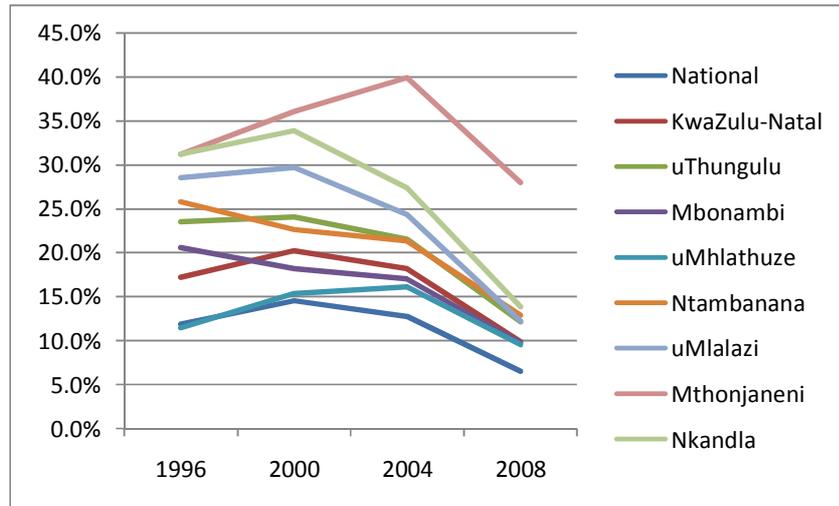
Figure 8: Gini- Coefficient for the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



(v) POPULATION LIVING UNDER THE POVERTY LINE

In 2008, 12.1% of uThungulu’s population lived under the national poverty line (less than \$2 per day) compared to 6.5% nationally and 9.8% provincially. The figure for the Mthonjaneni municipality was 28.0% during this period which was the highest of all municipalities in the UDM family of municipalities.

Figure 9: Population Living Under the Poverty Line for the UDM Family of Municipalities (UDM, 2009)



(vi) GRANTS

The following is a summary of the grants administered within the Mthonjaneni municipality in 2007. As with other municipalities, a large number of residents, almost 20%, are dependent on *child support* grants, followed by *old age* pensions. The majority of residents (approximately 69%), however, are not dependant on any form of grant.

Table 12: Grant Support within the Mthonjaneni municipality

GRANT TYPE	% OF THE POPULATION RECEIVING GRANT
Not applicable	68.7
Old age pension	5.6
Disability	2.3
Child support	18.9
Care dependency	0.5
Foster care	0.1
Grant in aid	2.0
Social relief	0.4
Multiple social grants	0.2
Institutions	1.4

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

1.5.4 SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

(i) OVERALL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

During the period 1996 to 1998, the Mthonjaneni economy grew at an average rate of 2.53% per annum which is below the UDM average for the same period of 3.2% and the provincial average of 3.28%.

(ii) DOMINANT SECTORS

The figures indicate that the agricultural (33.5%) sector dominates the economy of the municipality, followed by the community services (20.9%), the manufacturing (14%), and the finance sectors (10.9%).

(iii) MANUFACTURING

Limited levels of manufacturing are practiced in the municipality and are largely focussed on agro-processing. Further agro-processing potential was identified in the municipality's LED plan in the following areas:

- Deciduous berry and citrus fruit processing;
- Large-scale production of vegetables;
- Poultry processing; and
- Production of bio-fuels; and essential oil processing.

The Global Insight (2009) data indicates that the municipality's manufacturing sector contributed 14% to the total economy of the municipality which is well below the 39.9% UDM average.

(iv) AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector in the municipality has a dual nature with both commercial and traditional farmers contributing to this sector. Commercial agriculture is largely based on two mono-crops in the forms of sugarcane and forestry. Both of these sectors have also been at the forefront of assisting in the development of emerging farmers. In other traditional areas of the municipality, traditional forms of cropping are practiced. As is noted in the DM's IDP (2009/10), the development of this sector is hindered by a low skills base, a lack of markets, and a lack of organised bodies for financial assistance.

Other forms of agriculture practiced in the municipality include citrus, nuts and animal husbandry.

The Global Insight (2009) data indicates that the agricultural sector contributed 33.5% to the total economy of the Mthonjaneni municipality which is well above the 7.7% UDM average.

(v) TOURISM

The LED plan notes that interest in northern KZN has been increasing particularly from overseas visitors. New identified markets include bird watching, cruise tourism, and educational tourism. It is noted that all these areas can increase tourism development in the region as a whole.

It is noted that the local municipalities in the uThungulu DM have all identified the need for greater tourism support and coordination from the DM in aiding the development of tourism related SMME's and new tourism opportunities.

The LED plan notes that tourism opportunities exist in the following areas, namely:

- Nature photography;
- Bird watching;
- Botanical studies;
- Hiking; and
- Fly-fishing at Phobana Lake.

Further tourism opportunities also exist in the areas of mountain biking and quad biking.

(vi) TRADE AND COMMERCE

Melmoth is an important emerging node within the DM and offers retail and a limited mix of services. The departure of Ulundi as a provincial capital has put a strain on the town’s commercial sector as a lot of middle income civil servants that previously made Melmoth their home have departed thus reducing the spend in the town. There is also a substantial leakage of purchasing power from the municipality with many residents saving-up or undertaking big purchases in other centres like Richards Bay. Spaza shops and general stores cater for the day-to-day needs of residents in the rural areas.

There are currently two shopping centre projects underway in the town of Melmoth, this includes; the Boxer shopping centre on Lot 293 which is almost complete and Shoprite Centre on Lot 45 which its subdivision application is being processed.

The Global Insight (2009) data indicates that the trade sector contributed 8.5% to the total economy of the Mthonjaneni municipality which is above the 7.1% UDM average.

1.5.5 LED CONSTRAINTS AND POTENTIALS

The following section summarises the LED *Constraints* and *Potentials* for the municipality as identified in the Mthonjaneni LED plan (2009).

(i) CONSTRAINTS

	CONSTRAINTS	POTENTIALS
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited suitable industrial land; • Lack of structured development; • Lack of access to finance; • Under-utilised service support; • Subsistence approach to running of agriculture projects; and • Lack of business skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deciduous berry and citrus fruit processing; • Large-scale production of vegetables; • Poultry processing; and • Production of bio-fuels; and essential oil processing.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of finance: emerging farmers often do not have start-up capital. • Limited land supply for large-scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit plantations • Large-scale production of vegetables and hydroponics

	CONSTRAINTS	POTENTIALS
	<p>farming activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived lack of agricultural supporting services in the area. • No efficient representation of Black farmer's interests. • Underutilization of the agricultural services of extension officers. • Inability to produce high quality agricultural products by intensive crop production units. • Lack of knowledge and expertise: Some farmers begin their endeavour with minimal knowledge. They are unaware of where or how to market their products, and are unaware of where or how to seek assistance. • Animal and plant disease and treatment thereof: Many farmers are faced with diseases they do not know how to treat. Many of them are often not within reach of a veterinarian or any other assistance, which could result in the loss of their entire crop or all their livestock. • Poor and/or lack of road, water and electricity infrastructure in most rural areas. • There is a huge need to have input materials closer to farms. • These projects need to be run as businesses for them to be profitable and self sustaining. • There is a huge need to capacitated individuals running these projects. • These projects should be registered either as cooperatives, close cooperations or private companies in order to benefit well from public and private markets. • Huge fear of sector development amongst white farmers because of potential and damaging land claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry farming • Layer farming • Cattle farming • Bee keeping • Forestry plantations • Essential oils • Sugar cane
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of tour guides; • Identification and training of tour operators; • Identification of dance group participants; and • Identification of people or elders to participate in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -telling of ancient Zulu history -Mthonjaneni history -traditional and modern way of life -indigenous knowledge management -sangomas and inyangas to participate (in information sharing about ancient health and sickness management) -homestead to participate (food preparation and preservation) • Weak tourism image of the area; • No brand name for the Mthonjaneni 	<p>Cultural activities include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telling of Zulu history • Telling of Mthonjaneni history • Sharing traditional way of life • Sharing indigenous knowledge • A Zulu cultural village could be developed showing Zulu heritage (pictorially and through videos, CDs, books, story telling, poetry and praise singers) should be developed at Mgabhi where Nandi, the Mother of the Zulu nation is rested. <p>Eco-tourism activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature photography; • Bird watching; • Botanical studies;

	CONSTRAINTS	POTENTIALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> municipality; A lack of local tour operators; Poor road signage and directions; Poor and/ or lack of road, water and electricity infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiking; and Fly-fishing at Phobana Lake
Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shopping mall Car dealership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer demand and preferences

(Source: Mthonjaneni LED Plan, 2009)

1.5.6 LED STRUCTURES

(i) DISTRICT LEVEL LED FORUMS

The DM has an operational LED forum which consists of the following role-players:

- The uThungulu DM;
- The six local municipalities;
- The Zululand Chamber of Business;
- The Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs;
- The DBSA;
- Kwanalu;
- The Richards Bay IDZ;
- Private Sector Companies in the DM;
- SA Sugar Association; and
- The Media.

The Mthonjaneni municipality actively participates in this structure.

(ii) LOCAL LEVELS LED FORUMS

The LED Plan proposed the establishment of a municipal-wide LED forum and every effort is being made to finalise this within the 2009/10 financial year. Participants for this forum include the following:

National Government

- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
- Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs
- Department of Transport
- Department of Trade and Industry

Provincial Government

- Department of Economic Affairs and Development
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
- Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs
- Department of Public Works and Transport

Public Entities

- KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority;
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife;
- Amafa/Heritage KZN;
- Trade and Investment KZN and
- Gijima KZN

1.5.7 LED IN THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE

The LED component for the Mthonjaneni municipality is housed within the Corporate Services department and reports to Director Corporate Services.

There is currently staff within the LED component.

There is currently an operational budget for the LED section and the following capital budget:

Table 13: LED Projects

Project Name / Description	Budget Costs	Comments
Jewellery Project - All Wards	R1, 859 000	Awaiting Funding
Essential Oils Project – Ward 5	R1, 011 665	Awaiting Funding
Melmoth Industrial Park	R1, 500 000	Pending
Tourist Craft Centre		Awaiting Funding
Hawkers Stalls		Awaiting Funding

1.5.8 LED LINKAGES TO THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

(i) ALIGNMENT BETWEEN LED AND THE SDF

The SDF for the municipality seeks to, amongst others, focus on the following:

- The development of the local economy;
- The provision of at least minimum levels of basic services;
- Increase the effectiveness of the local municipality.

The SDF also seeks to create economic opportunities at service delivery points by:

- Locating residential populations around service delivery points to stimulate market activity and *visa versa*;
- The stimulation of investment opportunities around service delivery points; and
- The creation of opportunity for greater diversification of economic activity.

The SDF also identifies poverty alleviation areas which focus on the following:

- The provision of support for LED initiatives such as SMME's, small scale agriculture and tourism; and
- The provision of access to municipal, social and economic services.

The SDF also identifies the areas suitable for commercial tourism and recreation.

1.6 PROVISION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

1.6.1 INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for provision of infrastructure and basic services is distributed amongst various Service Authorities. The table below is an indication of how these are distributed:

Table 14: Responsibilities for Service Provision in the Mthonjaneni municipality

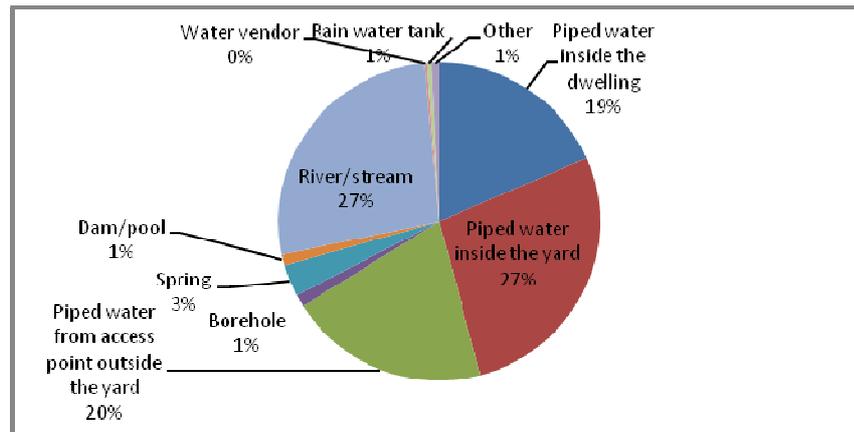
INFRASTRUCTURE / SERVICE	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	
	IMPLEMENTATION	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE
Water & sanitation	uThungulu DM	uThungulu DM
Electricity	Eskom/ Mthonjaneni LM	Eskom/ Mthonjaneni LM
Roads :Provincial & district roads	Dept. of Transport	Dept. of Transport
:Local numbered roads	Dept. of Transport	Mthonjaneni LM
:Urban roads	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM
:Rural local roads	Dept. of Transport Mthonjaneni LM (MIG)	Dept. of Transport
Waste disposal :Refuse collection	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM
: Waste disposal	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM
Cemeteries	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM
Housing	Dept. of Housing	Mthonjaneni LM
Telecommunications	Telkom/ Cellular Service Providers	
Community facilities	Mthonjaneni LM	Mthonjaneni LM

1.6.2 WATER

(i) STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 19% of households in the municipality receive piped water within their dwelling, 27% receive piped water inside their yard, and a further 20% receive piped water outside their yard. These figures indicate that approximately two thirds of the population of the municipality receive water to RDP standards.

Figure 10: Water Provision (STATSSA, 2007)



(ii) THE WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A water backlog is defined by the RDP standard of 25l/c/d at a maximum distance of 200m of existing infrastructure.

The uThungulu District Municipality (UDM) is the Water Services Provider (WSP) and is responsible for the implementation of new capital projects to extend the provision of water services facilities and their maintenance thereof. The District’s Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) indicates that the backlog of water services in Mthonjaneni is still substantial. The table below is a breakdown of the backlog for household:

Table 15: WSDP Identified Backlogs (2006/7)

UTHUNGULU WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
Households Supplied with water to RDP standards	5,683
Backlog	54%
Estimated Backlog (2009/10)	13%

Due to the unreliability of existing water schemes in particular during the dry months, the UDM has identified the Goedetrouw Dam as the only sustainable source of water in this region and have embarked on a programme to establish a regional water supply scheme from this source. The Goedetrouw water scheme will supply water to Mthonjaneni, uMlalazi, and Ntambanana.

(iii) ADDRESSING THE BACKLOGS

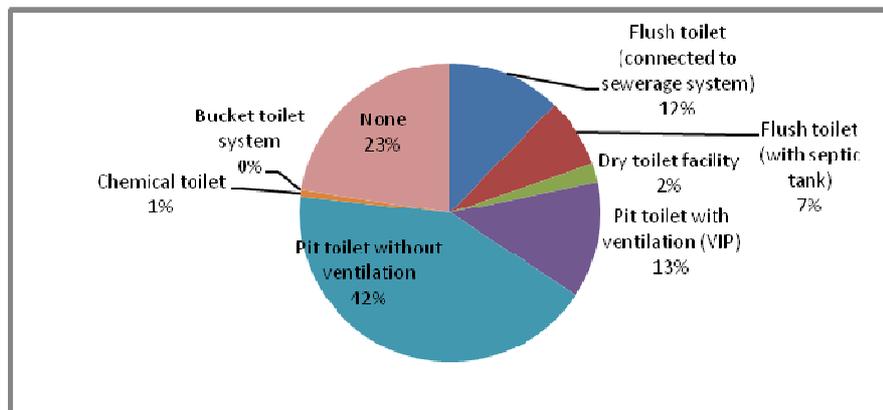
The uThungulu IDP (2009/10) estimates R99, 921,045.00 is required to provide water to all citizens of the Mthonjaneni municipality to RDP standards. It also estimates that water will be provided to all citizens to the required standard by the 2015/16 financial year. It also notes that there is a shortfall between the MIG funding allocations and the amount required.

1.6.3 SANITATION

(i) STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 12% of residents are connected via flush toilets to a sewerage system, 7% have flush toilets linked to a septic tank and 13% have ventilated pit latrines. 23% of households have no form of sewerage, and 42% have pit latrines without ventilation.

Figure 11: Sanitation Provision (STATSSA, 2007)



(ii) THE WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The uThungulu District Municipality (UDM) is the Water Services Provider. uThungulu is responsible for the implementation of new capital projects to extend the provision of sanitation services and the maintenance thereof. The District’s Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) indicates that the backlog of sanitation services in Mthonjaneni is still substantial. The table below is a breakdown of the backlog for household:

Table 16: uThungulu WSDP

UTHUNGULU WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	
Households Supplied with sanitation to RDP standards	4,325
Backlog	65%
Estimated Backlog (2009/10)	61%

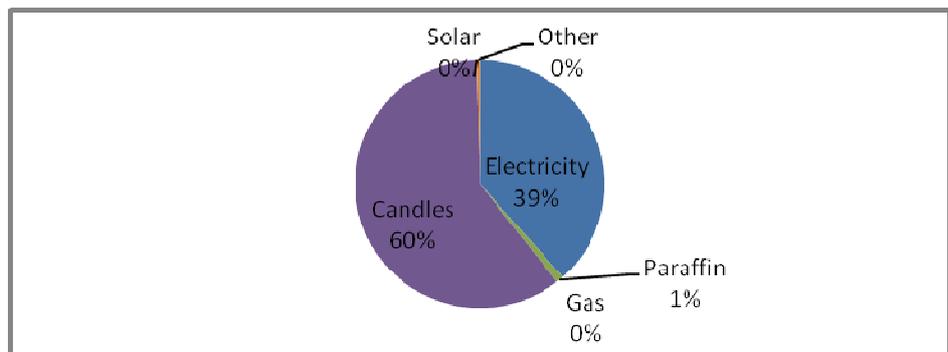
(iii) ADDRESSING THE BACKLOG

The uThungulu IDP (2009/10) estimates R37, 210,705.00 is required to provide sanitation to all citizens of the Mthonjaneni municipality to RDP standards. It also estimates that sanitation will be provided to all citizens to the required standard by the 2017/18 financial year. It also notes that there is a shortfall between the MIG funding allocations and the amount required to address the backlogs.

1.6.4 ELECTRICITY**(i) STATUS QUO**

Eskom, the national electricity supplier, supplies electricity in bulk within the municipality and supply to rural areas is slow due to high costs associated with scattered settlements and no anchor clients. Melmoth town buys electricity in bulk and distributes it to its consumers in the erstwhile TLC area.

Figure 12: Electricity Provision for Lighting (STATSSA, 2007)



The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 39% of residents make use of electricity for lighting, while 60% make use of candles. There has been an increase in the number of households using electricity for lighting since the 2001 and 1996 censuses.

(ii) THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ESDP)

The uThungulu DM has prepared an ESDP and key outcomes of the plan include:

- Clustering of dwellings, communities, clinics and schools into sustainable nodes;
- The identification of cost effective supply routes;
- The preparation of an Electricity Budget based on priorities for the DM; and
- The preparation of a five year Electricity roll-out plan.

(iii) ADDRESSING THE BACKLOG

Costs and projected roll-out to be determined by Eskom.

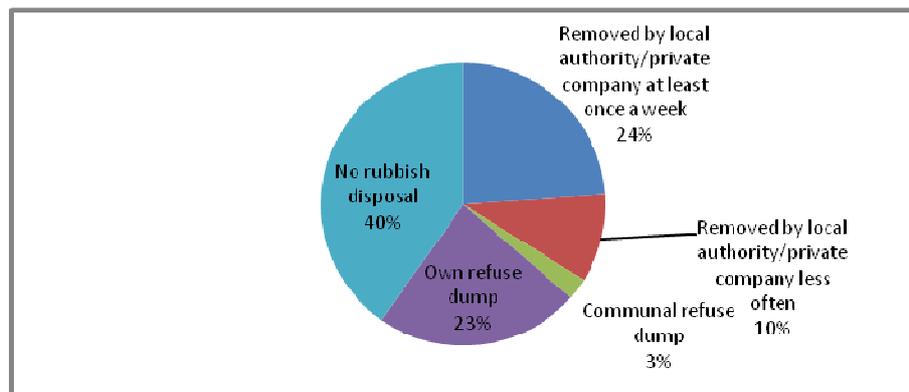
(iv) INDIGENT SUPPORT

The Municipality has an Indigent Support policy in place, and indigent households receive free basic Electricity.

1.6.5 REFUSE REMOVAL**(i) STATUS QUO**

Waste removal and disposal is currently being provided by the Mthonjaneni Municipality and is currently restricted to Melmoth, Thubalethu, and KwaMagwaza. The waste removed is disposed at the Melmoth landfill site which has teething issues. In 2008, the municipality appointed a consultant to conduct a waste management study with emphasis on the extension of the lifespan of the existing landfill site. Once a final document is available, it will be attached to IDP review document.

Figure 13: Refuse Removal (STATSSA, 2007)



The Community Survey (2007) indicates that 24% of households have refuse removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week, while less than 10% have refuse removed less frequently. 23% of households make use of their own refuse dump and a further 40% have no refuse disposal.

(ii) THE INTEGRATED WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The uThungulu District prepared a Waste Management Plan in 2003/04 which recommended that the existing Melmoth landfill site be closed and that a waste transfer station be established in Melmoth, through which all waste collected, will be transported to the district landfill site.

The municipality has secured R2.7m from uThungulu DM for the construction of a waste transfer station, and is awaiting approval or permit from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

1.6.6 ROADS

There are numerous levels of roads traversing the municipality namely:

- Provincial roads (P routes);
- District roads (D routes);
- Local roads (L routes); and
- Community access roads (A routes)

The table below provides a breakdown of road lengths listed.

Table 17: Road Distribution and Length

Road Class	Type	Length	Total Length (m)
Provincial	P roads	165,981	303,009
	D roads	91,848	
	L roads	42,652	
	A roads	2,528	
Urban	Primary roads	1,142	27,014
	Secondary roads	1,019	
	Main tertiary roads	5,822	
	Tertiary roads	14,401	
	Gravel roads	4,630	
Rural	Primary roads	228,272	262,569
	Secondary roads	34,298	

The condition of the roads varies throughout the municipality. The condition of urban roads is fairly decent. The table below provides an indication of the condition of urban roads.

Table 18: Road Conditions

Condition of criteria	Distribution	
	% of surfacing	% of structure
Very good	21	36
Good	22	22
Fair	33	14
Poor	13	23
Very poor	11	5

The municipality has secured R26m from Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for the roads projects, to be undertaken over the next few years.

1.6.7 CEMETERIES

Previous investigations into the provision of cemeteries in Mthonjaneni recommended that the existing cemetery in Melmoth be extended in a north-easterly direction with an additional 4ha to yield 6400 burial sites. It further proposed that the Mfule Cemetery be extended in a south-easterly direction with

an additional 5ha to yield 8500 burial sites and that a new cemetery site be identified in Ndundulu. In light of the above, the Municipality secured funding and extended the Melmoth site with an additional 2000 sites and has applied for further funding for the other cemeteries in order to reach its targets. The extension and establishment of cemeteries is identified as priority projects in this IDP Review.

1.6.8 HOUSING

(i) Status Quo

The population of the municipality is distributed per ward as per the table below.

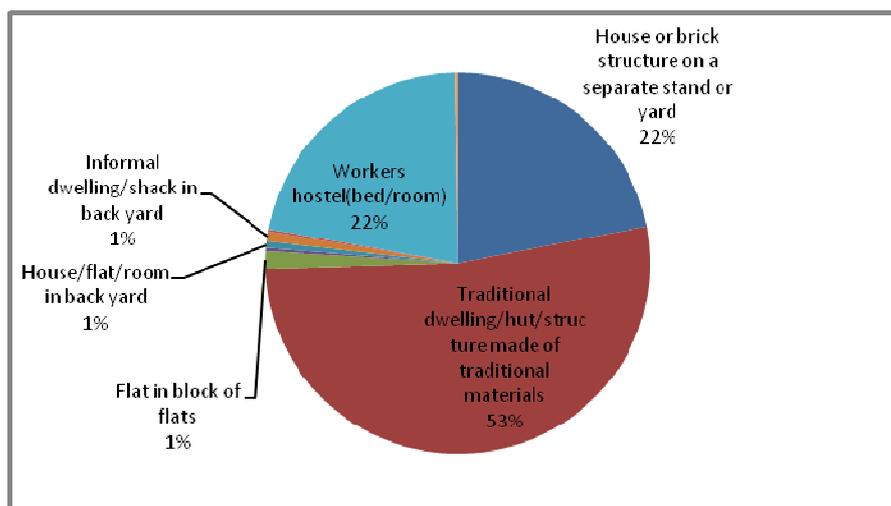
Table 19: Land Use Settlement patterns per Ward

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENTS
1	9 600	This ward comprises Melmoth Town, including Thubaletu, so comprises perhaps the highest densities in the municipality.
2	8 574	This is the largest municipal ward in terms of area, but the most sparsely populated. Apart from an area around KwaMagwaza, essentially the farms KwaMagwaza Mission Station and Spes Bona, and part of the Imfule Mission farm, the ward has a population density of less than 50-100 people per km ² . The KwaMagwaza node has a population of 601 – 700 / km ² . The Imfule MissioN node – just the southern end of the Imfule Mission farm – has a population density of 901 – 1000 /km ² . Overall, the densities are very low, the existing land use being dominated by forestry (plantations) with grasslands on the steeper slopes. Around the KwaMagwaza area are small patches of commercial agriculture (largely sugar cane), traditional agriculture and thickets and bush.
3	14 463	The farms Wilhelmina and Arcadia are the most densely populated in this ward, with densities varying between 100 – 500 people per km ² . This area, also commonly known as Mfanefile, has a mixed land use of settlement, small scale agriculture, including sugar cane, timber and vegetable patches. The settlement and land use activities extend down the spine road which branches south off the tar road at KwaMagwaza, and winds slowly down the watershed between tributaries of the Mhlathuze, the land falling steeply away on either side. The topography of the ward, the southern part being the steep slopes leading down to the deeply incised Mhlathuze river valley, means that the remainder of the ward area, away from the road, is sparsely populated, the land use being largely grassland, thickets and bush with small patches of traditional agriculture in the river valley.
4	7 773	This ward has three distinct areas in terms of land use : the sparsely populated north western portion which has some commercial agriculture – mainly sugar cane, but is mainly extensive areas of grassland under livestock, with patches of traditional agriculture towards KwaYanguye, where there are farms which are currently under consideration for transfer in terms of land reform policy. This area also has a large area of

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENTS
		thickets and bush as the land falls away towards the Mfolozi river valley. The southern portion which is also very sparsely populated, but has considerably more commercial agriculture under sugar cane and timber with some citrus and other fruit. The eastern portion is the KwaYanguye Tribal Area which is under communal tenure (Ingonyama Trust). There are pockets of settlement ranging from 50 – 600 persons per km ² . Apart from these settlement clusters, which are scattered along the spine road and the flatter areas on top of the watersheds, the remaining area is very sparsely populated, largely due to the steep terrain as the land falls away from the highlands towards the valley bushveld of the Mfolozi river. Most of this is not arable, suitable only for extensive grazing, with the most environmentally sensitive areas on the steeper slopes, not suitable for any type of agricultural practice.
5	9 099	This is the northern portion of the Zulu-Entembeni Tribal ward area and is Ingonyama Trust land. Once again, the terrain has led to human settlement and activity being confined to clusters ranging in density from 100 to 800 people per km ² .
6	7 014	Together with the Ekuthuleni area, this ward of the municipality is perhaps the most densely settled with the concentration along the R34 primary corridor which passes through the Ndundulu node which has the highest concentration of people of between 700 – 800 people per km ² . This ward all falls under the Ingonyama Trust.
TOTAL	56 523	

(Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS, 2005)

Figure 14: Housing Type



The Community Survey (2007) indicates that the majority of households (53%) are traditional dwellings, while 22% are worker hostels, and 22% are houses on a separate stand.

(ii) Current Housing Needs

Housing was identified as a key issue in the community participation process of the IDP. As part of the Integrated Development Plan Process and Land Identification Study for Low-cost Housing, a range of population projections were undertaken to provide a base for the determination of present and future housing needs, specifically in the low-cost group. The total number of households within the municipality was calculated to be 5 461 with the total population estimated to be 56 523 this implies an average household size of approximately 10, 35. (Source Stats SA 2001)

Based on the information compiled from the Statistics SA 2001, the projections indicate that approximately 3, 1 % of households (317) within the municipal area into the homeless, and informal dwelling shack category and be in line with the Provincial targets to clear all slums by the by the year 2010, while 55, 8% of dwellings (5641) fall into the traditional housing category.

With reference to the above statistics it is evident that the housing demand is very high in the rural areas which estimated to be at least 70% (3 928) of the total demand in rural areas and it is increasing at a very fast rate. Therefore it is suggested that the rural housing projects be prioritised in the rural housing programme that seeks to reduce the backlog in basic infrastructure services within the rural areas.

There is a need to address major problems such as land reform related issues in many parts of the municipal area. The majority of these areas are on land that is currently occupied by farmers.

(iii) Addressing the Backlog

Planned / Proposed Future Housing Projects

The Housing Sector Plan prepared in 2008/09 identified projects that are required by the communities as identified in the IDP.

The following are prioritised proposed housing projects per ward identified by the Steering Committee within Mthonjaneni Municipality:

Focus point one: To compile a detailed and accurate beneficiary waiting list:

Table 20: Housing Projects

WARD	PROJECTS	REMARKS	COORDINATES OF PROPOSED SITES
1	Melmoth (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	Site is situated opposite the existing Thubalethu Township. The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.	S 28° 34' 495'' E 31° 24' 442''
	Melmoth (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	Site is adjacent to Protection Services. The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.	S 28° 34' 254'' E 31° 22' 572''
3 (iv)	Mgabhi (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural and dwellings are very much dispersed, the area is also very steep, in terms of bulk services there is no water electricity they use the river as source of water.	S 28° 44' 562'' E 31° 23' 519''
	Eluthuleni (Mission Property) (Rural Housing)	The area consists of mission property and it is one of the Land Reform projects currently underway. The area is largely rural, semi dispersed, steep and in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.	S 28° 40' 655'' E 31° 25' 207''
4	Yanguye (Rural Housing)	815 Units currently underway.	
5	Makhasaneni (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural, steep and the dwellings are dispersed; in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.	S 28° 37' 254'' E 31° 29' 520''
	Hawule (Rural Housing)	The area is rural, steep and dwellings are semi dispersed, in terms of bulk services: the area is not entirely electrified and communities use water tanks as a source of water.	S 28° 40' 663'' E 31° 32' 368''
6	Matshansundu (Rural Housing)		
6	Ndundulu (Rural Housing)	1000 Units currently underway.	

(iv) Housing Strategies Focus

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
Compilation of a detailed housing demand database	Assign functions to an official to manage the compilation of a housing waiting list	Functions are assigned to an official to manage the housing list	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Develop a housing demand database format to be used in enlisting applicants	List format is developed	Consultant and Community Services	

	The housing database format should categorise applicants in terms of income, disability, pensioners etc.	A standard form will be agreed upon and used	Community Services and Ward Councillors	
	A data base will be established and compilation of a single municipal database categorised into wards	A data base will be established	Municipality (Housing Division)	
	Housing Committee to decide on the allocation of subsidies.	Subsidies will be allocated	Housing Steering Committ	

Focus Point two: To prioritise the upgrading and clearance of all existing (slums) informal settlements and to ensure that no further informal settlements are erected

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
Prioritise clearance and upgrading of all slums	Identify all informal settlements	All existing informal settlements are identified	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Enlist all occupants of the informal settlements	All occupants of informal settlements will be enlisted in the housing list.	Community Services / Ward Councillors	
	Prevent further expansion of informal settlements	Expansion of Informal settlements should be monitored and prevented.	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Supervise upgrading of all informal settlements	Informal settlements are upgraded	Community Services / Planning Office	

Focus Point three: To promote rural housing development by formalising the rural dwellings identified

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To formalise rural housing units (in situ upgrades)	Prioritise rural areas to be provided with subsidy houses	Rural areas to be developed are prioritised	Housing Steering Committee / Community Services	Over 5years
	Interact with Traditional Leaders with regard to land to be developed	Interaction with Traditional Leaders is made	Housing Committee / ward councillors	
	Implement Rural housing projects through Peoples Housing Process and the Rural Housing Policy to provide rural housing units	Houses are built.	Housing Steering Committee / Community Services	

Focus point four: Provision of adequate bulk infrastructure to support housing delivery

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
Liaise with the relevant departments such as DWAF to ensure the provision of adequate water and sanitation bulk infrastructure	Align projects with other sector plans such as electricity, water service plan etc.	Housing projects are aligned with other programmes such as DWAF	Community Services / Planning Office	Over 5years
	Explore the use of alternative options	Alternative options are considered	Community Services / Planning Office	

Focus Point five: Speed up the housing delivery process by using the appropriate subsidy schemes such as the (PHP) Peoples Housing Process

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To speed up the delivery process in the urban and rural areas	Apply for housing subsidies from the Provincial Department of Housing	Application for subsidies will be done	Community Services / Planning Office	Over 5years
	Allocate subsidies to housing programmes per agreed subsidy allocation percentages	Subsidies are allocated to programmes	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Implement Housing Development projects through PHP to deliver the required number of units.	Required number of houses are built to reduce the backlog	Community Services / Planning Office	
	Establish Project Steering Committee in each housing project to oversee its implementation	Project Steering Committees are formed	Municipal Manager / Community Services	
	Assign an official to oversee the rapid implementation of these projects as per time frames indicated on this housing Plan.	An official is assigned		
	Submit progress report to Council	Progress report is submitted	Municipal Manager / Community Services	

Focus Point six: Enforce Building Regulations to ensure the construction of quality low cost housing.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To ensure that quality houses are built	Assign house construction inspections to Building Inspectors		Municipal Manager	Over 5years
	Inspect the construction of houses from foundation to completion to ensure quality	Inspection Report compiled about the quality of houses.	Engineering Services, Building Control AND project Steering Committee	

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
	Enforce compliance to planning and building regulations, NHBRC standards and municipal by-laws including the use of SABS approved materials	Inspection Report compiled reflecting compliance	Engineering Services, Building Control AND project Steering Committee	
	Establish a Project Steering Committee in each housing project, which involves service providers such as infrastructure service providers, local councilor, municipal officials, beneficiaries and other local stakeholders to oversee the execution of the project.	Project Steering Committees are formed in all housing projects	Municipality (Housing Division)	

Focus Point seven: Ensure that housing development foster job creation.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY/DELIVERY STRATEGY	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	TIME FRAME
To ensure that housing delivery stimulates local economic development which will contribute in creating jobs and alleviate poverty	Encourage developers, contractors and institutions to employ local labour in the construction of housing	Local labour is employed in local housing projects	Community Services / Ward Councillors	Over 5years
	Encourage developers, contractors and institutions to source housing delivery resources within the municipal area before resorting to outside suppliers	Housing delivery resources are sourced within the Municipality	Community Services	
	Promote private-public partnership in housing delivery	Partnerships are encouraged to stimulate the local economy	Community Services	
	Promote Labour-Intensive construction methods where appropriate to create jobs for local people	Labour-Intensive construction methods are encouraged to create jobs	Community Services	
	Empower local labour with skills so that they could sustain their jobs	Labourers in housing projects are trained in various building trades	Community Services	
	Promote local entrepreneurs (SMME's) to manufacture and supply essential resources needed for the construction of houses	Essential resources needed for housing are done and supplied from within the municipality	Community Services	

1.6.9 INDIGENT POLICY AND ITS IMPLICATION ON THE DELIVERY OF FREE BASIC SERVICES

(i) SERVICES RECEIVING INDIGENT SUPPORT

Households in the municipality currently benefit from indigent support for the following services:

- Electricity;
- Sanitation and
- Burials

(ii) INDIGENT REGISTER

An indigent register was operational from 2009.

1.7 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

1.7.1 STAFF COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The Mthonjaneni municipality has a staff component of 84 employees who are permanently employed, and 47 employees who are on contract.

Given the limited resources, the municipality has a small directorate component having a pool of responsibilities, in particular the Directorate of Community Services which deals with issues of corporate affairs, community services, public safety, local economic development, and planning.

Table 21: Municipal Directorates

DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR RESPONSIBLE
Corporate	Director Corporate Services
Finance	Chief Financial Officer
Technical Services	Assistant Technical Director

1.7.2 DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities have been assigned to departments in terms of the delegated authority and the Organogram which have both been aligned with the IDP.

1.7.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

In compliance with the Employment Equity Act (55 of 1998), the municipality has developed and implemented an Employment Equity Plan.

1.7.4 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The municipality has developed a comprehensive Workplace Skills Development Plan for the period under review in accordance with the relevant legislation.

1.7.5 MUNICIPAL HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGIES

The municipality has developed a number of policies that deal with Human Resource issues. These strategies include the following:

- Employment Equity Policy
- Training and Development Policy
- Recruitment, Selection, Promotion, Demotion, Transfer, and Appointment Policy
- Overtime and Stand-by Policy
- Study Scheme Policy

1.7.6 WARD COMMITTEES

The Municipal Ward Committees were established in 2005 and have been operational since then.

1.7.7 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Section K of this report highlights the powers and function allocated to the Mthonjaneni municipality.

1.7.8 TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

The Municipality engages with local Traditional Leadership through the Mayor's office, as well as engagement at the Representatives Forum level.

1.7.9 THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

An Audit Committee has been established and is currently operational.

1.7.10 ALIGNMENT WITH SURROUNDING MUNICIPALITIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

The Mthonjaneni municipality participated in alignment meetings organised by the UDM with both service providers and surrounding municipalities. Such a meeting took place on 28 October 2010.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

1.8.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2007, the Municipality commissioned the formulation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SEA was pursued on the basis of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM), which is an integral part of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

The SEA is a tool of the IEM which is used to integrate environmental issues into the formulation of plans and programmes. Therefore; an SEA is an indication of the effect that the environment will have on development (NEMA, 2007).

The benefits of an SEA are summarised below as follows;

- To identify opportunities and constraints placed by the environment of development,
- It works as a tool that assists in the development of plans and programmes,
- It provides guidelines that ensures the limits of development, and
- It focuses on maintaining a chosen level of environmental quality.

1.8.2 FINDINGS

The SEA investigated the state of the environment in the municipality by identifying key areas of focus. This included a gathering of findings on the following;

- (i) Biophysical Conditions
 - Topography,
 - Climate,
 - Geology,
 - Soils
 - Land Use,
 - Agriculture,
 - Hydrology,
 - Water bodies and water quality,
 - Ecological systems,
 - Fauna,
 - Flora,
 - Visually sensitive areas,
 - Air Quality,
- (ii) Service Provision
- (iii) Education and Income
- (iv) Industry and Employment
- (v) Land Ownership, Tribal Authorities and Land Reform,
- (vi) Cultural and Historic Features, and
- (vii) Institutional Structure and Capacity.

1.8.3 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

The environmental opportunities and constraints were also investigated in terms of the categories above.

1.8.4 C-PLAN AND MIN-SET AREAS

South Africa has ratified the International Convention on Biological Diversity, which commits the country, including KwaZulu-Natal, to develop and implement a strategy for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity. In terms of the Constitution of South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal has responsibility for the function of nature conservation in the province, except for national parks, marine resources and national botanical gardens, and concurrent responsibility for the environment.

The Biodiversity Bill also requires Provincial Authorities together with the Department of Environment and Tourism, to compile and implement a 'Bioregional Plan' for the province that ensures that a minimum area of each bioregion with all its representative ecosystems is protected. The results of such a planning process have both strategic planning value as well as reactive value in the event of a change in land use being proposed. Thus, the opportunity arises to have a significant input into the environmental component of the Municipal Integrated Development Plans, and via this mechanism make a meaningful and positive contribution to environmentally sensitive development in the province.

(i) Irreplaceability Analysis

The first product of the conservation planning analysis in C-Plan is irreplaceability map of the planning area, in this case the province of KwaZulu-Natal. This map is divided into 2 by 2 km grid cells called 'planning units'. Each cell has associated with it an 'Irreplaceability Value' which is one reflection of the cells importance with respect to the conservation of biodiversity. Irreplaceability reflects the planning units ability to meet set 'targets' for selected biodiversity 'features'. The irreplaceability value is scaled between 0 and 1.

Irreplaceability value – 0. Where a planning unit has an irreplaceability value of 0, all biodiversity features recorded here are conserved to the target amount, and there is unlikely to be a biodiversity concern with the development of the site.

Irreplaceability value – 1. These planning units are referred to as totally irreplaceable and the conservation of the features within them are critical to meet conservation targets. (EIA very definitely required and depending on the nature of the proposal unlikely to be granted).

Irreplaceability value > 0 but < 1. Some of these planning units are required to meet biodiversity conservation targets. If the value is high (e.g. 0.9) then most units are required (few options available for alternative choices). If the value is low, then many options are available for meeting the biodiversity targets. (EIA required and depending on the nature of the proposed development, permission could be granted).

C-Plan and Minset

Minset is a function or tool within C-Plan (Conservation Planning Software) that is used to identify a 'minimum set' of sites (planning units) that would fulfil the aim firstly of achieving the conservation targets within a number of constraints that can be set by the user e.g. avoid highly productive agricultural land, or land adjacent to major highways. It presents the most efficient solution to achieving conservation targets and other land use constraints. The Minset output map shows areas that are already protected, 'Mandatory Reserves' and 'Negotiable Reserves'. Mandatory reserves are those areas that appear as totally irreplaceable on the irreplaceability map, since there are no other alternatives for achieving the conservation targets. Areas identified as negotiable reserves are the areas that the Minset function returns as the most efficient for achieving targets and constraints. However there are alternatives to achieving the targets and constraints but with less efficiency, and hence the designation of this area is still negotiable.

In using the results of the Minset analysis for impact assessment and incorporating recommended areas into regional and local plans, planners need to proceed with caution. While mandatory reserves (totally irreplaceable areas) must be incorporated to meet conservation targets, negotiable reserves need not. However with respect to the latter, if an area is rejected for incorporation into the conservation network, landscape planning cannot end there. For the planning cycle to be completed in this respect, the planner must identify and recommend the incorporation of alternative sites that will allow the targets for the affected biodiversity assets to be satisfied. This will involve the rerunning of the Minset analysis with the initially excluded site removed from the analysis, and is what makes C-Plan a truly interactive and iterative planning tool.

(ii) Areas suited for Conservation

At the core of the systematic conservation-planning framework are clearly stated conservation targets or goals for biodiversity features. These features include all the major terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and processes. In addition they cover a selected number of species which are either endemic to KwaZulu-Natal (i.e. their world wide distribution occurs exclusively within the borders of the province) or are nationally or internationally endangered and KwaZulu-Natal can make a significant contribution to their conservation. At the heart of each biodiversity features target is the desire to conserve a representative and viable sample of the feature.

Biodiversity targets change as our understanding of the dynamics of the features changes.

The KZN Wildlife Minset identifies other sensitive areas requiring formal conservation.

Minset is a function or tool within C-Plan (Conservation Planning Software) that is used to identify a 'minimum set' of sites (planning units) that would fulfil the aim firstly of achieving the conservation targets within a number of constraints that can be set by the user e.g. avoid highly productive agricultural land, or land adjacent to major highways. It presents the most efficient solution to achieving conservation targets and other land use constraints. The Minset output map shows areas that are already protected, 'Mandatory Reserves' and 'Negotiable Reserves'. Mandatory

reserves are those areas that appear as totally irreplaceable on the irreplaceability map, since there are no other alternatives for achieving the conservation targets. Areas identified as negotiable reserves are the areas that the Minset function returns as the most efficient for achieving targets and constraints. However there are alternatives to achieving the targets and constraints but with less efficiency, and hence the designation of this area is still negotiable.

In using the results of the Minset analysis for impact assessment and incorporating recommended areas into regional and local plans, planners need to proceed with caution. While mandatory reserves (totally irreplaceable areas) must be incorporated to meet conservation targets, negotiable reserves need not. However with respect to the latter, if an area is rejected for incorporation into the conservation network, landscape planning cannot end there. For the planning cycle to be completed in this respect, the planner must identify and recommend the incorporation of alternative sites that will allow the targets for the affected biodiversity assets to be satisfied. This will involve the rerunning of the Minset analysis with the initially excluded site removed from the analysis, and is what makes C-Plan a truly interactive and iterative planning tool.

By overlaying the two maps one is able to identify the untransformed land that falls within the categories of Mandatory and Negotiable reserves and in such a way identify the environmental priority areas.

These were determined as follows:

Priority 1: Zones that are spatially defined as those areas that are designated as non-negotiable reserves, in the EKZNW Min Set data set, and have a natural land cover. It therefore designates areas that are indigenous forests and grasslands or veld and have a high biodiversity value. These areas have the highest priority for environmental management and as such development within this designation should be low-key, highly environmentally sensitive and harmonious with the surrounding conditions.

Priority 2: Zones that are spatially designated as areas that have natural land cover and not designated as negotiable reserves. They are therefore areas of moderate biodiversity importance and still maintain natural ecosystem. Development in this zone should still be environmentally sensitive as it could be identified as mandatory reserve in future based on land transformation in the future.

Priority 3: Zones that are spatially designated as areas that have natural land cover but have no reserve status as per the EKZNW MinSet data set. They are therefore areas of low biodiversity importance but still maintain natural ecosystems. They therefore have a high functional importance as they provide ecosystems goods and services such as habitat, clean water, carbon sequestering or nutrient recycling. This zone focuses on ecosystem goods and services and as such activities impacting on the functioning of the ecosystems should be limited such as large scale clearance, water extraction, emissions of waste into the air or streams and rivers.

Figure 15: C-Plan Spatial Data

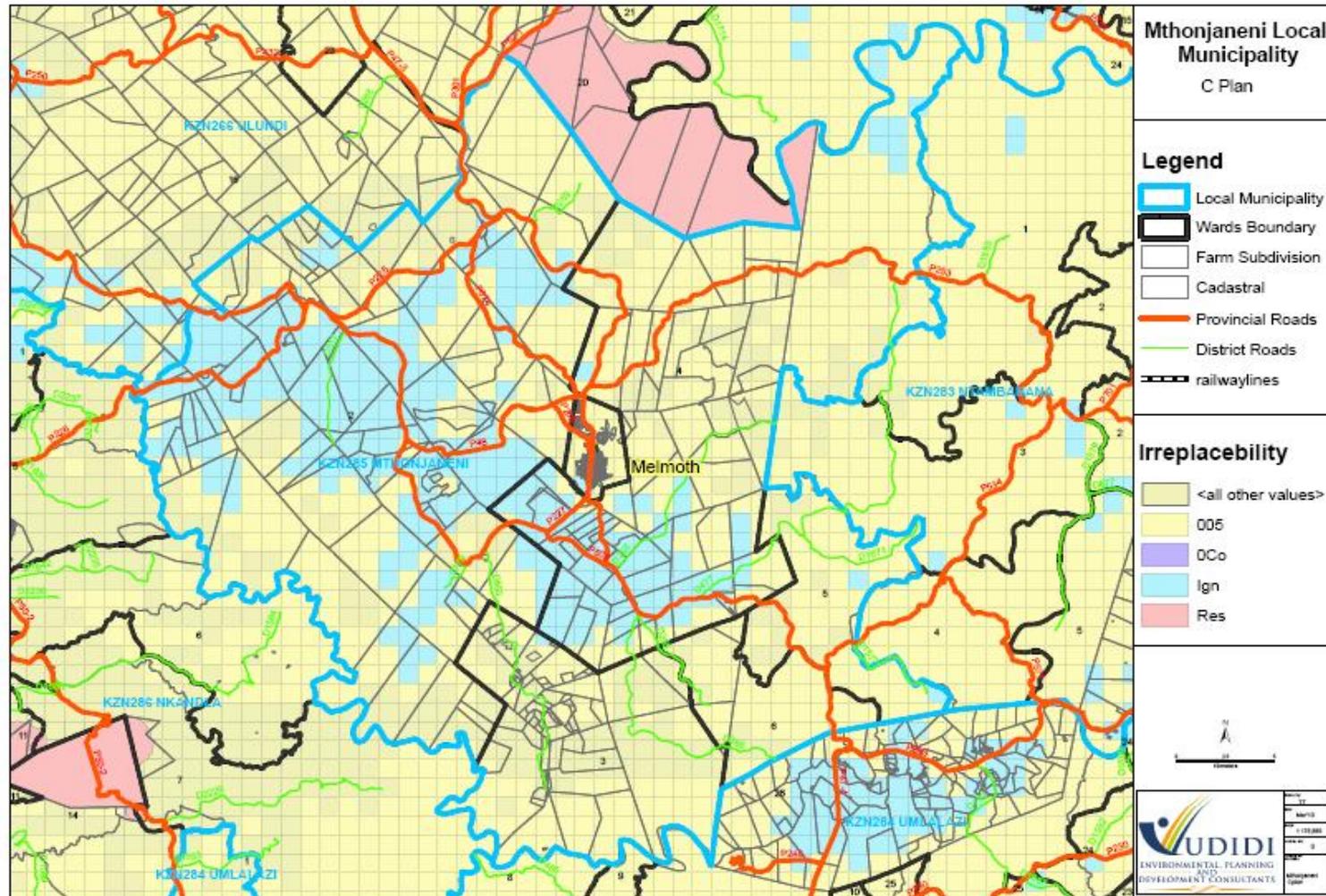
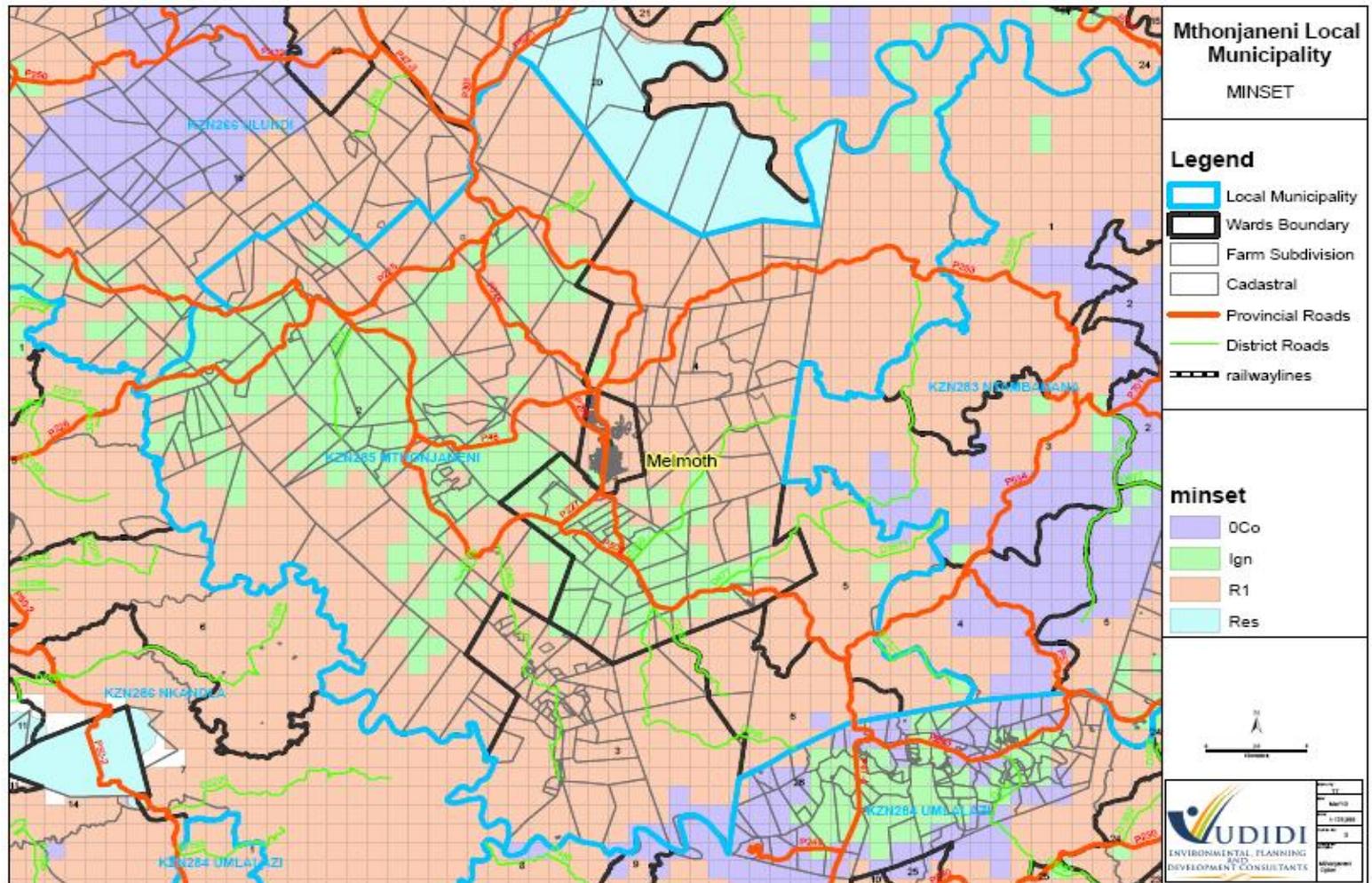


Figure 16: Minset Spatial Data



1.9 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

1.9.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (NSDP)

The Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services introduced a National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), which was then endorsed by the Cabinet in March 2003. The NSDP works in conjunction with different Departmental and Provincial spatial and development strategies.

The vision of the NSDP is that South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives by:

- Focussing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is sustainable and most effective;
- Ensuring greater competitiveness through the support of restructuring where feasible;
- Fostering development on the basis of local potential; and
- Ensuring that development institutions are able to provide basic needs throughout the country.

The four principles of the NSDP are as follows:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for achievement of policy objectives;
- Government spending should concentrate on fixed investment, focusing on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential;
- Efforts to address the past and current inequalities should focus on people not on places; and
- To overcome spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into nodes adjacent to the main growth centres.

In order to distinguish between localities, the NSDP uses two concepts as methodological tools, which are Potential and Poverty Gap. These two concepts will assist the NSDP in providing a course-grained analysis from a national perspective, which will be supplemented by a more finely, grained analysis at provincial and Local Government level.

In defining potential, the NSDP has drawn on recent tradition of "institutional economics" a field that has come to dominate both developmental economics and regional planning. The institutional approach suggests that beyond the usual sources of comparative advantage, the institutional adequacy of a locality will help determine whether development is sustainable or not. The NSDP therefore uses concepts of potential that rely strongly on the presence of institutional capacity to realize the developmental impact of other resources.

In summary, the NSDP will have a role to play as an instrument that informs the respective development plans of the three spheres of government i.e. IDP, PGDS and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

1.9.2 **PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)**

The PGDS is a vehicle to address the legacies of the apartheid space economy, to promote sustainable development and to ensure poverty eradication and employment creation. The PGDS offers a tool through which national government can direct and articulate its strategy and similarly for local government to reflect the necessary human, financial and fiscal support it needs to achieve these outcomes. It facilitates proper coordination between different spheres of government and aims to prevent provincial departments from acting out of concert with local municipalities. It enables intergovernmental alignment and guides activities of various role players and agencies (provincial sector departments, parastatals, district and municipalities). The PGDS will enhance service delivery. It is a framework for public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and development priorities. It addresses key issues of implementation blockages whilst providing strategic direction.

The PGDS on the one hand involves preparing policies, strategies and guidelines and on the other hand it involves preparing mechanisms to align and facilitate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of key growth and development priorities.

The provincial priorities identified in the PGDS are as follows:

- Strengthening government through service delivery;
- Sustainable economic development and job creation;
- Integrating investment in community infrastructure;
- Developing human capability;
- Developing a comprehensive response to HIV/ Aids; and
- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society.

1.9.3 **THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS)**

The PSEDS has been developed from the PGDS and is based on the following principles, namely:

- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens including health, education, housing and transport;
- Development is required in all areas of the province;
- Growth in the province will be driven by certain areas;
- The PSEDS attempts to indicate where different types of investment should be directed in order to achieve development and economic growth.

(i) CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The PSEDS identifies the agricultural sector and agri-processing as an area offering a massive potential for growth and being the largest existing or potential employer of people in the rural areas. The plan identifies the fact that the sector requires better linkages between the first economy

commercial agriculture to develop the second economy subsistence agriculture.

The plan identifies the fact that large portions of the municipality are covered by areas of good potential.

(ii) CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS OF POVERTY

Although pockets of poverty do occur within the Mthonjaneni municipality, it is noted that at a provincial level the rates of poverty in the Mthonjaneni municipality do not feature.

(iii) CLASSIFICATION OF NODES AND ACTIVITY CORRIDORS

The PSEDS identifies Melmoth as a fourth level Node with the closest third level node being Ulundi and the closest Secondary Node being Richards Bay.

The PSEDS identifies an agricultural corridor running through the municipality from Richards Bay to Vryheid

(iv) SUMMARY OF HIGH LEVEL CLUSTER PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY

(a) AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORM

As indicated above, the plan identifies the fact that large portions of the municipality are covered by areas of good agricultural potential. The PSEDS also identifies that the sector urgently needs transformation and that land reform is a key sector lever of transformation for this sector.

(b) TOURISM

The PSEDS identifies that the primary sectors of tourism potential are beach, cultural and eco-tourism. The plan identifies that both eco-tourism and cultural tourism occur within the municipality.

(c) INDUSTRY

No areas of industrial potential are identified in the municipality with the closest Industrial Nodes being Richards Bay and Mandeni.

(d) SERVICES

The PSEDS identifies that the service sector is vital in supporting development in poor and rural areas. The sector comprises, amongst others, of the following:

- Wholesale and retail trade;
- Transport and storage;
- Communication;
- Financial and insurance;
- Real estate;
- Business, community, social and personal services; and
- Government services.

The PSEDS identifies Melmoth as a fourth level Node with the closest third level node being Ulundi and the closest Secondary Node being Richards Bay.

1.9.4 **THE ACCELERATED AND SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA (ASGI-SA)**

Certain weaknesses in the way government is organized, in the capacity of key institutions, including some of those providing economic services, and insufficiently decisive leadership in policy development and implementation all negatively impact on the country's growth potential. Countering these constraints entails a series of decisive interventions. These interventions amount not to a shift in economic policy so much as a set of initiatives designed to achieve our objectives more effectively.

In developing responses to the binding constraints, certain measures to counter the constraints were developed.

- Macroeconomic issues;
- Infrastructure programmes;
- Sector investment strategies (or industrial strategies);
- Skills and education initiatives,
- Second economy interventions; and
- Public administration issues.

The programme's goal is the creation of jobs in the second economy with a focus on creating 1 million jobs over a period of five years. The objectives of the programme are summarised as follows:

- Increased employment and income for unemployed or underemployed poor people;
- A reduction in income gaps in society;
- Lessening the trend of migration to big city slums by the creation of more productive jobs in villages and small towns;
- Economic empowerment of (mainly black) poor women; and
- Addressing constraints that inhibit economic growth and shared benefits.

Mthonjaneni Municipality has prepared a Local Economic Development Strategy where the principles of ASGISA have been applied and addressed by the strategy.

1.10 SWOT ANALYSIS FOR THE MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

1.10.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to understand the SWOT analysis, it is relevant to discuss the concepts of the **external** and **internal environments** of the municipality. The **external** environment refers to features and processes which occur outside the municipality, while the **internal** environment refers to the characteristics and the processes which occur within the municipal boundaries. In the analysis Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats should be seen from the perspectives of both the external and internal environments. Strengths and Weaknesses refer to the current situation, while Opportunities and Threats should be seen as both the present and the future situation as it may apply to the municipality.

1.10.2 DEFINITIONS

Strength:

Strength is a feature of the municipality or its location which gives a competitive advantage. It is a feature which should not be lost or degraded.

Weakness:

A weakness in this context is a characteristic of the municipality or a process which could prohibit or hinder the attainment of a desirable future situation.

Opportunity:

An opportunity is a situation or set of circumstances which, if dealt with appropriately, could assist significantly in moving the municipality towards achieving desirable improvements.

Threat: A threat is a set of circumstances or a trend or process which could result in reduced levels of well-being.

1.10.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

(i) STRENGTHS

- Clear political Majority
- Sound financial control and position
- Competent staff
- Good administrative Centre
- Relatively satisfied urban communities
- Clear policies
- Co-operative Traditional Leadership
- Good working relations with Councillors and staff
- Well equipped for service delivery in urban areas
- Confidence by funding Departments

(ii) WEAKNESSES

- Lack of delivery by Provincial Departments e.g. Department of Agriculture
- Low income population
- Service limited to urban areas
- Not enough grants for infrastructure

(iii) OPPORTUNITIES

- To identify and protect natural areas where possible, and promote these as tourist and leisure attractions.
- To promote the natural ambience of the area.
- To ensure that funding is set aside for maintenance of services and facilities.
- Implementation of a skills improvement programme.
- Continue to strengthen the Ward Committee concept and co-operative Traditional Leadership.
- Ensure Councillors and municipal officials are informed of what constitutes good governance.
- Ensure Councillors and municipal officials are trained in communication methods and practices.

(iv) THREATS

- Lack of co-operation between Councillors and Community
- Insufficient funding
- Malicious political interference

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

2 STRATEGIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Mthonjaneni municipality's Vision was developed as part of the Council Strategic Workshop in 2007. The strategies and projects for the municipality have been aligned with the following key national and provincial documents:

- The 10 new National Priorities; and
- The 7 new Provincial Priorities.

2.2 VISION AND MISSION FOR THE MUNICIPALITY

2.2.1 VISION

The current vision statements of Mthonjaneni Municipality as articulated in the previous IDP are as follows:

“Mthonjaneni Municipality will strive to promote local economic development through investments and establishment of partnerships, to provide level of quality services to all residents through establishment of proper communication channels, improved infrastructure and maintenance of its financial viability.”

2.2.2 MISSION

“Our mission is to promote a quality social and economic environment for all living in our boundaries by:

- Providing opportunities for all to aspire to a better future;
- Providing a safe and secure environment;
- Providing a high level of affordable essential basic services;
- Supporting the poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups’
- Providing service excellence;
- Encouraging community participation in service delivery; and
- Good governance.”

2.3 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

2.3.1 BACKGROUND

The strategies for the municipality were reviewed this financial year to ensure linkages with the outcomes of the DM's growth and development summit, the NSDP, the PGDS, as well as the new National and Provincial Priorities.

2.3.2 **ALIGNMENT WITH THE OUTCOMES OF THE DM'S GROWTH SUMMIT**

The IDP's strategies are aligned with the outcomes of the DM's growth and development summit.

2.3.3 **ALIGNMENT WITH THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES**

This year's IDP is fully aligned with the new national and provincial priorities which can be seen with the inclusion of two new columns in the strategic framework.

2.3.4 **FOCUS AREAS**

The development of the following focus areas are imperative to the future development of the municipality and its communities, and are thus highlighted in this section.

FOCUS AREA 1: SUPPORT TO SMME'S

The following strategies have been developed to support the development of SMME's in the municipality:

- Preference is given to locally based SMME's where such skills are available.

The following budgets are committed to this focus area over the next three years:

- R50,000

FOCUS AREA 2: STRATEGY TO DEVELOP THE SECOND ECONOMY

The following strategies have been developed to support the development of the second economy in the municipality:

- Giving preference to locally based SMME's will effectively develop the second economy.

The following budgets are committed to this focus area over the next three years:

- The implementation of IDP Capital Projects will give preference to local players where the skills are available locally.

FOCUS AREA 3: YOUTH

The following strategies have been developed to support the development of youth in the municipality:

- Youth Development Policy is in place.

The following budgets are committed to this focus area over the next three years:

- R60, 000 set aside for Youth Month activities.

FOCUS AREA 4: GENDER

The following strategies have been developed to support gender- related issues in the municipality:

- Structures have been established.

The following budgets are committed to this focus area over the next three years:

- R15, 000 set aside for related activities.

FOCUS AREA 5: THE DISABLED

The following strategies have been developed to support the development of the disabled in the municipality:

- Structures have been established.

The following budgets are committed to this focus area over the next three years:

- R15, 000 set aside for related activities.

2.4 MTHONJANENI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Strategic Framework Matrix for the Municipality is provided below:

Table 22: Strategic Framework Matrix

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	1.1 To ensure that all communities within the municipal area are serviced in terms of water provision and sanitation to at least those minimum levels agreed to at national, provincial and district levels.	Ensure that municipal priorities for the installations of water points and local reticulation systems are included in the District Council's Water Services Development Plan.			1.1 & 1.2
		Prioritise water projects in areas of higher population density and in particular at local rural service centres.			1.1 & 1.2
		Initiate spring protection programmes, in conjunction with water and sanitation awareness programmes for households.			1.1 & 1.2
		Initiate rain harvesting programmes.			1.1 & 1.2
		Promote water recycling.			1.1 & 1.2
		Assess the capacity of existing sewage works in urban areas and formulate programme for expansion and upgrading.			1.1 & 1.2
		Identify areas that need to be reticulated and connected to Waste Treatment Works.			1.1 & 1.2
		Identify rural areas where inadequate sanitation is a health risk and ensure relevant input into District Council's WSDP.			1.1 & 1.2

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
KPA1- BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	1.2 Improve accessibility in rural areas and improve road linkages between urban and rural components.	Upgrade rural road network based on community needs and development corridors as identified in the spatial framework and roads policy.			
	1.3 To ensure that all communities within the municipal area have access to electricity	Establish priority areas for electrification and ensure implementation by the service provider (Eskom).			1.3
	1.4 To avoid the deterioration of the existing infrastructural, facilities, institutions and buildings network through a comprehensive maintenance and upgrading programme and cater for disabled where necessary.	Assess all public institutions, buildings, facilities and infrastructure to ensure improved accessibility for all people particularly the disabled.			
	1.5 To ensure that all communities have access to waste collection services and waste disposal facility.	Compile and implement a waste management system.			1.4
		Extend waste collection service by expanding and upgrading existing facilities.			1.4
		Investigate, prepare and implement an after-hours rubbish removal and management programme in CBD's and tourism nodes.			1.4
		Initiate an anti-litter and litter awareness and education campaign.			1.4
		Implement a zero tolerance anti-littering campaign.			1.4
	1.6 To ensure all people have access to affordable burial services	Implement a recycling campaign			1.4
		Ensure the identification of suitable burial sites within the municipal area			
1.7 To ensure access to quality primary health care.	Development of a support programme for indigent				
	Develop hierarchy of health facilities, optimizing existing facilities whilst providing an adequate coverage.				

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
	<p>1.8 To ensure access to community based care network for HIV and AIDS sufferers and their dependants</p>	<p>Increase capacity of health services through community health education using community health workers</p> <p>Audit and monitor the level of community awareness</p> <p>Ensure the establishment of educational programmes through intersectoral collaboration.</p> <p>Establish an HIV / AIDS Forum with all role-players</p> <p>Educate communities on safe sex.</p> <p>Encourage the use of free HIV / AIDS testing</p> <p>Provide counselling to affected individuals and their families</p> <p>Provide HIV/AIDS care facilities</p>			
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</p>	<p>1.9 To actively pursue the provision of housing to all communities within the municipality, within the context of overall community development</p>	<p>Consolidate and review housing waiting lists and review existing and projected housing demand in urban.</p> <p>Formulate and implement a housing delivery strategy.</p> <p>Optimise economic development spinoffs from housing projects.</p> <p>Develop a consumer education programme on the various housing options available as well as a homeownership responsibilities guidepack.</p> <p>Determine the extent and profile of all informal settlements.</p>			
	<p>1.10 To ensure that all communities have access to a basic level of community and social facilities.</p>	<p>Provision of Drop in Centres.</p> <p>Provision of Crèches.</p> <p>Provision and upgrading of schools</p> <p>Provision of Library</p> <p>Provision of Community Halls.</p> <p>Provision of pay-points.</p> <p>Provision of Skills Development Centre.</p> <p>Provision of sports facilities.</p>			

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2.1 To stimulate local economic development, with specific emphasis on tourism, agriculture and manufacturing	Establish a comprehensive tourism assets data base.			
		Formulate and implement a tourism development strategy, with specific emphasis on diversification, both in market and spatial terms.			
		Review and assess all existing LED strategies and plans.			
		Conduct CBD revitalization studies			
		Develop and implement an international and national marketing strategy. Identify additional “events” to assist in marketing of the area.			
		Identify flagship projects which can act as catalysts to local economic development.			
	2.2 To establish a partnership with the private business community to expand and enhance local investment and development opportunities.	Identify flagship projects which can act as “food security” projects.			
		Identify mixed-use areas in appropriate locations and formulate a programme to supply services to these areas.			
		Review municipal bylaws and Town Planning Schemes, and extend Town Planning Scheme to cover peri-urban			
		Initiate urban agriculture projects in and around lower income areas.			
		Preserve high quality agricultural land.			
		Employ small scale local contractors in public works programmes			
		Identify potential funding sources for the development of SMME’s.			
		Formulate strategy for small scale manufacturing			
		Encourage agri-industries and potential linkages between agriculture and the tourism industry.			
		In consultation with Department of Agriculture, set up and implement small farmers support and advice programme.			
		Identify range of farming activities that can be pursued at subsistence level, and approach the relevant Department for support.			
		Promote co-operative arrangements for supply and distribution networks.			
Incentives in Agricultural Sector					

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
KPA 3: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION	3.1 Ensure that Council has sufficient institutional capacity to meet the challenge associated with its transformation into a developmental municipality.	Undertake strategic assessment of existing and required skills for Council staff.			
		Formulate Skills Development Programme			
		Investigate public / private partnerships and the feasibility of outsourcing of certain services.			
		Clarify roles and responsibilities of different authorities in context of Municipal legislation.			
		Determine correct placement in the organisation for rural development component and Integrated Development Planning			
		Implement relevant recommendations from the Amalgamation Plan.			
		Expand GIS system and optimise potential use.			
		Set up service providers' forums in consultation with District Council.			
	Extend Municipal services.				
	3.2 To formulate a comprehensive communication and marketing plan	Formulate a communication plan, addressing both internal and external communications.			
		Formulate a marketing strategy.			
Formulate internet and e-business strategy.					

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
(4) DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE	4.1 To ensure the development of a safety and security network that improves investor confidence and public access to policing (specifically women and children) through realignment and better accessibility	Establish community-policing system that builds on local community networks			
		Provide counselling and assistance to rape survivors and victims of domestic violence on rotational basis in each cluster.			
		Ensure better cooperation between the security (policing) services, criminal justice system and the municipality.			
	4.2 To achieve a balance between the developmental needs of all local communities and sound environmental management principles.	Establish an effective water quality monitoring programme.			
		Initiate programmes to prevent soil erosion.			
		Undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to form the base of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the entire municipal area, and create effective linkage between the EMP, the Land Use Management System and relevant bylaws.			

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECT	TIME FRAME	TURN-AROUND
(5) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	5.1 To ensure a financially viable local municipality, and maximize existing resources.	Formulate an Indigent Policy and audit of indigent.			
		Formulate and monitor database on potential funding sources.			
		Optimise Council's rate revenue base.			
		Increase capacity to collect Revenue.			
		Develop Incentives Policy.			
		Expand rates base by the formulation of a land data base and the review and extension of the Valuation Roll			

SECTION C:
HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The original Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was adopted by Council during July 2002 as part of the Mthonjaneni IDP process, in preparation for the 2003/2004 Financial Year.

3.1.2 The review of the SDF has been prompted by the following:

- To accommodate more up to date information, such as land use information;
- The need to provide guidelines on the management of development in the urban / rural interface; and
- To incorporate the findings and recommendations of Sector Plans such as the Land Use Management System.

3.1.3 Although the municipality is still trying to source funds to review the SDF, certain elements of the SDF have been reviewed and updated based on the SDF assessment undertaken by COGTA. Elements reviewed include:

- Cross- border alignment issues; and
- The alignment of the capital budget with the SDF.

3.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

3.2.1 LOCALITY AND ACCESS

The municipality falls within the northern coastal region of KwaZulu Natal, and is part of the uThungulu District Municipality. It is approximately two hours or 170km north of Durban.

Access to the area from Durban is gained from the N2 freeway in a northerly direction, and the R66 in a north westerly direction. The R66/R34 is also a major link between the coastal towns and Gauteng.

3.2.2 THE MUNICIPAL AREA

The municipality is made up of 6 Wards with a geographical area of 1086 square kilometres.

It has an official Census estimate population of approximately 56 523 people. Major population concentrations are in the rural areas which were outside the former Melmoth TLC namely; Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

There are more females (55%) than males (45%) within the municipality. This is dominated by the economically active age group (19-64 years) at 43 %, which lives 57% of the population dependant on them.

3.2.3 LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING LAND USES

A large portion of the land is privately owned by individual and company commercial farmers. The remaining land belongs to Ingonyama Trust (Ntembeni T.A and Yanguye T.A), Church land, as well as municipal owned land and State Owned land.

Some of the Church and State Owned land has been earmarked for possible Land Reform projects namely;

- Melmoth State Farms,
- Ekuthuleni (Church land),
- KwaMagwaza Mission,
- Melmoth Labour Tenants,
- Mfuli Mission,
- KwaYanguye (Tribal Commonage),
- Ekuthuleni State Land (started),
- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

The land use patterns are further elaborated upon in the Land Use Management Systems (LUMS). In the LUMS, the areas described as “densely settled area of mixed residential and agriculture under private, trust or church tenure”, are identified as areas that “are not yet formalized, but show potential for developing into distinct villages”. Therefore, it is imperative for the SDF to realize this potential.

The land in Mthonjaneni is mainly used for agriculture and residential purposes. There are no conservation areas and very limited recreation areas in the form of a golf course and sportsfields in places.

Table 23: Land use and settlement patterns per ward

(Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS; 2005, Wendy Forse in association with Maseko Hlongwa and Associates).

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION / DENSITY and LAND USE
1	9 600	This ward comprises Melmoth Town, including Thubalethu, so comprises perhaps the highest densities in the municipality
2	8 574	This is the largest municipal ward in terms of area, but the most sparsely populated. Apart from an area around KwaMagwaza, essentially the farms KwaMagwaza Mission Station and Spes Bona, and part of the Imfule Mission farm, the ward has a population density of less than 50-100 people per km ² . The KwaMagwaza node has a population of 601 – 700 / km ² . The Imfule Mission node – just the southern end of the Imfule Mission farm – has a population density of 901 – 1000 /km ² . Overall, the densities are very low, the existing land use being dominated by forestry (plantations) with grasslands on the

		steeper slopes. Around the KwaMagwaza area are small patches of commercial agriculture (largely sugar cane), traditional agriculture and thickets and bush.
3	14 463	The farms Wilhelmina and Arcadia are the most densely populated in this ward, with densities varying between 100 – 500 people per km ² . This area, also commonly known as Mfanefile, has a mixed land use of settlement, small scale agriculture, including sugar cane, timber and vegetable patches. The settlement and land use activities extend down the spine road which branches south off the tar road at KwaMagwaza, and winds slowly down the watershed between tributaries of the Mhlathuze, the land falling steeply away on either side. The topography of the ward, the southern part being the steep slopes leading down to the deeply incised Mhlathuze river valley, means that the remainder of the ward area, away from the road, is sparsely populated, the land use being largely grassland, thickets and bush with small patches of traditional agriculture in the river valley.
4	7 773	This ward has three distinct areas in terms of land use : the sparsely populated north western portion which has some commercial agriculture – mainly sugar cane, but is mainly extensive areas of grassland under livestock, with patches of traditional agriculture towards KwaYanguye, where there are farms which are currently under consideration for transfer in terms of land reform policy. This area also has a large area of thickets and bush as the land falls away towards the Mfolozi river valley. The southern portion which is also very sparsely populated, but has considerably more commercial agriculture under sugar cane and timber with some citrus and other fruit. The eastern portion is the KwaYanguye Tribal Area which is under communal tenure (Ingonyama Trust). There are pockets of settlement ranging from 50 – 600 persons per km ² . Apart from these settlement clusters, which are scattered along the spine road and the flatter areas on top of the watersheds, the remaining area is very sparsely populated, largely due to the steep terrain as the land falls away from the highlands towards the valley bushveld of the Mfolozi river. Most of this is not arable, suitable only for extensive grazing, with the most environmentally sensitive areas on the steeper slopes, not suitable for any type of agricultural practice.
5	9 099	This is the northern portion of the Zulu-Entembeni Tribal ward area and is Ingonyama Trust land. Once again, the terrain has led to human settlement and activity being confined to clusters ranging in density from 100 to 800 people per km ² .
6	7 014	Together with the Ekuthuleni area, this ward of the municipality is perhaps the most densely settled with the concentration along the R34 primary corridor which passes through the Ndundulu node which has the highest concentration of people of between 700 – 800 people per km ² . This ward all falls under the Ingonyama Trust.
TOTAL	56 23	

3.2.4 THE PROPOSED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

THE APPROACH

The proposed approach is similar to that of the Rural Service System. Within a rural area, services are to be delivered through a common distribution network which will be known as the Rural Service System (RSS), (Department of Traditional & Local Government Affairs). It should be noted that Mthonjaneni is not entirely rural.

The RRS comprises of two components namely: a >Hub= which is a distribution and co-ordination point and a >Satellite= which delivers supplementary services. The proposed system consists of three components namely;

- Primary Node - Administrative and Economic Centre
- Secondary Node - Distribution and co-ordination point

Tertiary Node - Delivery of supplementary services

These words distinguish between the higher order and lower order cores or centres within the area of influence of the service centre.

The Nodes have different buffers which are determined by the type of node. This buffer is an indication of the threshold served by each node.

The primary node has a 10 km radius buffer, whilst the secondary and tertiary nodes both have a 5 km radius buffer.

Typical services/facilities within each of the orders are tabled out below:

<u>Primary Node</u>	<u>Secondary Node</u>	<u>Tertiary Node</u>
Municipal Offices	Satellite Police Station	Routine Police Patrol
Hospital	Clinic	Weekly Mobile Clinic
Welfare Offices	Primary - High Schools	Primary - Secondary Schools
Primary - High Schools	Tribal Court (where applicable)	Weekly Mobile Welfare Services
Tertiary Training Facility	Rural Service Information Centre	Regular Bus Service
Permanent Information Centre	Post Boxes	Post Boxes
Post Office + Post Boxes	Regular Bus Service	Meeting Places
Banks	Community Halls	Shops
Bus and Taxi Terminals	Stores/Shops	
Police Station		
Magistrates Court		
Home Affairs Offices		
Municipal Hall		
Wholesalers/Stores/Shops		

3.2.5 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The spatial development concept is based on the following;

- location and accessibility
- population concentrations
- availability of services
- economic opportunities
- geological considerations
- consideration for areas of conservation
- consideration of areas that are of historical importance

There are three levels of the road network namely;

- Primary Corridor
- Secondary Corridor
- Minor Linkages/Corridor

These words distinguish between the higher order and lower order roads.

3.2.6 APPLICABILITY OF THE CONCEPT (*REFER TO MAP*)

The areas of Melmoth and Thubalethu have been identified as the Primary Node.

The Secondary Nodes are identified at KwaMagwaza Mission, Inqaba (Yanguye T.A), and Ndundulu (Ntembeni T.A).

The Tertiary Nodes are proposed at Ekuthuleni (Ntembeni T.A), Imfule, and Mfanefile. The R68 T-junction has been removed and Imfule and Mfanefile have been introduced as per the recommendations of the LUMS process.

THE PRIMARY NODE:

Given the principles set out in Chapter 1 of the DFA, and in view of the Council's planning and development objectives, the primary node would include; Melmoth and Thubalethu

The area in particular Melmoth has an urban setting and incorporates the local economic and administration activities. It accommodates the municipal offices. Provincial Government offices, schools, police stations, a magistrate's court and a variety of commercial and retail outlets. The "village in the country" atmosphere which is evident in large portions of the area is an important attribute which needs to be conserved and enhanced.

The CBD is dissected by the Primary Corridor (R66/R34) which links Melmoth and Thubalethu making them highly accessible, giving them potential for economic development. The R66/R34 is the only proposed primary corridor. The idea is to encourage mixed usage between the two areas and along the primary corridor. More detailed planning of the corridor in the form of a local area development plan needs to be undertaken, taking into account that a Melmoth CBD Revitalization Plan has already been prepared.

The following broad planning principles apply in the Primary Node:

- It must offer a full range of Social, Community and other Services and facilities.
- It will be the focus of Urban employment opportunities.
- The full range of permanent residential options will be encouraged, keeping in mind the existing character, natural attributes and attractions.
- Inside the node, mixed use corridors and areas of a more flexible and general land use nature are proposed, as opposed to only agriculture and residential. The intention is to encourage non-polluting, environmentally friendly urban employment opportunities.
- While it is acknowledged that the **Primary Corridor (R66/34)** offers development opportunities, these are to be restricted to suitable Mixed uses within the Primary Node and the **Opportunity Points** as identified elsewhere.
- Agriculture should be seen as an integral part of the urban node, and offers opportunities for high intensity agricultural activity.

SECONDARY NODES:

The areas of Ndundulu; KwaMagwaza; and Inqaba linked by the R66 and R68 respectively have been identified as Secondary Nodes. These areas play an important role as service centres to rural communities to the southern and northern portions of the municipality, providing housing and a smaller range of commercial and social services than what is offered in the Primary Node.

The following planning principles shall apply in the Secondary Node:

- The primary aim is consolidation and upgrading
- They are lower order Service Centres to serve the surrounding rural community. Services such as a schools, hospital, clinics and pension payout point are provided
- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting services

More detailed planning of the secondary nodes will be done as part of the LUMS project.

TERTIARY NODES:

The areas of Imfule, Mfanefile, and Ekuthuleni are identified as Tertiary Nodes in accordance with the LUMS proposals. These areas play an important role as service centers to the densely populated rural communities they serve. All three nodes are accessible via the minor linkages branching off the R66. A road linkage is proposed for the Ekuthuleni and Mfanefile nodes.

The following planning principles shall apply in the Tertiary Node:

- The primary aim is upgrading.
- They are lower order services mainly in the form of mobile services, serve the surrounding densely populated rural community. Services such as a schools, clinics and mobile clinics, and pension payout point are provided.
- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting services

More detailed planning of the tertiary nodes will be done as part of detailed Local Area Plans.

3.2.7 THE ZONES IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NODES

The following is a broad description of the general intention of the different zones or designations applied inside the primary and secondary nodes. It must be stressed that the SDF does not assign any legal development rights to land – it is a broad identification of the preferred future development pattern to guide public and private investment and

development related decisions. It is only through the Planning Scheme, which is to be formulated as part of the LUMS that legal rights are awarded through the zoning of land.

Mixed Use Areas

Two types of Mixed Use Areas are proposed, namely General Mixed Use and Limited Mixed Use (Tourism).

(i) **General Mixed Use.**

These areas occur mainly along major transport routes and proposed development corridors in which a wide range of land uses will be encouraged, namely commercial, light industrial and office complexes and residential development. The proposed uses need to complement each other, and comply with environmental requirements. More detailed master planning is therefore required for these areas.

(ii) **Limited Mixed Use (Tourism)**

These areas are linked to existing tourism nodes and resources, and the following land uses would be encouraged: Residential Estates, Theme / Niche Villages, Recreation Infrastructure and facilities, Museums, Chalets, Restaurants, Sports Centres, Health Hydros and other tourism-orientated uses.

The main focus area for Mixed Use Tourism is in the vicinity of Goegertrouw Dam and King Mghabhi's Grave, and a detailed Masterplan to guide development is proposed.

Possible Future Residential

The need for security of tenure and the provision of housing was identified as a high priority at a policy level in the IDP.

Some of the Church and State Owned land has been earmarked for possible Land Reform projects namely;

- Melmoth State Farms,
- Ekuthuleni (Church land),
- KwaMagwaza Mission,
- Melmoth Labour Tenants,
- Mfuli Mission,
- KwaYanguye (Tribal Commonage),
- Ekuthuleni State Land (started),
- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

Opportunity Points

The provision of employment opportunities is to be encouraged at these points as well as administrative developments in the form of Multi-Purpose Community Centres. Servicing is, however, to be thoroughly investigated and agreed to before any development is permitted.

3.2.8 THE RURAL COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The main economic driver in the rural component of the municipality is agriculture. The primary objective of the SDF in this area is therefore to provide opportunities for both this sector while minimizing mutually negative impacts.

The following general planning principles should apply in the rural component of the municipality.

- (i) Commercial agriculture and tourism (where the potential exists) are the main economic drivers, and the needs of both sectors need to be accommodated.
- (ii) Small tourist developments (e.g. bed and breakfast establishments aimed at supplementing farming income may be considered throughout the rural component of the municipality).
- (iii) In view of the potential negative impact which commercial forestry has on water quality and quantity and landscape quality, it should be restricted to areas where permits have already been awarded.
- (iv) The loss of high quality agricultural land is to be avoided.
- (v) The following issues will be primary consideration when considering application for a change of land usage.
 - The extent to which the proposal will have a positive impact on the local economy and the area of employment, and its sustainability.
 - The maintenance and enhancement of landscape quality.
 - The loss of prime agricultural land.
 - The potential impact on water quality and quantity.
 - The potential impact on biodiversity.
 - Serviceability

3.3 LINKAGE OF THE SDF TO THE BUDGET

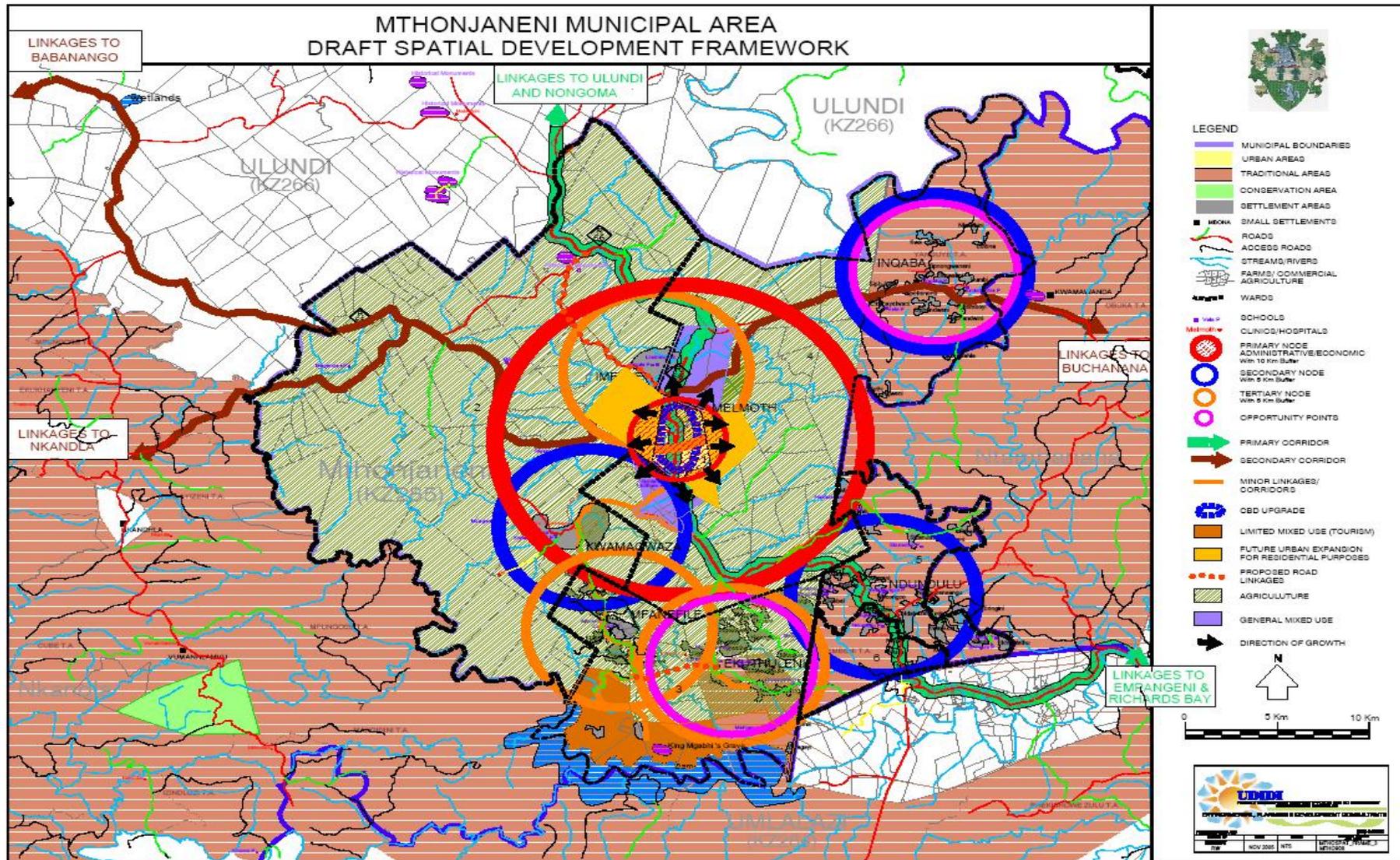
The following table summarises the spatial location of municipal projects and hence the linkages between the SDF and the capital budget:

Table: SDF and Budget Alignment

WARD NO.	PROJECT NAME / DESCRIPTION
Ward 1	Urban Roads Upgrading*
Ward 2	Thunzini Sports Field
	Bomvini Poultry House
	Imfule Crèche
Ward 3	Mehlamasha Community Hall
	Dloziyane Poultry House; extension, fencing and toilet
	Drop-in Centre; plumbing and repairs
Ward 4	Nongalaza Crèche
	Phezukwehlanze Community Garden
	Candolo Dipping Tank Fencing
Ward 5	Gcongco Creche
	Ohawule Sports Ground
	Makhasaneni Paypoint
Ward 6	Siyavuna Community Hall
	Siyavuna Creche
	Siyavuna Sports Field

* **Note:** An amount of R26m has been provided by MIG and is set aside for the upgrading of roads over the next few years. Ward 1 will be the first ward where internal roads will be upgraded.

Figure 17: Draft Spatial Development Framework



SECTION D: SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

The uThungulu District Municipality engages with service providers (government departments) by way of one-on-one Alignment sessions.

4.1 DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

Detailed budget information was obtained from COGTA and the information considered to be relevant to the uThungulu District Municipality is provided hereunder:

Summary of expenditure and estimates for the uThungulu District Municipality:

	Medium-term estimates		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
uThungulu	31, 289	41, 132	36, 460

4.2 DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

The following projects are underway for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform:

Mthonjaneni Cluster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dubazane Phase 1 – 1600 Ha ○ Simunye Agri Tourism Phase 2 – 2100 Ha ○ Mthonjaneni Phase 3 – 770 Ha ○ Katazo – 500 Ha
Stateland non-capital expenditure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Devondale ○ Zoetveld
Balance of Grants Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ekhuthuleni (Admin center/ water/ grazing camp) – R3 million ○ Retchterswell – R1 million

4.3 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The following information pertaining to current projects (2009/2010) was provided:

Mthonjaneni Municipality	Estimated Costs
Ndiyaza New Gravel Road – Phase 1 (2.5km)	R900 000
A2162 New Gravel Road (2km)	R900 000
Manzawayo New Gravel Road (1.6km)	R800 000
Manzawayo Causeway (1km)	R800 000
P253 Regravelling (6km)	R1, 550 000
D255 Regravelling (3km)	R750 000
D256 Betterment and Regravelling (4km)	R1, 000 000

4.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A Project List was provided by the Department of Education for their 2008–2010 MTEF. The following table is a summary of the totals only:

Project Name / Description	Budget Costs
Curriculum Upgrades	R22 400 000
New Schools	R58 960 000
Upgrades and Additions	R91 836 000

4.5 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The following details on planned LED projects were provided:

Project Name / Description	Budget Costs	Comments
Jewellery Project - All Wards	R1, 859 000	Awaiting Funding
Essential Oils Project – Ward 5	R1, 011 665	Awaiting Funding
Melmoth Industrial Park	R1, 500 000	Pending
Tourist Craft Centre		Awaiting Funding
Hawkers Stalls		Awaiting Funding

4.6 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

The following details on planned housing projects were provided:

WARD	PROJECTS	REMARKS
1	Melmoth (Proposed Low Cost Housing Extension)	Site is situated opposite the existing Thubaletu Township. The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.
	Melmoth (Proposed Middle Income Residential)	Site is adjacent to Protection Services. The issue of land ownership and zoning needs to be clarified and the preliminary feasibility study needs to be undertaken. The site is within the urban area and in close proximity of bulk services.
3	Mgabhi (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural and dwellings are very much dispersed, the area is also very steep, in terms of bulk services there is no water electricity they use the river as source of water.
	Ekuthuleni (Mission Property) (Rural Housing)	The area consists of mission property and it is one of the Land Reform projects currently underway. The area is largely rural, semi dispersed, steep and in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.
4	Yanguye (Rural Housing)	815 Units currently underway.
5	Makhasaneni (Rural Housing)	The area is very rural, steep and the dwellings are dispersed; in terms of bulk services: most parts of the area are electrified and the community uses communal stand pipes as a water source.
	Hawule (Rural Housing)	The area is rural, steep and dwellings are semi dispersed, in terms of bulk services: the area is not entirely electrified and communities use water tanks as a source of water.
6	Matshansundu (Rural Housing)	
6	Ndundulu (Rural Housing)	1000 units currently underway.

4.7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The following details on planned health facility project was provided:

Project Name / Description	Budget Costs
Municipal Clinic	R831 000

4.8 DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, CULTURE, AND TOURISM

The following details on planned library facility project were provided:

Project Name / Description	Budget Costs
Feasibility Study for Simunye Lodge	
Municipal Library (Upgrade IT System)	R86 000

4.9 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(This information was received from the Department of Labour and is quoted)

Department of Labour (DOL) in partnership with the ETDP SETA have established & implemented an Early Childhood Development (ECD) learnership for the crèches surrounding rural areas of Mthonjaneni Municipality. Twenty (20) unemployed youths from these areas are being trained on this field (ECD).

The Programme started in Sep/Oct 2009 & will be ending in Dec/Jan 2010 (1year programme). At the end of this learnership, these learners will be awarded with as ECD qualification which is an equivalent to NQF level 4 (with 120 cerdits). It will be up to the individual to decide whether or not to pursue the career in teaching.

ETDP SETA is the funder of the programme. A stipend of R1650 as well as study fee of R12000.00 per learner is paid.

DoL received a request for this course from the Mthonjaneni Municipality through their Corporate Services Department which advocated for funds & facilitated the entire process as this is all about ensuring that the Skills Development Act & NSDS is effectively implemented in the area.

With regards to other roles DoL could play in the projects listed under the "wish list" of the IDP document, we will identify SETAs concerned & visit those projects to conduct a need analysis an then plan for implementation.

SECTION E:
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5.0 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section 41(1)(a) and (b) of the Municipal Systems Act, (2011/2012) requires a Municipality to (a) set appropriate key performance indicators as a yardstick for measuring performance including outcomes and impact of its development priorities and objectives.

(b) set measurable performance targets with regard to those development priorities and objectives.

Section 26(i) of the Municipal Systems Act requires that the Council's IDP reflects the key performance indicators and performance targets as determined in terms of Section 41 of the Act.

The following schedule depicts the requirements of Section 26 and 41 of the Municipal Systems Act, which is based on the Key Performance Areas as regulated by National Government in terms of its developmental goals for local government.

MTHONJANENI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: 2011/12

KPA	KPI	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE TARGET	DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY
1. Delivery of Basic Services and Infrastructure Development				
1.1 Maintenance of Roads	To effectively plan, budget and implement Phase III of the urban road maintenance programme	To maintain and upgrade the following urban roads in Melmoth and Thubaleth in terms of the MIG allocation: : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Justus - 2 Justus - 3 Reinhold - Opposition - Osborn - Flight - Hammer - Jacob Cohn Street - Road AAA - Peace Centre - Road RR - Road ZZ - Road ZZ4 - Community Hall entrance - Road FF - Road GG 	To complete project by 30-11-2011	Technical
1.2 Provision of Low Cost Housing	To facilitate the approval of rural and urban housing scheme in conjunction with Department of Human Settlements	To ensure the commencement of construction of the following housing scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward 2 Thunzini Sport field - Ward 3 Community hall Mehlamasha - Ward 4 Crèche of Nongalaza - Ward 5 Chreche at Gcongco - Ward 6 Siyavuma Community Hall 	To complete construction by 30 – 06 - 2012	- Technical - Corporate

KPA	KPI	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE TARGET	DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY
1.3 To ensure community has access to waste collection facility station	To ensure the construction of a Waste Transfer Station	To provide the community with a Waste Transfer Station.	To complete the construction of the Waste Transfer Station by 30-06-2011	Technical
1.4 To establish community facilities within the 6 wards	To ensure proper planning budgeting and implementation of ward community projects	To construct the following ward projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward 1 Play Park - Ward 2 Community Hall at Mfule - Ward3: Community Hall at Ntshelensimbi in Ward 3. - Ward 4 Building of Crèche Mthonjana - Ward 5 Building Payout at Nkwenkwe - Ward 6 Building of Drop-in Centre 	To complete construction by 30-06-2012	Technical
2. Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development				
2.1 Municipal Turnaround Strategy	To formulate a municipal turnaround strategy	To ensure the implementation of the municipal turnaround strategy as per attached schedule	To implement the turnaround strategy by 30-06-2012	All
2.2 To enhance institutional capacity within financial and Corporate Services Departments	To approve strategic posts within the Departments of Corporate Services and Finance	To budget and appoint the following new posts within the following departments: Corporate Services : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance Manger- Corporate Services Finance :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Credit Control - Salaries Clerk or Creditors - Cashier 	To fill the positions by 01-09-2011:	Corporate Finance

KPA	KPI	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE TARGET	DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY
2.3 To ensure that workplace conforms to the Occupation, Health and Safety Act.	To elect safety committees and safety representatives within the workplace	To ensure that no work related accidents happen within the workplace.	All safety representatives are adequately trained by 30-06-2012	Corporate Finance Technical
2.4 To provide an efficient Registry System for the Municipality	To ensure the proper functioning of the registry system	To ensure that the misfiling of files and correspondence is limited to none	No misfilings to take place by 30-06-2012	Corporate
2.5 Addressing of Audit findings	To ensure all audit findings are properly addressed.	To ensure effective and efficient systems are put in place due to audit findings.	All audit findings are rectified by 30-06-2012	All departments
3. Municipal Financial Viability and Management				Finance
3.1 Budget Process	To effectively plan, execute and manage the budgetary process in accordance with prescribed legislation	To prepare and submit the 2011/12 budget for approval	To ensure that the 2011/12 budget is approved by 05-05-2011 in terms of prescribed legislation.	
3.2 Produce Annual Financial Statements	To complete and submit the 2010/11 Annual Financial Statements to the Auditor General	To compile the Annual Financial Statements to be GRAP compliant.	To produce the 2010/11 Annual Financial Statements by 31-08-2011	Finance
3.3 DORA Reports	To compile all DORA and financial related reports	To compile and submit all DORA and financial related reports to relevant government departments and Council.	To submit all DORA and financial reports to relevant government departments by the 07 th of each month	Finance
3.4 Manage Revenue	To improve debt collection	To improve debt collection by reducing outstanding debt by 50%	To reduce outstanding debt by 50% by 30-06-2011	Finance
3.5 Implement new	To ensure Valuation Roll for 2011	To ensure Valuation roll for 2011-2014	To compile the	Finance

Valuation Roll	2014 cycle is compiled.	compiled in order that rates may be collected on new values	2011-2014 Valuation Roll 01-07-2011	
3.6 Asset Management	To ensure an updated asset management register maintained and is GRA compliant	To ensure that the Council's assets and property are accounted for.	An updated asset register is produced by 30-06-2012	Finance
3.7 Supply Chain Management System	To ensure a transparent and efficient SCM System implemented.	To ensure that Council is not disadvantaged through irregular procurement practices	To maintain an efficient, transparent SCM system throughout the year	Finance
4. Local Economic Development				
4.1 Job Creation	To facilitate the creation of jobs within the region	To create jobs through the EPWP programme by means of capital works programmes.	To create 150 new jobs by 31-06-2012 through the EPWP	Technical Corporate
4.2 Regulation and control of Hawkers	To regulate and manage hawkers trade within Melmoth terms of Informal Trades Bylaws	To ensure that hawkers operate legally within set locations in town to prevent illegal and over trading.	To provide properly demarcated areas for legal hawkers in town by 30-06-2012	Corporate
4.3 Promotion of local economy.	To promote the creation of jobs at the local economy through creation of local economic initiatives	To promote the following local economic initiatives to stimulate the local economy	The successful implementation of the projects by 30-06-2012	Corporate
5. Democracy and Governance				
5.1 Ward Committee System	To ensure that new ward committees are elected after local government elections	To ensure through the ward committee system that public participation is broadened in municipal governance	To ensure that ward committees function with effect from 01-07-2011	Corporate
5.2 Public Participation	To ensure regular meetings are held with Ward Committees with regard to municipal affairs.	To enable communities to interact with Council representatives	To hold at least 6 public meetings during 2011/12	Corporate

SECTION F: PROJECTS

6.0 PROJECTS

6.1 IDP PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 2006 AND 2010

Over the past Financial Years namely; 2006/2007, 2007/08, 2008/9, 2009/10, and 2010/11, the Mthonjaneni municipality endeavoured to implement its IDP Projects despite the limited financial resources. The following is list of projects that were completed.

WARD	PROJECT	YEAR	AMOUNT
1	Thubalethu Garden Project	2006/2007	R 120 000
	Upgrade of Jacob Cohn Str. to tar	2006/2007	R 285 000
	Building of HIV/AIDS Centre	2007/2008	R 627 548
	Building of New Protection Services	2006/2007	R3, 404 047
	Extension of Melmoth Cemetry	2006/2007	R1090 000
	Pedestrian Sidewalk	2006/2007	R 549 336
	Upgrading of Urban Roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu (under construction)	2008/2009	R6801 982
	Skills Development Centre Ward 1	2009/2010	R700 000
	Feasibility Study of Vukayibambe Co-Operative: Aloe Production	2009/2010	R180 000
	Municipal Library Installation of the Internet Facility	2009/2010	R86 000
	Upgrading and maintenance of electrical infrastructure for urban areas.	2009/2010	R1,250 000
	Ndiyaza New Gravel Road – Phase 1 (2.5km)	2009/2010	R900 000
	A2162 New Gravel Road (2km)	2009/2010	R900 000
	Manzawayo New Gravel Road (1.6km)	2009/2010	R900 000
Upgrading of roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu. (Phase 1)	2009/2010	R6801982.05	
2	Building of Thengela Creche	2006/2007	R 388 885
	Building of Bomvini Creche	2007/2008	R 595 650
	Skills Development Centre Ward 2	2009/2010	R700 000
3	Building of Mfanefile Payout Point	2006/2007	R 457 429
	Building of Amazule Creche	2007/2008	R 530 342
	Skills Development Centre Ward 3	2009/2010	R700 000
4	Building of Candolo Creche	2006/2007	R 379 980
	Building of Sizanani Payout Point	2008/2009	R 696 879
	Skills Development Centre Ward 4	2009/2010	R700 000
5	Building of Mayeni Creche	2006/2007	R 388 885
	Building of Ndabazensangu Creche	2007/2008	R 455 446
	Skills Development Centre Ward 5	2009/2010	700 000
6	Building of Mabhungu Payout Point	2006/2007	R 459 99
	Building of Dubeni Creche	2007/2008	R 441 367
	Skills Development Centre Ward 6	2009/2010	R700 000
	P253 Nkwali Regravelling (6km)		R1, 550 000
	D255 Regravelling (3km) Mabhungu grazing camp.	2009/10	R750 000

6.2 PROGRESS REPORT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LED PROJECTS 2009/10

Department	Capital Project	Funding Source	Project Amount	STATUS
Town Estates	Ward Projects	Equitable Share	R2, 700 000	Completed
Roads	Roads (Phase 2)	Revenue	R6, 800 000	Completed
Town Estates	Roads	MIG	R8, 097 000	Completed
Electricity	Upgrading	Surpluses	R1, 000 000	Completed
Stores Upgrade	Upgrading		R1, 800 000	Completed
Regional Sportsfield			R1, 200 000	98% Complete
Access Road to Landfill Site			R1, 100 000	95% Complete

6.3 PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE IDP ROADSHOWS 2010

6.3.1 PRIORITY / CAPITAL PROJECTS 2010/11 – MUNICIPAL FUNDING

WARD	PROJECT NAME	FUNDING	STATUS
Ward 1	Play Park	R150' 000.00	80% Complete
Ward 2	Hall at Imfule	R300'000.00	Tender Awarded
Ward 3	Nkunzempunga Tshelensimbi Area Community Hall Dloziyana Poultry	R300'000.00	Tender Awarded
Ward 4	Mgojane Crèche	R300'000.00	Tender Awarded
Ward 5	Paypoint Nkwenkwe	R300'000.00	90% Complete
Ward 6	Drop-in Centre Dubeni	R300'000.00	Tender Stage

6.3.2 MIG FUNDED PROJECTS

LOCATION	TOTAL LENGTH (m)	TOTAL AREA (m ²)	FUNDING
Melmoth	2,713m	15,615.25	R3,761 345
Thubalethu	1,751m	8,641	R2,261 155
TOTAL	4,464m	24,252.25	R6,022 500

6.3.3 PROJECT "WISH-LIST"

No.	Ward	Area Name	Project
1	1	Melmoth	Youth Centre
2	1	Thubalethu	Play Park
3	1	Thubalethu	Vegetable Market
4	1	Melmoth	Extension to Municipal Offices
5	2	Bomvini	Access Roads
6	2	Bomvini	Clinic
7	2	Bomvini	Water Supply
8	2	Bomvini	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
9	2	Imfule	Electrification of remaining areas
10	2	Imfule	Water Supply
11	2	Thengele	Rural Housing
12	2	Thunzini	Rural Housing
13	2	Thunzini	Dipping Tank
14	2	Bomvini	Furniture for Crèche
15	2	Bomvini	Rural Housing
16	2	Imfule	Rural Housing
17	2	Thunzini	Cellphone tower
18	2	Thunzini	Upgrading of Ngoqongo Road D77

MTHONJANENI IDP REVIEW FOR 2011/12

No.	Ward	Area Name	Project
19	2	Thunzini	Water Supply
20	3	Mfanefile	Phase 2 Electrification
21	3	Ward 3	Ntondweni Primary School Upgrade
22	3	Ncanyini	Water Supply
23	3	Mfanefile	Low Cost Housing
24	3	Mfanefile	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
25	3	Ntembeni	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
26	3	Umgabhi	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
27	3	Umgabhi	High School
28	3	Umgabhi	Housing
29	3	Umgabi	Electricity
30	3	Umgabhi	Water
31	3	Ekuthuleni	Electricity
32	3	Ekuthuleni	Invasive Plants Eradication (Sandanezwe)
33	3	Ekuthuleni	Nogajula Clinic
34	3	Ekuthuleni	Water
35	3	Ekuthuleni	Secondary Schools
36	3	Ekuthuleni	Poultry House Fencing
37	3	Dloziyane	Rural Housing Project
38	3	Msuthu	Rural Housing Project
39	3	Zigagayi	Rural Housing Project
40	3	Mehlamasha	Rural Housing Project
41	3	Ekuthuleni	Rural Housing Project
42	3	Isibaya Esikhulu	Rural Housing Project
43	4	Nqekwane	Clinic
44	4	Nqekwane	Water for Schools
45	4	Phezukwehlanze	Electrification extension
46	4	Phezukwehlanze	Goat Farming
47	4	Phezukwehlanze	Poultry Project
48	4	Phezukwehlanze	Fencing for Orphanage Garden Project
49	4	Phezukwehlanze	Garden Project Support (Seedlings, Fertilizer, and tools)
50	4	Zululiyaduma	Grazing Camp
51	4	Zululiyaduma	Dam
52	4	Mgojane	Roads
53	4	Mgojane	Electricity
54	4	Mgojane	Crèche
55	4	Nongalaza	Garden Project
56	4	Candolo	Water
57	4	Mehhehe	Garden Project
58	4	Mhoyiza	Water
59	4	Nqekwane	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
60	4	Candolo	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
61	4	Hlomu	Upgrading of Dipping Tank
62	5	Hlabathini	Upgrading and renovations to Crèche incl. fencing
63	5	Hawule	Primary School
64	5	Hawule	Electricity
65	5	Hawule	Housing
66	5	Makhasaneni	Sportsfield
67	5	Makhasaneni	Poultry House
68	5	Makhasaneni	Paypoint
69	5	Makhasaneni	Crèche
70	5	Makhasaneni	Dipping Tank
71	5	Mayeni	Dipping Tank
72	5	Mayeni	Regravelling of access road
73	5	Mkhindini	Regravelling of access road
74	5	Mkhindini	Crèche
75	5	Mkhindini	Bridge to KwaGconco
76	5	Mkhindini	Poultry House

No.	Ward	Area Name	Project
77	5	KwaGconco	Fencing of community garden
78	5	KwaGconco	Crèche
79	5	Ndabazensangu	Sportsfield
80	5	Nkwenkwe	Crèche
81	5	Nkwenkwe	Paypoint
82	5	Nkwenkwe	Sportsfield
83	6	Mabhungu	High School
84	6	Mabhungu	Upgrading of Main Road D255 to link Mabhungu and Nkwalini
85	6	Mabhungu	Construction of bridge between Mabhungu and Siyavuna.
86	6	Mabhungu/Edubeni	Housing
87	6	Mabhungu	Clinic
88	6	Mabhungu	Supermarket
89	6	Madina/Edubeni	Madina / Edubeni Water Supply
90	6	Mabhungu	Community Gardens
91	6	Mabungu	Water Supply
92	6	Matshansundu	Upgrading of Main Road to Matshansundu
93	6	Mabhungu/Edubeni	Maize and sugarbeans project
94	6	Ndundulu	Maize and sugarbeans project
95	6	Bedlane	Maize and sugarbeans project
96	6	Bedlane	Rural Housing
97	6	Bedlane	Electrification
98	6	Bedlane	Community Garden
99	6	Mabhungu	Livestock farming project (Bilwayo Livestock)
100	6	Mabhungu	Provide seedlings to community gardens (mango, avocado, and peach)
101	6	Mabhungu	Provide seedlings to community gardens (potatoes)
102	6	Ward 6	Electrification of Skills Development Centre

6.4 IDP PRIORITY PROJECTS 2011/2012

PROJ. NO.	LOCATION	PROJECT NAME / DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	ESTIMATED COST	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	11/12 BUDGET ALLOCATION
1.	Ward 1	Urban Roads Upgrading*	MIG			
2.	Ward 2	Thunzini Sports Field	Mthonjaneni LM			
3.	Ward 2	Bomvini Poultry House	Mthonjaneni LM			
4.	Ward 2	Imfule Crèche	Mthonjaneni LM			
5.	Ward 3	Mehlamasha Community Hall	Mthonjaneni LM			
6.	Ward 3	Dloziyane Poultry House; extension, fencing and toilet	Mthonjaneni LM			
7.	Ward 3	Drop-in Centre; plumbing and repairs	Mthonjaneni LM			
8.	Ward 4	Nongalaza Crèche	Mthonjaneni LM			
9.	Ward 4	Phezukwehlanze Community Garden	Mthonjaneni LM			
10.	Ward 4	Candolo Dipping Tank Fencing	Mthonjaneni LM			
11.	Ward 5	Gcongco Creche	Mthonjaneni LM			
12.	Ward 5	Ohawule Sports Ground	Mthonjaneni LM			
13.	Ward 5	Makhasaneni Paypoint	Mthonjaneni LM			
14.	Ward 6	Siyavuna Community Hall	Mthonjaneni LM			
15.	Ward 6	Bhedlane Sports field	Mthonjaneni LM			
16.	Ward 6	Matshansundu sports field	Mthonjaneni LM			
17.	All	Jewelery Project	Dept. Econ. Dev.	R1,859 000		
18.	Ward 5	Essential Oils Project	Dept. Econ. Dev.	R1,011 665		
19.	Ward 1	Melmoth Industrial Hives	Dept. Econ. Dev.	R1,500 000		
20.		Tourists Craft Centre	Dept. Econ. Dev.			
21.		Hawkers Stalls	Dept. Econ. Dev.			
22.	Ward 1	Melmoth Low Cost Housing Extension	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
23.	Ward 1	Melmoth Middle Income Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
24.	Ward 3	Mgabhi Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
25.	Ward 3	Ekuthuleni Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
26.	Ward 4	Yanguye Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
27.	Ward 5	Makhasaneni Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
28.	Ward 5	Ohawule Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
29.	Ward 6	Matshansundu Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
30.	Ward 6	Ndundulu Rural Housing	Dept. Hum. Sett.			
31.		Nogajuka Clinic	Dept. of Health			
32.	Ward 6	Ndundulu Clinic Replacement	Dept. of Health			

SECTION G:

FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

7.0 FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

7.1 FINANCIAL PLAN

7.1.1. LEGISLATION FRAMEWORK

The Municipality's Financial Affairs are guided by the - Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). This also is the basis upon which the Municipality's Budget will be formulated.

7.1.2 FINANCE

The Mthonjaneni Municipality has been preparing Annual Reports for the past 8 years. The main objective has been that of reporting to the Auditor General on the progress made by the Municipality on the delivery of services and accounting on public funds spent in this regard.

7.1.3 MUNICIPAL INCOME

(i) GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES EXCLUDING OPERATING GRANTS

- Grants - MIG 20 (11/12) - R10,760,000-00
- MSIG (Municipal Systems Improvement Grant 20(11/12) - R75,000-00
- Municipal Finance Grant for (2011/12) R1,250,000-00

(ii) OPERATION INCOME - R46,312,000-00

The Municipality has a total Operating Income of R excluding Capital. This is made up as follows:

- Property rates	- R 5,800,000-00
- Service Charges	- R13,920,000-00
- Investment Revenue	- R 1,900,000-00
- Grants and Subsidies	- R17,791,000-00
- Own Revenue	- R 6,981,000-00

(iii) BILLING SYSTEM

The Municipality sends out monthly bills for Electricity, Rates and Refuse. Electricity meters are read on a monthly basis. Rates are billed monthly for 10 months from July-April.

7.1.4 MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

The Municipal expenditure is R 71,152,000 -00 Including Capital of R27,697,000-00

(i) CONTRIBUTION TO FIXED AND MOVABLE ASSETS

The amount contributing to Fixed and Movable Assets

Assets:

- Own Funds - R2, 937, 000-00
- Grants - R25,760,000-00

7.1.5 INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND LOSSES

The current status of Investment, Loan, Losses are as follows:

- R30 050 000.00 is invested
- R0 Loans
- R0 Losses

7.1.6 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

- Total Net Asset and Liabilities R104,866,125-00
- Fixed assets R590, 477,073-00

The status of cost of service is as follows:

- Electricity R24,89, 000-00
- Refuse R1,712,000-00
- Other (Health, Protections Services, Corporate, Community etc.)- R44,541,000-00

7.1.7 POTENTIAL SOURCE OF INCOME AND REVENUE RAISING STRATEGIES

Licenses (extra classes for learners) Traffic violations and law enforcement

7.1.8 DEBT CONTROL MEASURES

Debt collection Eskom, DOT, DOW

Rates payers (Prepaid electricity, take portion of that to cover outstanding rates)

7.1.9 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 2010

All matters have been attended to.

7.1.10 SDBIP

This will be provided once the Budget has been finalized.

SECTION H: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

8.0 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

8.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Council has adopted the balanced Scorecard Performance Management System. Annual performance evaluation is undertaken for the organization. Quarterly evaluation of Section 57's is performed in terms of the relevant legislation.

8.2 KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

The National KPA's are incorporated in this IDP, and form the basis for service delivery projects of the Municipality. (See Section E and Annexure A: Section 41 Report).

8.3 SECTION 57 MANAGERS

Performance contracts have been signed.

8.4 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL AUDIT COMMITTEE

8.4.1 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Financial Audit and Performance Audit Committees are functioning.

8.4.2 INTERNAL AUDITING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This is in place and operational.

8.5 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Audit Committee Charter has been approved by the Audit Committee and Council.

8.6 ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report for 2008/09 was tabled and approved by Council.

8.7 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

The Municipality has conducted a Customer Satisfaction Survey in 2009-10.
(See Annexure I)

8.8 IMPLEMENTATION OF BATHO PELE

The implementation of Batho Pele is an on going process.

SECTION I:
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: MUNICIPAL TURN AROUND STRATEGY AND SECTION 41 REPORT

ANNEXURE B: DRAFT MUNICIPAL BUDGET

ANNEXURE C: MUNICIPAL ORGANOGRAMS

ANNEXURE D: SELF-ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

ANNEXURE E: PROCESS PLAN

ANNEXURE F: LED PLAN

ANNEXURE G: HIV&AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN 2008 – 2011

ANNEXURE H: INDIGENT POLICY

ANNEXURE I: RESULTS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

ANNEXURE J: HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

ANNEXURE K: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

ANNEXURE A: MUNICIPAL TURN AROUND STRATEGY

The Municipal Turn-Around Strategy will be prepared on the following basis:

ANNEXURE B1: DRAFT MUNICIPAL LEVEL TEMPLATE (BI-MONTHLY)

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
Service Delivery								
Access to basic (or higher) water		Nr of households with access to basic (or higher) water	N/A					
Access to basic (or higher) sanitation		Nr of households with access to basic (or higher) sanitation	N/A					
Access to basic (or higher) electricity	1 500	Nr of households with access to basic (or higher) electricity	Nompomjawana Rural Project undertaken	1 200	600	-	-	None
Access to basic (or higher) refuse removal and solid waste disposal	1 557	Nr of households with access to basic (or higher) refuse removal	-	-	-	-	-	None
Access to municipal roads	15 km	Km of new municipal roads constructed	5.6 km	8 km	Tenders being prepared	-	-	None
	0	2.7. N. Number of bulk Infrastructure Projects funded through the Bulk Infrastructure Fund						No funds were provided
		2.8. P Adopted WADP	N/A					
		2.10. P Adopted CIP	Adopted					None
Access to free basic water		Nr of households with access to free basic water	N/A					
Access to free basic electricity	150	Nr of households with access to free electricity	-	-	-	No blockages	-	None
Formalisation of informal settlements		Nr of households in informal settlements provided with water	N/A					
	0	Nr of households in	N/A					

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
		informal settlements provided with sanitation						
		Nr of households in informal settlements provided with electricity	N/A					
	#	Lack of progress in approvals of Rural and Urban Housing Scheme by Department of Human Settlements	Meetings to be convened with MEC and Departmental Official			Department of Human Settlement to approve project	Further 2 projects have been approved by Department of Human Settlements	None
Disaster Management		Number of disasters prevented, mitigated and preparedness		N/A	Disaster Management Plan approved			None
Repairs and Maintenance		Service delivery Interruptions per type of service (time per month) and nr of households affected	Maintain and improve the Functionality / Condition of Infrastructure			No blockages		None
Financial and Administrative Capacity								
Revenue management		Monthly collection rate of billings	93,62%			No blockages		None
		Percentage growth in revenue collected by the municipality as a % of projected revenue target	7,88%			Economic Environment		None
		% of budgeted revenue from property rates collected (Implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004))	95,45%					None
		Grants as a % of revenue received	56,06 %					None
#	Traffic fines not being collected	New procedure to be in place to collect outstanding fines	CFO to implement new system	31-12-2010			Dependant on appointment of Senior Examiner	None
Debt Management		R debtors outstanding as % of own revenue	13,74%					None

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
		% of debt over 90 days	77,47%				Collection measures are being implemented	None
		Percentage of debt collected as a percentage of money owed to the municipality	81,71%					None
Expenditure Management		Monthly operational expenditure as a percentage of planned expenditure	89,38%					None
		Monthly capital expenditure as a % of planned capital expenditure	108,27%					None
		% of operational budget spent on repairs and maintenance	5,23 %					None
		# MIG expenditure as a % of annual allocation	80,66%			All MIG projects are complete or to be completed by 30-11-2010		None
#Unqualified audit	Unqualified	Audit opinion			AFS are GRAP compliant	None		None
Integrated development planning		Timeous adoption of IDP	Adopted				None	None
		Timeous adoption of budget	Adopted				None	None
		Timeous adoption of SDBIP	Adopted				None	None
	# Fixed Asset	Fixed Asset Register up to date	Assets to be verified			Asset Register in GRAP compliant and updated as at 30-06-2010	None	None
		1.11. P Adopted clear Rural Development and Agrarian Reform focus and targets				None		
	1.12. P Integrated Flagship targets in IDPs				Will be included in IDP		None	
	1.14. P Integrated safety				CPF in place		None	

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
		plans in IDPs						
		Reliable and credible IDP			Approved IDP	-	-	None
		4.3. P Adopted SDFs			Approved SDF's	-	-	None
		4.4. P Adopted LUMS			Approved LUMS	-	-	None
		4.5. P Adopted Town Planning Scheme			Approved Town Planning Scheme			None
		Percentage of smaller municipalities producing IDP's that are simplified by 2014	-	-	-	-	-	
Administration		Timeous submission of annual financial statements			Submitted timeous	-	-	None
		Timeous submission of annual reports			Draft Annual Report Produced	-	-	None
		Updated and credible asset register			Approved	-	-	None
		Functional OPMS			Functional	-	-	None
Administration		Updated and credible indigent registers			In place			None
		Financial Controls applied to ensure usage is monitored / limited to indigent policy			In place			None
# Reduced corruption		Functional supply chain management system	Supply chain management policies implemented and monitored	A transparent municipal supply chain management system	In place		Further training of committee members are to be undertaken	None
		Anti-corruption strategy implemented by target date	Implement the anti-corruption strategy		Workshop be held on 30/09 and 01/10			None
Labour Relations								
Labour relations		% of critical posts filled	Critical Positions filled with competent employees			No Technical Direct		Budgetary constraints

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
	#Protection Services	Inadequate staffing in Protection Services	Appointment of Senior Examine		Post advertised twice but not suitable candida	Salary too low	Post to be re-evaluated	None
		% of critical posts with signed performance agreements	Performance Management Systems implemented		All posts with sign performance agreements			None
		Have quarterly performance assessment of S56/57 Managers been carried out			Yes			None
		Have the two assessing committees for S56/57 Managers been constituted			Yes			None
		Have any performance bonuses been paid to S56/57 Managers for the previous financial year			Yes			None
		Has the institutional performance management system been implemented			Yes			None
		1.5 (N) Number of municipalities complying with the professionalisation framework	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Level of functionality of Local Labour Forum (LLF)			Is functional and meet regularly			None
Governance / Public Participation								
Governance		1.8. P Implementation of revised, adopted governance frameworks, policies and guidelines						
		6.10. P municipal SCOPA established and functional			Established	-	-	None
		6.11. P Adopted and operational oversight mechanisms			Established	-	-	None

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
	Illegal hawkers	(ten point plan) Number of community protests/ marches / petitions	Committee established				Meetings held with hawkers	
		(ten point plan) Identify tensions between internal municipal stakeholders or political structures	N/A					
		(ten point plan) Establish Rapid Response Team			Established			None
Public Participation		% of functional ward committees in terms of the new model			All 6 Ward Committees functional			None
		# New members to be trained			Training to be done on 11 & 12 November 2010			None
		Number of ward committee management meetings held and percentage attendance by members						
		Number of community meetings held						
	# Communicati Policy is inadequate	Communication Plan is to be revised	New Communication Policy to be approved	To be tabled at Exco on 27.10.10	Existing policy reviewed on 02.09.10			None
LED / Enabling Environment								
Enabling environment for growth and development		Nr of job opportunities created through the CWP	None				To apply for funds	No funds received
		Number of wards per municipality implementing the CWP	None				-	-
		Nr of cooperatives established and still functional in wards where the CWP is implemented	None				-	-
	# LED strateg	Implementation of LED	Council		As status quo		Revival projects	None

PRIORITY AREA	BASELINE	INDICATORS	ACTION	TARGETS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED	BLOCKAGES	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING
	adopted	revival plan	Resolution to adopt revival plan		report presented to Council on 17/18/10. Further report to be table		be implemented	
		3.3. P Number of working District and Local Rural Development working committees	N/A		None			
		3.4. P Number of partnership agreements initiated with other local economic development programmes			None			
		3.5. P Number of municipalities planning, packaging and implementing LED and cooperative initiatives						
Enabling environment for growth and development		LED strategy and plans aligned with PGDS			Yes			

ANNEXURE B: DRAFT MUNICIPAL BUDGET

RESOLUTIONS

1. That in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, the annual budget of Mthonjaneni Municipality for the financial year 2011/2012, and the multi-year and single year capital appropriations are approved as set out in the following tables:

1.1 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue & expenditure by standard classification)

1.2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

1.3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue by source and expenditure by type)

1.4 Single year capital appropriations by municipal vote and standard classification and associated funding by source.

2. That the financial position, cash flow, cash-backed reserve/accumulated surplus, asset management and basic service delivery targets are adopted as set out in the following tables:

2.1 Budgeted Financial Position

2.2 Budgeted Cash Flows

2.3 Cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation

3. That in terms of section 24(2) (c) (i) and (ii) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 Of 2003 and sections 74 and 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 as amended, the tariffs for the supply of electricity, refuse removal and all other tariffs as set out in Other Supporting Documents be approved with effect from 1 July 2011.

4. That in terms of section 5 of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2004, the existing rates policy be approved.

5. That in terms of section 24(2) (c) (v) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 it be noted that the various budget-related policies were not amended.

6. That in terms of section 14 of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2004 the rate randage and conditions as set out in Other Supporting Documents be approved with effect from 1 July 2011.

7. That the salaries, wages and allowances of all employees be increased in accordance with the multiyear SALGBC wage agreement with effect from 1 July 2011.

8. That the salaries, wages and allowances of all Section 57 and contractual employees be increased by the same percentage with effect from 1 July 2011.

2. BUDGET PROCESS

2.1 OVERVIEW

The budget process is governed by the legislation, via:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa; and
- Municipal Finance Management Act ;(MFMA) and
- Municipal Systems Act ;(MSA) and
- Municipal Structures Act; and
- Municipal Property Rates Act; and
- National Treasury Circulars.

The budget process is an effective process that every local government must undertake to ensure good governance and accountability. The process outlines the current and future direction that Mthonjaneni would follow in order to meet legislative stipulations. The budget process enables Mthonjaneni Municipality to optimally involve residents and other stakeholders in the budgeting process.

Mthonjaneni Municipality's Budget/Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Review process for the 2011/12 financial year started with the development and approval on 30 September 2010 of the "Process Plan for the Budget formulation and IDP Review". The outcome of the process plan was an understanding and commitment by all stakeholders on the process to be followed in reviewing the IDP as well as formulating the budget. As a prelude to finalizing the budget process for the compilation of the 2011/12 medium term budget various meetings to review the existing procedures and to ensure that the budget is more closely aligned to the IDP and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). To assist with the integration between the IDP and the budget, regular meetings were scheduled involving the Municipal Manager, Mayor and all Heads of Departments. This was an ongoing process and presentations were made to all departments on outcomes based budgeting and its link to the IDP / SDBIP and Performance Management. The revised IDP was approved by Council on 16 March 2011 and this then informed the budget process to be followed.

During January 2011 and February 2011 deliberations were held on the budget with the budget committee and Senior Managers with a view to assessing the budget and reducing the deficit in order to ensure that the increases in rates and tariffs to balance the budget was restricted to an acceptable level. This entailed the re-examining of certain items of expenditure.

The draft budget will be tabled by the Mayor on 16 March 2011 in terms of section 16(2) of the MFMA. During the prioritization process of the capital budget, the impact of capital projects on future operating budgets was assessed and considered prior to these projects being approved. Both the Operating and Capital budgets have been evaluated through a prioritization mechanism that ensures alignment to the development strategy of the municipality.

2.2 POLITICAL OVERSIGHT OF THE BUDGET PROCESS

2.2.1 SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES RELATING TO BUDGET PROCESS

The budget time schedule for the compilation of the 2011/12 medium term budget was approved by Council in August 2010 and amended in October 2010 to prepare for the Local Government elections, well before the start of the budget year and in compliance with the MFMA.

One of the objectives of the budget timetable is to ensure integration between the development of the IDP and the budget and also to ensure that a balanced budget is tabled for consideration and approval.

The following provides an extract of the key deadline relating to the budget process.

DESCRIPTION DATE

1. Time Schedule Approved by Council. 25 August 2010.
2. IDP Process Plan Approved by Council September 2010.
3. Tabling of draft budget to Council. 16 March 2011
4. Mayoral Imbizos on the draft budget. 22, 23 & 24 March 2011
7. Closing date for inputs on draft budget. 20 April 2011
8. Approval of final budget by Council. 4 May 2011.
9. Submission of Budget to P.T., N.T. & DLGTA 1 June 2011
10. Approval of SDBIP's by Mayor. 24 June 2011

2.2.2 PROCESS FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH EACH GROUP OF STAKEHOLDERS AND OUTCOMES.

The tabling of the draft Budget in Council on 16 March 2011 was followed by extensive publication of the budget documentation in the local media in April 2011. Copies of the tabled budget in both electronic and printed formats were submitted to National Treasury As well as the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury.

The tabled budget was also published on the Council's website. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act and in conjunction with the Municipal Finance Management Act, Mayoral Imbizos on both the operating and capital budgets were held during March 2011.

A notice was published in the local newspapers inviting ratepayers, residents, businesses, agriculture and other stakeholders for their inputs:

2.3 OVERVIEW OF ALIGNMENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET WITH INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN VISION OF MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

Mthonjaneni Municipality will strive to promote local economic development through investments and establishment of partnerships, to provide level of quality services to all residents through establishments of proper communication channels, improved infrastructure and maintenance of its financial viability.

2.3.1 MISSION OF MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

Our mission is to promote a quality social and economic environment for all living in our boundaries by:

- Providing opportunities for all to aspire to a better life;
- Providing a safe and secure environment;
- Providing a high level of affordable essential basic services,
- Supporting the poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups;
- Providing service excellence;
- Encouraging community participation in service delivery; an
- Good governance.

2.3.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: WHAT IS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING?

1. 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.
2. The IDP is the principal strategic planning document which guides all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.
3. Integrated Development Planning is therefore one of the key tools for local government to fulfill its new developmental role.

2.3.3 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 all municipalities are required to prepare and adopt Integrated Development Plans. The Mthonjaneni IDP was adopted in 2002.

An annual review of Council's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is required in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act read in conjunction with the provisions of Section 53 (1) (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003). These have duly been undertaken.

The IDP has a five year lifespan which is in accordance with the term of office of the Council. At the end of the five year period, the new council has the option of either adopting the IDP of its predecessor or to develop a new plan altogether. The present Council has continued with the existing IDP, as reviewed annually.

2.3.4 APPROACH

The IDP is one of the 4 important management tools employed by the municipality in its management cycle. The other 3 being the Budget, the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan, and the Performance Management System.

In undertaking the Review, Council has to ensure that the process is:

- Implementation orientated
- Strategic
- Integrated
- Participatory

The product of this process is the IDP Review Report. The review process has been guided by a Process Plan, which was adopted by Council in September 2010, advertised for public comment and submitted to the IDP Forum.

Extensive public consultation was undertaken to inform the review. The review has two main functions:

- To review the relevance and priority of projects;
- To refine the existing IDP in certain identified areas where funding is available.

This IDP Review has included the capture of existing and new information into a format that aligns with that recommended by the Ministry of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

This report indicates that all future IDP Assessments will keep within the following seven broad assessment factors:

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development.
- Local Economic Development.
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment
- Financial Viability and Financial Management.
- Good Governance and Community Participation
- Spatial Development Framework
- Cross-cutting Issues such as Legal Compliance and Document Outlook.

2.3.5 LINK BETWEEN IDP AND NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT PRIORITIES

Mthonjaneni Municipality's developmental plan needs to be aligned with National, Provincial and District initiatives to ensure optimal impact from the combined effects of government. Mthonjaneni Municipality is pleased to note that this plan meets the priorities that more directly affect local government.

2.3.6 IDP REVIEW PROCESS AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

As set out in the Municipal Systems Act (2000), in the review of the IDP on an annual basis, a stakeholder consultation process is necessary. Of critical importance is for the Municipality to ensure that there is thorough consultation with the community and strategic stakeholders. As part of the Annual Review of the municipality's IDP as prescribed by the Municipal Systems Act, the Council embarked on an extensive process to engage with stakeholders and elicit comments which were fed into the 2011/2012 reviewed IDP.

The review process began with the approval of the Process Plan in September 2010. The broad strategic intent of the IDP, the proposed changes to the way the document will be restructured and the detailed revised process plan was accepted in principle.

Following from the Process Plan, technical committee meetings were held in July, August and October 2010, Forum meetings in September and November 2010, and Public meetings during October 2010. As is the case every year, once the draft IDP is completed, the following mechanisms were used to ensure effective participation and consultation of the plan:

- The draft IDP was placed on the Municipality's website for perusal and comment
- The Municipal Library and Municipal Office had copies for comment

2.3.7 LINK BETWEEN THE IDP AND THE BUDGET

In compliance with the Municipal Structures Act (1998) and Municipal Financial Management Act (2003), Mthonjaneni municipality's budget is informed and aligned to the IDP objectives. The IDP determines and prioritizes the needs of the community. The budgetary allocations for both the capital and operating expenditure are undertaken in a manner that will not only ensure that our IDP outcomes are achieved, but also to ensure that the municipality's vision is realized. Mthonjaneni has come a long way in capital budgeting – away from departmental budgeting. Currently the capital budget is allocated according to the revised IDP. During the 2011/12 IDP

revision process, this allocation process was further entrenched through committing to make hard choices. In terms of the operating budget we have made an excellent start but now more committed than ever to ensure that critical operating budget resources are prioritized in terms of stated IDP outcomes. More importantly, the Performance Management System (PMS) allows the municipality an opportunity to monitor and evaluate individual and organizational performance in meeting our IDP outcomes and vision. As with previous year's Mthonjaneni IDP remains the strategic driver of both the budget and performance management system.

2.4 OVERVIEW OF BUDGET-RELATED POLICIES

The following budget-related policies have been reviewed and found not necessary to be amended.

1. Rates Policy
2. Budget Policy
3. Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy
4. Indigent Policy
5. Supply Chain Management Policy
6. Tariff Policy

2.5 OVERVIEW OF BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

2.5.1 BULK SERVICES INCREASES

Provision has been made for an average increase of 20% for electricity tariffs.

2.5.2 TIMING OF REVENUE COLLECTION

Mthonjaneni Municipality renders monthly accounts for rates and services.

2.5.3 COLLECTION RATES FOR EACH REVENUE SOURCE

The collection rate is the cash collected from ratepayers and consumers expressed as a percentage of the amount billed. The average monthly collection rate and the projections for 2011/12 are as follows:

AVERAGE 2010/11 PROJECTIONS

Rates 90%

Electricity 90%

Refuse 90%

2011/12

Rates 95%

Electricity 95%

Refuse Removal 95%

2.5.4 RATES

Due to the strict implementation of the credit control and debt collection policy of Mthonjaneni Municipality the collection of arrear rates will increase as summonses are now issued after 3 months and services are disconnected in respect of arrear rates.

The arrear accounts of Government Departments are mostly up to date, except South African National Roads Agency Board (SANRAB) and Eskom (both government agencies) with regard to Public Service Infrastructure rates. Provision has been made for a 6% increase in the rates income for the 2011/12 financial year. The new General valuation roll is applicable from 1 July 2011. The rate randage for residential properties has been set at 1.2c/R and 0.3c/R for agricultural and PSI categories. A rebate of 20% is provided for residential properties and 16% for all categories other than State, PSI and Agricultural. State properties get 20% rebate and agricultural properties have been allowed a 5% rebate. The provision for bad debts has been increased to allow for the write back of rates income raised for PSI as it is expected that the regulations regarding the rating of government agencies will be amended. All the farm properties are now rated fully and the compulsory rebates for newly rated properties have fallen away.

2.5.5 ELECTRICITY

Strict credit control measures are now in place to minimize theft. In terms of NERSA, a block step tariff has been introduced for all domestic consumers.

2.5.6 REFUSE REMOVAL

Strict credit control measures are now in place to reduce the arrears.

2.5.7 OTHER TARIFF INCREASES

All other tariffs have been amended to cater for the additional costs related thereto, i.e. building plan fees, valuation fees, objections, sub-divisions, etc. etc.

2.5.8 AVERAGE SALARY INCREASES

Provision has been made for a 6% salary increase in councillors and employee's salaries for the 2011/12 financial year.

2.5.9 ABILITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO SPEND AND DELIVER ON THE PROGRAMMES

The municipality has demonstrated over the past 4 to 5 years that it has the ability to spend and deliver on its programmes in this municipal area. The projected capital spending for the 2011/12 financial is estimated at 38.5% of the total expenditure budget.

2.6 OVERVIEW OF BUDGET FUNDING

2.6.1 OPERATING BUDGET

The projected 2010/11 operating expenditure in the amount of R44 million is fully funded from the municipality's revenues and from grants and subsidies from National and Provincial Government and from surplus funds. The expenditure for the 2011/12 financial year in the amount of R46.384 million will be funded from our revenue, grants and subsidies.

2.6.2 CAPITAL BUDGET

The 2011/12 capital budget is to be funded from a contribution to the capital replacement reserve (projected to be R3.737 million) and grants from National Government, R25.261 million.

Projects:	Ward projects	4 500 000
-----------	---------------	-----------

Rehabilitation of urban roads ph3	5 197 000
Storm water Drainage	714 000
Regional sports fields phase 2	4 850 000
Electrification of Ward 3 and 4	10 000 000
Other capital: Electricity upgrades	1 350 000
Purchase Propnet property	1 550 000
Vehicle	250 000
Hawkers stalls	300 000
Axle mass meter	85 000
Furniture, equipment etc	202 000
TOTAL	28 998 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75 382 000

Ward Projects:

R900 000 each for wards 2,3,4,5 and 6

Ward 2: Thunzini Sports field

Ward 3: Mehlamasha Community hall

Ward 4: Nongalaza Crèche

Ward 5: Gcongco Crèche

Ward 6: Siyavuna Community hall

2.6.3 OPERATING INCOME

Mthonjaneni Municipality receives its funding from various sources including property rates, electricity charges, refuse charges, fines, licenses, permits, interest, etc.

The figures below indicate the funding sources:

Funding Source 2011/12

Assessment Rates	5 800 000
Service Charges	13 920 000
Fine, Licenses & Permits	2 728 000
Grants & Subsidies operating	21 470 000
Grants Capital	25 261 000
Rental of facilities & equipment	357 000
Interest on Investments	1 900 000
Penalties & Collection Charges	300 000
Sale of Land	3 495 000
Other Income	151 000
Total	75 382 000
DEFICIT	nil

57.16% of the Operating Budget is funded from assessment rates and service charges (tariffs).

2.6.4 SOURCES OF FUNDING

In the case of Mthonjaneni Municipality a basket of differential tariff increases determines the most acceptable and equitable funding regime taking into consideration the actual cost of delivery of services, budget priorities and national legislation, regulations and policy guidelines. The main

sources of income for Mthonjaneni Municipality are derived from property rates, electricity, refuse removal and fiscal transfers from Provincial and National Government.

2.6.5 GRANT ALLOCATIONS

Municipalities play a critical role in the delivery of social and household services and National & Provincial government are aware of this and are increasing transfers to local authorities on an annual basis. The grants allocated to Mthonjaneni Municipality as promulgated in the 2011 Division of Revenue Act, in the MTREF period are as follows:

A. NATIONAL GRANTS ALLOCATED TO MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

Financial Management Grant	1 450 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	790 000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	10 761 000
Equitable Share	22 096 000
Electrification	10 000 000
Total	45 097 000

B. PROVINCIAL GRANTS ALLOCATED TO MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

Health (Clinics)	1 300 000 (Provisional)
Library	334 000
Total	1 634 000
TOTAL GRANTS	46 731 000

Unspent grants have not been included in draft budget.

2.7 EXPENDITURE ON ALLOCATIONS AND GRANT PROGRAMMES INTRODUCTION

In terms of the Division of Revenue Act, 2010, the purpose of the grants that have been allocated to Mthonjaneni Municipality for the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework are:

2.7.1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT (FMG)

Purpose

To promote and support reforms in financial management by building the capacity in municipalities to implement the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).

Measurable outputs

- Improved and sustained skills development including internship programme on financial management.
- Upgrading of IT systems to deliver reports required for financial management improvement and improves the quality of data.
- Preparation and implementation of multi-year budgets meeting uniform norms and standards.
- Assist in the implementation of supply chain reforms, accounting reforms, producing quality and timely financial statements.
- Assist in the preparation of financial recovery plans.
- Progressive improvements in audit outcomes.
- Improvements to internal and external reporting on budgets, finances, SDBIP, In-year and annual reports.
- Implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

2.7.2 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT GRANT (MSIG)

Purpose

To assist municipalities in building in-house capacity to perform their functions and stabilize institutional and governance systems as required in the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and related legislation and policies.

Measurable outputs

- Number of municipalities developing / updating rates policies and by-laws, developing / updating valuation rolls in terms of the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004.
- Number of municipalities improving on financial viability and management through targeted support interventions for improvement of municipal audit outcomes and systems.
- Number of municipalities with strengthened administrative systems for effective implementation of ward participation system.
- Number of municipalities implementing by-laws, policies and/or systems that support local government legislations.

2.7.3 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)

Purpose

The grant is intended to:-

- Provide capital finance for basic municipal infrastructure for poor households, micro enterprises and social institutions.
- Provide for new, rehabilitation and upgrading of municipal infrastructure, and
- Eradicate bucket sanitation system mainly in urban townships

It is important that it is properly targeted to ensure efficient use of funds

Measurable outputs

- Number of new households receiving water and sanitation services per annum.
- Number of additional kilometers of roads developed.
- Number of additional sports facilities developed.
- Number of jobs created using Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) guidelines for above outputs.
- Number of households where the bucket sanitation system has been replaced with an alternative system

2.7.4 HEALTH SUBSIDY (CLINICS)

Municipal Clinics is utilized to subsidize primary health care for personal services provided by local municipal clinics.

Provisional arrangements are in place for the takeover of the clinic by the Provincial Department before the end of the current financial year.

2.8 ALLOCATIONS & GRANTS MADE BY THE MUNICIPALITY

- ➔ Provision has also been made to contribute an annual amount of R1,200 000 to the Rural Metro Fire Centre for shared services of fire control.
- ➔ POUND shared services R 180 000
- ➔ Planning shared services R 300 000

2.9 SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2.9.1. Introduction

Legislative Framework in terms of MFMA

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires that Municipalities prepare a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as a strategic financial management tool to ensure that budgetary decisions that are adopted by municipalities for the financial year are aligned with their Integrated Development Plan Strategy. Section 1 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) No. 56 of 2003 defines the “service delivery and budget implementation plan” as the detailed plan approved by the mayor of the municipality in terms of section 53(1)(c)(ii) for implementing the municipality’s delivery of municipal services and its annual budget and which must include the following:-

- a) Projections of each month of –
 - (i) Revenue to be collected, by source, and
 - (ii) Operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- b) Service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter, and
- c) Any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the Mayor in terms of section 54 (1) (c).

In terms of Section 53 (1) (c) (ii) of the MFMA, the SDBIP must be approved by the Mayor of the municipality within 28 days of the approval of the budget.

2.9.2 Overview

The primary objective of Mthonjaneni SDBIP 2011/12 as an implementation tool for the municipality is to strengthen our local accountability and governance and improve capital as well as operational planning, spending and service delivery. The SDBIP 2011/12 will not only ensure appropriate monitoring in the execution of the municipality’s budget and processes involved in the allocations of budgets to achieve key strategic priorities as set by the Municipality’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP), but will also serve as the kernel of annual performance contracts for senior management and provide a foundation for the overall annual and quarterly organization performance for the 2011/12 financial year.

In an effort to avoid issues related to budgets being under spent and not achieving the programs desired outcomes as a result of unrealistic revenue projections when preparing the budget, Mthonjaneni SDBIP document will also give an outline of the quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators. The SDBIP will also empower all Councilors and allow them to undertake the appropriate oversight and monitoring of programs. The SDBIP document will also acquire council committees the ability to measure in year progress in the implementation of the budget.

2.9.3 Components of the SDBIP

- Monthly Projections of Revenue to be collected for each Source
- Monthly Projections of Expenditure and Revenue for each Vote.
- Quarterly projections of Service Delivery Targets and Performance Indicators for each Vote.

2.9.3.1 Monthly Projections of Revenue to be collected for each source:

The failure to collect its revenue as budgeted will severely impact on the Municipality's ability to provide services to the community. The municipality therefore has to institute measures to achieve its monthly revenue targets for each source. These measures will enable the municipality to assess its cash flow on a monthly basis with the view to undertaking contingency plans should there be a cash flow shortage or alternatively invest surplus cash. Furthermore, the effectiveness of credit control policies and procedures can be monitored with appropriate action taken if considered necessary.

2.9.3.2 Monthly projections of expenditure and revenue for each vote:

The monthly projection of revenue and expenditure per vote relate to the cash paid and reconciles with the cash flow statement adopted with the budget. The focus under this component is a monthly projection per vote in addition to projections by source. When reviewing budget projections against actual, it is useful to consider revenue and expenditure per vote in order to gain a more complete picture of budget projections against actual.

2.9.3.3 Quarterly projections of Service Delivery Targets and Performance Indicators for each vote.

This component of the SDBIP requires non-financial measurable Performance objectives in the form of service delivery targets and other indicators of performance. The focus is on outputs rather than inputs. Service delivery targets relate to the level and standard of service being provided to the community and include the addressing of backlogs in basic services.

2.9.4 Strategic Direction and Planning Cycle

A seamless process between the IDP, SDBIP, Performance Management System (PMS) and Annual Report would create an enabling environment for the municipality to achieve its deliverables.

2.9.4.1 Planning and Project Cycle Entry Point

The MFMA clearly outlines the elements of the SDBIP to provide an order of logical sequence to ensure that the principal aim of the SDBIP of aligning the IDP to the Budget is achieved and a conceptual framework was adopted. The framework for Mthonjaneni SDBIP 2011/12 is derived from the municipality's IDP and the Budget 2011/12.

2.9.4.2 The Budget Process

A: Background to the Budget Preparation Process

The MFMA requires that Council submit a detailed plan of the budget process for the ensuing financial year for approval. Accordingly, a budget process plan scheduling key deadlines was noted by Council at its meeting in August 2010. The National Treasury Circular No. 54 of 2010, provided guidance on content and format for the municipal budget documentation in respect of the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF).

B: Capital Budget Process

The Capital Budgeting process was through strategic sessions that were held by the Management Committee (MANCO) where the following broad strategic splits were made based on municipal wide priorities, derived from the IDP. The prioritization of the capital budgets included budgeting involved program budgeting based on the IDP thereby ensuring that budgeting also occurred horizontally. The adoption of this outcomes-based approach by the municipality in their budgeting process has ensured the refinement of the municipality's budget. The process of compilation of the capital budget commenced in November 2010 with a budget discussion meeting held with responsible Managers.

C: Operating Budget Process

The process of the compilation of the operating budget started in December 2010 when budget instructions (broad expenditure parameters etc) were issued to departments. During January 2011 a series of budget meetings were held. At these meetings, budget strategy, budget policies, and the alignment of the operating budget with the IDP were discussed. Departments submitted inputs and a first draft budget were compiled during January 2011. During February 2011 deliberations were held on the budget with the various Departments and their teams with a view to assessing the budget and reducing the deficit in order to ensure that the increase in rates and tariffs to balance the budget was restricted to an acceptable level. This entailed the re-examining of certain items of expenditure and includes overtime, temporary staff, employment services and consultants.

D: Public Participation Process

The tabling of the draft budget to Council on 16 March 2011 was followed by extensive publication of the budget in order to involve citizens; they were also invited to Mayoral Imbizos. Various public participation and community consultative meetings were scheduled to receive representations and submissions from ward committees, residents, community organizations, organized business and other stakeholder formations. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act and in conjunction with the Municipal Finance Management Act Mayoral Imbizos on both the Operating and Capital budgets were held in March 2011 as part of the process of consultation. Council did evaluate all responses to the draft budget before finalization and ultimate approval of the budget on 4 May 2011.

2.10 CONTRACTS HAVING FUTURE BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The compulsory revaluation of all properties will commence in the year 2010/2011, and a tender has been awarded in the amount of R 734 000, with monthly expenditure of R5000 from July 2012.

2.11 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE STATUS

- The promulgation of the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Municipal Property Rates Act had a profound effect on the operations of local government as it requires a transformation on financial planning processes.

- This MTREF is an expression of a continuous process of improving the financial planning progress at local government level, incorporating revised formats in accordance with National Treasury requirements.
- This MTREF has surpassed most of these requirements within the deadlines prescribed in the MFMA and MPRA

The following are some of the key MFMA areas and the status thereof:

- **Integrated Development Plan:** Revised IDP approved by Council on 16 March 2011.
- **Budget:** This budget has been prepared in accordance with MFMA and National Treasury requirements and approved within the required legislative timeframes.
- **Annual Report:** The 2009/10 report has been compiled in terms of MFMA and National Treasury requirements and was tabled to Council on 27 January 2011. Council has adopted the Oversight Report on the Annual Report without reservations.
- **Audit Report:** An unqualified audit report for the 2009/10 financial year was received and Council has dealt with the report in terms of the MFMA and The Public Audit Act, No. 25 of 2004.
- **Audit Committee:** An Audit Committee has been established and meets regularly in accordance with the MFMA.
- **In-year Reporting:** Mthonjaneni Municipality submits monthly & quarterly reports to the Executive Committee, Council, Provincial & National Treasuries, other Organs of State and the Auditor General on an ongoing basis.
- **Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan:** The SDBIP will be attached to the Budget Document and will be approved by the Mayor within 28 days after approval of the budget.
- **Municipal Property Rates Act:** All the requirements in respect of Valuation Roll, Rates Policy, Valuation Appeals Board, etc. have been met.
- **Municipal Systems Act:** All requirements in respect of Public Participation, Notices, Advertising, Promulgation, etc. have been met.

3. 2011/12 TARRIFS

A. TOWN PLANNING

	Current
1. Subdivision of land (The remainder to be counted As subdivision) Basic fee per subdivision	R 250.00
2. Applications for special consent change of usage (Section 67 bis) per application	R 400.00
3. Town Planning Scheme clauses	P/Pg R 12.00
4. Town Maps (Erf No.)	R 175.00
5. Fees payable for applications for rezoning Area of land to be rezoned (section 47 bis)	
a. Less than 1ha	R 250.00
b. 1ha but less than 5ha	R 450.00
c. 5ha but less than 10ha	R 600.00

10ha and over **R600.00 + R50 for every ha or part thereof in excess of 10ha**

Proposed replacement

1.1 **Consideration for approval of subdivisions/consolidations**

1.1.1	Basic fee	R 900
1.1.2	Additional fee, per subdivision (Remainder to be considered a subdivision)	R 100
1.1.3	Amendment of subdivision in process	R 200
1.1.4	Application for registration of right of way servitudes/long term leases- Administration fee (note – this excludes legal fees)	R 200
1.1.5	Application for phasing/cancellation of approved layout plans – Administration fee	R 1500
2.	Application for relaxation of building line and/or side and rear spaces in terms of Town Planning clauses (per application)	R 650
3.	Rezoning application	
3.1	Rezoning of unused public open spaces in line with Councils policy (Note – advertisement, Closure and subdivision/consolidation fees would still apply)	NIL
3.2	Other rezonings:	
	1) less than 1 ha	R 20002)
	2) 1 ha and over but less than 5 ha	R 25003)
	3) 5 ha and over but less than 10 ha	R 35004)
	4) 10 ha and over	R 5000
4.	Zoning certificates	R 40
5.	Special consent	
5.1	Consent to operate home industry without additional employment opportunities (Category A)	R 500
5.2	all other consent use applications (Category B)	R 1000
6.	Removal of Restrictive Conditions of Title	R 1000
7.	Closure of Public Streets/Open Spaces – Admin fee	R 250
8.	Administration of DFA Applications	
	1) less than 1 ha	R 2000
	2) 1 ha and over but less than 5 ha	R 2500
	3) 5 ha and over but less than 10 ha	R 3500
	4) 10 ha and over	R 5000
9.	Development outside of scheme areas	
	1) less than 5 ha	R 3000
	2) 5 ha and over but less than 10 ha	R 4500
	3) 10 ha and over	R 7000
10.	Public Notice	
10.1	Notices in the legal section	R 1700
10.2	Notices in the body of the paper	R 5000
11.	Hearings	Cost plus 10%
12.	Fines – as per Section 75 and 89 of the Planning and Development Act	
12.1	Fines as per Section 7	As per Court Order
12.2	Additional penalties in accordance with Section 76As	per Court Order
12.3	Section 89 Civil Penalty	10-100% of value of illegal building/construction etc

B. CHARGES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS OR ALTERATIONS OR EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING COMPLETED BUILDING

1.	<u>New works</u>	
	For each new building or additions to existing buildings per square metre:	Current
	a. for the first 20m ²	R 200.00
	b. Each additional 10m ² or part thereof up To 5 000m ²	R 25.00
	c. Each additional 10m ² or part thereof more Than 5 000m ² and up to 15 000m ²	R 20.00
	d. Each additional 10m ² or part thereof more Than 15 000m ²	R 15.00
	e. for swimming pools	R 300.00
	f. for boundary walls	R 300.00
	g. For any other plan submitted other than Described above, a fixed tariff of	R 450.00
	h. for a permit for minor structures in terms of Act 103 of 1977, a fixed tariff of	R 200.00
2.	<u>As built or amended plans</u>	
	For as built plans, 25% of existing submission fee, plus Full tariff for additional new works	
3.	<u>Internal alterations to existing buildings</u>	
	Any form of internal alterations to existing buildings of Any nature not defined as "as built" or amended plans" (I.e. plans passed and structures which have already Passed occupation requirements)	
	a. Fixed tariff: Structures up to 500m ²	R 300.00
	b. Structures up to 5000m ²	R 600.00
	c. Structures exceeding 5000m ²	R1 100.00
4.	<u>For the renewal of plans which have expired 50% of existing submission fee</u>	
5.	<u>Reproduction of Building Plans</u>	
	Reproduction of building plans on paper	
	a. A0	R 35.00
	b. A1	R 25.00
	c. A2	R 20.00
	d. A3	R 15.00
	Reproduction of building plans on Plastic Film	
	a. A0	R 100.00
	b. A1	R 60.00
	c. A2	R 40.00
	d. A3	R 30.00
6.	Minor works in terms of the National Building Regulations or other work not listed above	R 65.00

7.	Amendments to plans		R 65.00
	Instructions		R 250.00
9.	Additional on site inspections – per visit Of Municipality)		R 65.00
			R 300.00
11.	Signs - Post type signs, i.e. the type of sign Designed to take inter-changeable posters: Charge for inspection plans		R 80.00

C. BUS AND TAXI RANKS

Fee for the issue or renewal of a permit to use a public vehicle stand:

		Proposed	Current
1.	Public buses, per annum for each bus	265	R 250.00
2.	Per annum for each bus in excess of two in the Same ownership	160	R 150.00
3.	Taxis, per annum	130	R 120.00
4.	Agents for the privilege of operating from the Bus Rank, per vehicle per annum or part thereof		R 120.00

D. CEMETERY

1.	Burial fees:		
	a. Where the deceased immediately before His death was resident in the Council's area Of jurisdiction or alternatively reserved a site		R 300.00
	b. Where the deceased was not a resident As in (a)		R 700.00
2.	Reservation fees A non-refundable amount shall be payable for each plot reserved.		R 300.00
3.	Grave		R 800.00
4.	<i>Indigent support grant – (in terms of the Indigent Support Policy as approved by Council, from time to time.)</i>		
5.	Pauper Burial		Free

E. COMMONAGE

1.	Grazing fee - payable monthly in advance For every ha of land rented	30	R 25.00
----	---	----	---------

F. EXECUTION OF WORK

For the execution of the following services for the purposes envisaged in sections 219 and 220 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, No.25 of 1974, the following charges shall be levied and paid, provided that prior to these services being undertaken, arrangements to the satisfaction of the Municipal Manager shall be made for the payment of the amount involved, except where it is specifically stated that the fees shall be paid in advance:

1.	Hardening of footpaths, including the reinstatement Of existing footpaths: Cost plus		20%
2.	Special drainage		

	Connecting storm water drains and channels from Private property to open channels and adjoining kerb (connections up to and including 150mm diameter Pipes) across footpaths: Cost plus	20%
3.	Reinstatement of road surfaces: Cost plus	20%
4.	Altering of storm water culverts channels, sewers, Kerbs or footpaths to permit the erection of veranda Columns or other structures: Cost plus	20%
5.	Erection of street gutter bridges or kerb entrances Across street drains:	
	a. When constructed simultaneously with the Laying of any street	no charge
	b. When constructed after the street has been completed: Cost plus	20%
6.	Jobbing, etc. In respect of any materials or repairs, Construction or any other work, there shall be Payable the actual cost to the Council plus	20%

G. MISCELLANEOUS

	Proposed	Current
1. Valuations		
1.1. Notice of appeal in terms of section 53 of the Property Rates Act, No. 6 of 2004.		R 120.00
1.2. Valuation roll, per copy	130	R 120.00
1.3. Valuation certificate for issue reflecting the Rateable value of immovable property Appearing in the valuation roll	85	R 80.00
2. Any certificate in terms of section 118 of the Municipal Systems Act.	85	R 80.00

3. Application fees and deposits for a licence/permit for outdoor advertising

Every person who applies to the Council for its approval or permission shall, on making application, pay to the Council the charge determined therefore and no application shall be considered until such charge has been paid; the charges are set out below:

- 3.1.1. A non-refundable application fee of R150.00 (One hundred and Fifty Rand) must be tendered with each application for sign types 2 (ground signs), 3 (wall signs), 4 (roof signs) and 5 (veranda, balcony, canopy and under-awning signs). Any minor amendment to an application, considered by the duly authorised official of Council to be a minor amendment, may be submitted at a reduced application fee of R50.00 (Fifty Rand) each.
- 3.1.2. A non-refundable application fee of R450.00 (Four Hundred and Fifty Rand) must be tendered with each application for sign type 1 (billboards) and all non-locality bound signs in excess of 12m².
- 3.1.3. The approval fee for 1 and 2 is R40.00 (Forty Rand) per square metre of advertising display or part thereof with a minimum fee of R40.00 (Forty Rand) per application.

- 3.1.4. A non-refundable application fee of R50.00 (Fifty Rand) must be tendered with each application for advertisements for sign types 6 (posters, banners and flags).
- 3.1.5. On approval of posters, the applicant must purchase non-refundable stickers from the Council which are to be clearly visible on all posters displayed as follows:
- R1.00 (One Rand) per sticker to be paid for each poster to be Displayed for non-profit bodies only. These posters must display the fundraising numbers of the bodies or a formal constitution has to be submitted to the Council. No commercial advertising and logos of sponsors will be permitted to appear on such posters;
- a. R2.50 (Two Rand and Fifty cents) per sticker to be paid for each poster to be displayed for religious, sporting, social, cultural, political and other events. A subordinate percentage of commercial advertising and logos of sponsors is permitted to appear on such posters; or
- b. R5.00 (Five Rand) per sticker to be paid for each poster to be displayed for events considered by the Council or its duly authorised officials to be primarily of a commercial nature.
- 3.1.6. A non-refundable application fee of R600.00 (Six Hundred) per annum or part thereof must be tendered with the annual application for sign type 7 (estate agents' boards); the maximum number of boards required at any given time to be specified in such application.
- 3.1.7. A non-refundable application fee of R50.00 (Fifty Rand) each per annum must be tendered with the annual application for sign type 7 (portable boards or any other collapsible structure).
- 3.1.8. A non-refundable application fee of R200.00 (Two Hundred) must be tendered with each application for sign type 8 (aerial advertisements); adequate public liability insurance for the duration of display will also need to be furnished to Council's satisfaction.
- 3.1.9. A non-refundable application fee of R1 200.00 (One Thousand, Two Hundred Rand) per annum or part thereof must be tendered with each annual application for any sign type 9 (advertising vehicles); a certified copy of the current vehicle licence will also need to be furnished.
- 3.1.10. An encroachment fee of R45/m² to be paid on approval of an Application for each sign type that encroaches over Council property.

		Proposed	Current
3.2.	Application fee for permission to create or display Any advertisement board or sign	Deposit	R 600.00
4.	Audit Report		
4.1	Final accounts and audit report, per folio	16	R 15.00

5.	Vehicles			
5.1	Impoundment fee is charged at a rate			
	Per vehicle, per day excluding security	320		R 300.00
6.	Tender Documents:	300		R 500.00 per document
7.	Printing of Maps, GIS		Black/white A4	R 10.00
			A3	R 15.00
			A2	R 25.00
			A1	R 30.00
			A0	R 45.00
			Colour A4	R 25.00
			A3	R 35.00
			A2	R120.00
			A1	R130.00
			A0	R170.00

H. REFUSE REMOVAL

1.	Private dwelling, per refuse receptacle for clearance once a week, - Melmoth	48.70		R 46.00
	- Thubalethu	18.01		R 17.00
2.	Business premises, industrial premises and administrative premises of the State on a daily basis i.e. 6 days per week			
a.	Up to and including 2 refuse receptacles per month	175.50		R165.57
b.	In excess of 2 but not exceeding 4 refuse receptacles, per month	233.10		R219.90
c.	In excess of 4 but not exceeding 6 refuse receptacles, per month	310.00		R292.45
d.	For each additional receptacle in excess of 6, Per month	72.00		R 67.84

I. GARDEN REFUSE

a.	By tractor and small trailer, per load	265		R250.00
b.	By tractor and large trailer, per load	375		R350.00
c.	Clearing lots: Cost plus			20%
d.	Clearing of Building rubble, per load	425		R400.00

J. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND USE

The cost of the service cable for all connection fees from the nearest point of supply at the erf boundary will be for the customer's account, except for Light Line and Alternative type connections.

		Proposed	Current	
1.	Single phase split pre-payment connection (60 amp)	1380		R1 293.10
2.	a. Single phase pre-payment connection			

	(Thubalethu 20 amp)	1385	R1 567.90
b.	Upgrade single phase pre-payment Connection (20 amps - 60 amps) (Thubalethu)		5470 R4 974.80
c.	a 20 amp supply with a connection fee of (Thubalethu Ph III – Indigent support)	500	R 450.00
3.	Single phase meter conversion from conventional To pre-payment (Domestic and Small Business)	1100	R 947.30
4.	Three phase meter conversion from conventional To three phase pre-payment (Domestic and Small Business)	2190	R2 242.80
5.	Single phase conventional connection	1085	R 974.85
6.	Second single phase prepayment connection On the same or subdivided premises	6830	R6 210.15
7.	Single phase meter conversion from conventional To three phase conventional (Domestic and Small Business)	7185	R6 543.15
8.	Single phase meter conversion from conventional To three phase pre-payment meter (Domestic and Small Business)	7900	R7 180.90
9.	Domestic conversion from single to three phases Maximum demand connection (100Amp)	8205	R7 459.35
10.	Domestic three phase conventional connection with A maximum demand of 100A (Melmoth)	7960	R7 239.90
11.	Domestic three phase pre-payment connection	3135	R2 953.20
12.	New 80A single phase supply or conversion From 60A to 80A	2630	R2 394.40
13.	Non-domestic three phase connection with a Maximum demand of 100A	9550	R8 685.30
14.	Conversion from 80A single phase pre-payment to 3 phase pre-payment connection	6115	R5 557.30
15.	Three phase connection with a max demand greater than 100 Amp (Mthonjaneni) All cost plus 10% of all equipment necessary plus the cost of the infrastructure contributions for additional electricity above that for existing or allowed, based on the zoning and area of the premises.		
16.	An annual availability charge of R1450.00 shall be assessed And levied in respect of each unserved erf		Proposed 1880.00

17. Temporary connection
- a. For building purposes, per building unit or Contractor's site **R 250.00**
 - b. Basic monthly charge
 - Single-phase, per month **R 30.00**
 - Three-phase, per month **R 50.00**
18. Tamper Costs:
- Any meter found to be tampered with **R1 100.00**
 - Plus 3 months average consumption to be calculated by finance department.

K. FEES INVESTIGATING CONSUMER FAULTS

When the Electricity Department is requested to investigate a power interruption and where it is found that such power failure is due to a fault in the installation, or to the faulty functioning of equipment used

in connection therewith, the consumer shall pay the following fees:

	Proposed	Current
a. Within the Municipal area during normal Working hours	80	R 75.00
After working hours - Additional	70	R 65.00
b. Outside the Municipal area during normal Working hours	130	R120.00
after working hours - Additional	100	R 90.00

L. FEES FOR SPECIAL METER READING

When a consumer disputes the reading of the meter and requests that

The meter is read again so as to confirm this, the following fees will be

Levied if found that the first reading was correct: **80 R 75.00**

M. DEFAULT IN PAYMENT

Where the consumer's supply has been disconnected / or due to be disconnected due to the non-payment of the account there shall be

a payable fee of **80 R 75.00**

N. ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

	BOLD = Current	non bold = proposed
Domestic Prepaid – Low Consumption		76.38c/kwh
		79.8
Domestic Prepaid Domestic Credit Consumption		107.16c/kwh
		128.82
1 - 50 kWh	66.12	61.6 c/kWh
51 - 350 kWh	76.38	66.1 c/kWh
351 - 600 kWh	106.02	84.4 c/kWh
601 - 99999 kWh	124.26	100.3 c/kWh
Domestic Prepaid		
1 - 50 kWh	79.8	

51	- 350 kWh	82.08
351	- 600 kWh	108.3
601	- 99999 kWh	128.82

Basic Charge: Single Phase

Domestic: 70 Amps – Basic: **R42.00/month** 47.88

Commercial Prepaid

Consumption: 109.44c/kWh

Single Phase

Commercial: 70 Amps – Basic: **R169.30/month** Energy: **73.42c/kWh**

3 Phases 203.49 88.35

Commercial: 60 Amps – Basic: **R169.30/month** Energy: **73.42c/kWh**

Commercial: 100 Amps – Basic: **R169.30/month** Energy: **73.42c/kWh**

Large Customers

Greater than 100 Amps – KVA: **R109.06** per KVA/month

131.27 Energy: **45.44c/kWh**

54.65

O. COMMUNITY HALLS AND SPORTSFIELDS

**1. The following are exempt from the payment of tariffs
And deposits for Community Halls:**

- 1.1 Meetings administered by National or Provincial Departments associated with National or Provincial initiatives to promote upgrading, upliftment or development within Council area of jurisdiction.
- 1.2 Meeting of Senior Citizens Club, Service Clubs, Schools, Associations, Charitable/Welfare Organisations, Amateur Sports Institutions and Religious Activities (excluding church service), Ward Committee Meetings.

2. The following tariffs and deposits are payable for the hire of the facilities:

Community Hall

	Proposed	Current
2.1.1 Weddings	1170	R1 100.00
2.1.2 Other functions that is Dances, shows, bazaars	850	R 800.00
2.1.3 Political, Union and similar Meetings	265	R 250.00
2.1.4 a; Church Services	135	R 125.00
b: for every three hour period	55	
2.1.5 Kitchen	375	R 350.00
2.1.6 Crockery	375	R 350.00
2.1.7 Hiring of Round Tables in the Main Hall, Per function	32 each	R 30.00

USAGES AND TARIFFS FOR BOTH CRECHES AND P- CENTERS

NB: No deposits for these facilities as the people who live in these areas are of a low income.

CRECHES

1. Weddings -	375	R 350.00
---------------	-----	-----------------

2. Parties –	160	R 150.00
3.a: Churches-	55	R 50.00
b: for every three hour period	30	
4. Political Meetings	105	R 100.00
5. Funerals	55	R 50.00
6. Municipality		Free
7. Government Functions-		Free
8. Community Meetings-		Free
9. Sport Meetings-		Free

P- CENTRES

1. Weddings -	635	R 600.00
2. Parties -	425	R 400.00
3.a: Churches -	55	R 50.00
B: for every three hour period	30	
4. Political Meetings -	375	R 350.00
5. Funerals -	55	R 50.00
6. Municipality -		Free
7. Government Functions		Free
8. Community Meetings		Free
9. Sports Meetings		Free

2.2 Preparation and Cleaning

Where the venue is required solely for the preparation or cleaning up purposes on the day before or after the day of hire: 25% of the relevant daily hire.

2.3 Deposits

- 2.3.1. A deposit of **R2000.00** shall be payable to cover any possible breakage by hirers in terms of clauses 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3, of which **R 1700.00** is refundable, and **R300** to be used for cleaning purposes is not refundable
- 2.3.2. A deposit of **R350.00** shall be payable by users in terms of clauses 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1.4, to cover any possible breakages, of which **R 300.00** is refundable, and **R50** to be used for cleaning purposes is not refundable

2.5 Sports fields

2.5.1 <u>Deposits and Rentals</u>	Proposed	Current
2.5.1.1 Deposit for the Association		R1 000.00
2.5.1.2 Rental per day	215	R 200.00
2.5.1.3 Two Games per day, 3 times a week		
2.5.1.4 Association to give Council an annual fixture for the games		
2.5.2 <u>Schools</u>		
2.5.2.1 Rental per day	175	R 165.00
2.5.2.2 Deposit		R1 000.00
2.5.3 <u>Rallies / Special Events</u>		
2.5.3.1 Rental per day	1165	R1 100.00
2.5.3.2 Deposit		R2 000.00
2.5.4 <u>Sports Equipment</u>		

To be used at special occasions on request.

2.5.5	Thubalethu Sport Field:	Deposit		R 400.00
		Hire	110	R 100.00
2.5.6	Regional Sports Field:	Deposit		R 150.00

P. LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

Library hours: Monday – Friday 10:00am – 4:00pm
Saturday 9:00am – 11:00am

a.	Tariffs on overdue Material :			
	(i) On books	- per book per week		R 20.00
		Maximum fine		R 100.00
	(ii) On DVD's & Videos	- on each per day		R 30.00
		Maximum fine		R 150.00
b.	Photocopies	- per page	2.20	R 2.00
c.	Internet print out	- per page	4.40	R 4.00

Q. SWIMMING POOL

a.	Use of the pool between the hours	16	per adult	R 15.00
	Of 10:00 & 18:00		7.50 per child	R 7.00
	Season Ticket	75	R 70.00 + R 70.00 for Key	
b.	Children up to and including 6 years of age if accompanied by an adult			Free
c.	No child aged 6 years and under, if un-accompanied by an adult, will be admitted to the pool.			

R. FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES

No changes

- a. Fire brigade services rendered in respect of attendance at fires, emergencies and special services within the council's area of jurisdiction.
(Note that all charges indicated are levied per hour or part thereof from the time of departure until time returned. Part of an hour is deemed to be a full hour).

Note! For Fire & Rescue Incidents 50% of the hourly fee will apply for fires that are out on arrival, motor vehicle accidents that are of a fender bender nature and for all incidents that require a standby function by fire fighting crews.

1.	FIRE OR RESCUE INCIDENTS	
1.1	Attendance at fires in residential/non-profit premises	R1 500.00
1.2	Attendance at fires in commercial or industrial premises	R2 300.00
1.3	Attendance at private vehicle	R1 500.00
1.4	Attendance at goods vehicle or other transportation	R2 300.00
1.5	Attendance at grass, bush or rubbish	No charge
1.6	Attendance at any grass, bush, garden refuse or rubbish Fire caused by any malicious act or omission, negligence Or disregard of any law	R 500.00

1.7	Attendance at any false alarm good intent, automatic Fire alarm: false alarm good intent or any fire – Out on arrival	No charge
1.8	Attendance at automatic fire alarm: false alarm condition Caused by any omission, negligence or lack of Reasonable maintenance or disregard of any law).	R1 500.00
1.9	Attendance at entrapments	R1 500.00
1.10	Attendance at vehicle accidents	R1 500.00
1.11	Attendance at medical emergencies or other rescue	R1 500.00
1.12	Attendance at other humanitarian service	R1 500.00
1.13	Attendance at any malicious false alarm caused by Any malicious act or omission, negligence or disregard Of any law	R1 500.00
1.14	Cost of replacement of any extraordinary extinguishing Agents, supplies, materials, tools or equipment used at, Or damaged during any accident or in connection with Any such incident or the hire of any contractors or Equipment.	
2.	HAZMAT OR SPILLAGES	
2.1	Attendance at hazardous substance incidents	R2 800.00
2.2	Attendance at fuel spillages and road obstructions On roadway	R2 800.00
2.3	Attendance at any malicious false alarm caused by any Malicious act or omission, negligence or disregard of any law	R1 500.00
2.6	Cost of replacement of any extraordinary Extinguishing agents, supplies, materials, tools or Equipment used at, or damaged during any incident or in Connection with any such incident or the hire of any Contractors or equipment.	Cost plus 15%
3.	SPECIAL SERVICES	
3.1	Pumping operations (hourly rates plus cost of water) refer to	
3.2	Miscellaneous special services	charges set out in section B.2.
3.3	Standby services	
3.4	Attendance at Bee, Snake or other dangerous creature Complaints	R300.00 p/hr R 15.00 p/hr
3.5	Equipment loan: emergency life support	
3.6	Cost of replacement of any extraordinary extinguishing Agents, supplies, materials, tools or equipment used at, Or damaged during any incident or in connection with Any such incident or the hire of any contractors or Equipment.	Cost plus 15%
B.	FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES RENDERED IN RESPECT OF ATTENDANCE AT FIRES, RESCUES, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS AND SPECIAL SERVICES, OUTSIDE COUNCIL'S AREA OF JURISDICTION	
	(Note that all charges indicated below are levied per hour or part thereof From the time of departure until time returned. Part of an hour is deemed To be a full hour).	

1	TURN – OUT FEE AND REPLACEMENT COSTS	
1.1.	A Turn – out fee will be levied in addition to the charges Specified in B.2. Below.	R1 700.00
1.2.	This turn – out fee is not applicable in respect of an Official Mutual Aid Agreement between Fire Brigade Services.	
1.3.	Cost of replacement of any extraordinary extinguishing Agents, supplies, materials, tools or equipment used at, Or damaged during any incident or in connection with Any incident or in connection with any such incident or The hire of any contractors or equipment.	Cost plus 15%
2.	VEHICLES PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT	
2.1.	Per fire tender or rescue appliance	R2 300.00
2.2.	Per equipment trailer	R 400.00
2.3.	Per aquatic rescue craft	R 400.00
2.3.	Per staff car / bakkie	R 500.00
2.4.	Per item of portable motor driven equipment	R 150.00
2.5.	Per kilometre per fire tender or rescue vehicle	R 8.00
2.6.	Per kilometre per staff car	R 4.00
2.7.	Per fire officer	R 250.00
2.8.	Per fire-fighter	R 150.00
C.	FIRE SAFETY SERVICES	
1.	Registration of flammable substance installations And vehicles	R 100.00
2.	Investigation of fires	as per B.2.
3.	Per copy of incident report	R 50.00
4.	Standby services	as per B.2.
5.	Fire survey as requested	as per B.2.
D.	CONTROL CENTER SERVICES	
1.	Monthly monitoring fee: Alarm systems linked to Fire control	R 120.00
2.	Copy of alarm or incident report	R 50.00

NOTE! The Company Directors reserve the right to waive any of the above charges.

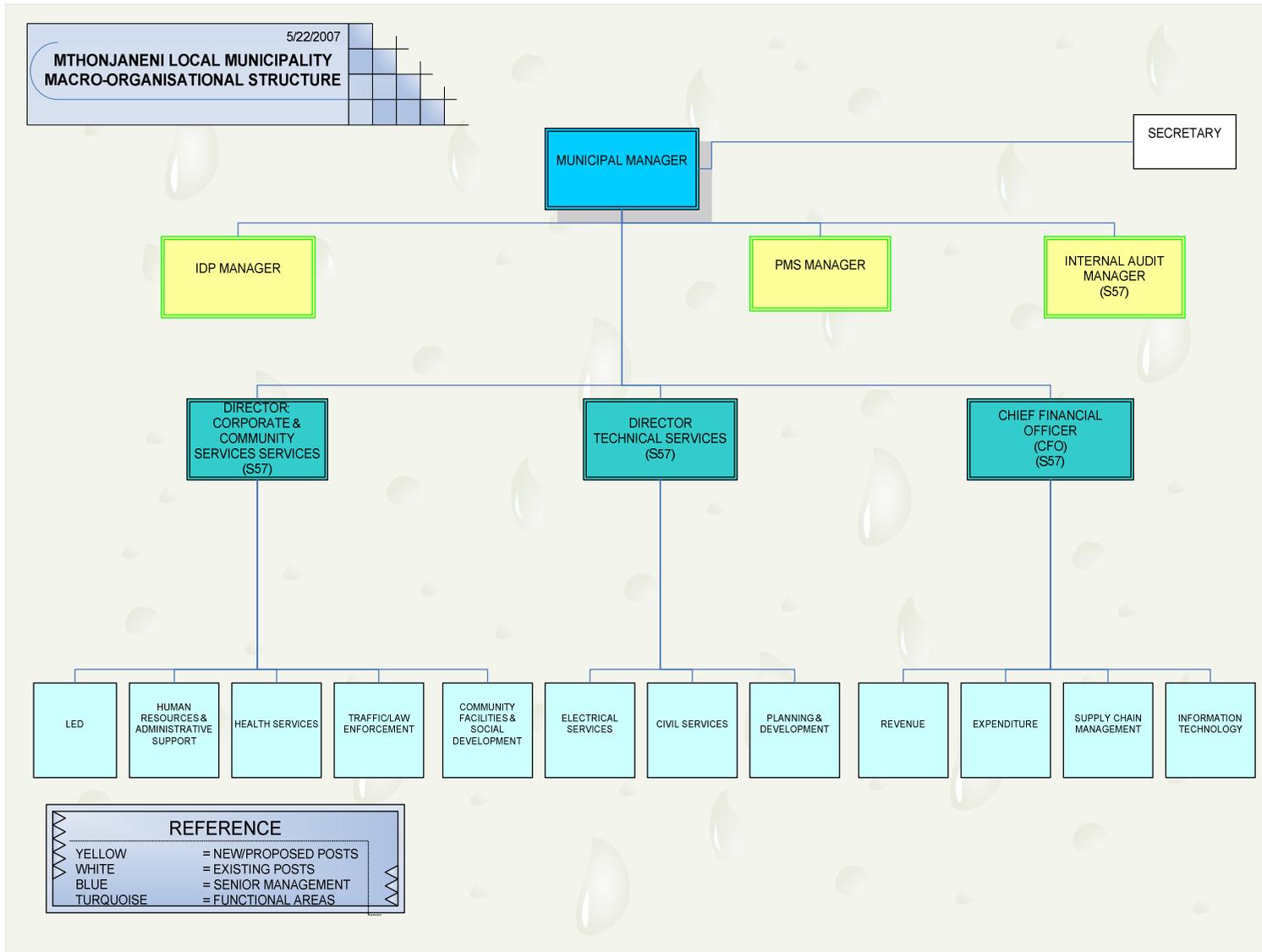
POUND FEES

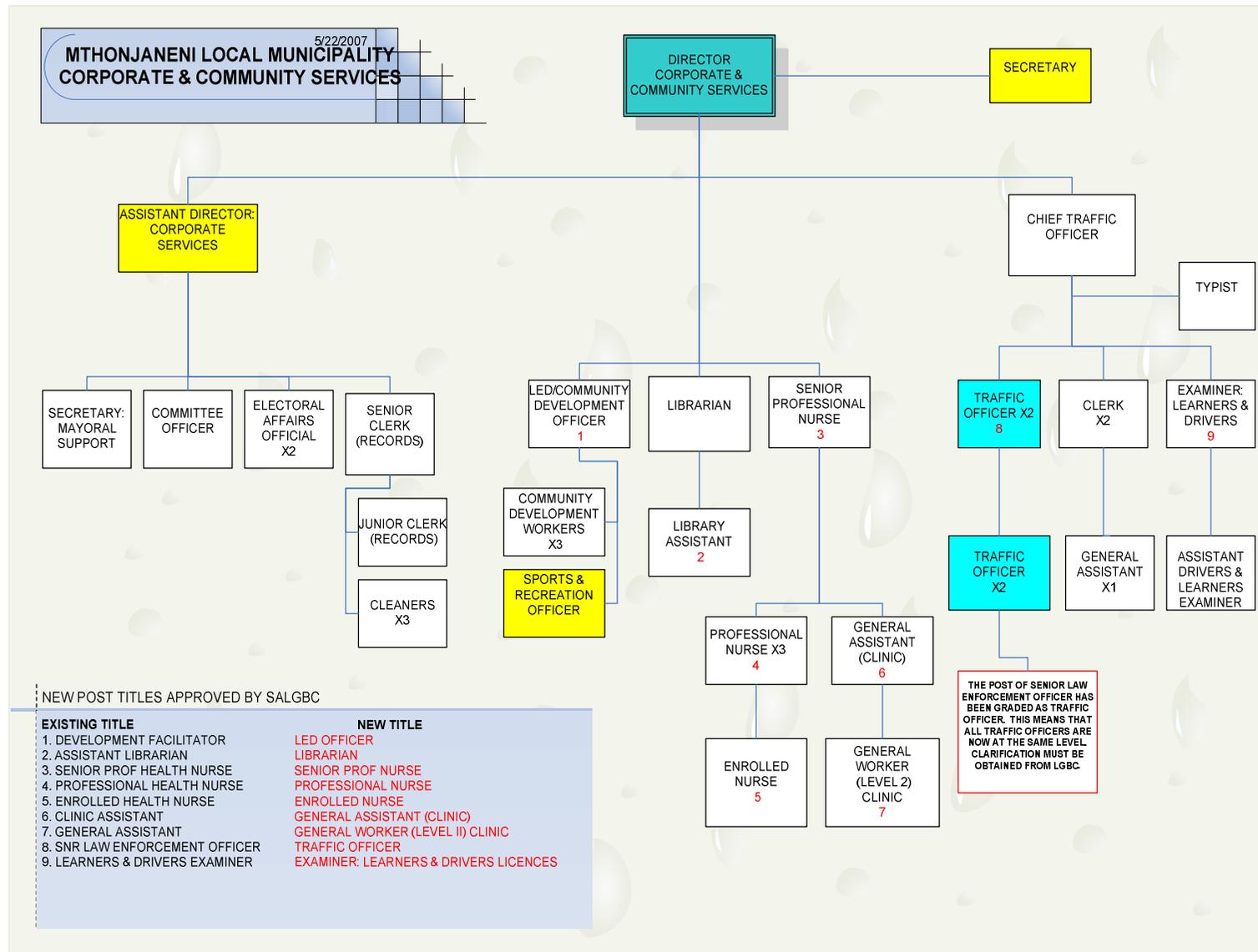
New tariffs

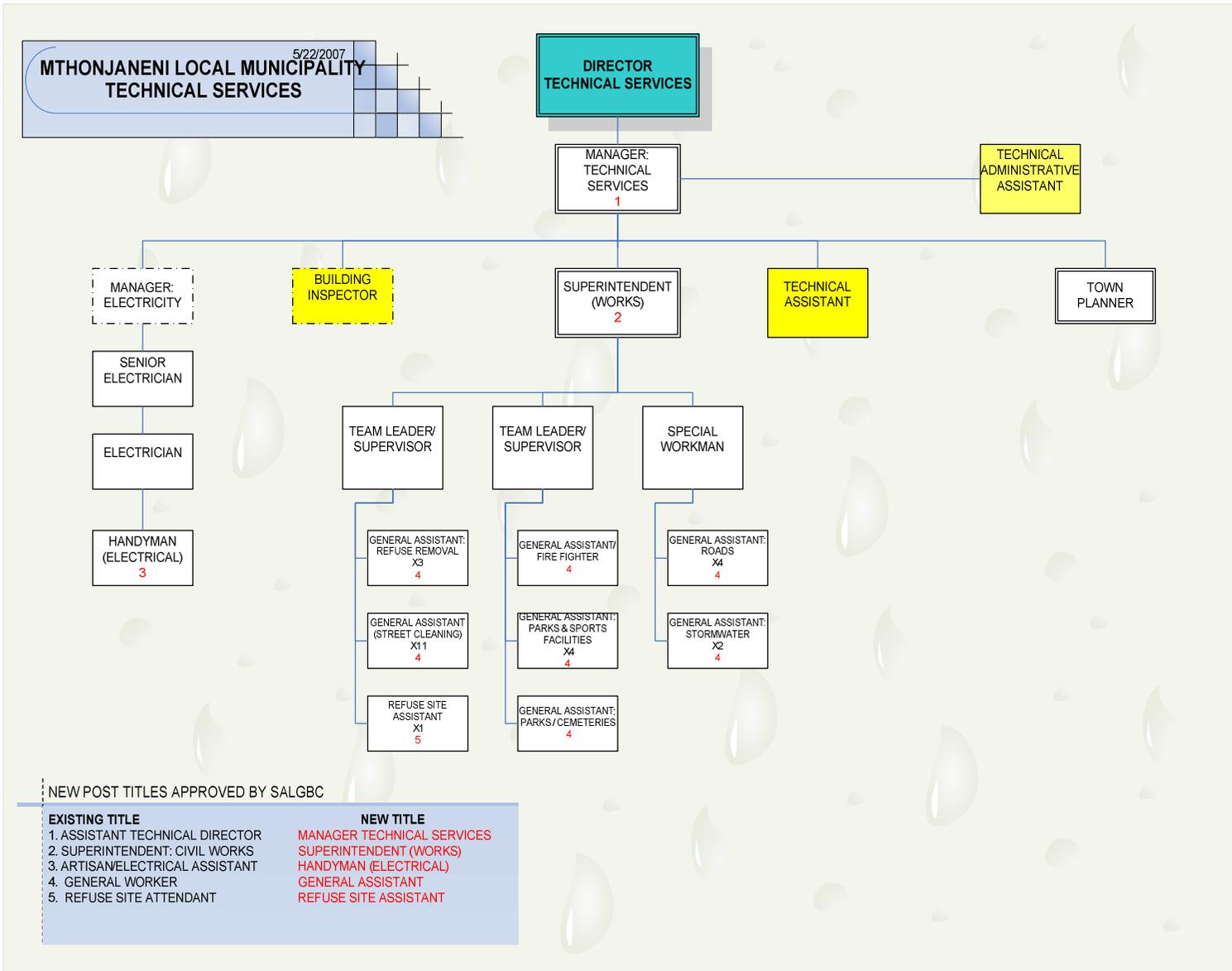
1. Transport fee The kilometre tariff for vehicle which, in the discretion of the pound keeper, is reasonably necessary to transport the relevant animal to the pound, as determined by the Automobile Association of South Africa (AA) from time to time.
2. All inclusive Pound fee, which include:

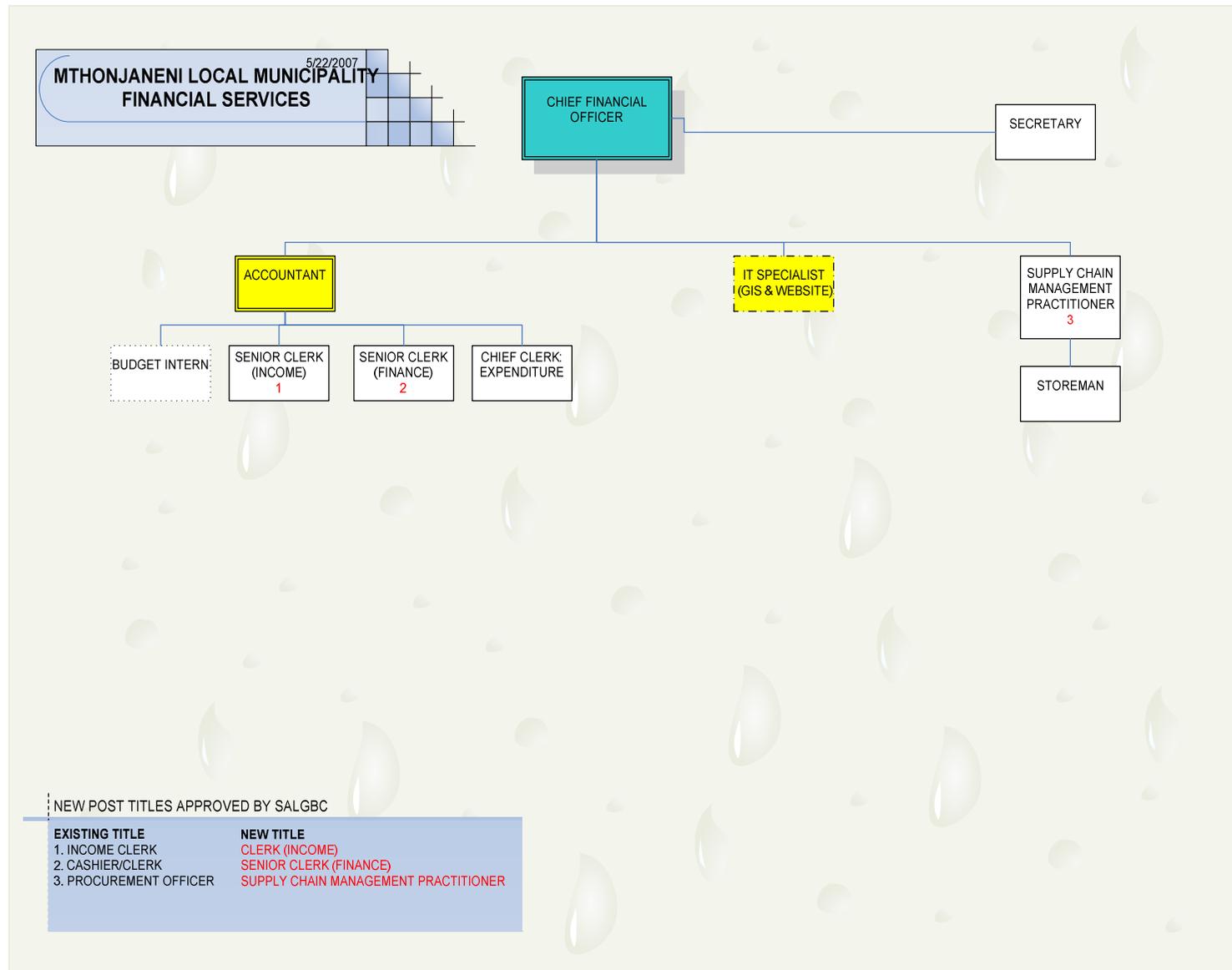
- a) the pound fee;
 - b) a tending fee;
 - c) dipping or spraying fees;
 - d) wound dressing costs and fees;
 - e) medication costs and fees; and
 - f) veterinarian fees
- i) **R15.00** per day, or part thereof for any pig, sheep or goat:
 - ii) **R 50.00** per day, or part thereof, for any other animal

ANNEXURE C: MUNICIPAL ORGANOGRAMS









ANNEXURE D: IDP SELF ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

A Credible IDP Analysis Framework

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Applicable to	Y/N	Comments and Improvement Measure	Who will assist the Municipality?	By when?	Comments expected from Names of officials needs to be added
1. Spatial Considerations						
Legal Compliance 1.1 Is there a council adopted SDF and on what date was it adopted? [If no, a local municipality may adopt the District SDF in the interim]		Y	The current SDF was prepared during the 2007/08 IDP Review process. It now requires a review to reflect the changes over the past 3 years.	Preferred Service Provider	30/06/2011	
1.2. Does the IDP contain a statement on whether (or not) the SDF needs to be drafted or reviewed?		Y	This has been mentioned.			
1.3. Does the IDP contain applicable tools to address environmental challenges (i.e. environmental management framework, integrated waste management plan, air quality management plan, strategic environmental assessment and/or coastal management plan)?		Y	This is partly addressed. SEA is an attachment of the IDP. Further plans have to be prepared by the municipality.			
Spatial Rationale 1.4. Are there maps and text that illustrate future investment in settlement and/or rural geographical areas? (I.e. including growth nodes, corridors)		Y	There is a SDF Section and Map on in the document.			
1.5 Does the IDP (and SDF) contain maps and/or text that describe the location of future types of basic service/infrastructure investment per specific localities?		N	This will be done as part of the holistic review of the SDF.			

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Applicable to	Y/N	Comments and Improvement Measure	Who will assist the Municipality?	By when?	Comments expected from Names of officials needs to be added
1.6 Does the IDP (and SDF) describe the environmental resources in the municipal area that must be managed? (I.e. ecological services / biodiversity / water resources)		Y	This is addressed in the Environmental Analysis section and a SEA report is attached.			
1.7 Does the IDP (and SDF) <u>align</u> to the principles of the national (NSDP) and speak to the elements of the respective <i>provincial</i> spatial development framework?		Y	This is part of the SDF Section.			
1.8 Please identify elements of this KPA that has been considered as part of the LGTAS.						
1.9 Please identify those elements of this KPA that should be considered as part of the LGTAS						

2. Service Delivery and Infrastructure Planning

Sanitation 2.1. Is there a budget and plan to ensure that all households have access to basic sanitation by 2010?		N	This is a district competency.			
2.2. Does the above plan contain bulk infrastructure development?		N				
2.3. Does the infrastructure plan consider waste water treatment?		N				

Water 2.4. Is there a budget and plan to ensure that all households have access to basic water by December 2010?		N	This is a district competency.			
2.5. Does the Municipality have a clear water quality monitoring programme (If WSA)?		N				
2.6. Is there resource capacity, both human and financial?		N				
2.7. Is the WSDP approved?		N				
Energy and Electricity 2.8. Is there a budget and plan to ensure that all households have access to electricity by 2012?		N	This is an Eskom competency.			
2.9. Are alternative and renewable energy options considered?		N				
2.10. If applicable, plans to manage status as a RED?		N				
2.11. Is there resource capacity, both human and financial? (Municipality to include a clear statement of filled and vacant posts, as well as the capacity to perform the responsibility)		N				
2.12 What is the status of the Energy Sector Alignment Plan?		N				

2.13 Is there an indication of an energy plan linked to conservation?		N				
Roads and Transport 2.14 Is there a budget and plan for integrated roads and transport system (included non-mechanized, etc.)?		N	This is a district and provincial DOT competency.			
2.15. Is there a budget and plan for new roads and O&M of old roads?		N				
2.16. Is there a resource capacity: both human and financial? (Municipality to include a clear statement of filled and vacant posts, as well as capacity to perform the responsibility)		N				
2.17. Does this relate to ITP?		N				
Storm Water Drainage 2.18. Is there a budget and plan to manage and maintain storm water drainage?		Y	There is an operational budget that addresses these.			
2.19. Is there resource capacity, both human and financial? (Municipality to include a clear statement of filled and vacant posts, as well as capacity to perform the responsibility)		N				
Waste management 2.20. Is there an Integrated Waste Management Plan?		N	This is a district competency.			

2.21. Is environmental Impact Assessment of waste management options included in Waste Management Strategy/Plan?		N				
2.22. Is there an evaluation and implementation of environmentally friendly practices for re-cycling, landfill sites and economic opportunities?		N				
General Infrastructure Planning 2.23. Is there an integrated infrastructure investment plan?		Y	Only for the Melmoth town where Council provides some of these services.			
2.24. Does investment planning utilizes the MIG grant over the next MTEF?		Y				
2.25. Is there indication of own revenue usage for Infrastructure?		Y				
2.26. Are other vehicles being used to aid investment in Infrastructure?		Y	Grants are solicited.			
2.27. Other revenue sources articulated?		Y				
2.28. Is there evidence of holistic infrastructure development?		Y	Only where the Municipality is responsible ie; Melmoth.			
2.29. Identification of challenging areas needing Special attention (e.g. Former cross –boundary Municipalities)		N				

2.30. Is there evidence of well researched backlog data on households and residents without access to services both in urban and rural areas?		N	Council will solicit funds to conduct these studies.			
2.31. Is there evidence of statistical information and usage of the demographic data?		Y	The Analysis section covers this.			
2.32. Does the infrastructure plan incorporate operations, maintenance and capital budgets for service delivery and O&M for all services?		Y				
2.33. Is there a minimum of a 3 year plan and budget to Support the plan?		Y				
2.34. Is EPWP identified as a means to provide job opportunities and training, along with identification of sectors / areas where the EPWP can be Implemented?		N				
FBS 2.35. Is there evidence of an indigent policy?		Y				
2.36. Is there a budget to manage the indigent policy?		Y				
2.37. Is there a budget to manage implementation of FBS?		Y	Only for electrify.			
2.38 Please identify elements of this KPA that has been considered as part of the LGTAS.						

2.39 Please identify those elements of this KPA that should be considered as part of the LGTAS						
3. Financial Planning and Budgets						
The Financial Plan						
Compliance 3.1 Is there a financial plan which includes a budget projection for at least the next three years in line with section 26(h) of MSA?		Y	An extract of the Draft Budget is annexed.			
3.2 What key financial policies does the municipality have/lack and should consider?		Y	The necessary policies are in place and functional.			
3.3 In view of the global economic crisis, are there alternative mechanisms being sought to finance investment in infrastructure?		N				
Expenditure 3.4 How much of the Municipality's last capital budget was actually spent (as a percentage)						
3.5 What the extent is of own revenue and grant usage for infrastructure investment?						

<p>3.6 From the questions above, is the 10/11 IDP able to be implemented? (Consider in the context of capacity, external parties etc.)</p>		Y	For all priority / capital projects only.			
<p>3.7 What are some of the major observations that can be made in relation to operating and capital expenditure analysis for 2009/10?</p>			Only a few projects can be priorities because of financial constraints.			
<p>3.8 SDBIP?</p>						
<p>Alignment 3.9 To what extent are there linkages between the IDP and Budget? (1. Can only establish for CAPEX Projects; 2. Limits here but necessary for development; 3. Might not address soft issues – so understand it in the context of what it can provide; 4. Look at this closer with service delivery section)</p>		N	The SDBIP will only be prepared in June 2010 after budget is approved			
<p>3.10 Is there a reflection of Provincial and National allocations in the IDP? Do DMs reflect their LM's budgets and do LM's reflect their DM's budgets?</p>		Y	Where projects are to be funded by departments.			
<p>The AG 3.11 What were the Audit Opinions for this municipality over the last three years? How does this compare to its counterparts (as a district or LMs within the district)?</p>						

3.12 Is there evidence that comments from the AG reports are being given due consideration through adequate corrective measures being put in place?		Y	Responses to the AG's report are provided in the report.			
General 3.13 What observations can be made in relation to own revenue generation and debt collection analysis?		Y	The municipality is financially stable but has a small revenue base. There are measures in place to deal with debt collection and recovery of rates.			
3.14 Please identify elements of this KPA that has been considered as part of the LGTAS.						
3.15 Please identify those elements of this KPA that should be considered as part of the LGTAS						

4. LED

4. LED						
4.1. Is there a LED strategy/plan developed and is it Council Adopted for DM/LM?		Y	This is annexed to this document and included in the main body.			
4.2. Does the LED strategy consider the linkage of sustainable livelihoods to economic activities		Y				
4.3. How is the LED strategy/plan aligned with the national, provincial and district objectives, including spatial and economic investment choices?		Y	It has considered the main economic Drivers in the LM and has prioritised these.			

4.4. How do LED priorities inform the spatial rationale of municipalities?						
8.5 Is there a thorough understanding of local economic profile (Comparative and competitive advantages), informed by quality assured statistical and empirical evidence to support the main development thrust of the strategy?		Y	This is partly covered.			
4.6. Does the municipality have the capacity to implement the plan/ strategy (e.g. budget, human resource, institutional arrangements)?		Y	Some of the projects have been budgeted for.			
4.7. Is there stakeholder and community involvement on LED activities?		Y				
4.8. Are there clearly identified objectives and strategic priorities with a clear set of indicators, targets and milestones		Y				
4.9. Has the municipality set targets and established a database for BBBEE programmes, SMME & cooperative support and EPWP?		Y	This is covered in the Procurement Policy.			
4.10. Does the municipality have a business retention, expansion and attraction strategies in their plans/ strategies?		N				
4.11 Please identify elements of this KPA that has been considered as part of the LGTAS.						
4.12 Please identify those elements of this KPA that should be considered as part of the LGTAS						

5. Good Governance: Public Participation, labour, IGR etc.						
5.1. Is there an IDP Process Plan – Adopted by DMs and LMs?		Y	This is annexed.			
5.2. Is there a community participation strategy /plan and is there a community accountability plan?		Y	All community meetings were held as planned. Minutes are attached.			
5.3. Does the Municipality show a commitment to community participation in the IDP/ Budget design and Development?		Y	Schedule of public meetings in place			
5.4. Is there contribution of Ward committees to development priorities in the IDP? Are ward based plans included in the IDP?		Y	Ward level meetings were held and ward committees were involved.			
5.5. Does the Municipality have strategies to involve traditional leaders and their communities in the IDP process if applicable? (DM's only)		Y	Amakhosi are engaged through the Mayor's office and the Representatives Forum.			
5.6. Is there an audit committee? Does the audit committee have a framework to audit, regularly the implementation of the IDP?		Y	Its functional			

5.7 Were the recommendations of the previous years IDP assessments taken into account?		Y	Responses to these are provided in the document.			
5.8 Is there an indication of an integrated social cohesion plan within the IDP? Has the Integrated Social Cohesion Plan been adopted by the council? Is the integrated social cohesion plan alligned to other development frameworks?		N				
Special Groups 5.9 Is there a strategy for HIV and AIDS mainstreaming ?		Y	The document is annexed.			
5.10 Is there special focus to promote people with disabilities?			This still requires much more attention.			
5.11 Is there evidence indicating that youth issues are mainstreamed in key plans of municipality and sector plans? Is there evidence indicating that gender issues are mainstreamed in key plans of municipality and sector plans?			This still requires much more attention			
5.12 Is there a unit responsible for youth matters within the municipality? Is there a unit responsible for gender matters within the municipality?			This still requires much more attention			
5.13 Is gender equity promoted for access to economic opportunity?		Y	This is part of Council's Procurement Policy.			
5.14 Do IDP details support initiatives to other special groups?			This still requires much more attention			

5.15 Please identify elements of this KPA that has been considered as part of the LGTAS.						
5.16 Please identify those elements of this KPA that should be considered as part of the LGTAS						

6. Institutional Arrangements						
6.1 Is there a HR Strategy that responds to the long-term development plans of the municipality as reflected in the IDP?		Y				
6.2 Is there an approved organisational organogram that is aligned to the core business of the municipality? Is the structure affordable and sustainable? Are the Vacancies funded or unfunded? Are there Plans with deadlines to fill the vacancies?		Y	The vacancies are funded by the Municipality.			
6.3 Is the organogram and the IDP aligned or vice versa?		Y				
6.3 Is there evidence that the municipality has an employment equity plan?		Y	This is in place.			
6.4 Does the workplace skill plan respond to the capacity challenges of the municipality?						
6.5 Does the municipality show evidence that it has a recruitment, training and retention strategy for scarce skills?		N				
6.6 Is there evidence of a succession plan especially for key positions?		N				

6.7 Is there an Organisational Performance Management Systems (OPMS) and is it aligned with IDP as well as key performance indicators and targets in line with the MSA		Y	An Implementation Plan is included in this document.			
6.8 Is there usage of IGR structures to facilitate intergovernmental dialogue with relevant national and provincial sector department?		N				
6.9 are there an audit action plan to deal with issues raised by the AG.		Y	The responses to the AG's report are provided.			
6.10 Is there evidence of efforts aimed at Inter-municipal planning		N				
6.11 Are there measures put in place to address issues raised by the MEC?		Y	The responses to MEC comments are included.			
6.12 Please identify elements of this KPA that has been considered as part of the LGTAS.						
6.13 Please identify those elements of this KPA that should be considered as part of the LGTAS						

ANNEXURE E: PROCESS PLAN

(Please see Insert)

ANNEXURE F: LED PLAN

(Please see insert)

ANNEXURE G: HIV&AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN 2008 – 2011

(Please see insert)

ANNEXURE H: INDIGENT POLICY
(Please see insert)

ANNEXURE I: RESULTS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

(Please see insert)

ANNEXURE J: HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

(Please see insert)

ANNEXURE K: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

(Please see insert)

ANNEXURE L: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SECTION K.1: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.0 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.1 BACKGROUND

The original Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was adopted by Council during July 2002 as part of the Mthonjaneni IDP process, in preparation for the 2003/2004 Financial Year.

The review of the SDF has been prompted by the following:

- To accommodate more up to date information, such as land use information;
- The need to provide guidelines on the management of development in the urban / rural interface; and
- To incorporate the findings and recommendations of Sector Plans such as the Land Use Management System.

Although the municipality is still trying to source funds to review the SDF, certain elements of the SDF have been reviewed and updated based on the SDF assessment undertaken by COGTA. Elements reviewed include:

- Cross- border alignment issues; and
- The alignment of the capital budget with the SDF.

1.2 PURPOSE, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The preparation of the Mthonjaneni Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is based on the Status Quo Analysis and is guided by those development informants, which have a spatial implication.

The SDF is also guided by policy documents and legislation providing spatial strategic guidelines to include, amongst other;

- The Development Facilitation Act (DFA)
- The Housing Act and White Paper
- The National Environment Management Act (NEMA)
- The White Paper on South African Land Policy
- The Green Paper on Development and Planning

Development in the Mthonjaneni Municipality should seek to adhere to such guideline principles and in particular the following:

- Facilitate the integration of social, economic, institutional, and physical aspects of land development.
- Promote integrated development in rural and urban areas, and with each other.
- Promote residential and employment opportunities, and in close proximity with each other.
- Optimise existing resources.
- Promote diverse combination of land uses.
- Promote compact urban areas and discourage urban sprawl.
- Assist in correcting historically distorted settlement patterns, and optimise the use of existing settlements.
- Encourage environmental sustainability.
- Meet basic needs in economically and environmentally efficient manner, and should be viable.
- Provision must be made for security of tenure and different tenure options.
- Land development should be co-ordinated so as to minimize conflict and stimulate competition.
- There should be a rapid release of land for development.
- That the disturbance of eco-systems and loss of bio-diversity are avoided or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimize and remedied.
- Pollution and degradation of the environment is avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimize and remedied.
- Disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nations cultural heritage are avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimized and remedied.

The Objective

The main objective of the SDF is to fulfil the vision of the Municipality, which focuses on the following:

- the development of the local economy
- the provision of at least minimum level of basic services
- increasing the effectiveness of the local municipality

The SDF aim to achieve the following:

- Guide Service Providers to work together towards a common goal of alleviating poverty;
- To plan, adapt and integrate service delivery
- To link departmental budgets / finances and promote integrated delivery
- To increase community access to services and reduce the cost of delivery
- To effect change in the way public service delivery agencies operate
- To adapt services to meet local, social and economic needs
- To establish a model for rural service delivery which is replicable.

Co-ordinating the time and the place where services are provided / delivered.

- Reducing the cost of service delivery through sharing of infrastructure and resources.
- Improve community convenience to access services, at one point at one time.

Creating economic opportunities at service delivery points.

- Locating residential populations around service delivery points to stimulate market activity (visa versa)
- Stimulating investment opportunities around service delivery points.
- Creating opportunity for greater diversification of economic activity.

In meeting the above it is intended to create a framework for future management of the municipality and a basis to facilitate both public and private investment in the local municipal area and to boost investor confidence.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

4.3.1 South African Constitution and Principles of Sustainable Development

Chapter 7 of the Constitution deals with *local government* and section 152 deals with the *objectives of local government*. It indicates that these objectives are:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF

- The IDP and SDF seek to actualise the objectives of the Constitution.

4.3.2 Municipal Systems Act

The Regulations promulgated in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 set out the following requirements for a Spatial Development Framework:

“A spatial development framework reflected in a municipality’s integrated development plan must:

- give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995);
- set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;
- contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies must-
 - indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
 - address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality; and
 - provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality.
- set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality;
- set out a capital investment framework for the municipality’s development programs;
- contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;

- (g) identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- (h) be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; and
 - (i) provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation –
 - (ii) must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
 - (iii) must indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;
 - (iv) may delineate the urban edge;
 - (v) must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
 - (vi) must indicate areas where priority spending is required”.

MSA IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF

- The SDF in compliance with Chapter 5, and Section 25 (1) of the MSA (32 of 2000); and
- The SDF in compliance with Sections 26, 34 and 35 of the MSA (32 of 2000).

4.2.4 THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (DFA)

Chapter 1 of the DFA sets out a number of principles which apply to all land development. The following principles would apply to the formulation and content of a Spatial Development Framework.

a. Policies, administrative practice and laws should:

- (i) provide for urban and rural land development;
- (ii) facilitate the development of formal and informal, existing and new settlements;
- (iii) discourage the illegal occupation of land, with due recognition of informal land development processes;
- (iv) promote speedy land development;
- (v) promote efficient and integrated land development in that they:
 - promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development;
 - promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;
 - promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;
 - optimize the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;
 - promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;
 - discourage the phenomenon of “urban sprawl” in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities;

- contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and
 - encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.
- b. Members of communities affected by land development should actively participate in the process of land development.
- c. The skills and capacities of disadvantaged persons involved in land development should be developed.
- d. Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote sustainable land development at the required scale in that they should –
- (i) promote land development which is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;
 - (ii) promote the establishment of viable communities;
 - (iii) promote sustained protection of the environment'
 - (iv) meet the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable way; and
 - (v) ensure the safe utilization of land by taking into consideration factors such as geological formations and hazardous undermined areas
- e. Each proposed land development area should be judged on its own merits and no particular use of land, such as residential, commercial, conservational, industrial, community facility, mining, agricultural or public use, should in advance or in general be regarded as being less important or desirable than any other use of land.
- f. Land development should result in security of tenure, provide for the widest possible range of tenure alternatives, including individual and communal tenure, and in cases where land development takes the form of upgrading an existing settlement, not deprive beneficial occupiers of homes or land or, where it is necessary for land or homes occupied by them to be utilized for other purposes, their interests in such land or homes should be reasonably accommodated in some other manner.
- g. A competent authority at national, provincial and local government level should coordinate the interests of the various sectors involved in or affected by land development so as to minimize conflicting demands on scarce resources.
- h. Policy, administrative practice and laws relating to land development should stimulate the effective functioning of a land development market based on open competition between suppliers of goods and services.

DFA IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF

The SDF is in line with the principles of the DFA which include the:

Promotion of the integration of the social, economic, institutional, and physical aspects of land development;

- Promotion of integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other;
- Promotion of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;
- Optimisation of the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities;
- Promotion of a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land;
- Discouraging of the phenomenon of “urban sprawl” in urban areas and contribute to the development of more compact towns and cities;
- Contribution to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and
- Encouragement of environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes.

4.2.5 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)

Municipal planning should obviously be guided by planning initiatives undertaken by other spheres of government. Previous IDP's made reference to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy which was approved by the Provincial Cabinet in July 1996. It has been reviewed and is set out in a document entitled “*Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Summit 2004*”. It provides strategic guidance in order to release economic growth and ensure sustainability. It consists of six programmes, some of which contain elements relevant to the SDF.

Programme 1: Good Governance requires the preparation of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks and the implementation of Municipal Land Use Management Systems. It emphasizes the need for inter-governmental co-ordination and co-operation, particularly with regard to service delivery to avoid duplication. It advocates the use of a GIS system for capture of data, and the use of e-Governance (Websites) as a way of bringing government service to the people of the province.

Programme 2: Competitive Investment provides strategies for industrial development identifying the need to consolidate, develop and diversify the province's manufacturing and agricultural bases and the need to develop a sustainable and competitive tourism industry.

Programme 3: Local Economic Development covers support of local business. Areas where these can be promoted need to be identified.

Programme 4: Sustainable Communities includes the provision of appropriate and sustainable housing. It is envisaged that all slums should be cleared within the next 6 years. Land Reform and Development processes need to be expedited.

Crosscutting strategies of a spatial nature include **Environmental Management** and **Integration** with surrounding Local Authority and the District Municipality Frameworks.

PGDS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF

- The SDF aligns with the following provincial priorities:
- Strengthening governance and service delivery;
- Sustainable economic development and job creation;
- Integrating investment in community infrastructure; and
- Fighting poverty and protecting vulnerable groups in society.

4.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT**4.4.1 LOCALITY AND ACCESS**

The municipality falls within the northern coastal region of KwaZulu Natal, and is part of the uThungulu District Municipality. It is approximately two hours or 170km north of Durban.

Access to the area from Durban is gained from the N2 freeway in a northerly direction, and the R66 in a north westerly direction. The R66/R34 is also a major link between the coastal towns and Gauteng.

4.4.2 THE MUNICIPAL AREA

The municipality is made up of 6 Wards with a geographical area of 1086 square kilometres.

It has an official Census estimate population of approximately 56 523 people. Major population concentrations are in the rural areas which were outside the former Melmoth TLC namely; Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

There are more females (55%) than males (45%) within the municipality. This is dominated by the economically active age group (19-64 years) at 43 %, which lives 57% of the population dependant on them.

4.4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**4.4.3.1 SOCIAL SERVICES**

The area has a backlog of social services and facilities particularly the rural areas. The existing services to these areas were provided by the former Joint Services Board (JSB's) and Regional/District Councils. In terms of the Powers and Functions, the District Council is responsible for most of the bulk services in these areas such as water and sanitation.

The need for and provision of social services in this area was identified as the community's first priority especially; water and sanitation, electricity, housing, roads, schools, and clinics.

4.4.3.2 ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The economic base of the municipality is dependent on commercial farming, which surrounds the town of Melmoth. The town functions as the service centre for the local farming industry. In the past the town also served (and still does to some degree) the surrounding areas such

as Ntambanana and Nkandla. However, the development of these towns has seen a decrease in the number of commuters into Melmoth who come to make use of the facilities.

Approximately 70% of the labour force is employed in the agriculture sector. However, this sector seems to be stable and with no potential to grow. This is due to the following reasons; a decline on employment trends owing to mechanisation; restrictions on timber plantation; and resistance by farmers to new labour and land legislation.

4.4.4 LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING LAND USES

A large portion of the land is privately owned by individual and company commercial farmers. The remaining land belongs to Ingonyama Trust (Ntembeni T.A and Yanguye T.A), Church land, as well as municipal owned land and State Owned land.

Some of the Church and State Owned land has been earmarked for possible Land Reform projects namely;

- Melmoth State Farms,
- Ekuthuleni (Church land),
- KwaMagwaza Mission,
- Melmoth Labour Tenants,
- Mfuli Mission,
- KwaYanguye (Tribal Commonage),
- Ekuthuleni State Land (started),
- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

The land use patterns are further elaborated upon in the Land Use Management Systems (LUMS). In the LUMS, the areas described as “densely settled area of mixed residential and agriculture under private, trust or church tenure”, are identified as areas that “are not yet formalized, but show potential for developing into distinct villages”. Therefore, it is imperative for the SDF to realize this potential.

The land in Mthonjaneni is mainly used for agriculture and residential purposes. There are no conservation areas and very limited recreation areas in the form of a golf course and sportsfields in places.

Table 1: Land use and settlement patterns per ward (Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS; 2005, Wendy Forse in association with Maseko Hlongwa and Associates).

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION / DENSITY and LAND USE
1	9 600	This ward comprises Melmoth Town, including Thubalethu, so comprises perhaps the highest densities in the municipality
2	8 574	This is the largest municipal ward in terms of area, but the most sparsely populated. Apart from an area around KwaMagwaza, essentially the farms KwaMagwaza Mission Station and Spes Bona, and part of the Imfule Mission farm, the ward has a population density of less than 50-100 people per km ² . The KwaMagwaza node has a population of 601 – 700 / km ² . The Imfule Mission node – just the southern end of the Imfule Mission farm – has a population density of 901 – 1000 /km ² . Overall, the densities are very low, the existing land use being dominated by forestry (plantations) with grasslands on the

		steeper slopes. Around the KwaMagwaza area are small patches of commercial agriculture (largely sugar cane), traditional agriculture and thickets and bush.
3	14 463	The farms Wilhelmina and Arcadia are the most densely populated in this ward, with densities varying between 100 – 500 people per km ² . This area, also commonly known as Mfanefile, has a mixed land use of settlement, small scale agriculture, including sugar cane, timber and vegetable patches. The settlement and land use activities extend down the spine road which branches south off the tar road at KwaMagwaza, and winds slowly down the watershed between tributaries of the Mhlathuze, the land falling steeply away on either side. The topography of the ward, the southern part being the steep slopes leading down to the deeply incised Mhlathuze river valley, means that the remainder of the ward area, away from the road, is sparsely populated, the land use being largely grassland, thickets and bush with small patches of traditional agriculture in the river valley.
4	7 773	This ward has three distinct areas in terms of land use : the sparsely populated north western portion which has some commercial agriculture – mainly sugar cane, but is mainly extensive areas of grassland under livestock, with patches of traditional agriculture towards KwaYanguye, where there are farms which are currently under consideration for transfer in terms of land reform policy. This area also has a large area of thickets and bush as the land falls away towards the Mfolozi river valley. The southern portion which is also very sparsely populated, but has considerably more commercial agriculture under sugar cane and timber with some citrus and other fruit. The eastern portion is the KwaYanguye Tribal Area which is under communal tenure (Ingonyama Trust). There are pockets of settlement ranging from 50 – 600 persons per km ² . Apart from these settlement clusters, which are scattered along the spine road and the flatter areas on top of the watersheds, the remaining area is very sparsely populated, largely due to the steep terrain as the land falls away from the highlands towards the valley bushveld of the Mfolozi river. Most of this is not arable, suitable only for extensive grazing, with the most environmentally sensitive areas on the steeper slopes, not suitable for any type of agricultural practice.
5	9 099	This is the northern portion of the Zulu-Entembeni Tribal ward area and is Ingonyama Trust land. Once again, the terrain has led to human settlement and activity being confined to clusters ranging in density from 100 to 800 people per km ² .
6	7 014	Together with the Ekuthuleni area, this ward of the municipality is perhaps the most densely settled with the concentration along the R34 primary corridor which passes through the Ndundulu node which has the highest concentration of people of between 700 – 800 people per km ² . This ward all falls under the Ingonyama Trust.
TOTAL	56 523	

4.4.5 AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Key Intervention Areas

Specific areas will require targeted intervention to assist and guide development. The objectives set out below can also serve as guidelines for the municipality's Land Use Management System.

An Integrated Approach to Land Use Management

- To create more efficient urban form by:
 - densifying existing urban nodes in appropriate locations
 - strengthening secondary service centres
 - identifying and implementing development corridors

- Ensure more efficient use of infrastructure
- Promoting a more appropriate land use mix
- Giving preference to those land uses that will assist in achieving the Municipality's Vision and particularly the local economic development and environmental objectives.
- preserving high quality agricultural land
- promoting diversity in land use, especially in and around the nodes
- ensuring that environmental objectives are taken in to account in the formulation and adjudication of development proposals
- creating an environment conducive to small entrepreneurs
- optimising the inherent tourism and recreation potential of the area

Land Reform

New land reform projects on appropriately located land should be identified, in particular those associated with commercial agriculture in order to prevent the loss of productive agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, and to facilitate the managed transition of tenure for farm worker communities.

Environmental Management Areas

The value of landscape forms in the municipality should be conserved. In terms of land use management, the specific ecosystems and vegetation communities that require specific environmental management are wetlands and grasslands, which contain the habitats of important species.

Methodology:

A comprehensive land use needs to be undertaken for the municipality to include the following categories:

- Grassland & other
- Dense Rural
- Informal Settlement
- Natural Bush
- Active and Passive Open Space
- Thornveld
- Cultivated Land
- Commercial
- Education
- Forestry
- Formal Urban
- Transport
- Hospitals
- Industrial

This land use would be determined through the analysis of digitally corrected photography of the municipality.

The Environmental Inventory in the form of these priority zones will inform the SDF.

Beyond the Priority Areas the following factors need to be considered.

1. Indigenous forested areas

All areas under indigenous forest and properties with indigenous trees should be subject to the following guidelines:

- ❑ No indigenous trees should be removed without authorization from DWAF who are responsible for protection of protected tree species.
- ❑ No undergrowth should be removed or the natural forest structure interfered with in any way as; when the forest undergrowth is removed, the large trees left standing often slowly die due to drought. Authorization must be obtained from DWAF prior to any clearing of both trees and under story of indigenous forested areas.
- ❑ All forest along streams and rivers must be conserved to prevent bank erosion.
- ❑ Wherever possible, patches of forest must be linked to form a continuous network and thus a path of migration for flora and fauna present (bushbuck, duiker, birds and so on) this would be easiest along existing corridors like streams and rivers.
- ❑ Forest trees should be left to screen development to improve stormwater drainage and aesthetics.
- ❑ Developers should be encouraged where possible to maintain any trees on site as part of the layout of the development.

2. Areas of High Biodiversity Value

These areas are identified as areas of high irreplaceability and areas in the minset data set designated as non-negotiable reserves should be categorized in this category, Further the environmental atlas areas within the municipality are almost entirely biodiversity related and therefore these areas are included in this category. These areas are somewhat limited by land transformation in the municipality and include only small portions of the northern areas and south western of the study area.

- ❑ This zone represents areas of natural vegetation and therefore any transformation of this area greater than 3 Ha should be subject to impact assessment. Further any development greater than 1 Ha would be subject to Basic Assessment and any development greater than 20 Ha would be subject to Full Environmental Impact Assessment.
- ❑ The local authority should negotiate with the property developer to incorporate land not to be used for development into Conservation Reserves. This can be done when permission for development is being sought.
- ❑ The Environmental Impact Assessment required for priority 1 zones should include a biodiversity assessment of the site and its biological value.
- ❑ The layout of the development should take biodiversity impacts and mitigation into account and as such should avoid areas of high biodiversity value.
- ❑ The local authority should negotiate with the property developer to incorporate land not to be used for development into Conservation Reserves. This can be achieved as part of authorization for development on submission of the plans.
- ❑ When building plans are submitted to the local authority for approval, they shall indicate whether the development constitutes a listed activity and if so include a copy of the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by DAEA and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) where required by the ROD.
- ❑ No construction of a listed activity under the NEMA EIA regulations may begin without authorization from DAEA, the Municipality in its development control capacity should not, under any circumstances, authorize any listed activity until such time as DAEA has given authorization for the activity to go ahead.
- ❑ Any unauthorized development should be reported immediately to the DAEA.
- ❑ The width of survey paths shall be kept to the absolute maximum of 1 metre.

- ❑ Where areas have been set aside for conservation in the layout , such areas will have to be demarcated. This should be done before building starts, sites must be staked and should be fenced or cordoned off with Chevron Tape. This is with a view to preventing damage to conservation areas during construction and operation. The fencing used should be appropriate and should allow for the movement of small animals, which may be found in this area.
- ❑ In the conserved areas, only nature-related recreation and education shall be permitted, such as bird watching, walking and canoeing. These areas should be left as undisturbed as possible.
- ❑ Exotics should be avoided in landscaping of developments.
- ❑ Invasive aliens should be eradicated as part of landscaping and management plan for the development.
- ❑ As far as possible, medium density housing development in this zone should be clustered in order to minimise visual impact and the amount of land needed. This reduces development costs and also makes land available for conservation or open space purposes. Further advantages are wind protection and better controlled access the development area
- ❑ Landowners shall be made aware of the priority status of their land before purchase. Estate agents in the area could assist in this regard. The clearance certificate issued to each purchaser shall make note of the priority status, for the purchaser's information, should the estate agent not have raised the issue.
- ❑ Earthmoving equipment must be prohibited from the site until the environmental assessment has been approved and the vegetation to be conserved has been demarcated.
- ❑ The Local Council should not plant exotic trees or shrubs in areas of this category.
- ❑ Sub divisional applications should be assessed in the light of proposed usage and the effect it would have on areas of high biodiversity value.
- ❑ Landowners should be made aware of the high biodiversity value of their land before purchase. Landowners should be made aware of their responsibility to maintain and manage the vegetation on their land. The local council may need to provide assistance in the form of advice to landowners in high biodiversity value areas.

3. *Nature Reserves*

These areas are mapped on both the Cplan and Minset Maps.

- ❑ This is with a view to preventing damage to conservation areas. The fencing used should be appropriate and should allow for the movement of small animals that may be found in this area, for e.g. Duiker, weasel.
- ❑ In the conserved areas, only nature-related recreation and education shall be permitted, such as bird-watching, walking and canoeing
- ❑ The introduction of any exotic plants to conservation areas must be prevented and any existing alien invasive vegetation should be removed.

1. **Wetlands, dams, and drainage corridors**

The wetlands, dams, and drainage corridors are shown on Map 4 however; it must be stressed that wetlands identified over and above these maps should be subject to the same guidelines:

- ❑ Infilling, drainage and hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt) should not be located in any of the wetland zones (i.e. permanent, seasonal and temporary) such activities generally result in significant impacts on a wetland's hydrology, hydraulics and biota and on the goods and services wetlands provide.

- Hardened surfaces and erven should be located at least 15 m outside of the outer boundary of the seasonal/permanent zone (Note: if the width of the outer temporary zone is greater than 15 m and Item 1 above is met then this requirement would automatically be met). The seasonal and permanent zones generally have surface water for extended periods. In the case of seasonal zones, it may be for most of the wet season and in the case of permanent zones, it may be throughout the year. A buffer is required between areas potentially generating non-point source pollution and such areas characterized by surface water.
- Extension to the buffer in localized areas should also be included to minimize the impact of concentrated stormwater run-off into the wetland. Stormwater outflows should not enter directly into the wetland. A predominantly vegetated buffer area at least 20 m wide should be included between the stormwater outflow and the outer boundary of the wetland, with mechanisms for dissipating water energy and spreading and slowing water flow and preventing erosion. This buffer is particularly important when the catchment feeding the stormwater drain comprises predominantly hardened surfaces. Extensive hardened surfaces in the catchment and stormwater drains significantly increase the intensity of stormwater runoff, which increases the risks of erosion in a wetland. In addition, urban stormwater runoff is often polluted. A buffer is therefore required to reduce the energy and erosive power of the stormwater and to decrease the level of pollutants in the runoff before it enters the wetland.
- Where the wetland has a particularly high biodiversity value, further buffering may be required, the width of which would depend on the specific requirements of the biota. This should be determined in consultation with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The value of a wetland for biodiversity derives not only from features of the wetland but also from the quality of natural, non-wetland areas adjacent to the wetland, as many wetland dependent species such as the giant bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) require both wetland and non-wetland habitat.
- If a road crossing is planned in a wetland, first seek an alternative route. If this is not available then ensure that the road has minimal affect on the flow of water through the wetland (e.g. by using box culverts rather than pipes). Do not lower the base level of the wetland or any stream passing through the wetland. Ensure an adequate buffer is present to deal with run-off from the road (see Item 3 above). During construction, minimize disturbance of the wetland at and adjacent to the road crossing site. Road crossings may potentially greatly modify local water flow patterns in a wetland. In addition to having a damming or draining effect on the flow upstream of the road, roads which do not allow for the adequate passage of water may concentrate flow downstream, increasing the erosion hazard and drying out this portion of the wetland. A lowering of the base level increases the gradient in the wetland, thereby increasing the speed of water flow and its erosive potential and the extent to which it contributes to lowering the water table.
- Where a road runs alongside a wetland and it intercepts natural hillslope runoff into the wetland, the road should be set back from the boundary of the wetland by at least 20 m and feed-off points should be included at frequent intervals along the road (at least every 100 m) and the outflows of these should conform to the requirements of the stormwater outflows (given in Item 2 above). A road running alongside a wetland can strongly affect the natural hill slope runoff into the wetland by intercepting this runoff and concentrating it in localized entry points. The fewer the feed-off points into the wetland and the less protected they are, the more severe this effect will be.
- Where development (e.g. hardened surfaces, infilling and drainage) in a wetland is unavoidable then the resulting impacts must be mitigated. In many cases, off-site mitigation may be the only means of achieving satisfactory mitigation. The cumulative loss of wetlands in South Africa is already very high (see Section 1.1) and the continued net loss of wetlands needs to be prevented. Invasion of a wetland by alien plants may considerably reduce the integrity of a wetland.
- Where any disturbance of the soil takes place in a wetland, clear alien plants which establish and follow up for at least 2 years thereafter. Disturbance of a wetland favours the establishment of alien plants, which require long-term control.

- ❑ Where the infiltration rate of a wetland's catchment is naturally high and the wetland is maintained predominantly by groundwater input, at least 60% of the wetland's catchment should remain as permeable surfaces in a residential area and preferably at least 30% in an industrial/commercial area. Where the level of development is very high, reduced surface runoff can be promoted through mechanisms such as porous pavements (The inclusion of these mechanisms in areas dominated by hardened surfaces is generally sound catchment management practice and should be encouraged widely). Failure to maintain groundwater input to a predominantly groundwater-fed wetland will considerably alter the hydrological regime of the wetland, thereby compromising its integrity.
- ❑ The onus is on the developer to identify and delineate all wetlands in the project area at a finer scale depending on the proposed development. Mapping at a minimum scale of 1: 10 000 is generally required. In order to account for the impact of a development adjacent to a wetland, it is essential that the boundary of the wetland be mapped. Any wetlands identified on the ground should be delineated and mapped by the municipality on an ongoing basis.
- ❑ Any development must comply with the requirements of the National Water Act. Through the concept of the "ecological reserve", this act makes provision for ensuring water of acceptable quantity and quality for maintaining the ecological functioning of wetlands and river systems. While wetlands assist in enhancing water quality, they should not be relied upon as an easy substitute for addressing pollution at source, as this may lead to serious impacts to the wetland systems.
- ❑ Access to wetlands by off-road vehicles, man and livestock, should be as far as possible prevented.
- ❑ Development within the floodline or within 32m of a river or stream should be avoided and vegetation in this zone should be conserved.

Poverty Alleviation Areas

- Provision of support for LED initiatives such as SMME's, small scale agriculture and tourism.
- Provision of access to municipal, social and economic services

Tourism and Recreation

To develop recreation and tourism in order to support LED and tourism initiatives and diversify agriculture the following areas have been identified:

- Commercial Agriculture and Tourism
- Recreation

4.4.6 THE PROPOSED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

THE APPROACH

The proposed approach is similar to that of the Rural Service System. Within a rural area, services are to be delivered through a common distribution network which will be known as the Rural Service System (RSS),^① (Department of Traditional & Local Government Affairs). It should be noted that Mthonjaneni is not entirely rural.

The RRS comprises of two components namely: a >Hub= which is a distribution and co-ordination point and a >Satellite= which delivers supplementary services. The proposed system consists of three components namely;

- Primary Node - Administrative and Economic Centre
- Secondary Node - Distribution and co-ordination point
- Tertiary Node - Delivery of supplementary services

These words distinguish between the higher order and lower order cores or centres within the area of influence of the service centre.

The Nodes have different buffers which are determined by the type of node. This buffer is an indication of the threshold served by each node.

The primary node has a 10 km radius buffer, whilst the secondary and tertiary nodes both have a 5 km radius buffer.

Typical services/facilities within each of the orders are tabled out below:

Primary Node	Secondary Node	Tertiary Node
Municipal Offices	Satellite Police Station	Routine Police Patrol
Hospital	Clinic	Weekly Mobile Clinic
Welfare Offices	Primary - High Schools	Primary - Secondary Schools
Primary - High Schools	Tribal Court (where applicable)	Weekly Mobile Welfare Services
Tertiary Training Facility	Rural Service Information Centre	Regular Bus Service
Permanent Information Centre	Post Boxes	Post Boxes
Post Office + Post Boxes	Regular Bus Service	Meeting Places
Banks	Community Halls	Shops
Bus and Taxi Terminals	Stores/Shops	
Police Station		
Magistrates Court		
Home Affairs Offices		
Municipal Hall		
Wholesalers/Stores/Shops		

4.4.7 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The spatial development concept is based on the following;

- location and accessibility
- population concentrations
- availability of services
- economic opportunities
- geological considerations
- consideration for areas of conservation
- consideration of areas that are of historical importance

There are three levels of the road network namely;

- Primary Corridor
- Secondary Corridor
- Minor Linkages/Corridor

These words distinguish between the higher order and lower order roads.

4.4.8 APPLICABILITY OF THE CONCEPT (*REFER TO MAP*)

The areas of Melmoth and Thubalethu have been identified as the Primary Node.

The Secondary Nodes are identified at KwaMagwaza Mission, Inqaba (Yanguye T.A), and Ndundulu (Ntembeni T.A).

The Tertiary Nodes are proposed at Ekuthuleni (Ntembeni T.A), Imfule, and Mfanefile. The R68 T-junction has been removed and Imfule and Mfanefile have been introduced as per the recommendations of the LUMS process.

THE PRIMARY NODE:

Given the principles set out in Chapter 1 of the DFA, and in view of the Council's planning and development objectives, the primary node would include; Melmoth and Thubalethu

The area in particular Melmoth has an urban setting and incorporates the local economic and administration activities. It accommodates the municipal offices. Provincial Government offices, schools, police stations, a magistrate's court and a variety of commercial and retail outlets. The "village in the country" atmosphere which is evident in large portions of the area is an important attribute which needs to be conserved and enhanced.

The CBD is dissected by the Primary Corridor (R66/R34) which links Melmoth and Thubalethu making them highly accessible, giving them potential for economic development. The R66/R34 is the only proposed primary corridor. The idea is to encourage mixed usage between the two areas and along the primary corridor. More detailed planning of the corridor in the form of a local area development plan needs to be undertaken, taking into account that a Melmoth CBD Revitalization Plan has already been prepared.

The following broad planning principles apply in the Primary Node:

- It must offer a full range of Social, Community and other Services and facilities.
- It will be the focus of Urban employment opportunities.
- The full range of permanent residential options will be encouraged, keeping in mind the existing character, natural attributes and attractions.
- Inside the node, mixed use corridors and areas of a more flexible and general land use nature are proposed, as opposed to only agriculture and residential. The intention is to encourage non-polluting, environmentally friendly urban employment opportunities.
- While it is acknowledged that the **Primary Corridor (R66/34)** offers development opportunities, these are to be restricted to suitable Mixed uses within the Primary Node and the **Opportunity Points** as identified elsewhere.
- Agriculture should be seen as an integral part of the urban node, and offers opportunities for high intensity agricultural activity.

SECONDARY NODES:

The areas of Ndundulu; KwaMagwaza; and Inqaba linked by the R66 and R68 respectively have been identified as Secondary Nodes. These areas play an important role as service centres to rural communities to the southern and northern portions of the municipality,

providing housing and a smaller range of commercial and social services than what is offered in the Primary Node.

The following planning principles shall apply in the Secondary Node:

- The primary aim is consolidation and upgrading
- They are lower order Service Centres to serve the surrounding rural community. Services such as a schools, hospital, clinics and pension payout point are provided
- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting services

More detailed planning of the secondary nodes will be done as part of the LUMS project.

TERTIARY NODES:

The areas of Imfule, Mfanefile, and Ekuthuleni are identified as Tertiary Nodes in accordance with the LUMS proposals. These areas play an important role as service centers to the densely populated rural communities they serve. All three nodes are accessible via the minor linkages branching off the R66. A road linkage is proposed for the Ekuthuleni and Mfanefile nodes.

The following planning principles shall apply in the Tertiary Node:

- The primary aim is upgrading.
- They are lower order services mainly in the form of mobile services, serve the surrounding densely populated rural community. Services such as a schools, clinics and mobile clinics, and pension payout point are provided.
- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting services

More detailed planning of the tertiary nodes will be done as part of detailed Local Area Plans.

8.5.2 THE ZONES IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NODES

The following is a broad description of the general intention of the different zones or designations applied inside the primary and secondary nodes. It must be stressed that the SDF does not assign any legal development rights to land – it is a broad identification of the preferred future development pattern to guide public and private investment and development related decisions. It is only through the Planning Scheme, which is to be formulated as part of the LUMS that legal rights are awarded through the zoning of land.

Mixed Use Areas

Two types of Mixed Use Areas are proposed, namely General Mixed Use and Limited Mixed Use (Tourism).

(vi) **General Mixed Use.**

These areas occur mainly along major transport routes and proposed development corridors in which a wide range of land uses will be encouraged, namely commercial, light industrial and office complexes and residential development. The proposed uses need to complement each other, and comply with environmental requirements. More detailed master planning is therefore required for these areas.

(ii) **Limited Mixed Use (Tourism)**

These areas are linked to existing tourism nodes and resources, and the following land uses would be encouraged: Residential Estates, Theme / Niche Villages, Recreation Infrastructure and facilities, Museums, Chalets, Restaurants, Sports Centres, Health Hydros and other tourism-orientated uses.

The main focus area for Mixed Use Tourism is in the vicinity of Goegertrouw Dam and King Mghabhi's Grave, and a detailed Masterplan to guide development is proposed.

Possible Future Residential

The need for security of tenure and the provision of housing was identified as a high priority at a policy level in the IDP.

Some of the Church and State Owned land has been earmarked for possible Land Reform projects namely;

- Melmoth State Farms,
- Ekuthuleni (Church land),
- KwaMagwaza Mission,
- Melmoth Labour Tenants,
- Mfuli Mission,
- KwaYanguye (Tribal Commonage),
- Ekuthuleni State Land (started),
- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

Opportunity Points

The provision of employment opportunities is to be encouraged at these points as well as administrative developments in the form of Multi-Purpose Community Centres. Servicing is, however, to be thoroughly investigated and agreed to before any development is permitted.

8.5.3 THE RURAL COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The main economic driver in the rural component of the municipality is agriculture. The primary objective of the SDF in this area is therefore to provide opportunities for both this sector while minimizing mutually negative impacts.

The following general planning principles should apply in the rural component of the municipality.

- (i) Commercial agriculture and tourism (where the potential exists) are the main economic drivers, and the needs of both sectors need to be accommodated.
- (vii) Small tourist developments (e.g. bed and breakfast establishments aimed at supplementing farming income may be considered throughout the rural component of the municipality).
- (viii) In view of the potential negative impact which commercial forestry has on water quality and quantity and landscape quality, it should be restricted to areas where permits have already been awarded.
- (ix) The loss of high quality agricultural land is to be avoided.
- (x) The following issues will be primary consideration when considering application for a change of land usage.
 - The extent to which the proposal will have a positive impact on the local economy and the area of employment, and its sustainability.
 - The maintenance and enhancement of landscape quality.
 - The loss of prime agricultural land.
 - The potential impact on water quality and quantity.
 - The potential impact on biodiversity.
 - Serviceability

