

MSINGA MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2012/2017



FINAL IDP 2012/17

MSINGA MUNICIPALITY

PRIVATE BAG X530

TUGELLA FERRY

3010

Table of Contents

| | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| 1.1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.2 | THE MSINGA MUNICIPALITY | 2 |
| 1.3 | | 3 |
| | Type chapter title (level 1) | 4 |
| | Type chapter title (level 2) | 5 |
| | Type chapter title (level 3) | 6 |

SECTION A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1.1. | INTRODUCTION..... | |
| 1.2 | THE MSINGA MUNICIAPLITY | |
| 1.3 | PRIORITY ISSUES | |
| 1.4 | OPPORTUNITIES | |
| 1.5 | PLANNED INTERVENTIONS | |
| 1.6 | EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS | |
| 1.7 | MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS | |
| 1.8 | THE PREPARATION OF THE MSINGA IDP | |
| 1.9 | FINANCIAL PLAN | |

SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 2.1 | INTRODUCTION | |
| 2.2 | THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS LINKAGES TO THE IDP PROCESS | |
| 2.3 | GOOD GOVERNANCE | |
| 2.4 | STATUS QUO ANALYSIS | |
| 2.5 | ANALYSIS OF BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES | |
| 2.6 | THE ECONOMY | |
| 2.7 | PROVISION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | |
| 2.8 | HOUSING | |
| 2.9 | ENVIRONMENTAL | |
| 2.10 | INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS | |
| 2.11 | COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION | |
| 2.12 | NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES | |

SECTION C: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

- 3.1 THE MUNICIPAL VISION
- 3.2 MISSION
- 3.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES
- 3.4 THE MSINGA STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

SECTION D: HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 INTRODUCTION
- 4.2 THE SETTLEMENT HIERACHY
- 4.3 HIERACHY OF CORRIDORS
- 4.4 THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 4.5. LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SECTION E SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

- 5.1 INTRODUCTION
- 5.2 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- 5.3 DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS
- 5.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
- 5.5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
- 5.6 UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
- 5.7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
- 5.8 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
- 5.9 ESKOM
- 5.10 DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY
- 5.11 DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND RECREATION
- 5.12 PRIVATE DEVELOPERS

SECTION F: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

SECTION G: PROJECTS

- 7.1 INTRODUCTION
- 7.2 ONE YEAR OPERATIONAL PLAN
- 7.3 UNFUNDED PRIORITISED PROJECTS

SECTION H: FINANCIAL PLAN

- 8.1 INTRODUCTION
- 8.2 THE FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK
- 8.3 STRATEGIES AND POLICIES
- 8.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
- 8.5 CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES

8.6 OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET

SECTION I: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

9.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

9.2 PROGRESS WITH RESPECT TO PREVIOUS YEARS TARGET.

SECTION J: ANNEXURES

SECTION K: APPENDIX

SECTION A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Integrated Development Plan is the first in the third five year cycle on Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) and reflects the priorities of the new Msinga Council. An IDP is a growing document that changes according to the challenges facing the municipality as well as through new information becoming available to the municipality. According to Municipal Systems Act, Chapter 5, all the municipalities must compile the IDP which must be reviewed annually. This IDP incorporates, amongst others, the following changes:

- An update to the socio-economic data within the report based on the 2007 STATSSA Community Survey;
- Greater alignment with the District Municipality's sector plans.
- The MEC comments on the 2011/12 IDP.
- Auditor General Comments and the municipal response
- Alignment with the provincial priorities

1.2 MSINGA MUNICIPALITY

"WHO ARE WE?"

Msinga Municipality is a local (Category B) municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four local municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi District Municipality in the northern part of the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the municipality is seated in the town of Tugela Ferry. Msinga is composed of six Traditional Authority areas namely, Qamu, Mchunu, Bomvu, Ngome, Mabaso and Mthembu, comprising an area of 2500 km². The area is divided into 19 political wards with 37 Councillors.

The municipality is a largely rural area, 69 % of which (1,725 km²) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Pomeroy and the informal towns of Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift. The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the District Municipality area, sharing boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla Local Municipalities to the east, Umvoti Local Municipality to the south, uThukela district municipality to the west and the Endumeni Local Municipality(LM) to the north.

The nature of the topography is such that the Municipality is largely located in deep gorges of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding Municipal areas, such as Umvoti and Endumeni. The Municipal area is accessible via the R33, linking it with Dundee, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kranskop and Weenen. The offices of the municipality are situated at Tugela Ferry which is some 85 kms south of Dundee and 48 kms north of Greytown.

1.3 PRIORITY ISSUES

“WHAT ARE THE ISSUES THAT WE ARE FACING?”

1.3.1 WATER

Historically Msinga was left out in the cold as far as development is concerned. Being a deep rural area infrastructure is limited and the lack of infrastructure as far as water, roads and electricity is concerned places enormous hardship on the community.

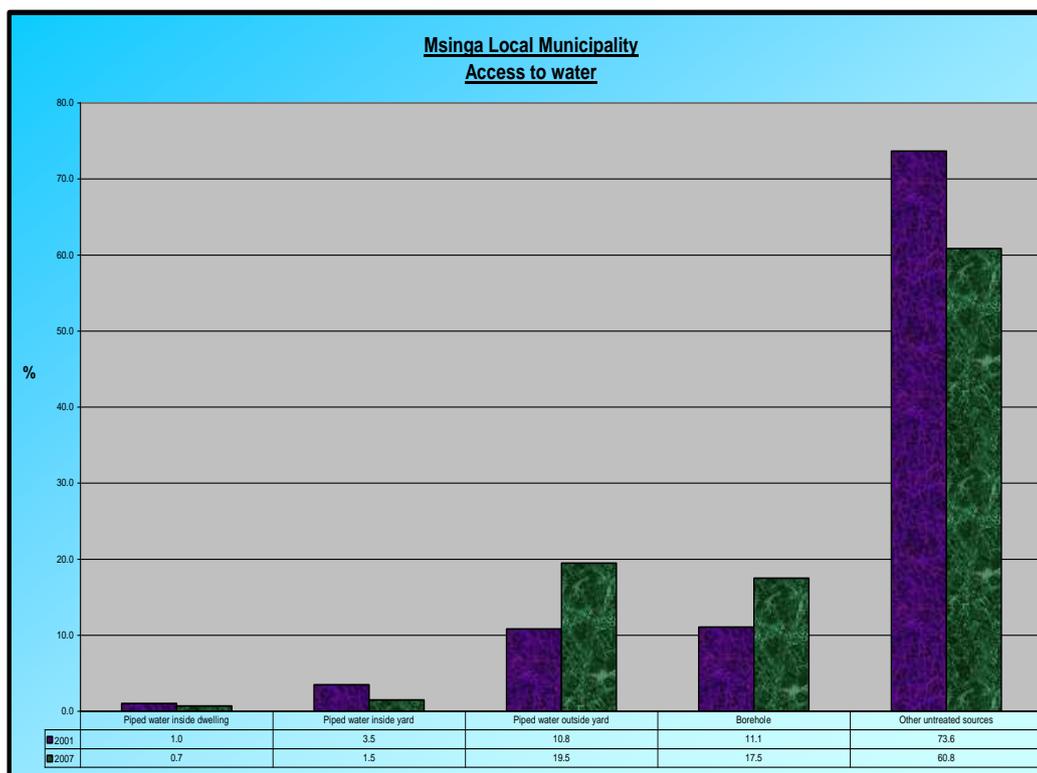
Statistics SA in 2006 estimated that less than 10% of the population of the Municipality had access to potable water. According to the 2008/9 uMzinyathi IDP about 30 325 households did not have access to clean potable water with potable water only being reticulated within Pomeroy, Keats Drift and Tugela Ferry. Other areas within the municipality have standpipes and boreholes with water also being drawn from protected springs. In most cases these springs are not maintained and livestock as well as wild animals also drink from these sources thus contaminating them.

It is estimated that of the 530 boreholes in the area, only approximately 150 are operational as a result of poor maintenance or the water source itself being depleted. Water is thus a critical need.

Less than 1% of households in the Msinga LM had access to piped water inside their dwellings and only 1.5% to pipe water inside their yards by 2007. Conversely, as much as 60.8% of households were still reliant on other untreated sources of water (despite decreasing from 73.6% in 2001).

The spatial distribution of different levels of access to water infrastructure is depicted on the attached thematic map. The very high concentration of households below the minimum level of water infrastructure provision in the Msinga Local Municipality is clearly evident.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of population with access to different levels of water infrastructure in Msinga LM



Source: Stats SA: Census 2001, Stats SA; Community Survey 2007

In terms of powers and functions, water provision is a function of UMzinyathi District municipality. The District is responsible for providing water to the Local Municipalities within its jurisdiction.

1.3.2 ELECTRICITY

Very small portions of the Msinga Municipality have electricity and as a result most households use wood for cooking. In the past years Eskom and Msinga Municipality has successfully completed the implementation of infrastructure establishment projects which included establishment of the Pomeroy sub-station, upgrading of the Tugela Ferry sub-station and the upgrade of single lines to three phase lines from sub-stations to residential areas.

Although significant progress has been made in both the Nquthu and Msinga LM's, only 32.5% and 12.8% of households did have access to electricity in 2007.

The completed infrastructure projects will enable the Municipality and Eskom to provide adequate grid electrification to the community households. An alternative energy source is solar panel (non-grid) has been used to reduce electrification backlog within the Msinga Municipality area of jurisdiction.

1.3.3 ROADS

The R33 Provincial Road runs from north to south from Dundee to Greytown is very poorly maintained in sections with bad potholes existing. Some 800 kms of gravel roads have been built in the area with many of these being in a poor condition and needing maintenance.

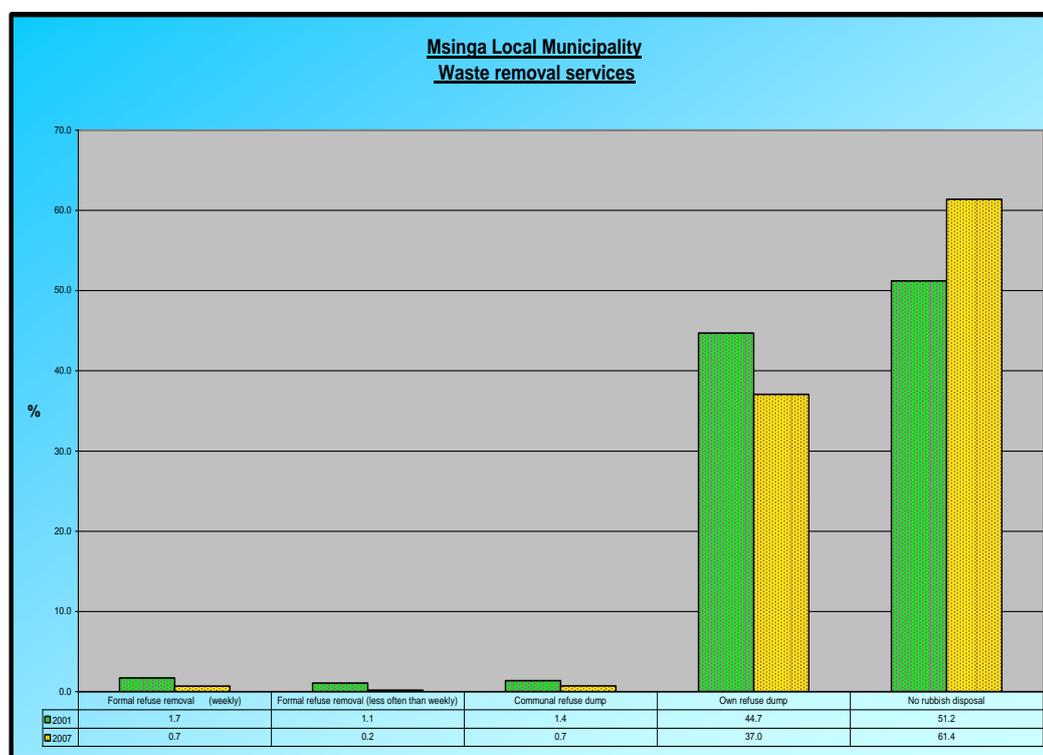
The Department of Transport has planned for the maintenance of roads in the area the Municipality is in the process of upgrading local access roads which were identified as a priority issue in previous IDP's and will continue to do so as the need arises and funding is available.

1.3.4 WASTE DISPOSAL

The provision of refuse removal services in Msinga LM is very limited. According to the information in Figure 2, less than 05 % of all households in the Municipality receive a regular formal refuse removal service. As much as 61.4% of households make use of their own refuse dumps, and a further 37% does not have access to any form of waste disposal service. A further aspect of concern is that the availability of refuse removal services has not improved in the Municipality over the period 2001 to 2007.

The limitations facing the Municipality are limited financial capacity of the municipalities and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services and the limitation of formalized and registered landfill sites in the Municipality.

Figure 1.2 Waste removal services Msinga LM



Source: Stats SA: Census 2001, Stats SA; Community Survey 2007

1.3.5 HOUSING

The Housing Plan was adopted in 2007. The Municipality has no formal waiting list therefore based on the housing backlog or demand on the Census 2001. Most communities in Msinga are poor and the houses are of sub-standard quality. This has made most of the households vulnerable to climate changes i.e storms and flooding. The total demand for low cost housing units within the Msinga Municipality is estimated to be 21 694 housing units, Census 2001.

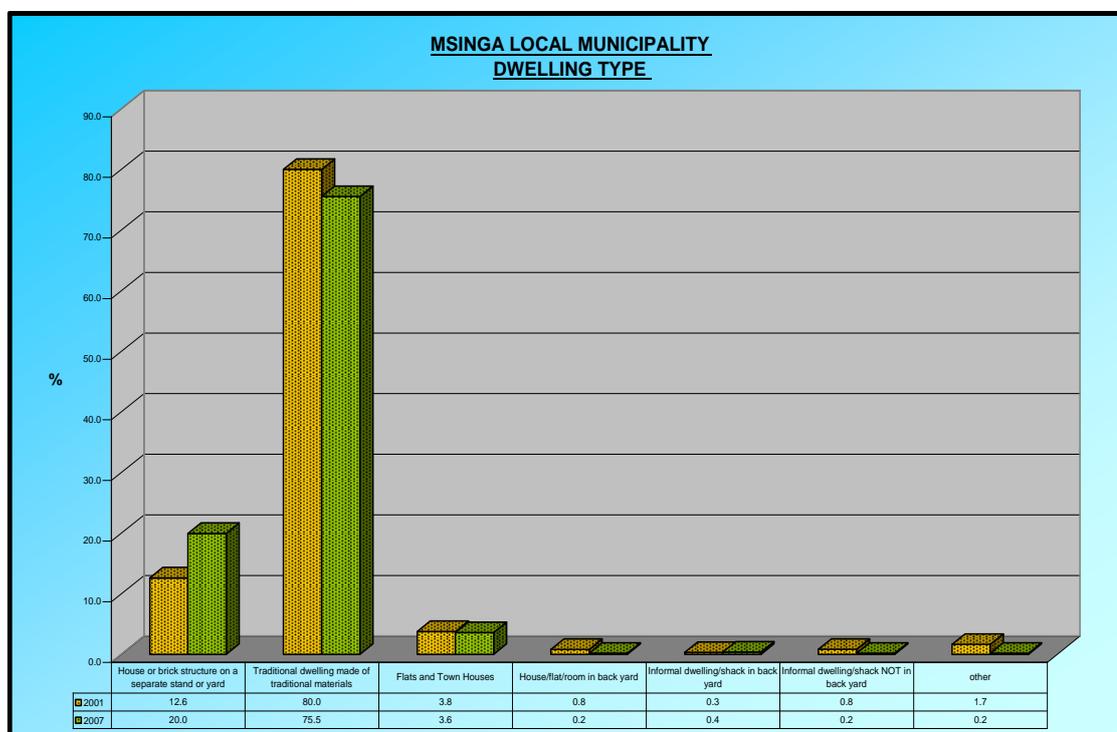
The rural nature of the Msinga LM clearly depicted by the fact that more than 75% of households are residing in traditional dwellings constructed of traditional materials. No substantial occurrence of informal settlements or dwellings in backyards is prevalent in the Municipality.

Currently the Municipality has six active projects all at different stages namely KwaLatha Rural housing, Pomeroy Greenfield, Ezibomvini Rural housing, Mthembu Rural housing, Mvundlweni Rural housing and KwaDolo Rural housing. Each project has got 500 units.

The Municipality has prioritised 10 new sites that need housing. The new projects are as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Douglas | Nhlalakahle | Ngome | Msinga Top |
| Mzweni | Mthembu phase | Nteneshane | Mahlaba |
| Mkhuphula | Mbono | | |

Figure 1.3 Dwelling type – Msinga LM



Source: Stats SA; Census 2001, Stats SA; Community Survey 2007

The limitations facing the Municipality are Inadequate basic services provided to the existing housing stock and the extent of housing structures in settlements located on steep slopes and within potential flood areas.

1.3.6 IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

HIV and AIDS is one of the biggest challenge we face as a country. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest infection rate in the country. The district of uMzinyathi and particularly in the Msinga area has the highest levels of HIV/Aids infections due to its rural and underdeveloped nature with the current figure being estimated to be as high as 30%. However, it must be noted that a community like that of Msinga does not always seek medical attention when they get sick, thus some cases may not be recorded as some people are living within the really gorges where the transport cannot access the area therefore other people cannot get help in terms of medication.

The response by the District Municipality has been that of setting up District AIDS Council. That has been followed by the formation of Msinga Local AIDS Council. The Mayor is the Chairperson of the Council and its function is to help by providing support and co-ordination of the AIDS initiatives. The co-ordination is done through the adopted Multi Sectoral HIV and AIDS strategy.

1.3.7 LOW LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Msinga, with the current lack of infrastructure, finds it difficult to attract investment to the Municipality. Some developers have, however, shown an interest in developing Pomeroy and to a lesser extent Tugela Ferry. One of the hindrances faced by developers is the fact that the land outside of the town of Pomeroy and the commercial farmland to the north is all owned by the Ingonyama Trust Board. As such, it is quite difficult for developers to acquire such land. The low levels of infrastructural development, skills of residents as well as the income levels also make other investment destinations more appealing to investors.

The main contributors of employment in the Msinga LM are the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector (42.9%); and the Agricultural Sector (12.5%). The largest proportional changes between 2001 and 2007 occurred in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sectors (decreasing from 20.9% to 11.2%) and the Manufacturing Sector which increased from 3.9% to 9.7%.

1.3.8 HIGH LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The Msinga Municipality is situated in a very rural area of KwaZulu-Natal and has very limited employment opportunities. This situation poses a serious challenge which requires strategic intervention on the part of the municipality.

There are no major industries within the municipality and people are largely employed either in the Social sector (Provincial or National government departments) or in the informal sector. The informal sector is largely made up of subsistence farming and small/ micro enterprises such as micro manufacturing. The unemployment rate in the Msinga LM decreased substantially from a very high 78.7% in 2001 to 55% in 2007.

1.4 OPPORTUNITIES

“WHAT OPPORTUNITIES DO WE OFFER?”

With the limited infrastructure that currently exists in the Municipality, it is difficult to offer opportunities for industrial or commercial development. The Msinga Municipality has, however, prioritised tourism as an opportunity to be developed and to this end.

Other opportunities exist in the agriculture sector where there is land available for either subsistence or commercial farming. The areas along the Tugela and Mpofana rivers have also proven suitable for a variety of crops.

The Msinga area is mainly dry with less vegetation however goats thrive in this environment; investment into commercial farming for indigenous goats presents another opportunity for this area.

1.5 PLANNED INTERVENTIONS

“WHAT ARE WE DOING TO IMPROVE OURSELVES?”

In an effort to improve as a Municipality, various initiatives are being undertaken which will be of benefit of the community. Internally, the staffs are continually being trained in various facets of local government management to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

Msinga Municipality has taken the amendment to the Property Rates Act to be implemented due to the fact 99 % rural under the Ingonyama Trust. On approval, rates will be levied on land thus providing the Municipality with much needed funds.

The Municipality has also prioritised the upgrading and construction of local access roads. Most of the community of Msinga live in areas that are served only by local access roads that are of a poor condition and not of an acceptable standard. Using Council plan, these roads are being upgraded.

The Msinga Municipality has called out for service providers to facilitate the town establishment process, along with the Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs, Ingonyama Trust Board and the two Traditional Authorities to have the urban area of Tugela Ferry proclaimed as a town. This will be to the benefit of both residents as well as the Msinga Municipality as it will allow the municipality to levy rates in the town of Tugela Ferry and to plan more effectively for these areas.

1.6 EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

“WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT FROM US OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS?”

Msinga Municipality has grown from a staff component of 8 employees in 2001, to the current situation where 83 staff members are now employed 63 on permanent basis and 20 on contracts. Over the next five years it is envisaged that further staff will be appointed as the Municipality progresses.

One of the priorities that has been raised by the community is the need for adequate housing and to this end the Msinga Municipality has facilitated the development of three housing projects through the Department of Human Settlement that are to be provide in the order of 4000 homes. Further projects have commenced and others are still planned and as soon as the Municipality is in a position to manage additional projects, they will be initiated. In order to manage this process the Department of Human Settlements has placed the district level office with full staff which is working for UMzinyathi and Amajuba so as to assist the housing projects.

With the levying of rates on properties that were not previously rated, the Msinga Municipality will be in a position to raise much needed funding which will be utilized in the main to undertake development initiatives in the area and provide services to the community.

1.7 MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS

“HOW WILL OUR PROGRESS BE MEASURED?”

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) as well as the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations prescribe that all municipalities shall establish and implement an Organizational Performance Management System (PMS). Such as system is aimed at measuring the performance of a municipality in terms of targets and objectives set out in the IDP. Legislation places an obligation on the municipality to involve the community when developing the PMS as well as setting of Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and performance targets.

The Msinga Municipality adopted the Organizational Performance Management Framework (OPMS) in March 2009. The framework is legally binding and all municipal employees abide by it, however at present it applies to S57 managers. Council still, set annual objectives with related KPI's in line with the development objectives in the IDP as well as its Vision. These are measured regularly and corrective action is taken when necessary.

In addition to the PMS, the Municipality compiled their first Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) which was adopted in September 2009. The SDBIP facilitates the

tracking of progress in terms of expenditure in relation to the objectives set in the IDP. The SDBIP will be compiled thirty days after the final Budget has been adopted by the council in accordance with the legislation.

The development priority issues that are identified include the following:

Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development

- The strategy focuses on facilitating the provision of new infrastructure and also the maintenance of existing infrastructure to ensure sustainable service delivery within the community.

The provision of water and sanitation, is inadequate within the Municipal area and huge backlogs exists which can only be eradicated at a minimum standard level.

Socio-Economic Development

- The strategy aims to identify potential and feasible initiatives that will contribute to the alleviation of poverty within the District Municipality.

The Municipality has amongst the highest unemployment rates in KwaZulu-Natal and a very high rate of adult illiteracy. The impact of HIV/Aids is also recognized as affecting businesses in terms of labour productivity and declining demand. It also has huge social cost factors in terms of the provision of effective education, health and social services.

Municipal Financial Viability

- The strategy focuses on ensuring sound financial management and responsible budgeting as per the requirements of the MFMA that will ensure proper alignment with the Municipality's IDP.

The implementation of the IDP is reliant of an effective financial management system, and a strategy to enhance this capacity is necessary.

Good Governance and Public Participation

- The strategy focuses mainly on accountability to the communities on developmental issues and also introducing systems, procedures and processes to allow maximum participation.

Constant interaction of the Municipality with other spheres of government is required since municipalities depend on financial and institutional support from these tiers of government and also hold izimbizo to communicate the programmes to be undertaken by the Municipality to the respective communities.

Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

- The strategy focuses on promoting sound administration which is efficient and effective and that will enable the municipality to meet its development needs

The Municipality must ensure that financial and capacity resources are provided to meet the needs of the communities as indicated in the IDP Review, and that would also enable the adherence to the vision, objective and strategies.

1.8 FINANCIAL PLAN

The following table summarises the income and operating expenditure for the municipality.

TABLE 1: FINANCIAL PLAN

| | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| INCOME | 101 739 000 | 107 316 000 | 113 925 000 | 121 333 000 |
| OPERATING | 57 201 733 | 60 887 770 | 66 070 715 | 71 071 719 |

SECTION B

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Msinga is a Local Municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four Local Municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi district Municipality. Msinga is made up of 6 Traditional Areas, in an area of 2 500 kilometres, 90% of its area being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 30% of land is commercial farm land, all. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas. The Municipality consist of three towns namely Tugela Ferry, Keats Drift and Pomeroy.

The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the district municipality area, and shares its boundaries with the Nquthu, Nkandla and UMvoti Local Municipality with UThukela District Endumeni Local Municipality.

2.2 THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS LINKAGES TO THE IDP PROCESS

Municipalities no longer only have the task of providing basic local administration, but they are now expected to play an important role in the country's struggle against poverty and underdevelopment. Government policy now requires municipalities to play an active developmental role. This policy places the local sphere of government in the fore-front of a national effort to put right the political, social and economic wrongs of the apartheid.

Developmental local government means that local government must be committed to work with its citizens and groups within the community, to find ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives. It should target especially those members and groups within communities that are marginalized or excluded, such as women, disabled people and very poor people (White Paper, 1998). The following pieces of legislation give the municipality their mandate for operation

2.2.1 The Constitution (1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa puts into context the role that local government has to play within the broader spectrum of government, governance, democracy and development. Of particular importance are:

- Chapter 3: Co-operative Government

- Chapter 7: Local Government
- Chapter 10: Public Administration
- Chapter 12: Traditional Leaders
- Chapter 13: Finance
- Part B of Schedules 4 & 5

Furthermore, the Constitution has given rise to a range of enabling legislation, critical to the transformation of local government. For example, inter alia:

- Municipal Structures Act, 1998;
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000;
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003;
- Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004; Etc.

The Constitution of South Africa envisages a robust local government system, which can:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- Promote social and economic development;
- Promote a safe and healthy living environment; and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

The IDP serves as one of the most vital strategic instruments through which local government seeks to live up to its development mandate enshrined in the constitution

2.2.2 The White Paper on Local Government (1998)

In 1998 the government issued a **Local Government White Paper**, which outlined a policy framework for local government. The Municipal Systems Act will complement these pieces of legislation, by regulating key municipal organizational, planning, participatory and service delivery systems.

2.2.3 The Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000)

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), all municipalities are required to prepare and adopt an Integrated Development Plan. The basis and the justification for this review process emanates from the legislative mandate, Section 34, Chapter 5 of the Local Government Systems Act, act 32 of 2000 as amended, quoted below. "Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan.

A municipal council –

- (a) must review its integrated development plan;
 - (i) annually in accordance with the assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4; and

- (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (b) may amend its integrated development

This plan must be prepared every five years and reviewed annually, **and** the Act further stipulates how IDP's should be prepared. In Chapter 4 the Act provides for the procedures and mechanisms of community participation. **The Municipal Systems Act** is part of a series of legislation which aims to empower local government to fulfil its Constitutional mandate.

2.2.4 The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003)

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the budgeting process of the municipality and the Integrated Development Planning must be aligned and mutually consistent. This legislation provides a framework for a democratic, accountable and developmental local government system, as envisaged by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996)

2.3 GOOD GOVERNANCE

2.3.1 THE NEW IDP PROCESS

The process of the new IDP had culminated in the development of clear strategic interventions, programs and projects and possible solutions towards dealing with the challenges facing the Municipal area. This process has located Community Participation as a cornerstone and as a guide in preparing our new IDP and much was learnt through the analysis of the community needs that result in the following findings.

2.3.2 Background

In terms of Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), 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 coordinates 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 plan;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which the annual budget is based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The draft IDP in terms of these sections of the act remains in force, although it may be amended, until an IDP is adopted by the newly elected council. This IDP is the first one in the third generation cycle of the IDP process 2012/2013.

2.3.3 Legislative Component of the IDP

The Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000), together with the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (R796 24 August 2001), set out the core components of the IDP, as well as, the requirements for public participation in its drafting, reviewing and adoption. The core components may be summarized as follows:

- A long term vision for the municipality;
- An assessment of the current level of development in the municipality;
- Development priorities and objectives;
- Development strategies linked to the vision;
- Operational strategies;
- A spatial development framework;
- An applicable disaster management plan;
- A financial plan; and
- Key performance indicators and performance targets.

2.3.4 The UMzinyathi Framework Plan

Prior to embarking upon the IDP review process, the uMzinyathi DM prepared a Framework Plan which outlined key alignment issues and dates. The Municipality participated in the formulation of this Framework Plan and it is aligned to the Msinga Municipality's Process Plan

2.3.5 The Msinga Process Plan

The Msinga municipality prepared a Process Plan which was adopted by Council in 14 September 2011

IDP Representative Forum meeting took place as follows:

- 06/02/2012
- 14/05/2012

It must be noted that the first Representative Forum meeting did not seat due to the fact that the district held same meeting with the stakeholders therefore it was going to be impossible that they come back for the same purpose to the Local Municipality.

The third IDP RF was not held on the 9/04/2012 as advertised as the date fell on a Public Holiday; therefore it was held on the 14/05/2012. It must also be highlighted that the sector department's participation is improving comparing to the previous years.

The Msinga Municipality also held steering committee meeting with all the Department Heads within the Municipality. The dates are as follows:

- 24/11/2011
- 24/01/2012
- 05/03/2012
- 20/05/2012

2.3.6 Community Participation

The process leading to the finalization of the budget and the IDP, the Mayor consults with various communities through izimbizo (community consultative meetings) that are held across the Municipal area in all 19 wards. These izimbizo are intended to showcase the draft budget/IDP. The needs as expressed by communities would include in the IDP as projects prioritized per ward although some have no funding yet. These wards needs were presented to both EXCO and full Council along with the draft IDP.

The preparation and consolidation of the IDP programs and projects were informed by izimbizo minutes and report, UMzinyathi backlogs Study 2007, submissions from ward needs, inputs by some stakeholders, submission by Ward Committees and Traditional Leaders.

2.3.7 Alignment with Sector Department

Alignment with sector departments took place through their participation in the Municipality's IDP Representative Forums as well as through coordination initiatives organized by the uMzinyathi DM. Attendance at the District Municipality alignment session has improved this year.

2.4 STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

The Municipality has made use of the STATSSA (2007) Community Survey data to prepare this new IDP document.

Msinga is a local (Category B) municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four local municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi District Municipality in the northern part of the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the municipality is seated in the town of Tugela Ferry. The Municipality consist of three towns namely Tugela Ferry, Keats Drift and Pomeroy.

The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the district municipality area, and shares its boundaries with the Nquthu, Nkandla and UMvoti Local Municipality with UThukela District Endumeni Local Municipality.

2.4 ANALYSIS OF BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

2.4.1 Demographic Profile

In 2001, the estimated population was 168 000, a 4.2% increase from 1996. The population growth between 1996 and 2001 was 4.20%. The 2007 data now indicates that the figures have dropped to

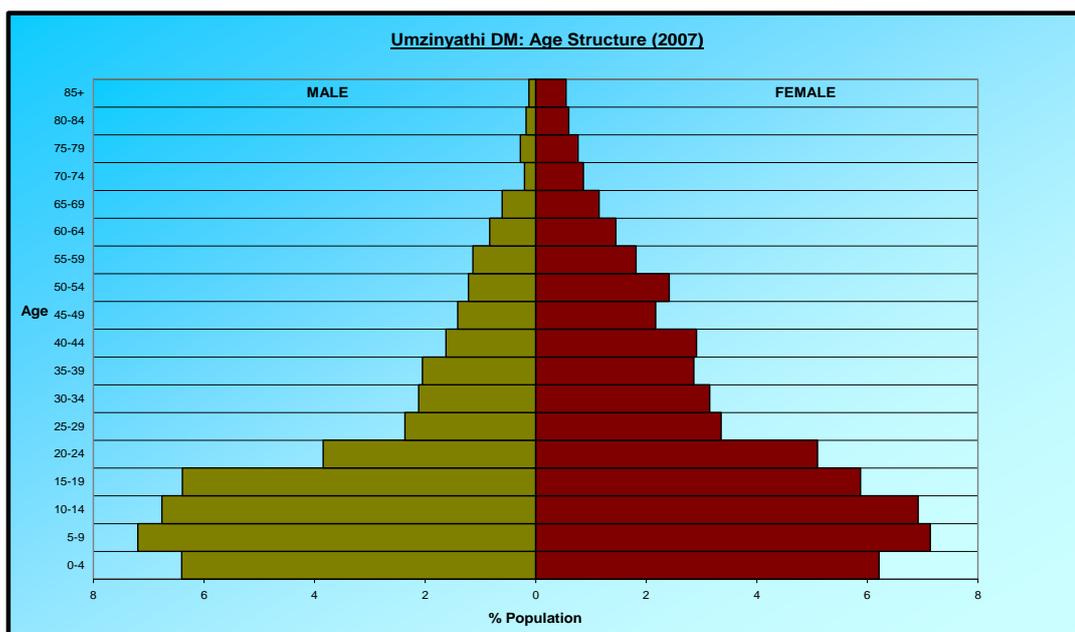
161 894 people with a total of 32 592 households. The Municipality accounts for a third of the uMzinyathi DM's population.

The decline in population can be caused by a number of reasons as follows:

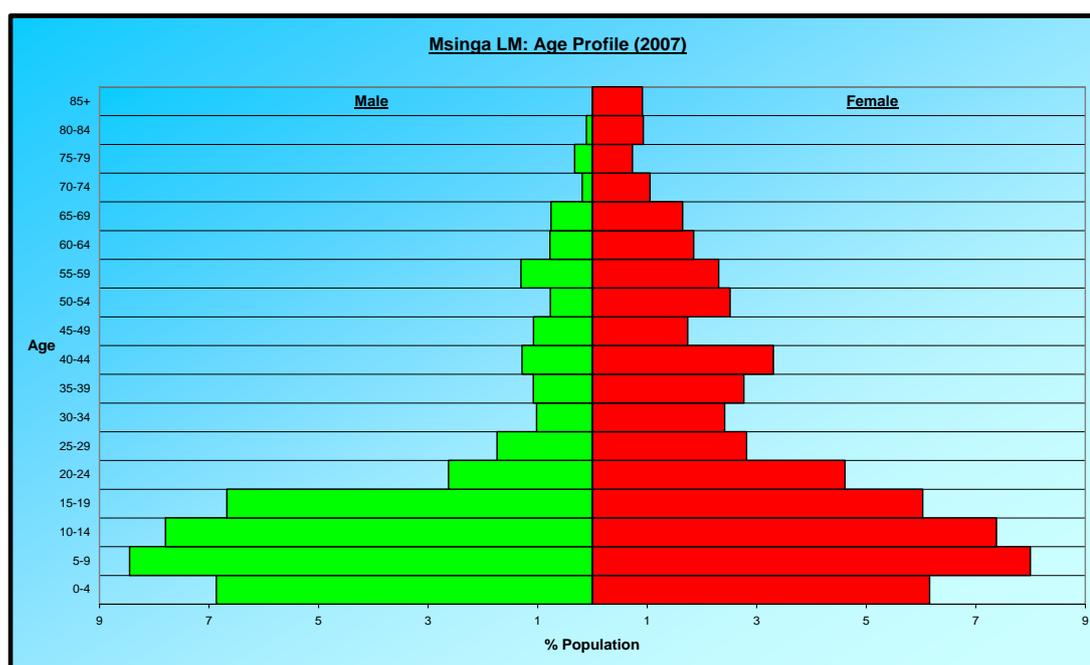
- An over-count in the 2001 Census of population;
- An under-count in the 2007 Neighbourhood survey;
- A net out-migration of residents in search of work in the major urban centres of the country; and
- The impact of deaths caused by HIV/Aids.

The population of Msinga equates to a population density of 68 people per square kilometre and the population is largely concentrated around the towns of Tugela Ferry (including Msinga Top area), Keates Drift and Pomeroy. Other significant settlement areas are located along the eastern boundary of the municipality known as the Mkhuphula/ Dolo node, western boundary known as the Mashunka/ Nhlalakahle node and to the north eastern boundary known as the Mazabeko node. The gender structure of the Msinga LM is significantly female dominated in the age categories of 25 years and older. Conversely, the population younger than 19 years of age is however somewhat male dominated. The high unemployment rate resulting from a lack of economic activities and the limited economic base of the municipality results in many male household members leaving the Municipality in search of employment and income generating activities in other areas. Although the impact of HIV/Aids on the population structure is not quantified at municipal level, it can be expected that the influence of HIV/Aids in the changing demographic structures for 2007 has been an important contributing factor.

Figure 1.4 Age structure for Umzinyathi DM (2007)



Source: Stats SA; Community Survey 2007

Figure 1.5 Age Profile Msinga LM (2007) *Source: Stats SA; Community Survey 2007*

Total Population

Table 2: Comparative population figures for 2001 and 2007

| AREA | POPULATION 2001 | POPULATION 2007 | AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH (%) | HOUSEHOLD SIZE 2001 | HOUSEHOLD SIZE 2007 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| KwaZulu Natal | 9 584 129 | 10 259 240 | 1.17 | 4.29 | 4.59 |
| Umzinyathi DM | 480 412 | 495 748 | 0.53 | 4.87 | 4.74 |
| Nquthu LM | 168 989 | 164 888 | -0.40 | 5.69 | 5.13 |
| Msinga LM | 168 024 | 161 889 | -0.61 | 5.11 | 4.97 |
| Umvoti LM | 92 292 | 114 509 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.40 |
| Emdumeni LM | 51 104 | 54 440 | 1.09 | 3.89 | 3.96 |

Source : 1. Statistics SA, Census 2001, 2. Statistics SA, Community Survey 2007

TABLE 3 : Persons by Population Group

| MUNICIPALITY | BLACK | COLOURED | INDIAN / ASIAN | WHITE |
|--------------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Umzinyathi | 96.1% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 1.8% |

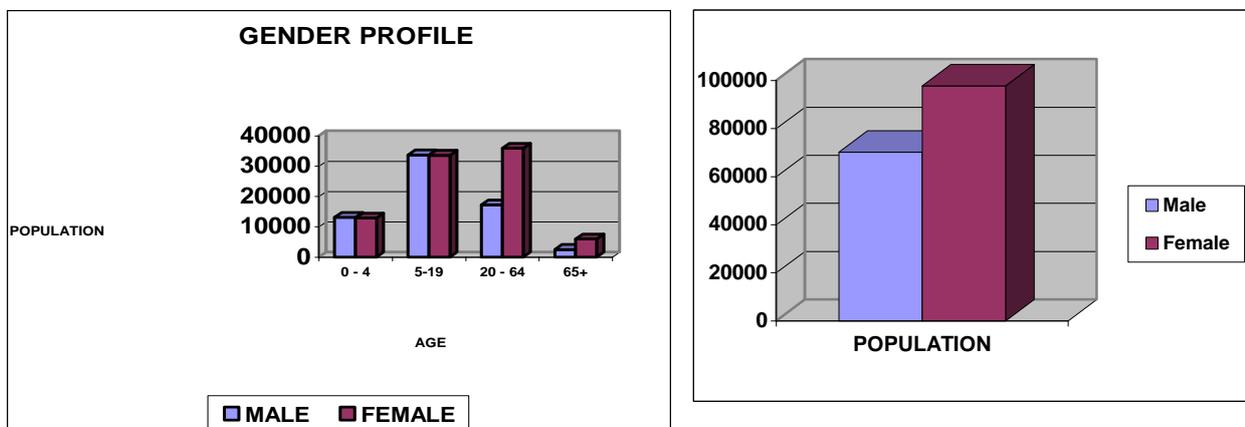
| | | | | |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|
| Endumeni | 85.7% | 2.6% | 3.4% | 8.3% |
| Nquthu | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Msinga | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Mvoti | 90.1% | 1.5% | 5.0% | 3.4% |

(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

2.4.2 Gender Profile

According to STATSSA's Community Survey (2007), 57.2% of the population of Msinga are female, while 42.8% male. The high percentage of male absenteeism in the employment age group 20 to 64 years could be considered to be an indication of a weak economy, as men have always been expected to leave the area to seek employment as there are limited employment opportunities in Msinga. The erosion of the population in the economically active age categories (specifically between 25 and 35 years of age) implies that the district is losing part of its population which is normally regarded as the segment of the population making a significant contribution to the local economy.

FIGURE 1.6 Gender Profile for the Municipality



(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

Age Profile

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of the population (48.7%) are located in the 15 to 64 year age cohort, followed closely by 44.6% of the population in the 0 – 14 years age cohort. The STATSSA information indicates that the average age in the municipality is 24 years and that there is a very high dependency ratio.

TABLE 4 Population by Age Group, Average Age and Dependency ratio

| | AGE 0-14 | AGE 15-64 | AGE 65+ | AVERAGE AGE | DEPENDENCY RATIO |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Umzinyathi | 40.6% | 54.1% | 5.3% | 25 | 85 |
| Endumeni | 31.9% | 64.6% | 3.5% | 26 | 55 |
| Nquthu | 42.1% | 52.8% | 5.1% | 23 | 89 |
| Msinga | 44.6% | 48.7% | 6.7% | 24 | 105 |
| Mvoti | 37.0% | 58.4% | 4.5% | 26 | 71 |

(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

2.4.3 Households

The table below indicates that 98.2% of households are owned or fully paid for. Marginal numbers of households are *owned but not paid off, rented, or occupied rent free*.

TABLE 5: Households by Tenure Status

| MUNICIPALITY | OWNED FULLY PAID | OWNED NOT PAID OFF | RENTED | OCCUPIED RENT-FREE | OTHER |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Umzinyathi | 77.4% | 2.3% | 10.7% | 9.4% | 0.2% |
| Endumeni | 38.5% | 8.6% | 41.1% | 11.5% | 0.2% |
| Nquthu | 92.8% | 0.3% | 2.7% | 4.2% | 0.0% |
| Msinga | 98.2% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 0.0% |
| Mvoti | 53.0% | 4.1% | 17.4% | 25.1% | 0.5% |

(Source: Stats SA: 2007 Community Survey)

2.4.4 Education Levels and Facilities

The table below indicates number of the people surveyed; no residents indicated that they have any form of higher education. This reinforces the assumption that once people leave the municipality to do further studies, they rarely return to the municipality to exercise their acquired skills. This also has a major impact on the development of potential entrepreneurs.

The information below also indicates that a quarter of the adult population (25.11%) have no form of schooling, a further 22% have primary schooling as their highest qualification, and approximately 7% have a grade 11 and 12.

TABLE 6: Educational Levels

| | UMZINYATHI DM | NQUTHU | ENDUMENI | UMVOTI | MSINGA |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| Higher Education | 200 | 65 | 121 | 13 | 0 |
| Diploma with Gr12 | 4206 | 776 | 1250 | 1437 | 743 |
| Diploma with less than Gr12 | 1521 | 408 | 39 | 649 | 429 |
| Certificate with Gr12 | 2414 | 479 | 153 | 717 | 1064 |
| Certificate with less than Gr12 | 3007 | 1442 | 136 | 317 | 1112 |
| Grade 11 and 12 | 52529 | 17583 | 8960 | 15202 | 10784 |
| Grade 10 | 27136 | 4162 | 10131 | 6473 | 6369 |
| Primary Schooling | 98796 | 36117 | 8184 | 21156 | 36117 |
| No Schooling | 85709 | 22539 | 4380 | 18137 | 40653 |

(Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2007)

According to the Department of Education's Circuit Office in Tugela Ferry, there are 173 schools serving a school going population of 61,605 pupils in Msinga. This would indicate that 14,000 children between the ages 5 to 19 years are not attending school. The majority of schools are located within the rural villages and settlements and most were initiated by communities that later obtained a Government Grant for upgrading. The schools are in varying physical states with most being in need of refurbishment and upgrading.

TABLE 7: Educational Facilities

| DESCRIPTION | TOTAL | PRIMARY | LOWER PRIMARY | LOWER SECONDARY | SECONDARY |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| SCHOOLS | 173 | 102 | 12 | 7 | 52 |
| CLASSROOMS | 1045 | 842 | 24 | 71 | 443 |
| REGISTERED PUPILS | 61,605 | 39 222 | 1,367 | 3,356 | 17,720 |

(Source: Department of Education)

The figures released by Statistics SA display a ratio of 40 learners per educator at schools in Msinga with a 58 learner per classroom ratio. From the demographic data mentioned above, the population between the age of 5 and 19 is estimated at approximately 73 000, which illustrates an even larger backlog in either schools or additional class rooms. Based on the information available, it is apparent that a severe under provision in educational facilities occurs within this municipal area. Using the data available from Stats SA it is apparent that an additional 241 classrooms would be needed to accommodate the 14,000 children not attending school.

Approximately 107 schools in the Msinga area have no electricity, 40 have no water and 30 have structural defects (Department of Education).

2.4.5 Health

The Church of Scotland Hospital, situated at Tugela Ferry, is the only hospital within the Municipal area and is centrally located and relatively accessible to the majority of the population. Other hospitals within the reach of the general population are located in Dundee, Nquthu and Greytown. Due to a reasonable range of health services in the area, the development of an integrated primary health care programme should be considered, which should focus on utilizing existing facilities to their maximum.

A Community health care centre is planned for Pomeroy and on the 15th of March 2012 there was a site handover for the project to commence. This will help the people residing within Pomeroy area enormously. This helps in alleviating the workload of the Scotland hospital staff enabling to give more attention to hospitalised patients who are brought in Tugela Ferry from various areas within the jurisdiction of Msinga.

Sixteen fixed clinics serve the rural areas and in addition, three mobile clinics serve 32 points of varying sizes, on a regular basis.

2.4.6 Welfare

The offices of the Department of Welfare and Population are situated in Tugela Ferry and the bulk of their work is related to foster care and child support, disability and pensioner grants, poor relief, social development, crèches etc.

There are approximately 50 pension payout points distributed throughout the municipal area. In almost every case, the pay-outs take place in open area, with no/ very limited infrastructure available at these points and it is suggested that the Department of Welfare address this matter. In most cases the road adjacent to the pay point on the day of pension payments becomes congested and this in turn creates an unsafe situation for both pedestrians and motorists.

It is imperative that these services be maintained and expanded to areas which are not yet served, as the population is most likely dependent on welfare grants as a source, if not the only source, of income.

(i) HIV/AIDS

According to the latest (2007) Department of Health's Annual Anti-natal Clinic testing results, the uMzinyathi DM has a 31.7% HIV/ Aids infection rate. A disturbing trend for the municipality, however, is that these figures are up on the 2006 study figures. There are, however, positives in this matter in that the uMzinyathi DM has the lowest infection rate of any of the DM's in the province. This aside, it is anticipated that this pandemic will have a profound impact on the need for health, social and welfare services over the next 20 years. Population growth is expected to decline over this period and this trend needs to be considered in the planning and delivery of new services.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic alluded to above is expected to result in many more orphans within the time horizon of this IDP. The Msinga municipality has delegated a staff member to assume any functions related to HIV/Aids and to this end the municipality is in close contact with the Departments of Health and Welfare in community education and awareness. The HIV/Aids function is not a core function of local government but rests within the domain of the Department of Health. The municipality will however assist and support the department of Health in any way possible. To this end the municipality has in association with other governments departments situated in Tugela Ferry have established an HIV/AIDs Council tackle the issues related to the pandemic.

(ii) The Aged

The aged members of the community (over 65 years of age) constitute about 6% of the population, (9000 people) scattered over the entire municipal area.

(iii) The Disabled

Many disabled people suffer as a result of both joblessness and prejudices against the disabled.

2.5 THE ECONOMY

2.5.1 Introduction

Msinga municipality has completed Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy in January 2012. It is noted that the LED Strategy has highlighted the agriculture as the competitive advantage of the municipality. The municipality is preparing to implement the Strategy and look for funding for all of those projects highlighted in it. A further strategy dealing with the LED potential of *Rock Crushing* was prepared in 2008 and the negotiations are still underway with the Department Human Settlements for funding. The LED Strategy is emerging on business development and retention it is also aiming on enriching local Youth and Workforce with skills development and training across economic sector. This strategy intended to create an enabling institutional environment to facilitate local economic development, develop the local economic environment to become conducive to growth and development and to attract further investment as well as enhancing key sectors identified to broaden the economic base of Msinga.

The outcomes of the aforementioned strategy have been incorporated into this section of the IDP document, together with the latest economic data forthcoming from STATSA's Community Survey (2007).

2.5.2 Basic Facts and Figures

(i) Income Levels

According to the STATSSA (2007) data, approximately 71% of the economically active population have no form of income, while a further 24% of households earn less than R1 600.00 per month. This means that a staggering 95% of the population earn below the minimum income levels.

TABLE 8 : Income Category

| INCOME CATEGORY | % |
|-----------------------|------------|
| No income | 70.9% |
| R 1 – R 400 | 5.5% |
| R 401 – R 800 | 4.7% |
| R 801 – R 1 600 | 13.4% |
| R 1 601 – R 3 200 | 1.2% |
| R 3 201 – R 6 400 | 1.4% |
| R 6 401 – R 12 800 | 1.1% |
| R 12 801 – R 25 600 | 0.0% |
| R 25 601 – R 51 200 | 0.0% |
| R 51 201 – R 102 400 | 0.0% |
| R 102 401 – R 204 800 | 0.0% |
| R 204 801 or more | 0.0% |
| Response not given | 0.6% |
| Institutions | 1.2% |
| TOTAL | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(ii) Unemployment Levels

The STATSSA (2007) information indicates that of all economically active people, a mere 8.2% are employed.

TABLE 9 : Employment Category

| EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY | % |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Employed | 8.2% |
| Unemployed | 10.2% |
| Not economically active | 28.9% |
| Not applicable/Institutions | 52.6% |
| TOTAL | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(iii) Labour Force

- (iv)** The STATSSA (2007) data indicates that *community, social and personal services* provide employment for 2.8% of the population which is in keeping with the number of government services clustered in the municipality, while 83% of

respondents indicated that the categories were not applicable which may correlate with the high levels of unemployment and the existence of the informal sector in the Municipality.

TABLE 10 : Labour Force

| CATEGORY | % |
|---|------------|
| Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing | 0.1% |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.0% |
| Manufacturing | 0.7% |
| Electricity; gas and water supply | 0.1% |
| Construction | 0.8% |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0.8% |
| Transport; storage and communication | 0.5% |
| Financial; insurance; real estate and business services | 0.4% |
| Community; social and personal services | 2.8% |
| Other and not adequately defined | 0.6% |
| Unspecified | 9.9% |
| Not applicable/Institutions | 83.3% |
| TOTAL | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(v) Grant Dependency

The Neighbourhood Survey (2007) data indicates that approximately 28% of residents are dependent on *Child Support Grants*, 8% on *Old Age Pensions*, and 4% are dependent on *Disability Grants*.

TABLE 11 : Dependency on Grants

| GRANT CATEGORY | % |
|------------------------|-------|
| Old age pension | 7.7% |
| Disability grant | 3.9% |
| Child support grant | 29.7% |
| Care dependency grant | 1.0% |
| Foster care grant | 0.0% |
| Grant in aid | 0.2% |
| Social relief | 0.0% |
| Multiple social grants | 0.2% |
| Not applicable | 56.3% |
| Institutions | 1.0% |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| TOTAL | 100 |
|--------------|------------|

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

(vi) Dependency Ratios

The uMzinyathi SDF Review (2009) indicates that the number of dependents per person employed in 1996 was 37.2, which decreased to 33.4 in 2001.

(vii) Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development in the community. It is based on the measure of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is seen as a measure of people's ability to live long and healthy lives, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community, and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The best HDI figure is 1 which is very rarely obtained.

According to the 1996 Census data, the HDI figure stood at 0.33, which improved to 0.37 in 2001. This improvement is positive, but these figures are the lowest of the four municipalities in the uMzinyathi DM.

(viii) Gross Geographic Product (GGP) Contribution /Main Economic Sectors

The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of a particular area amounts to the total income or payment received by the production factors (i.e. Land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship) for their participation in the production within that area.

As can be seen from the table below, the GGP of Msinga is dominated by the *Community Services* sector which accounts for approximately 65% of the GGP, followed by *Trade* at 14%.

TABLE 12: GGP for the Msinga Municipality

| SECTOR | TOTAL | % |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Agriculture | 3055.8 | 3.7 |
| Mining | 953.0 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1483.5 | 1.8 |
| Electricity and Water | 0.0 | 0 |
| Construction | 6919.9 | 8.4 |
| Trade | 11572.2 | 14.0 |
| Transport | 4107.6 | 5.0 |
| Finance | 1140.6 | 1.4 |
| Community Services | 53326.4 | 64.6 |
| TOTAL | 82558.8 | 100 |

(Source: Dri Wefa, 2001)

(ix) The Areas of Competitive and Comparative Advantages

As indicated above, although the GGP is dominated by the Community Services sector followed by Trade, the Agricultural sector offers good potential for future development as well as job creation due to its relatively labour intensive nature. This next section explores the agricultural potential of the municipality.

Agriculture is one of the most important economic sectors in Msinga although it is still largely practiced for subsistence. Added to this, is the limited capacity of the land for productive agricultural development due to poor soil quality, adverse climactic conditions, and poor agricultural practices, such as overgrazing as well as the topography of the area.

In general terms, the intensification of farming can occur in the extensive areas provided there is sufficient water and suitable soils available. In general the areas under extensive farming have erratic rainfall and land degradation is very prevalent, making sustainable farming/agriculture very difficult without good management. Despite the large irrigation potential linked to the Tugela and Mooi Rivers, the area is subjected to water shortages during dry seasons, high soil erosion and low land carrying capacity.

At present, 1967 hectares of land is cultivated, of which 767 hectares are under irrigation. A significant amount of land, 6 800 hectares, has potential for dry cropping. A refrigerated vegetable pack house was established in Tugela Ferry during 2001. Unfortunately this pack house has not reached its full potential and efforts should be made by the Department of Agriculture to maximize the potential of this project.

Numerous community garden clubs/groups cultivate vegetables on 89 hectares of land, and these are predominantly located along the available water sources. This indicates the willingness of the community to be involved in crop production if the necessary support is provided. Finding sustainable markets for the sale of local produce and products remains challenging and problematic.

Stock farming of cattle and goats is largely a cultural practice, and not primarily as an economic activity. An estimated 46,000 head of cattle and 45, 000 goats are kept by residents of the municipality. Only in times of dire economic pressures do families resort to the selling of stock. The Department of Agriculture has provided 64 dip tanks throughout the area.

There is significant potential to increase crop production through improved farm management and agricultural support systems. However, due to the already vulnerable environment, the current and future stock farming practices should be managed carefully in order not to cause any further degradation of the environment.

The municipality has secured funding to develop an agricultural development plan, as well as a plan to combat further soil erosion. The main focus of this plan is to identify the impact of the erosion on the environment, as well as to improve existing farming initiatives and to provide guidance on the expansion of the activities to other potential areas.

The Department of Agriculture has suggested various alternative crops that would be suitable to grow in the Tugela Ferry area. It is felt that the Department of Agriculture should embark on a

programme where the community is enlightened as to the benefits of these crops and farming methods to be adopted so as to obtain maximum benefit

2.5.3 Local Economic Development (LED) Institutional Factors

(i) LED Unit

There is a need to further strengthen the LED services that the municipality offers. Funds and resources are, however, limited in this regards.

(ii) LED Forums

The municipality will continue to participate in District-level LED forums and structures so as to ensure that the needs of the Municipality are prioritised at a district level.

(iii) Community Reporting

The Msinga IDP RF will still be utilised as the primary reporting structure for progress on LED projects.

The Ward Committee structures will also be utilised to communicate LED project and programme progress to community members.

2.5.4 LED Linkages

(i) District Linkages

The uMzinyathi DM's LED strategy identifies the following interventions in the Msinga municipality, namely:

- Agricultural perishable goods to local hospitals and general markets in nearby municipalities;
- Chakalaka and other vegetable agro-processing opportunities.

(ii) Linkages with the NSDP and PGDS

The Msinga IDP is aligned with the NSDP, the PGDS and the PSEDS. A summary of these initiatives and the degree of alignment is contained in Section C of the IDP which deals with the development strategies.

2.5.5 LED

The district does not fall within a primary provincial economic corridor or node. It is thus not a priority investment destination for public or private sector in terms of the KZN Spatial Economic Development Strategy (2005). It is however an Integrated Sustainable Rural Development (ISRDP) node.

Priority secondary corridors within the District (which are economic activity corridors and not transport corridors) include:

- Greytown- Msinga – Madadeni (SC12)
- Nkandla – Nquthu – Vryheid (SC 13)

(i) UMzinyathi District Economy in the KZN Provincial Context

The UMzinyathi District economy is the third smallest district economy in the province of KwaZulu-Natal with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of R2.7 billion in 2005. GDP per capita for UMzinyathi District was the second lowest in the province. In terms of economic performance over the period 1996 – 2004 the UMzinyathi District together with the Zululand and UMKhanyakude districts were the poorest performers in the province in terms of growth. The district economy has grown at an average rate of 0.94% per annum between 2000 and 2005. Although the district has weak economic fundamentals in relation to the province as whole, opportunities do exist in key areas where the district has competitive advantage.

(ii) Agricultural Sector Analysis

Agriculture is well established but under-developed in terms of beneficiation (value added packaging and processing). District agricultural strength lies in dairy, feedlot beef and maize (Endumeni), forestry and sugar (Umvoti), and vegetable production (Msinga).

In Msinga the weaknesses relate to land shortage, and overgrazing and poor dry land cropping. The Msinga vegetable growers are price takers and processing initiatives show limited progress because of management and co-ordination weaknesses

The agricultural opportunities in Msinga are:

- Agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby municipalities.
- Chakalaka and other vegetable agro-processing opportunities.

(iii) Tourism

The District's current marketable advantage is its Battlefields Tourism, but its unique selling point is the presence of six seminal historical battlefield sites of both national and international significance in close proximity to each other. Although it is noted that most of the Battlefield Heritage sites lie outside the Msinga municipality, the route follows the R33 which transcends the Msinga Municipality. The district can also gain a potential unique competitive advantage in linking this Battlefields Heritage and Zulu Cultural tourism.

Tourism KZN statistics estimate that 443 000 domestic tourists (7% of KZN domestic market) visited the Battlefields in 2005 on average at 2.77 trips per annum. Foreign tourism drew about 112 000 visitors (7% of KZN foreign Market). Both domestic and foreign tourism to the Battlefields is highly seasonal with the lowest number of visitors in the winter season (May – July).

The district's key (potential) competitive tourism strengths are:

- the uniqueness of the current battlefields and Heritage products in the area,
- the potential provided by strong Zulu Cultural assets particularly along the R33 between Greytown and Dundee through Msinga and along the R68 to Nquthu,
- the natural scenery and river bush valleys that provide potential for nature-based and adventure tourism.

The key weaknesses are:

- its distance from the province's key attractions and the fact that not many primary tourism attractions in the province are really accessible within a day,
- poor public tourism related infrastructure including poor roads, the lack of signage,
- the lack of significant investment into tourism by both the private and public sector,
- the lack of structured tourism marketing and training for the area and
- the absence of a tourism growth coalition between local government, the tourism business sector and civil society.

The district must diversify its tourism product mix and increase representivity to become more competitive. The two are interlinked. In terms of market opportunity, local tourism role players reported in 2006 a growing demand from domestic tourism, but that the market required more product diversification which included adventure products (quad biking, rafting etc), craft and culture, and other activities that could complement or supplement the battlefields/heritage product.

(iv) Retail and Wholesale

The wholesale and retail sector has shown considerable growth both in terms of GDP share (37.6%) and in terms of job creation (10%) between 2000 and 2005. Further development of commercial activity in Msinga is constrained by the lack of progress on the development of the towns and the introduction of formal land tenure and land management arrangements and enforcement of municipal by-laws on trading.

(v) Economic Development Infrastructure

50% of the population of uMzinyathi lack access to clean water. 46% of people do not have any sanitation facilities at all. Compared to other districts, UMzinyathi has a low level of

telecommunications infrastructure in place. The main road upgrade and signage along the R33 is priority

2.6 LED SWOT Analysis

(i) Strengths

In terms of agriculture, the district has a distinctive competence in beef feedlots, irrigated maize production and dairy in the north, vegetable production in Msinga and Umvoti on the Tugela and Mooi Rivers, and forestry in Umvoti. It has well established clusters of expertise, support services and marketing networks in these sectors except for vegetable production.

There are value added opportunities in the various value and supply chains linked to each sector: But without adding value to the products, these sectors are not likely to grow significantly. Opportunities exist within the following supply and value chains:

- Maize – Milling – Marketing – Feedlots.
- Feedlots – Meat Processing- Leather Tanning.
- Dairy production – dairy processing – dairy packaging – marketing.
- Forestry – wood products – forestry waste products – marketing.
- Vegetable production – vegetable packaging – vegetable processing – marketing.

The area has a unique competitive advantage in terms of its Battle Fields (Heritage) Tourism products. There is however a need to improve the marketing and quality of the product through both public investment (signage, public infrastructure) and private investment. There is also a need to diversify the tourism product mix to include Zulu cultural, nature-based and adventure products.

The lead performing growth sectors over the last 5 years have been trade and accommodation (tourism) (37, 6%), financial services (39.6%) and construction (114%), although the latter of a very low base.

(ii) Weaknesses

- The district economy still remains too dependent on government and social services.
- The GDP per capita value of the district economy is the second smallest in KwaZulu-Natal.
- There is a weak social base, with the district having the highest levels of unemployment and illiteracy in KwaZulu –Natal, the second lowest Human Development Index of all the districts in KZN.
- There are low levels of reinvestment into productive sectors. The service sector dominates the economy and there is limited investment in tourism and agriculture.

- There has been a lack of progress around meaningful and practical growth and development partnerships between government, business and civil society to identify the district economies strengths and deal with threats and weaknesses.

(iii) Opportunities

There is a high demand for processed agricultural products (beneficiation of primary products) both within the district and broader market. The areas of greatest opportunity include processed meat, irrigated maize, dairy products and processed vegetables. There are opportunities for competitive partnerships with BBBEE investment companies and SMMEs in the following supply and value chains:

- Maize – Milling – Marketing – Feedlots.
- Feedlots – Meat Processing – Leather Tanning.
- Vegetable production – vegetable packaging and processing – marketing.

There is potential to grow both the domestic and international share of the tourism market through improving both marketing and the experience of the existing Battlefields Heritage product and the development and marketing of complementary products in adventure tourism, nature-based tourism and Zulu cultural tourism. A unique opportunity exists to develop a District Tourism route through the district which would form the basis of a coherent tourism marketing and product development initiative for the district.

(iv) Threats

The agricultural sector has been based on primary production while opportunities and profits lie in processing. In addition, the sector has shown stagnation and job loss with lower profit levels due to rising costs of agricultural inputs.

The tourism sector has not been able to develop a growth partnership between tourism associations and local and provincial government. The lack of engagement around integrating community based tourism enterprises and SMMEs into the tourism supply and value chain, will continue to constrain public sector investment and limit the necessary product mix for a competitive local tourism economy.

The District and Local Municipalities have allocated little strategic management, human or financial resources to the implementation of LED in the past.

2.7 PROVISION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

2.7.1 Introduction

The following data sources were used to compile this section, namely:

- The relevant infrastructural sector plans;
- STATSSA's Community Survey (2007); and

- STATSSA's 1996 and 2001 Census.

2.7.2 Water

The table below indicates levels of water supply within the municipality for both the 2001 Census and the 2007 Community Survey. As can be seen from these figures, in 2007 just under 50% of households obtained water from rivers and streams which is an improvement from the approximately 60% in 2001. The figures also indicate that approximately 18% of households abstract water from boreholes which is an improvement on the 11% in 2001. Approximately 20% of households now have access to piped water from access points outside the yard which is a vast improvement on the approximately 11% in 2001.

TABLE 13 : Water Supply to Households

| TYPES OF WATER | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| Piped water inside dwelling | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| Piped water inside the yard | 3.5% | 1.5% |
| Piped water from access point outside the yard | 10.5% | 19.5% |
| Borehole | 11.1% | 17.5% |
| Spring | 6.2% | 7.9% |
| Rain water tank | 4.4% | 1.8% |
| River/ Stream | 58.7% | 49.2% |
| Water vendor | 1.3% | 1.5% |
| Rainwater tank | 1.2% | 0.5% |
| Other | 2.2% | - |
| TOTAL | 100% | 100% |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 14 : Water Backlogs per Household

| CATEGORY | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Served | 2 211 |
| Not Served Backlog | 30 325 |
| Total | 32 536 |
| BACKLOG | 93.2% |

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

As can be seen from the figures above, a mere 2 211 households are served at the rate of 25l/cap/day within 200m walking distance, and the backlog stands at a staggering 93.2% of households.

2.7.3 Sanitation

The table below indicates levels of sanitation within the municipality for both the 2001 Census and the 2007 Community Survey. As can be seen from these figures, in 2007 just under 50% of households have no access to toilets which is an improvement on the 70% in 2001. The figures also indicate that approximately 22% of households have ventilated pit latrines which are a vast improvement on the 5% in 2001. 16% of households also indicated that they have dry toilet facilities which are an improvement on the 0% back in 2001.

TABLE 15: Sanitation Supply to Households

| TYPES OF SANITATION | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Flush toilet sewer | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Flush toilet septic tank | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Dry toilet facility | 0 | 16.3 |
| Chemical toilet | 3.0 | 0.9 |
| Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) | 5.1 | 21.7 |
| Pit latrine without ventilation | 17.6 | 10.8 |
| Bucket latrine | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| None | 70.3 | 48.9 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 16 : Sanitation Backlogs per Household

| CATEGORY | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Served | 3 987 |
| Not Served Backlog | 28 549 |
| Total | 32 536 |
| BACKLOG | 87.7% |

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

These figures indicate that 3 987 households have a minimum of a VIP toilet per household, and that the backlog stands at 87.7% of households.

2.7.4 Electricity

Electricity is provided in the urban centres of Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift while other areas are dependent on other forms of energy (i.e. wood, paraffin, solar panels and gas). The

sole supplier of electricity in the municipal area is Eskom. In an attempt to accelerate electrification and reduce backlog the municipality together with Eskom has managed to connect more than 5000 households in areas around kwa-Dolo to Nhlonga, Kwa-Latha to Mfenebude, Tugela Ferry to Mbabane, Mathinta and Kwa-Nxamalala. The Municipality plans to connect about 1500 households 2012/13.

TABLE 17: Energy for Lighting

| SOURCES OF ENERGY | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Electricity | 8,3 | 12,8 |
| Gas | 0,2 | - |
| Paraffin | 2,5 | - |
| Candles | 87,9 | 79,5 |
| Solar | 0,5 | 6,9 |
| Other | 0,7 | 0,8 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

As can be seen from these figures, approximately 13% of households made use of electricity for lighting in 2007 which is an improvement on the 8% in 2001. The number of households making use of candles for lighting has decreased from approximately 88% to 80% which is still high and which is probably indicative of the high levels of unemployment. In terms of energy for heating, approximately 89% of households made use of wood for heating in 2007 which has increased from the 85% in 2001. A mere 7% of households in 2007 made use of electricity for heating.

TABLE 18 : Energy for Heating

| SOURCES OF ENERGY | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Electricity | 3,7 | 6,6 |
| Gas | 1,3 | 1,0 |
| Paraffin | 6,7 | 3,0 |
| Wood | 85,4 | 88,7 |
| Coal | 1,3 | 0,2 |
| Solar | 0,1 | - |
| Animal dung | 0,5 | - |
| Other | 0,9 | 0,5 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

The table below indicates that in 2007, approximately 84% of households made use of wood for cooking which is almost unchanged from the 2001 figures. From the Municipality's records

about 2600 households are using solar energy for lighting which is subsidized by the Municipality. The Department of Minerals and energy is also busy with further installation of solar panels to those households that are located further from the normal Eskom grid electricity.

TABLE 19 : Energy for Cooking

| SOURCES OF ENERGY | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Electricity | 4,8 | 8,1 |
| Gas | 3,3 | 3,8 |
| Paraffin | 5,3 | 3,8 |
| Wood | 83,5 | 83,9 |
| Coal | 1,4 | 0,4 |
| Solar | 0,3 | - |
| Animal dung | 0,8 | - |
| Other | 0,5 | - |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 20: Electricity Backlogs per Household

| CATEGORY | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Served | 2 810 |
| Not Served Backlog | 29 726 |
| Total | 32 536 |
| BACKLOG | 91.4% |

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

These figures indicate that 2 810 households have a minimum of a household connection to ESKOM/ municipal grid/ solar panels with 10 Ampere- 50 kWh per month free to all households, and that the backlog stands at 91.4% of households.

2.7.5 Refuse Removal

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of households (61%) in 2007 have no refuse disposal which has increased from the approximate 52% in 2001. 37% of households in 2007 made use of their own refuse dump, which decreased from the approximately 47% in 2001. Less than a percentage of households in 2007 received some form of municipal refuse removal.

TABLE 21 : Type of Refuse Removal

| TYPE OF REFUSE REMOVAL | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Removed by local authority at least | 1.4 | 0.7 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| once a week | | |
| Removed by local authority less often | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Communal Refuse Dump | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Own Refuse Dump | 44.6 | 37.0 |
| No Rubbish Disposal | 51.7 | 60.6 |
| Other | 0 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

In terms of real backlogs, the uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) indicates the backlog as follows:

TABLE 22 : Refuse Removal Backlogs per Household

| CATEGORY | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Served | 839 |
| Not Served Backlog | 31 697 |
| Total | 32 536 |
| BACKLOG | 97.4% |

(Source: uMzinyathi DM Backlog Study, 2007)

These figures indicate that 839 households have reasonable access to a communal skip from which refuse is removed weekly, and that the backlog stands at 97.4% of households.

2.7.6 Roads

The R33 provincial road which runs from north to south from Dundee to Greytown is the only tarred road in the entire municipality. This road is very poorly maintained in sections with bad potholes existing. Some 800 kms of gravel roads have been built in the area with many of these being in a poor condition and needing maintenance.

The Department of Transport has planned for the maintenance of roads in the area but it would appear as if the R33 once again has not been considered for major work. The municipality is in the process of upgrading local access roads which were identified as a priority issue in previous IDP's and will continue to do so as the need arises and funding is available.

In terms of defining a roads backlog, this refers to all weather access to within 500m of each dwelling (gravel road width of 4.5 to 6m). The uMzinyathi Backlog Study (2007) determined road backlogs based on hut count data in the Traditional Authority areas which indicates that 58% of households have inadequate access to roads.

It is also assumed that backlogs in storm water drainage correlate with the high levels roads of backlogs.

2.8 HOUSING

2.8.1 Introduction

Msinga Municipality developed a comprehensive housing plan and adopted it in December 2007. This housing chapter is a brief description of what is contained in the housing plan. The housing chapter focuses on specific key areas for the purpose of the IDP. The Department of Human Settlements has opened a fully fledged human settlements office at the district level to service two districts, Amajuba and UMzinyathi. This arrangement has assisted in projects implementation since the responsible officials are based in the district.

2.8.2 Housing Demand List

The Housing Plan indicates that the Municipality does not have a housing waiting list in place and has therefore determined its housing demand/backlog based on Census 2001 statistics. More specifically, the information relating to individuals residing in traditional dwellings, house/flat/room in backyard, informal dwelling/shack in backyard and informal dwelling/shack not in backyard was used to estimate the demand for housing.

It is estimated that there are 26 305 traditional dwellings, 282 house/flat/room in backyard and 368 in other. With regard to the demand for medium to upper income housing, no calculations have been done for the purposes of this plan. Supply and demand for such housing is determined by the market and it would appear that sufficient opportunities exist for residential infill and expansion in the urban areas in regard to this segment of the market in the five year period covered by this plan. Based on the above, the total demand for low cost housing units within the Msinga Municipality is estimated to be 21 694 housing units. It was agreed between the municipality and the Department of Housing that 80% of the number of traditional dwellings be used as the backlog figure (i.e. 21 044).

Sites at which housing delivery can take place and which have been identified include the following:

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Erf 1000 Pomeroy | Mthembu | Emvundlweni |
| Ezimbomvini | Ethembeni | Ngome |
| Kwadolo | Mbono | Nxamalala |

2.8.3 Identification of Land for Housing

According to Msinga SDF adopted in 2005 Tugela Ferry is the primary node b(commercial hub of the municipality).Keates Drift and Pomeroy are secondary nodes. Mashunka, Mkhuphula, Dolo, Cwaka, Mazabeko,Rokes drift and Msinga Top are classified as tertiary nodes. As the focus of the development is in the rural component of the municipal area, it is at these nodes that land should be identified for possible future housing purposes. The SDF has recognized the importance for human settlements around Tugela Ferry to be clearly defined and developed

with further densification so as to create the necessary thresholds for the development of services and reduction in per capita-expenditure on service delivery.

TABLE 23 : Types of Dwelling

| TYPES OF DWELLINGS | CENSUS 2001 | COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| House or brick structure on separate stand | 4,152 | 5,379 |
| Traditional dwelling | 23,506 | 26,305 |
| Flat in block of flats | 1,114 | - |
| Town/cluster or semi-detached house | 113 | - |
| House/flat/room in backyard | 282 | 416 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 107 | 368 |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard | 261 | - |
| Room/flatlet not in backyard but on shared property | 134 | 403 |
| Caravan/tent private ship or boat | 38 | 37 |
| TOTAL | 32,506 | 32,908 |

(Source: STATSSA, 2007)

As can be seen from the above table, the vast majority of the community live in traditional dwellings which are often poorly constructed and are affected by wind and rain.

The need for housing has been prioritized by the community and in an effort to ensure that the community is housed in adequate shelters, the Msinga Municipality has engaged with the Department of Human Settlements to accelerate the previously identified projects in the municipal area. The following projects are active and funding has been committed and they are all at different stages.

- The Pomeroy Low Cost housing project;
- Bathembu rural housing project and
- KwaLatha rural housing project.
- kwaDolo housing
- Ezibomvini housing
- Mvundlweni housing

(a) Pomeroy Low Cost Housing

This project has been approved by the Department of Human Settlements and initial funding has been released. A Project Implementing Agent has been appointed. The project will be in three phases of 500 units each and is situated in the south western portion of the town of Pomeroy

(b) Mthembu Rural Housing

The Mthembu Rural Housing project has been allocated funding by the Department of Human Settlements and a Project Implementing Agent has been appointed. As in the Pomeroy Low Cost housing project, this will be completed in three phases with 500 units in each of the phases.

(c) KwaLatha Rural Housing

The Kwa Latha Rural Housing project is situated to the southeast of Keates Drift and will provide some 800 homes. A Project Implementing Agent has been appointed and the project has been approved by the Department of Housing.

(d) Emergency Housing Ward 10

The former MEC for the Local Government Housing and Traditional Affairs, MEC Mike Mabuyakhulu on his ministerial visit to ward 10 areas identified an urgent need of housing solution and declared a special housing project consisting of 1000 housing units. These are anticipated to be implemented shortly. And the one from KwaDolo has commenced

(e) Mvundleni Housing

500 houses are planned to benefit the community of Mvundleni area.

(f) KwaDolo Housing

500 houses are planned to benefit the community of KwaDolo area.

(g) Ezibomvini Housing

houses are planned to benefit the community of Ezibomvini area.

(h) Further Housing Projects

In addition to the above projects the Msinga municipality has approached the Department of Housing with a view to initiating further projects at Emvundlweni, Ezimbomvini and KwaDolo. The Department of Housing has indicated that it would look favourably on such projects.

2.8.4 Institutional Arrangements

The Municipality does not have a dedicated housing department within the office. The housing functions fall under the development planning department and the responsible official in this regard is the Director: Development Planning but there is a district level office which is fully fledged based in UMzinyathi for this district and Amajuba. The municipality has a Portfolio Committee which deals with housing issues and has also established a housing forum which consists of officials from the department of Human Settlements-Northern Regional office. The municipality is not satisfied of the existing institutional arrangements and has stated the need for additional in-house capacity and resources to effectively administer the housing function. The municipality engaged the department of Human Settlements in this regard and the department has promised to provide the municipality with a housing officer however this has not materialized yet.

The dates for the housing forum for the year are as follows:

- 28 February 2012
- 24 April 2012
- 26 June 2012
- 28 August 2012
- 30 October 2012
- 27 November 2012

2.8.5 Conclusion

Housing has been prioritized in the Msinga IDP. The municipality has an effective housing forum and on top of the projects currently being undertaken the municipality has identified additional projects to deal with the backlog in rural areas.

2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL

2.9.1 Description of the Natural Environment

Less than a tenth (8.3%) of the land in Msinga is utilized for agricultural purposes, 0.04% for residential, 0.05% of land is water bodies or rivers while 91.6% of land is “other”, meaning conservation areas, environmentally sensitive areas and areas that are hard to develop. There are no smallholdings, mines and quarries, industrial and commercial areas in Msinga.

Msinga is one of the hottest and driest parts of KwaZulu-Natal and this is particularly true of Tugela Ferry, which has a mean annual temperature of 19 degrees Celsius and annual precipitation ranging between 400-800mm. Its varied climate is influenced by its topography, which has four distinct bio-climatic regions, lending itself to different environmental opportunities.

Three areas worthy of conservation have been identified by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and these are 1 739 ha of threatened species habitats, 6480ha of mountain grassland and 518ha of forest and

protea savanna. Currently, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife is in the process of identifying areas for a Community Game Reserve, 'muti' garden, and five sites of Conservation Significance. In addition to these, it intends responding to callouts regarding problems with wildlife and to identify herbalists to participate in the 'muti' training programme.

2.9.2 Natural Elements

Four major rivers impact on the spatial definition of Msinga namely the Tugela, Buffalo, Mooi and Sundays Rivers. The Thukela River divides the area into two distinct parts, that is, north and south, making it difficult to integrate the two areas. The Buffalo River forms the eastern boundary between Msinga and Nquthu, Nkandla and Umvoti. The Sundays River to the west creates a hub of its own for the northern portion of the area. The Mooi River forms part of the Southern boundary.

2.9.3 Agriculture and its Impacts on the Environment

High agricultural potential land in Msinga municipal area is limited and should be used sustainably to prevent deteriorating. Land degradation occurs as a result of poor land use practices relating to cropping and veldt management (grazing and burning practices in particular). A range of legislation exists to protect agricultural resources (i.e soil, vegetation and water), however, the land users are not always aware of the causes of land degradation and do not know how to address land degradation. Sustainable land use may be achieved by putting into effect strategies aimed at increasing awareness pertaining to environmental issues.

2.10 CONSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

2.10.1 Political Structure

There are 37 Councillors which include the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Speaker. There are 8 members of the Executive Committee and 29 ordinary Councillors.

2.10.2 Administrative Components and Organogram

The administrative component of Msinga municipality is as follows:

- Municipal Manager
- Director Corporate Services
- Financial Services
- Technical Services
- Development Planning

2.10.3 Powers and Functions

The Municipal Systems Act clarifies several issues relating to municipal powers, functions and duties. A municipality has all the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of the

Constitution. It also has the right to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to the effective performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

National and provincial government assigns additional functions and powers to local government, which are best, exercised at a local level and this helps to ensure that the three spheres of government work in a co-ordinated way.

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act as well as the Constitution (1996), specific powers and functions are assigned to District and Local municipalities respectively. The Msinga municipality is performing the powers assigned to it in terms of that legislation as deemed necessary at this stage and these are highlighted in the table below.

TABLE 24 : Msinga Municipal Powers and Functions

| FUNCTION | LEVEL OF AUTHORITY | PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Water and Sanitation | uMzinyathi District | Yes, through Thukela Water Partnership |
| Roads and Storm water | Msinga | Yes – in towns. Upgrading of local access roads |
| Air Pollution | Msinga | No |
| Building Regulations | Msinga | In Pomeroy only |
| Child Care Facilities | Msinga | Yes |
| Fire Fighting | Msinga | Shared with district |
| Local Tourism | Msinga | Yes |
| Municipal Planning | Msinga | Yes |
| Public Transport | Msinga | No |
| Trading regulations | Msinga | No |
| Billboards | Msinga | Yes |
| Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Parlours | Msinga | Partially – no crematoria. Private funeral parlours |
| Cleansing | Msinga | Yes |
| Control of Nuisances | Msinga | No |
| Control of Undertakings that sell Liquor to the public | Msinga | No |
| Facilities for the accommodation, Care and burial of Animals | Msinga | No |
| Fencing and Fences | Msinga | No |
| Licensing of Dogs | Msinga | No |
| Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public | Msinga | No |
| Local amenities | Msinga | Yes |

| | | |
|--|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Local sports facilities | Msinga | Presently performed by the District |
| Local markets | Msinga | No |
| Municipal abattoirs | Msinga | No |
| Municipal Parks and Recreation | Msinga | No |
| Municipal roads | Msinga | Yes |
| Noise pollution | Msinga | No |
| Pounds | Msinga | No |
| Public places | Msinga | Yes |
| Refuse removal, Landfill sites and solid waste disposal | Msinga | Yes |
| Street trading | Msinga | No |
| Street lighting | Msinga | No |
| Traffic and parking | Msinga | No |

2.10.4 Training and Skills Development

Training and development of staff and councillors is ongoing. A *Work Place Skills Development Plan* has been compiled and was approved by the LGSETA.

Up to this time the Mayor, three senior managers and the Municipal Manager have successfully completed the *Executive Leadership Development Programme* offered by SALGA. Training needs of staff are identified and where funding is available, staffs attends training courses as well as seminars and workshops.

A key aspect of the Institutional component is the continuous development of the capacity of the municipality and its officials. In particular, the capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the development programmes as set out in the IDP.

Skills profile:

- 24% employees have NQF level1- general workers and drivers
- 27% employees have NQF level 3-general workers and clerical
- 5% employees have NQF level 6-8- Directors and senior management
- 44% employees have NQF level 4-5 – senior personnel

The Municipality has an internship programme focussing on LGSETA scarce skills such as audit, finance, supply chain, GIS and civil engineering. Skills priority for 2012/13 is as per table 25 below

Table 25 : Skills Priority for 2012/13

| TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION | SKILLS PRIORITY NO | NO. OF INTERVENTIONS PLANNED | ESTIMATED COST |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ABET | 10 | 5 | R20 000 |
| Administration | 7 | 2 | R120 000 |

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----------|
| Client service | 4 | 1 | R50 000 |
| Computer Literacy | 12 | 2 | R10 000 |
| Corporate, legal and support | 11 | | |
| Financial | 1 | 1 | R100 000 |
| Life Skills | 11 | | |
| Management / leadership | 11 | | |
| Occupational Health and Safety | 12 | | |
| Policy Development | 3 | | |
| Project management /planning | 3 | | |
| Social/community/economic development and planning | 2 | 1 | R160 000 |
| Specialist technical | 7 | | |
| Training Skills | 5 | | |
| Specialist Skills required by legislation | | | |

2.10.5 Employment Equity

An Employment Equity Policy has been adopted by the municipality. In terms of the EEP the municipality's targets with respect to addressing the imbalances is as follows:

2.10.6 Municipal Human Resource Strategies

The statuses of the municipal policies are stated below.

TABLE 27 : Municipal Policies

| POLICY | STATUS |
|--|---------------|
| Recruitment selection appointment promotion and transfer of personnel | Operational |
| Employment equity | Operational |
| Subsistence and travel | Operational |
| Payment of overtime | Operational |
| Grievances | Operational |
| Working hours | Operational |
| Transport allowances | Operational |
| Homeowners allowance | Operational |
| Sexual harassment | Operational |
| HIV/Aids | Operational |
| Leave | Operational |
| Discipline | Operational |
| Salaries | Operational |
| Termination | Operational |
| Occupational health and Safety | Operational |
| Maternity | Operational |
| Communication Strategy | Operational |

2.10.7 Municipal Financial Policies

The Msinga Municipality has adopted the following financial policies:

- Budget Policy
- Expenditure Policy
- Collection and control of revenue Policy
- Procurement/Supply Chain Management Policy
- Payment Policy
- Asset control Policy
- Insurance Policy
- Investment Policy
- Custody of document Policy
- Salaries administrative policy
- Financial reporting Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Credit control and debt collection Policy

2.10.8 Internal Audit and Audit Committee

An internal auditor has been appointed in July 2008 and an Audit Committee has been established in a Shared Service with the uMzinyathi DM. The municipality outsourced the services of an internal auditor and has requested the services of the KZN Treasury in ensuring performance are audited in line with section 45 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended.

2.11 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

2.11.1 Communication Strategy

A Communication Strategy is in place.

In addition to the attached strategy the Mayor along with the duly authorised holds an Imbizo in every ward where developmental matters are negotiated at large. The Izimbizos assist in making the information regarding the municipality and development easily available especially since the majority of adult are illiterate.

The mayors' visit to the wards is evidence that the municipality subscribes to the mechanisms stipulated in the MSA chapter 4. In the imbizo the mayor educates the community on the developmental mandate the municipality has, the budget of the financial year, the planned projects and he explains the reason behind any deviation on the implementation or delivery of projects. Below is the schedule for the 2011/12 financial year and this is updated for the 2011/12 financial year:

TABLE 28 : Mayoral Programme of Action Msinga Municipality 2011/2012

| DATE | WARD | VENUE | ACTIVITY/ FUNCTION TO BE RENDERED |
|------------|------|--------------------|--|
| 2011.07.21 | 6 | Mathinta School | Handing over of four room house and awareness of Municipal programme |
| 2011.07.28 | 7 | Nhlalakahle Hall | Handing over four roomed house, Mbangweni crèche and awareness of Municipality programmes and handing over of completed projects |
| 2011.08.04 | 8 | Mhlangezulu School | Handing over of the access road and the four roomed house |
| 2011.08.11 | 9 | KwaNgcoya | Handing over of 2 four roomed house and awareness of Municipal programmes and handing over of completed projects |
| 2011.08.18 | 10 | Scotland Creche | Handing over of Skohladi Creche |

| | | | |
|------------|----|------------------------|--|
| 2011.08.25 | 11 | Ntabende School | Handing over of Latha Creche and awareness Municipal programmes |
| 2011.09.08 | 1 | Mbubeni School | Handing over of two classrooms of Vezulwazi school and awareness of Municipal programmes |
| 2011.09.15 | 02 | Nkamba Hall | Awareness of Municipal programmes and handing over of completed programmes |
| 2011.09.22 | 03 | Lulama Creche | Handing over of two buildings, four roomed house to Langa and creche |
| 2011.09.29 | 04 | Ngidi Creche | Handing over of Ngidi Creche and awareness of Municipal programmes |
| 2011.10.06 | 5 | Machobeni Creche | Handing over of Machobeni creche and awareness of Municipal programmes |
| 2011.10.06 | 12 | Nodlozi Creche | Handing over of completed projects |
| 2011.10.20 | 13 | Nyoniyezwe School | Handing over of Nhlesi creche and awareness of Municipal programmes |
| 2011.10.27 | 14 | Phumelela School | Handing over of completed projects. |
| 2011.11.03 | 15 | Mabomvini Hall | Handing over of Sgcengeni access road Mngezweni awareness of Municipal programmes. |
| 2011.11.10 | 16 | Sakhisizwe School | Handing over of Mzamo creche and awareness of Municipal programmes. |
| 2011.11.17 | 17 | Hlanganani School | Handing over of Hlanganani School and awareness of Municipal programmes. |
| 2011.12.01 | 19 | Buyafuthi School | Handing over of two classrooms at Buyafuthi school. |
| 2012.01.19 | 19 | Shiyane Community Hall | Disaster awareness, launching of Shiyane Sport field, Handing over of Bambanani creche and Imbizo. |
| 2012.01.26 | 18 | Lelele School | Disaster awareness, turning of sod Ezimbidlini creche and Enkuzini classroom and Imbizo. |
| 2012.02.26 | 17 | Makhankane School | Disaster awareness, launching of Mathumbu access road, Pomeroy creche and Imbizo. |
| 2012.02.09 | 16 | Mathandeka School | Disaster awareness, launching of Simelane access road, Mngeni creche and Imbizo. |
| 2012.02.16 | 15 | Nomaqhulu School | Disaster awareness, turning of sod of Nkolovu Community Hall and Imbizo. |
| 2012.02.23 | 03 | Shabile | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Mkhamo creche, Mvelase house and launch of KwaShabile access road and |

| | | | |
|------------|----|----------------------|---|
| | | | imbizo |
| 2012.03.01 | 06 | Ngongolo School | Disaster awareness, turning of sod of Mgabadeli classroom and Imbizo. |
| 2012.03.08 | 07 | Bethulo | Disaster awareness, launching of Kwaswelamanzi road repairs, Dumakude and Mkhize houses and Imbizo. |
| 2012.03.15 | 08 | Nogida | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Ntanyana crèche, Mkhize and Magubane houses and Imbizo. |
| 2012.03.22 | 09 | Okhulana School | Disaster awareness, construction of two classrooms and Imbizo. |
| 2012.03.29 | 10 | Mertoum | Disaster awareness, turning of sod of Shelembe crèche and Imbizo. |
| 2012.04.12 | 11 | Ngome Community Hall | Disaster awareness, turning of sod of Ekucabangeni crèche, Zondi's house and Imbizo. |
| 2012.04.19 | 12 | Phakwe School | Disaster awareness, hand over crèche and Imbizo. |
| 2012.04.26 | 13 | Fisokuhle School | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Fisokuhle classroom and Imbizo. |
| 2012.05.03 | 01 | Ngabayena School | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Ngabayena classroom, fencing of Embubeni and Imizamoyethu and Imbizo. |
| 2012.05.10 | 14 | Emsizini School | Disaster awareness, turning sod of ezingulubeni crèche, three houses and imbizo |
| 2012.05.17 | 04 | Mbondweni School | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Nkandla Mkhuphulangwenya access road and Imbizo, Mkhuphulangwenya crèche and Mpumulwana classroom. |
| 2012.05.24 | 02 | Mthintandaba | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Mthintandaba classroom and Imbizo. |
| 2012.05.31 | 05 | Mhlakothi Hall | Disaster awareness, turning sod of Mahlabathini electrification project and Imbizo. |

SOURCE: Mayor's Office

2.11.2 IDP Representative Forum (RF)

The IDP RF remains the primary public participation structure for the municipality. The IDP RF is utilised to report back on project progress to the community. The municipality utilises the IDP Forum, to request expert knowledge from sector departments towards efficient basic service delivery.

2.11.3 Ward Committees

The Municipality makes use of its ward committee structures to disseminate information and report back to the community as well as identify ward-specific needs.

2.12 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

An attempt has been made to ensure vertical alignment of the IDP with the KwaZulu Natal priorities is achieved. The KZN provincial priorities where possible have been aligned to the municipal strategic framework .The priorities are:

- Rural development and agrarian reform
- Creating decent work and economic growth
- Fighting crime and corruption
- Development of human capability and education
- Creating healthier and sustainable communities and
- Nation building and good governance

2.12.1 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

Inequalities exist in the national economy and there is a legacy of inequitable spatial development. This has had a negative impact on public sector investment which is highlighted in the NSDP. The Vision of the NSDP is as follows:

South Africa will become a nation in which investment in infrastructure and development programmes support government's growth and development objectives:

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

The basic principles of the NSDP underpinning the Vision are:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation.
- Government spending on fixed investment, beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (such as water, electricity as well as health and educational facilities), should therefore be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to attract Private-sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and/or create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low development potential, government spending, beyond basic services, should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence. This will enable people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities.
- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres.

The NSDP Principle are indicated in the table below and where possible, these have been aligned to the municipality's strategic framework and the spatial development framework, particularly through the identification of the elements of the settlement hierarchy.

TABLE 29 : NSDP Principles

| NUMBER | NSDP PRINCIPLE |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key. |
| 2 | Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside. |
| 3 | Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities, and to create long-term employment opportunities. |

| | |
|---|--|
| 4 | Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of basic services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes. It should also reduce migration costs by providing labour-market intelligence to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities, to enable them to gravitate – if they choose to – to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities. |
| 5 | In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be organised into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy. |

2.12.2 The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

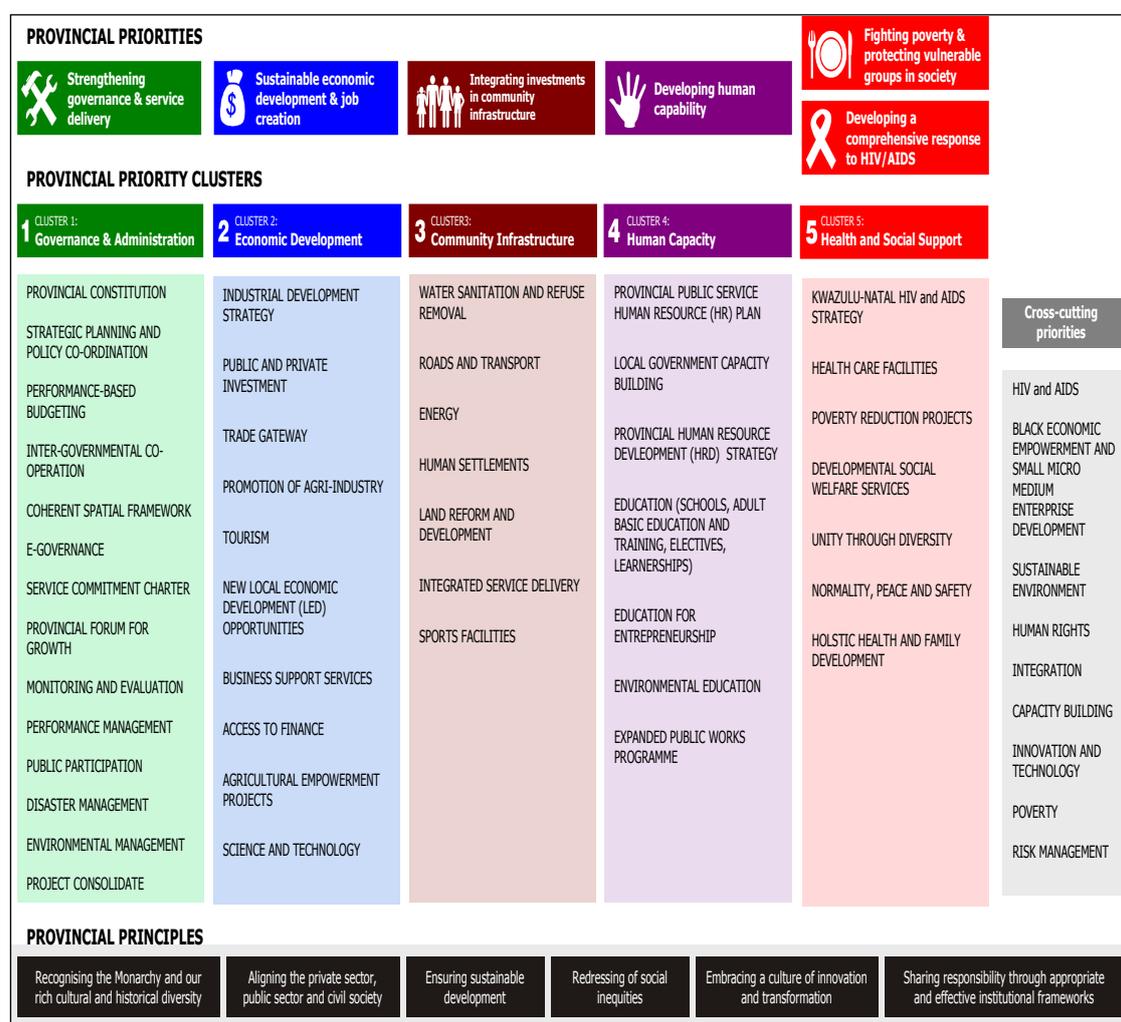
The PGDS offers a tool through which national government can direct and articulate its strategy and similarly, for local government to reflect the necessary human, financial and fiscal support it needs to achieve these outcomes. It also facilitates proper coordination between the different spheres of government and aims to prevent provincial departments from acting without the inputs from local government. It enables intergovernmental alignment and guides activities of various role players and agencies (ie. Provincial Sector Departments, Parastatals, Districts and Local Municipalities).

Like the IDP process, the PGDS develops a Vision, Mission and Strategies. Of key importance to the Municipal IDP's, however, are the Provincial Priorities. The Provincial Priorities drive the PGDS programmes, and are derived from the key developmental challenges related to economic and social needs of the province. The provincial priorities are as follows:

- Strengthening governance and 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.

The Provincial Priorities and Priority Clusters are shown below:

FIGURE 2: Summary of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy



2.12.3 The Provincial Spatial and Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)

(i) Introduction

The PSEDS flows from the PGDS and is intended as a guide to service and to achieve the goals as set out in ASGI-SA which is to halve unemployment and poverty by 2014. Principles of development and growth underpinning the PSEDS are 7 authorized as follows:

- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens including health, education, housing, transport, etc.
- All areas of the province require development;
- Certain areas of the province will drive economic growth; and

- The PSEDS attempts to indicate where different types of investment should be directed in order to achieve development and/ or economic growth.

The PSEDS therefore sets out to:

- Focus where government directs its investment and development initiatives;
- Capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making; and
- Bring about strategic co-ordination, interaction and alignment.

(ii) Classification of Areas of Economic Potential

Four key sectors have been identified as drivers for economic growth in the province, namely:

- The agricultural sector (including agri-processing) and land reform;
- The industrial sector;
- The tourism sector; and
- The service sector.

It is also noted that:

- The logistics and transport sector (inclusive of rail) in the service sector are important sub-sectors underpinning the growth in all four sectors;
- Substantial and affordable water and energy provision is crucial to the economic growth and development of the province; and
- The classification of potential is shown in a series of maps.

Cultural Tourism is identified as an area of potential for the Msinga Municipality as are portions of the municipality for agricultural development and agri-processing.

(iii) Classification of Areas of Poverty and Need

The PSEDS identifies poverty levels and densities based on the 2001 Census information. *Poverty density* is a measure of the numbers of people within an area below the poverty level. In terms of their classifications, the highest levels of poverty are largely found in the former KwaZulu homeland areas and in particular in the Msinga municipality.

(v) Classification of Nodes and Activity Corridors

In terms of the classification of nodes provincially, the nearest node to the municipality is the urban centre of Dundee and Glencoe which form a tertiary level node.

In terms of the classification of activity corridors, the R33 is identified as a secondary corridor (SC12) which runs between the following three centres, namely Greytown- Msinga- Madadeni. The PSEDS identifies that this corridor has potentials in the following areas:

- **Production of labour intensive, mass produced goods** which are more dependent on labour costs, and affordable transport linkages (i.e. Agriculture and mining);
- **Retail and private sector services** which are large employers of skilled and semi-skilled workers in advanced economies;
- **Tourism** which is dependent on tourism attractions; and
- **Public service and administration.**

2.13 SUMMARY OF THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.13.1 SWOT Analysis

Based on the above assessment, the following *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats* were identified and have been confirmed with the IDP RF members through the IDP process.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strong political leadership ○ Well-functioning ward committees ○ Good relationship with the community ○ All posts are filled with no vacancies <p>Including 19 volunteers</p> | <p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No capacity in terms of funding ○ Limited opportunities to generate income from rates ○ 98% of the population is indigent ○ Insufficient land with access irrigation schemes |
| <p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 22% high potential agricultural land for ploughing ○ High agricultural land ○ Two main rivers(Tugela and Mpofana) on arable land ○ Rich cultural heritage(including crafts) ○ Stone crushing ○ Agri-processing of locally grown vegetables | <p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of further educational institutions ○ Natural disasters ○ High prevalence of HIV/Aids ○ Violence/civil war ○ Unskilled labour ○ Alien plants ○ Illiteracy ○ Lack of infrastructure |

2.13.2 Priority Issues

Based on the analysis of the *status quo* and priority needs of the community, as well as the SWOT Analysis of the municipality, the following priority issues requiring attention have been identified.

TABLE 30 : Priority Issues

| KEY PERFORMANCE AREA | PRIORITY ISSUE |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Infrastructure and services | Satisfaction of basic needs and provision of services especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Sanitation • Roads • Housing • Electricity • Solid Waste • HIV/AIDS • Youth |
| Local Economic Development | Local economic development through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community gardens • Agricultural projects • Tourism projects • Stone crushing • Potential projects Poverty alleviation Education and training |
| Municipal transformation | Improve staff skills Improve municipal performance |
| Municipal financial viability | Generate income for the municipality Promote sound financial practices |
| Good governance | Improve communication with the community Participation of all citizens Empowerment |
| Spatial Development | Safe and sustainable environment |

2.13.3 Comments on the IDP Review Document

The following comments were received from the MEC on the 2011/12 IDP Review document:

TABLE 31 : Comments from the MEC on the 2011/2012 IDP Review Document

| MEC COMMENTS 11/12 IDP | MUNICIPAL RESPONSE |
|--|--|
| Municipal transformation and institutional development | |
| The municipality need to ensure that the development is spread across the municipal area. | The development take place within the whole jurisdiction of Msinga area as it has 19 wards. The equitable share is divided equally to satisfy the needs of all wards correspondingly. |
| Local Economic Development(LED) | |
| Local Economic Development Plan | The LED Plan has been completed and adopted by the Executive Council. Potential project has been identified in the LED Plan such as Pack House Revitalisation, establishment of a construction incubator and creating institutional structures to facilitate LED projects. |
| Basic Service delivery and infrastructure investment | |
| Integrated Infrastructure Plan | The Municipality has budgeted for a comprehensive infrastructure plan on this coming financial year 2012/13 |
| Financial Viability and Financial Management | |
| Indigent policy /register | An indigent policy has been developed by the Municipality and is currently updating the indigent register as the municipality has the register in place. |
| Good governance and community participation | |
| Sectors/Public Participation | The involvement of a range of interested groups has improve as they have participated in the IDP Forum meetings as well as izimbizo. |
| Spatial Development Framework(SDF) | |

| MEC COMMENTS 11/12 IDP | MUNICIPAL RESPONSE |
|------------------------|--|
| SDF improvement | The Department of Rural Development has appointed the consultant to prepare Msinga Municipality. |

With regards to the comments received on the 2011/12 IDP document, following the IDP assessments in Durban in April 2011, where possible many of the issues raised have been integrated into the IDP document. Particular attention has been paid to the following

- Amendments to the LED section to cover all areas required; and
- Better alignment to the NSDP, KZN provincial priorities and PGDS.

The following comments were received from the Auditor General's Comments on the 2011/12 IDP review document.

TABLE 32 : Comments from the Auditor General on the 2011/2012 IDP Review Document

| AUDITOR GENERAL COMMENTS 11/12 IDP | MUNICIPAL RESPONSE |
|--|--|
| Planned and reported targets are not measurable | |
| For the selected objectives, 25% of the planned and reported targets were not measurable in identifying the required level of performance | The municipality has made significance progress and it will apply it during 2012/13 |
| Changes to planned objectives, indicators and target are not approved | |
| The additional and different objectives, indicators and targets were not included in the approved budget and were not approved subsequent to the strategic planning process | During 2012/13 municipality will ensure that the IDP is fully aligned with the budget and following the indicators. |
| Audit committee | |
| The audit committee did not substantially fulfil its responsibilities for the year under review, as required by section 165 (2) of the MFMA | The Municipality has decided to establish its own audit committee and the tender have been closed. Interviews for this has been held on the 2012/02/08 |

| AUDITOR GENERAL COMMENTS 11/12 IDP | MUNICIPAL RESPONSE |
|--|---|
| Internal Audit | |
| The audit committee did not function as appointed and therefore did not fulfil its responsibilities for the year under review, as required by section 166 of the MFMA | The Section of the regulation will be now followed |
| Leadership | |
| The accounting officer did not exercise effective oversight over policies and procedures regarding budgets, supply chain and performance management to enable and support understanding and execution of internal control objective, processes and responsibilities | Noted we took note of the query |
| Budget | |
| The municipality incurred expenditure that was not budgeted for and incurred expenditure in excess of the limits of the amounts contravention of section 15 of the MFMA | A register has been opened for all additional grants that are received by this office in order to enable the Accounting Officer to prepare submissions to the Council to consider budget adjustment |

INTEGRATION APPROVAL

The Msinga Municipality council adopted the draft IDP on the 28 March 2012 and the final IDP was adopted on the 23 May 2012.

ACTION PLAN FOR EACH MTAS PRIORITY – 2012/2013NAME OF MUNICIPALITY: MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

| MTAS PRIORITY | MILESTONE | DETAILED ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL | TARGET DATES | BLOCKAGES / CHALLENGES | SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| 1. Access roads and maintenance of the municipal roads | 5 New access roads (29.5 Km) to be constructed by the end of 2012/ 2013 financial year and existing roads maintained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of budget from MIG budget • Appointment of project manager and contractor • Construction of the road • Undertake SCM processes | Technical Manager, CFO, MM, | 30 June 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None | None |
| 2. Implementation of the | Electricity reticulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of project manager and contractor | Technical manager, | 30 June | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient budget available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More funding to be made |

| MTAS PRIORITY | MILESTONE | DETAILED ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL | TARGET DATES | BLOCKAGES / CHALLENGES | SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|
| electrification master plan | to the communities of Madulaneni(750 connections) and Mbabane(300 connections) Phase1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage Eskom to approve the plans Construction of the project | CFO, MM, | 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price escalations Delays in plans approval by Eskom | available DME |
| 3. Eradication of housing backlog | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have 250 units in each project i.e Latha and Mvundlweni completed Obtain stage two approvals for Ezibomvini and Mthembu projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold bi-monthly housing forum meetings with DoHS and IAs to monitor the performance of the IA on the approved projects and facilitate project implementation | Development planning manager, DoHS | 30 June 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in projects approval by DoHS Incompetent Implementing Agents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of staff by the DoHS Technical support from DoHS |
| 4. Fighting poverty | Construction of an Agri processing plant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source funding SCM processes Construct the project Hand over to the beneficiaries | Development Planning Manager, CFO, MM | 31 March 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of the beneficiaries Markets Insufficient budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COGTA to assist in negotiating for a site Increased budget Technical support from |

| MTAS PRIORITY | MILESTONE | DETAILED ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL | TARGET DATES | BLOCKAGES / CHALLENGES | SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | DAEA |
| 5. Improve Councillor oversight and functioning of SCOMA/ MPAC | SCOMA training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish SCOMA Get Service Provider Conduct Councillor training | Cooperate Services Manager, MM, Mayor | 31 December 2012 | None | Cogta support |
| 6. Public participation | 19Mayoral Izimbizo | Number Izimbizo hosted | Cooperate Services Manager, MM, Mayor | 30 June 2013 | None | None |
| 7. Clean Audit | Achieve Clean Audit by 2011/2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of the Internal Audit to improve controls Address the concerns of AG in the 2010/2011 report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Manager CFO | 30 September 2012 | Relevant skills for finance staff | Cogta and Treasury support, Make use of the Internal Audit to improve controls |
| 8. Revenue enhancement | Appointment of the debtors clerk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide budget Personnel appointment processes | CFO, MM | 30 September 2012 | None | None |
| 9. Youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a functioning Youth Forum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene a Youth meeting Elect a Youth Forum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Planning Manager | 30 October | None | None |

| MTAS PRIORITY | MILESTONE | DETAILED ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL | TARGET DATES | BLOCKAGES / CHALLENGES | SUPPORT NEEDED IN TERMS OF UNBLOCKING |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Development and Recognition of People living with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Forum for people with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a Forum for People with Disabilities Link them with organisations like Blind Society Provide budgets for the two bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Services Manager | 2012 | | |

SECTION C

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3. STRATEGIES

3.1 THE MUNICIPAL VISION

The Vision for Msinga is intended to provide a clear statement of the preferred future. This statement is informed by the historical understanding and knowledge of the area. The main characteristics of Msinga have had a profound influence on the development of the Vision including the following:

- The low *Human Development Index* (HDI);
- The physical and technical underdevelopment of the area; and
- The very high levels of poverty

In addition to the above, the following components have been identified as being key to the development of the communities of Msinga, namely:

- Poverty alleviation and the provision of employment opportunities
- Empowerment
- Economic Development
- The satisfaction of basic needs and the provision of services
- Education and Training
- Sustainable Municipality
- Participation of all citizens
- Safe and sustainable environment
- Youth development
- Safe adequate housing
- HIV/Aids effects

Using these components as the building blocks, along with the characteristics of the Msinga municipal area, the following Vision was developed in 2012 and the present council has confirmed not deviated from this:

VISION

Msinga Municipality will strive to achieve corruption-free, eradicate poverty, enhance integrated and sustainable development

3.2 MISSION

The Mission statement of Msinga Municipality is in line with the vision statement in order to create a sustainable environment

| MISSION |
|--|
| Msinga Municipality will strive to provide good health, human development, sustainable environment through the provision of adequate infrastructure in partnership with Traditional Leadership and other stakeholders |

3.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The National Government has developed a 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda and this document identifies 5 Key Performance Areas which municipalities are required to address as follows:

- Basic Service Delivery
- Local Economic Development
- Governance and Public Participation
- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management

3.4 THE MSINGA STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

TABLE 33: Basic Service Delivery

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|---|--|---|
| A: KEY PERFORMANCE AREA : BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY ROAD | | |
| To provide a better Local access Road network | Projects: Roads | To increase the number of |
| | Nembeni Sthozini Ngqungqulwini Mahhashini Ntabampisi | Roads built and maintained per year |
| | | Input: human, finance and time |
| | | Process: number of days taken toward tender from the date of advertisement |
| | | Output: the number and kilometres of new access roads built |
| | | Outcome: percentage |

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | | increase in the number of access roads built |
| To reduce sporting facilities backlog within the municipal area. | Projects: construction of Sports fields | Ensure easy access to sports facilities | Input: human, finance, time |
| | Upgrade of Pomeroy Sport field to Regional Sport facility (MIG) | | Process: advertise tender, award, monitor progress |
| | Phase 1 Shiyane SF (MIG) | | Output: number of people employed in the project, number of facilities |
| | Tugela Ferry Indoor Center Phase 1 | | Input : finance |
| | Project: CIP Comprehensive infrastructure plan | To develop a Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan | Process: number of business plans submitted for accessing funding |
| | Integrated Waste Management Plan | | Output: a Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan&IWMP |
| ELECTRICITY | | | |
| To accelerate electrification of Msinga | Projects : household connections | To provide an acceptable standard of electricity | Input: Human ,finance and time |
| | Mbabane Phase 2 | | Process: number of site meetings held with the contractor The number of progress reports received |
| | Madulaneni Phase 2 | | Output: number of houses provided with access to electricity |
| | KwaKopi Phase 1 (Planning) Mbhono Phase 1 (Planning) | | Outcome: increase in the number of households with access to electricity. |

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | |
|--|--|--|---|
| SOLID WASTE | | | |
| To ensure effective management of waste | UMzinyathi Regional Landfill Site | To collect and dispose solid waste in an environmentally safe and sustainable way. | Input: contractors ,finance and time |
| | | | Process: supervision of contractors |
| | | | Output: number of towns where waste is collected |
| | | | Number of days waste is collected |
| | | | Outcome: environmentally safe and clean towns |
| HOUSING DELIVERY | | | |
| To provide safe and sustainable living environment | Housing projects Pomeroy housing 500 units | To accelerate development of rural housing. | Input: human, financial and time |
| | Mthembu housing 1260 units | | Process: to implement the Housing Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-situ upgrades • Greenfield projects |
| | kwaLatha housing 500 units | To facilitate capacity building through the establishment of a housing component. | Process: To work hand in department of Human Settlement in order to fast track the projects hand with the |
| | Ezibomvini 500 units | | Output: number of housing projects initiated |
| | KwaDolo 500 units | | Output: the number of business plans submitted to source funding. |
| | Emvundlweni 500 units | | Outcome: a dedicated qualified Housing official |
| | | | Outcome: an increased number of better houses received by the community. |
| YOUTH EMPOWERMENT | | | |

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|--|------------------------|---|---|
| <p>To empower the youth of Msinga</p> <p>Municipal area through education.</p> | Sports | To encourage the participation of youth in sports and recreation | Input: human, financial and time |
| | Indigenous games | | Process: to organize sporting games |
| | Bursaries | administer the bursary scheme to at least two students per ward | Process: select deserving students |
| | R10 000 bursary scheme | | Process: to ensure better functioning of a sports structure |
| | | | Output: planned games for the entire season |
| | | | Output: increased number of beneficiaries |
| | | | Outcome: an effective sports structure |
| | | | Outcome: increase number of youth with tertiary education Increased number of youth with skills |
| EMERGENCY AND PROTECTION | | | |
| To support the needy families | Pauper burials | To ensure that the community receive the dignity through the municipality | Input: human, financial and time |
| | | | Output: the number of coffins/ groceries given to financially deserving |
| | | | Outcome: efficient provision of burial assistance |
| To protect the animals that are running around within the town | Pound | | Input: |
| | | | Process: develop the objectives of the council |

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|-----------------|----------|--|--|
| of Tugela Ferry | | | Output: Assist the community to |
| | | | |

TABLE 34: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|--|---|--|
| KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: LED Poverty Alleviation | | |
| To reduce poverty through local economic development | To implement the LED Strategy | Input: finance, human, time |
| | | Output: number of progress reports submitted |
| | | Process: number of steering committee meetings held |
| | | Outcome: a complete LED strategy |
| | To increase agricultural production through encouraging the community residing in high agricultural areas to farm for commercial purposes | Input: finance, time , human |
| | | Process: provide fencing, and ploughing assistance |
| | | Outcome : an increase in subsistence farming |
| | | Outcome: percentage increase in the production of crops |
| | | |

TABLE 35: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|--|----------|---------------------------|
| KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION | | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| To ensure public participation in local governance | Ensure the effective functioning of Ward Committees and Councillors through training. 04 full council meetings 12 EXCO meetings 12 ward committee meetings per ward | Input: human, financial and time |
| | | Process: number of full council & Exco meetings held. |
| | | Output: Number of ward committee meetings held & minutes submitted. |
| | | Outcome: all Ward request be reflected in the IDP |
| DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS | | |
| To speed up development | To ensure development applications are assessed efficiently and timeously. Advertise delegations Adopt fee structure Allocate offices to Senior Planner & GIS Specialist | Input: human, financial and time |
| | | Process: advertise delegations & fee structure. |
| | | Output: the number of development applications processed |
| | | Outcome: An accelerated pace at which development applications are processed. |
| DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | |
| To create a disaster free environment | To prevent the effects of natural disasters Management of disasters Awareness programmes Map disaster prone areas | Input: human, financial and time |
| | | Process: to get the Disaster Management Plan reviewed. |
| | | Process: To allocate more funding for disaster relief |
| | | Output: A map of disaster prone areas. Outcome: A decrease in the number of houses, animals and human lives lost through natural disaster |

TABLE 36: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|---|---|---|
| D: KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STAFF SKILLS | | |
| To develop staff skills in the workplace in line with IDP functions. | To implement the Work Place skills plan | Input: finance, time and human |
| | | Process: update the skills audit , undertake the review of WSP and appoint the Skills Development Facilitator advertising vacant posts, adopt the new organogram |
| | | Output : Number of staff attending training programmes |
| | | Outcome: percentage of rebate received from SETA |
| MUNICIPAL ASSETS | | |
| Effective maintenance of community facilities library Thusong centres Kopi Curio Shop& Community Halls. | The appointment of buildings facilitators has been implemented and still under process | Input: human ,finance and time |
| | | Process: progress reports, quarterly meetings with the facility manager, appoint staff |
| | | Output : well-maintained community facilities And adequate staff |
| | | Outcome: effective functioning of community facilities |
| MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE | | |
| To improve the performance of the municipality in order to ensure sustainability | To ensure effective functioning of a performance management system Performance audit internally& externally Quarterly reporting | Input: finance, human and time |
| | | Process: performance reports submitted timeously. |
| | | Process: internal performance auditing in terms of S45 of MSA |
| | | Output: a fully-fledged Performance Management System |
| | | Outcome: unqualified report from the AG |

TABLE 37: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|---|--|--|
| KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT REVENUE RAISING | | |
| To increase revenue in the municipality | Ensure the implementation of the property Rates Act Property rates collection | Input: finance, time ,human |
| | | Process: appointment of service provider to value properties |
| | | Output : number of properties valued |
| | | Outcome: percentage of increase in the revenue rates in the municipality. |
| FINANCIAL VIABILITY | | |
| To improve financial viability in the municipality | To promote sound financial practices in the municipality through sound policies. | Input : finance, human and time |
| | | Process: financial reporting in terms of Treasury requirements |
| | | Output: annual budget annual financial statements Three year budget |
| | | Outcome: An unqualified Auditor-General report |

TABLE 38: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |
|--|---|---|
| KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SPATIAL PLANNING | | |
| To accelerate the town establishment and ensure spatial representation of the IDP. | To ensure proper spatial planning and environmental planning | Input: human, financial and time |
| | | Process: progress reports, steering committee meetings |
| | To attract investors to the main economic hub, Tugela Ferry Reviewed SDF | Process: get the LUMS comments from DCOGTA, submit to Amakhosi,& council for adoption and implementation |
| | | Output: a new SDF, adopted LUMs |
| | | Output: Tugela Ferry be proclaimed a town |
| Outcome: effective spatial representation of the | | |

| | | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| | LUMS implementation | IDP |
| | | Outcome: implementation of LUMS |

3.5 THE PREPARATION OF THE MSINGA Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The following actions were undertaken:

3.5.1 UMzinyathi Framework Plan

Msinga Municipality participated in the preparation of the uMzinyathi DM's (UDM) Framework Plan.

3.5.2 The Msinga Process Plan

The UDM's Framework Plan informed the Msinga Process Plan which set out the steps that are to be taken in preparing the third generation first IDP for 2012/13.

3.5.3 The Msinga IDP Representative Forum and Steering Committee

The Msinga Municipality reconstituted its IDP Representative Forum which met as follows:

- 06/02/2012
- 14/05/2012

It must be noted that we did not comply with two of the dates that were gazetted due to the fact that the District held same forum on the 01-02/11/2011 therefore the meeting that was supposed to be held on the 22/11/2011 did not seat and the 09/04/2012 fell on the Public Holiday therefore the IDP RF was held on the 15/05/2012. It must be noted that the sector department's participation is improving compare to the previous years.

The Msinga Municipality also held steering committee meeting with all the Department Heads within the municipality. The dates are as follows:

- 24/11/2011
- 24/01/2012
- 05/03/2012
- 20/05/2012

3.5.4 Interaction with Service Providers

In addition to this the uMzinyathi District Municipality arranged one on one meeting with Sector Departments where each of the Sector Departments has to present on the programmes that they had planned for the District and its family of Municipalities.

3.5.5 Public Participation

The Mayor, together with each of the ward Councillors and the Municipal Manager, holds Izimbizo in each of the 19 Wards where the Mayor conveys to the community progress made on development issues. The community is also afforded an opportunity at such Izimbizo to interact directly with the Mayor and Municipal Manager on needs within the community.

3.5.6 Ward Committee

Ward committees has been established in each of the wards and it is through this mechanism that the needs of the community are prioritized and conveyed to the Municipality in writing. Ward committees meet monthly to discuss developmental issues and projects. Minutes of these meetings are forwarded to the Municipality every month. A Needs Database has been established and all needs are captured on this Database.

In addition to the above the Development Planning Subcommittee resolved that officials from the Municipality would meet with each of the ward committees in order to establish the needs of the respective wards. It is at these meetings that the legislative requirements for the IDP formulation as well as community participation are explained to the committees, as well as the importance of the ward committees themselves participating in the process of establishing the new IDP. The Ward committees have been given a template setting out various project categories such as infrastructure, sports and recreation and LED and given an opportunity to prioritise projects in their respective wards.

SECTION D

HIGH LEVEL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Msinga Municipality, through the assistance of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is currently in process of reviewing the municipal Spatial Development Framework and is anticipated to be concluded by August 2012. The high level spatial development strategies presented and discussed within this section represents and extract of the progress to date and a complete Status Quo Analysis is attached hereto as Annexure J1. It is anticipated that the concluded Spatial Development Framework will be incorporated within the IDP through a special council meeting after its finalisation.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The Msinga municipal Development Objectives are mainly orientated and aligned to National Key performance areas (KPA's) which are:

- Institutional Development & Transformation
- Basic Service Delivery
- Good Governance & Public Participation
- Local Economic Development
- Financial Viability

The Msinga Integrated development Plan, 2012/13 review identified the following Spatial Development Objective which is:

To accelerate the town establishment and ensure spatial representation of the IDP

It further identified a number of strategies to implement this objective. The table below represents the strategies identified, and also proposes a number of additional "sub-objectives" in support of the identified strategies.

| Strategies identified in the IDP in support of Spatial Developmental Goal. | Proposed Additional Objectives |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure proper spatial planning and environmental planning; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a hierarchy of nodes.; • Formalise emerging urban settlements; • Develop Rural Service Centres; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract investors to the main economic hub, Tugela Ferry; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and upgrading of Infrastructure to address backlogs and provide infrastructure required to successfully manage a business; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed SDF; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a variety of housing typologies and densities in and around nodes; • Support of Land Reform Projects and enable |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| | Security of Tenure; |
| • LUMS implementation; | • Develop a uniform Land Use Management mechanism; |

The following section deals with the strategies that are to be implemented to facilitate the spatial development of Msinga Local Municipality.

KEY STRATEGIES

As indicated before, the core spatial challenges of the Spatial Development Framework would be to ensure spatial variety, equity, efficiency and sustainability. However, current practices does not always promote these concepts and it is therefore vital to identify in which manner current trends does/doesn't impact on the achievement of these responsibilities and the eventual realization of the Vision. This analysis will assist in identifying key spatial issues to be addressed as well as identifying potential strategies in this regard.

Table 1: Spatial Resilience

| SPATIAL RESILIENCE | | |
|---|--|--|
| SPATIAL ISSUES | EFFECTS | SPATIAL STRATEGIES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Msinga Community aims to preserve the rural culture and rural nature of the municipality as a key distinguishing factor. ▶ The current predominant rural character often perpetuates a monogamous economic land scape. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A dualistic and sometimes conflicting situation arise where the preservation of the rural nature could hamper economic development or vice versa. ▶ The lack of spatial diversity negatively affects living quality, economic opportunity as well as a justification for public investment. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance regional identity and unique character of place by the incorporation of rural standards in spatial planning. 2. Encourage mixed land use in interaction with each other at a scale and intensity that will contribute to economic development. |

Table 2: Spatial Justice

| SPATIAL JUSTICE | | |
|--|--|--|
| SPATIAL ISSUES | EFFECTS | SPATIAL STRATEGIES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Many communities do not have easy access to service and economic opportunities found in Tugela Ferry and other nodes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ It is expensive and time consuming for poor rural families to move to places of employment and social facilities. ▶ If community facilities are scattered in different locations then the thresholds (number of | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes and link roads to corridors. 2. Promotion of economic activities in closer proximity to the rural unemployed. 3. Clustering of social and community facilities at more |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>▶ Clear and uneven distribution of employment opportunities exist between Tugela Ferry Town and most of the rural areas.</p> <p>▶ Public facilities and services are being scattered across community areas rather than grouped together at access points, although this is emerging in some areas.</p> <p>▶ While economic integration occur to some extent in the Tugela Ferry Town Centre, for the most part economic barriers continue to prevail. (E.g. very limited economic investment in outer laying areas)</p> | <p>people needed) to promote local development activities and access to opportunities is decreased.</p> <p>▶ High degrees of segregation between places of work and home and uneven access to social and economic activities within the total Msinga area.</p> | <p>accessible points within rural service nodes.</p> <p>4. Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies.</p> <p>5. Spatial focus of resources to areas of greatest need to redress inequalities in services standards and quality of life.</p> <p>6. Equitable protection and support of rights to and in land.</p> <p>7. Promote participatory and accountable spatial planning and land use management within all areas of Msinga Municipality.</p> |
|---|--|---|

Table 3: Spatial Efficiency

| SPATIAL EFFICIENCY | | |
|--|--|--|
| ISSUES | EFFECTS | STRATEGIES |
| <p>▶ Historic and current rural land use patterns outside of Tugela Ferry Town do not support principle of efficiency.</p> <p>▶ Economic investment mainly in Tugela Ferry town.</p> <p>▶ General lack of clear nodal clustering is contributing to inefficient spatial structure.</p> <p>▶ Lack of structured spatial economic strategy</p> | <p>▶ The poor condition of certain vital distribution routes is costing the local rural communities in terms of time and money.</p> <p>▶ Effective transport service is hampered by road conditions which impacts on accessibility of opportunities for the rural poor.</p> <p>▶ The fluctuation subsistence agricultural production causes an increased pressure on</p> | <p>1. Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes.</p> <p>2. Stimulation of Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy and other Rural Service nodes to promote sufficient market thresholds.</p> <p>3. Phased Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost effective developments.</p> <p>4. Promotion of economic opportunities in close proximity to residential functions (where sustainable).</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>and/or co-ordination to guide private investment.</p> | <p>urban economic opportunities within Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy and an evident poverty trap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The location of housing options mainly in rural areas means long and expensive journeys to work and social facilities. ▶ Economic investment occurs on an ad hoc basis and is scattered by sporadic opportunities. | <p>5. Planning alignment with surrounding municipalities and sector strategies.</p> |
|--|--|--|

Table 4: Spatial Sustainability

| SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY | | |
|---|---|---|
| SPATIAL ISSUES | EFFECTS | SPATIAL STRATEGIES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Insufficient maintenance of existing physical infrastructure. ▶ Conservation worthy and sensitive areas are being lost to other competing land uses in the majority of rural areas. ▶ Daily rural living activities are contributing to localised water pollution. ▶ Current lack of land management in rural settlements, the clearing of natural vegetation, conversion of agricultural land and inadequate storm water provisions have high costs for remedial and mitigation actions, e.g. damage to roads and houses after heavy rains. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The people in outlying rural areas have low per capita income, which often means that full services are unaffordable and this leads to non-payment which is financially unsustainable for the municipality and the rural poor. ▶ Once disrepair reaches a critical point complete reconstruction is required at a greater cost. ▶ Pollution impacts on human health and living conditions and limits future agricultural and tourism development potential, with implications for export competitiveness, and health costs. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection and use of natural hydrological systems. 2. Plan service standards in line with economic and environmental affordability. 3. Conservation and maintenance of infrastructure and resources are better than replacement. 4. Fragmented spatial structure causes rural sprawl and should be countered within parameters of rural culture. 5. Improved land management measures to control potential conflicts are required. 6. Protect productive land for agricultural purposes. 7. Identify and promote alternative infrastructure solutions within landscape of municipality. |

GOOD ADMINISTRATION

SPATIAL ISSUES

EFFECTS

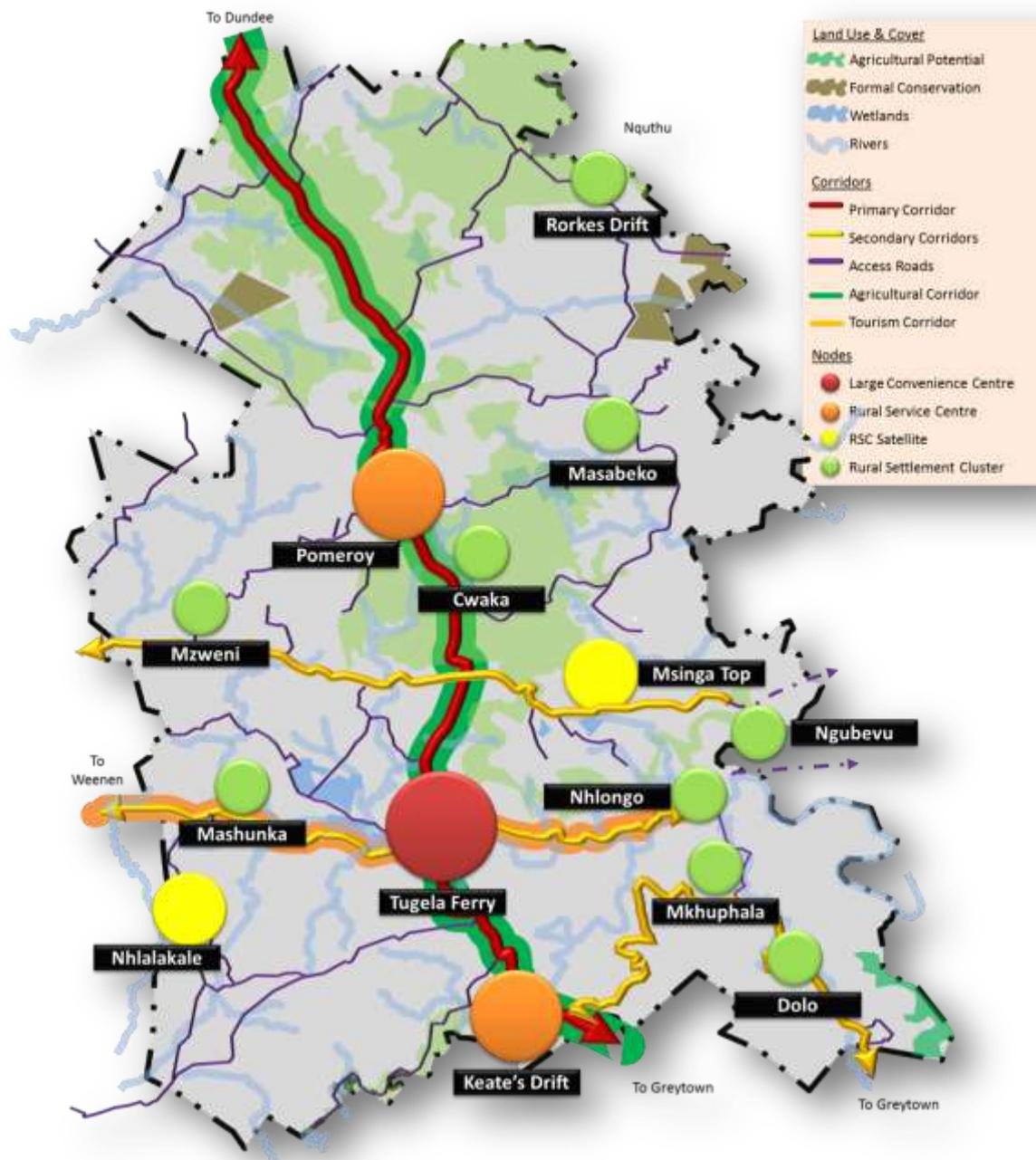
SPATIAL STRATEGIES

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lack of Integrated Development. ▶ Slow Processing of Development Applications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Scattered delivery of housing results in widespread communities which cannot be serviced cost-effectively. ▶ Slow development processes leads to investors choosing different locations to invest. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications. 2. Ensure transparent processes of citizen participation. 3. Allow public to provide inputs on matters affecting them, and 4. Policies, legislation and procedures must clearly set out and inform and empower citizens. 5. Capacitation and empowerment of Officials Enhance institutional capacity. 6. Align efforts with the Provincial Sector Departments. |
|--|---|---|

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The Image below depicts the conceptual spatial framework and the relation of the various land uses, nodes, corridors in relation to each other. The specific spatial arrangements within the nodal areas are evaluated and discussed in depth during the sections of the document following:

Figure 1: Conceptual Spatial Development Framework



DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

The major structuring element for determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in the Msinga Municipality consists of an access and movement hierarchy that has been established through the major internal and external provincial linkages.

Major Economic Corridors envisaged are the following:

- R33 (P6-5)

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the development of the Major Economic Corridors and its impacts on the Msinga Area.
- b) Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.

This route provides development opportunities that must be explored. Development should be encouraged along this primary route.

SECONDARY ECONOMIC LINKAGES:

There is only one Secondary Economic Linkage which links the municipality (Tugela Ferry with) with the uMtshezi Local Municipality. Although the Municipality identified secondary Corridors in the IDP it is proposed that some of these secondary corridors be treated as access routes to the rural settlement clusters, as there are no physical connections to any adjacent economic nodes.

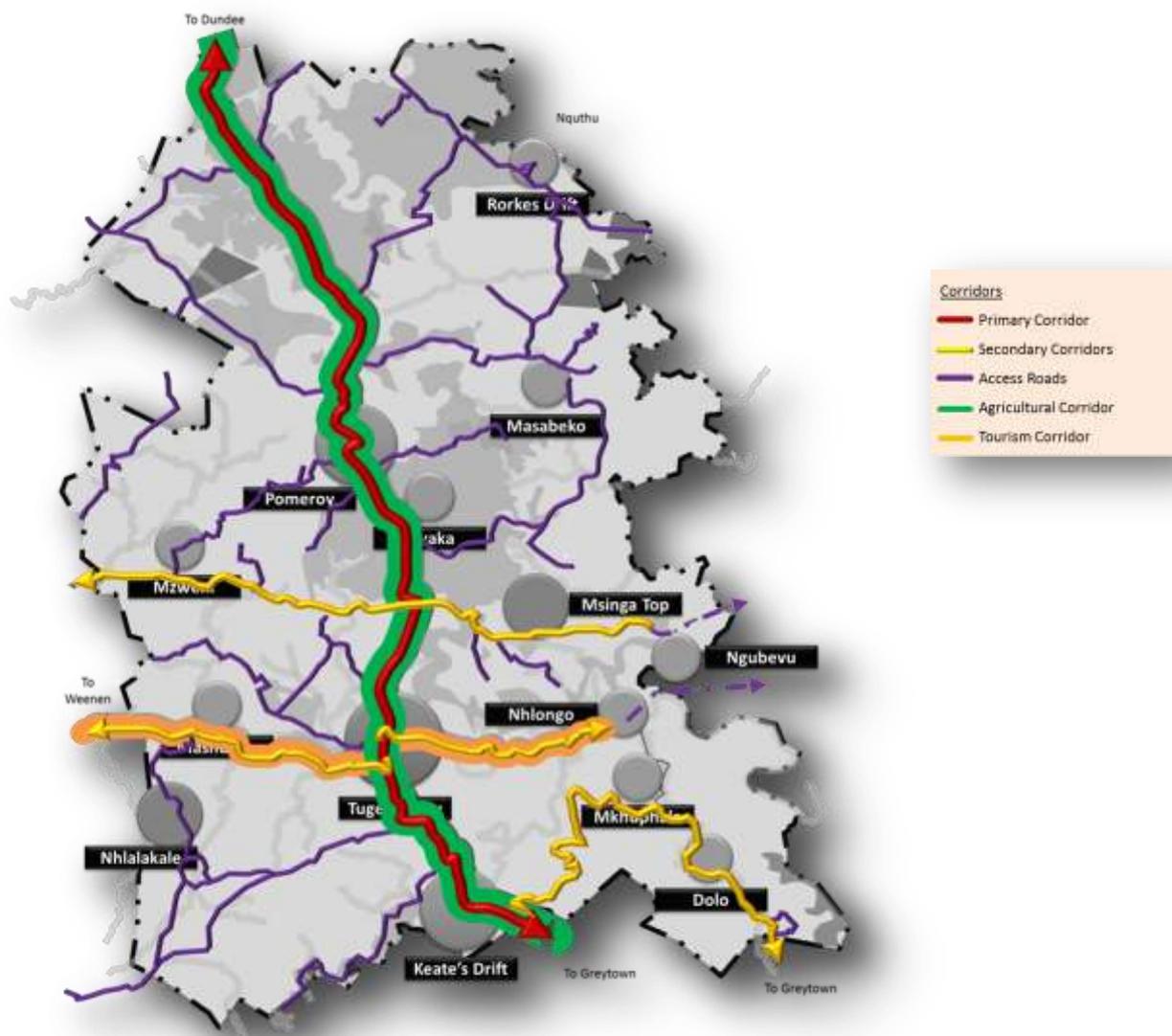
The following roads constitute the secondary corridors.

- P280
- P281
- D1271
- D1268

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- b) Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.
- c) Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions, and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.
- d) Ensure Connections between the D1271 to the D878 (Nkandla), and the P17 (uMvoti Municipality)

Figure 2: Msinga SDF – Proposed Corridors



Source: Vuka Africa

AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the Msinga Municipality as having agricultural potential, it also identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality along the R33 (P6-5) in a North South direction. This corridor runs from Greytown in the south to Newcastle in the North.

The IDP indicates that although agriculture is well established in the municipality, it is underdeveloped in terms of beneficiation.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities:

Additional income generating opportunities are needed within areas of economic need. Agro processing, especially within an area situated on an agricultural corridor provides the potential for additional income. Agro Processing entails the turning of primary agricultural products into other commodities for market I – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.

- b) To involve communities in agro processing the following option can be considered: Establishing small-scale, appropriate and sustainable processing businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.
- c) Expansion of trade opportunities related to agricultural activities – formal and informal
- d) Focus on the following opportunities that exist within the Municipality.
 - Agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby municipalities.
 - Chakalaka and other vegetable orientated agro-processing opportunities.

TOURIS CORRIDOR

The PSEDS identified a tourism corridor traversing the municipal area in an east west direction connecting Tugela Ferry with Weenen in the west and Nkandla in the east.

The IDP On the other hand depicts that the R33 (P6-5) also serves as a tourism corridor as part of the Battlefield Routes.

The following Interventions are proposed along the tourism routes.

- Focussing on marketing and developing of the 6 seminal National and International battlefield sites.
- Link Battlefield and Zulu Cultural Tourism Together.
- Eco-tourism related to natural beauty of the environment.
- Ensure accessibility to the battlefields area through infrastructure upgrading.
- Focused public investment to stimulate private sector investment.
- Diversification of products to adventure products (quad biking, rafting etc), craft and culture, and other activities that could complement or supplement the battlefields/heritage product.

Access and Circulation

As mentioned earlier, access routes, movement routes, and development routes are separate concepts. Movement and access routes do not have distance restrictions to be effective, whilst development corridors, depending on its purpose is shorter in distance, and employ specific strategies to harness the opportunities presented by the economic activities and commodities within the area.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION ROUTES

The R33 (P6-5), which traverses the Municipality in a North South Direction, constitutes **the main (primary) movement corridor** because of its scale and function. The R33 (P6-5) links the municipality with Grey town in the South and Dundee in the North.

This route, because of the linkages to the higher order economic nodes, provides economic development opportunities that should be explored and encouraged. The specific points where the investment should focus on economic development needs to be identified in a formal study.

LOCAL ACCESS ROUTES

The primary focus of these access routes is long distance traffic movement and link places of economic opportunity with places of residence. Development should be encouraged at locations that is easily accessible to the population, and where a clear need for economic activities exist.

Roads that constitute **secondary access routes** within the Msinga Municipality include:

- D1273
- P280
- P281 (Links to the P280) which connects the municipality with Weenen.
- P365
- P373

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions, and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.
- b) Developing a localized Corridor Development Strategies, this will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- c) Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.

LOWER ORDER ACCESS ROUTES

These corridors ensure linkages between settlements and serve as strategic areas for the location of public facilities and webs of settlement. They are not demarcated on the maps as there are a large number of such access routes, which do not provide vital strategic information, or require to be strategically evaluated within this spatial development framework. These roads link areas and lower order settlements within the municipalities to the secondary and tertiary nodes. These are generally slower moving access routes in terms of social interaction and economic activities.

RIFSA CLASSIFICATION

Within the rural municipalities, access to communities are more often than not, provided by non-proclaimed, community established gravel roads which does not have a designation or legal status.

The fact that they are informal does not detract from the fact that they provide an essential service with which the communities cannot do without. As a result of this the National Department of Transport embarked on an exercise to classify roads based on their functionality. This will also impact on the maintenance responsibilities which will be shared with the Province by Local and District Municipalities. This is called the Road Infrastructure of South Africa (RIFSA) Classification.

The revised approach to the classification of roads in South Africa is predicated on the following principles:

- Work from the bottom end of the road hierarchy upwards.
- Base the classification on:
 - The primary function of the road – recognizing the different roles of the road i.e. provision of mobility and/or accessibility or a combination of these factors.
 - Whether the specific road is "intra" or "inter" the administrative area of a specific authority.
- The approach should foster local participation and the delivery mechanism should be at as low a level as practical, i.e. responsibility should be assigned to the lowest level most intimately affected.
- The classification should be attuned to the current realities and needs in the country.

Table 5 : RIFSA Classification

| Functional Class | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Class 1 | Roads, which form the principal avenue of communication: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Between and through major regions of South Africa ii. Between provincial capitals and key towns which have significant national economic/social interaction iii. Between South Africa and adjoining countries, and iv. Whose main function is to provide access to major freight terminals, including ports. |
| Class 2 | Roads not being class 1 whose main function is to form an avenue of communication: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Between important centers and between class 1 roads and key towns within a specific province, on a province -wide basis. ii. Between important centers, within a specific province which have a significant economic, social tourist or recreation role (e.g., tourism and resource development). |
| Class 3 | Roads other than class 1 or 2 roads, whose main function is to provide the principle arteries for intra-metropolitan traffic and freight movements. |
| Class 4 | Roads, which are not class 1,2 or 3, are roads whose main function is to carry inter-municipality social, commercial and industrial traffic within specific metropolitan and district municipality areas. |
| Class 5 | Roads whose primary function is to collect and distribute all traffic within local municipality areas including developing townships and to provide access to the |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| | wider road network, as well as the abutting properties. |
| Class 6 | Roads, often undesignated, whose function is to provide the only access to scattered rural settlements and communities of up to 500 persons and which primarily serve local social services as well as access to markets and generally form the first phase of the journey for commuters and migrant workers. These roads will often form part of a rural infrastructure development framework. |
| Class 7 | This category comprises special purpose public roads which cannot be assigned to any other class above and which are provided almost exclusively for one specific activity or function such as recreational, forestry, mining, national parks or dam access, for example. |

Source: Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa, 2002

As indicated the above classifications will have an impact on the maintenance responsibilities and activities associated with a road. These classifications have not been made applicable to the roads within Msinga Municipality yet. The current “Classification” of roads are discussed in the sections below.

Nodal Development

The economy of Msinga Local Municipality, as is the case with most rural municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, operates on a marginalised economic level, and cannot be compared to larger municipal areas with large population numbers, and stronger more vibrant economies.

The classification of nodal areas in terms of Primary, Secondary, and tertiary nodes might therefore be misleading in terms of describing the character of the specific nodal area.

Main nodal areas are assisted by various lower order nodes to distribute and provide essential services to the population groupings in their vicinity.

In order to portraint a more realistic nodal level, and not classifying the rural nodal areas on the same level of Metropolitan centres, the following hierarchy were utilised to define the level of nodes in Msinga:

- Large Convenience Centres
- Rural Service Centres
- RSC Satellites
- Rural Settlement Clusters.

Rural Settlement Clusters are only an indication of large groupings of population. Limited services are provided at these locations, which should be serviced through the RSC Satellite Nodes.

The main characteristics of these centres identified above are as follow:

LARGE CONVENIENCE CENTRE, i.e. the main centre of the local municipality, serving generally a radius of 25 km with most services and activities required at the local municipality level. This is the point with the highest accessibility within the municipality and provides accessibility on regular basis via public transport to the rural hinterland.

Tugela Ferry is the main large economic node within the Msinga Local Authority.

According to the RSS system Land Use Management Process, the following initiatives should be promoted in Tugela Ferry:

- Industrial development based on the agro-economy
- Commercial Development
- Decentralization point for local administration of provincial and local government services
- Higher order social and commercial services
- Integration with major urban centres such as Dundee and Vryheid
- Housing development

Apart from identifying the primary node, various lesser nodal areas have been identified which fulfil certain functions within the municipality. They have been classified as Secondary and Tertiary nodes, but fulfil the same functions as development and rural activity nodes.

RURAL SERVICE CENTRE (RSC), i.e. nodal development serving several local communities with above-local level facilities, amenities and activities, serving generally a radius of approximately 15km providing services required on a weekly to monthly basis. The municipality would accommodate two to four such nodes.

RURAL SERVICE CENTRE SATELITE (RSCS), i.e. strictly local community centre providing for the basic needs of a community in terms of education, health, recreation, civic and economic activities, depending on local conditions serving an area of 5 - 10 km radius, potentially accessed by the residents of the community on daily basis. It should be noted that local conditions may require a variation of the above structure and that higher order centres will at the same time provide the services and amenities of the relevant lower order centres. The Rural Service Centre Satellite nodes are typically located in underdeveloped areas and emerging settlements where population densification is occurring. They have basic administrative functions and the services they provide are highly localized. These include such as schools, postal services, pension pay points, public phones, informal markets, transport facilities and limited commercial enterprises. These centres are normally located on transportation routes, which provide access to higher order nodes.

RURAL SETTLEMENT CLUSTERS, i.e. strictly local community centre providing for the basic needs of a community in terms of education, health, recreation, depending on local conditions serving an area of 2 - 5 km radius, potentially accessed by the residents of the community on daily basis. It should be noted that local conditions may require a variation of the above structure and that higher order centres will at the same time provide the services and amenities of the relevant lower order centres. The Rural Settlement Clusters are large groupings of widespread settlements with very limited services, which is usually limited to education facilities. As the lowest nodal order, these centres are normally located near transportation routes, which provide access to higher order nodes. These nodes serve only small number of residents and no densification boundaries are proposed for them.

The proposed development nodes for Msinga Municipality are the following:

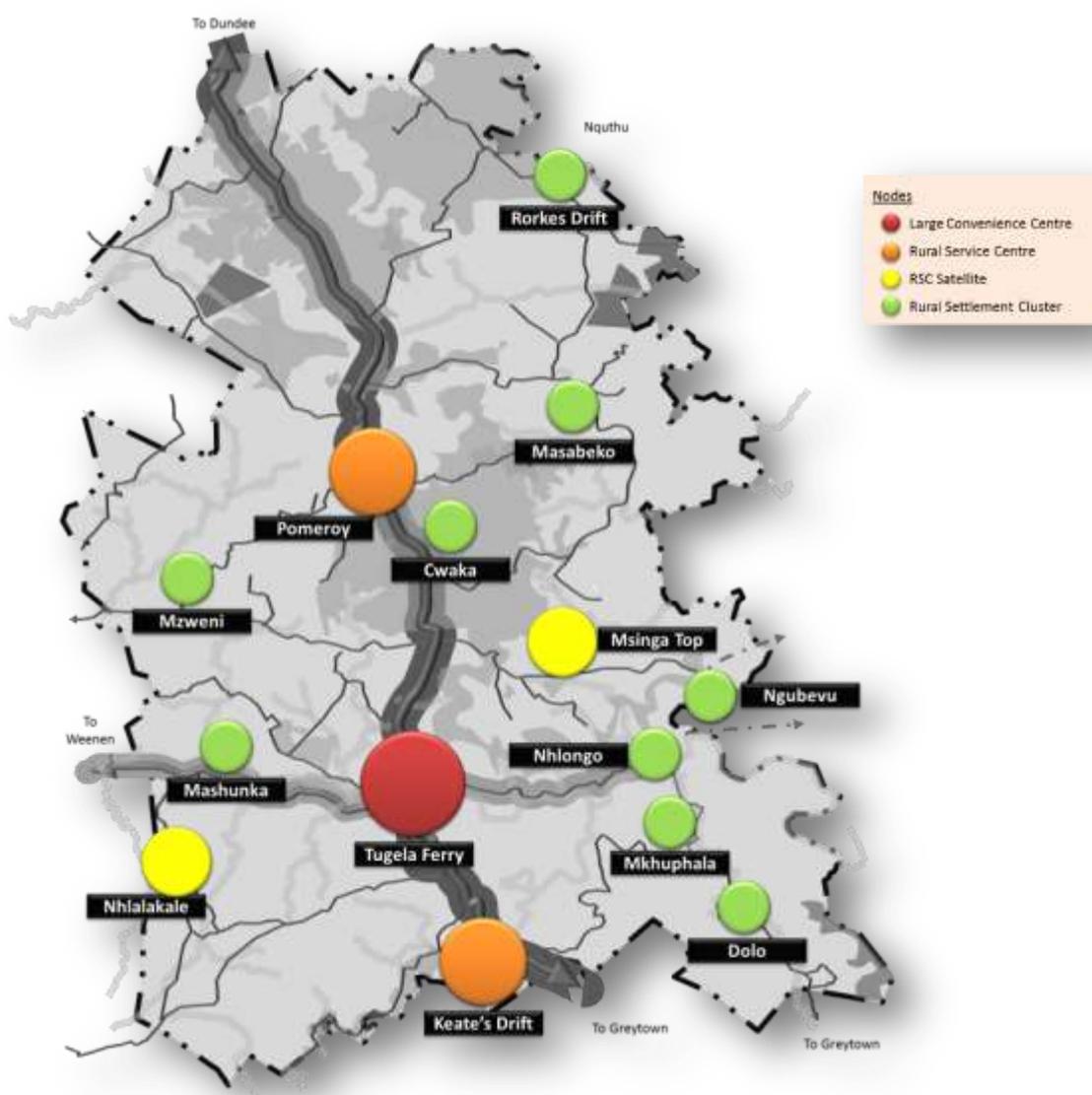
Table 6: Proposed Nodes

| Major Node | Economic | Rural Service Centre | Rural Service Centre Satellite | Rural Settlement Cluster |
|------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
|------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tugela Ferry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keates Drift • Pomeroy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Msinga Top • Nhlalakale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cwaka • Dolo • Masabeko • Mashunka • Mkhuphala • Mzweni • Ngubevu • Nhlongo • Rorkes Drift |
|--|---|--|--|

Source: Vuka Africa

Figure 3: Msinga SDF Nodes



Conclusion

This section represents an extract of the work currently in process as part of the review of the municipal Spatial Development Framework anticipated to be concluded by August 2012. The further

phases of the current process will provide more localised spatial direction and to the primary and secondary nodes as well as identifying the development intervention needs with key rural areas and nodes identified within this concept. As indicated before, it is anticipated that the concluded Spatial Development Framework will be incorporated within the IDP through a special council meeting after its finalisation.

SECTION E

SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

5. SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The White Paper on Local Government mandates local government to create “livable integrated cities, towns and rural areas”. Most municipalities are criticized for not responding to the challenge. However, municipalities in their attempt to fulfil their developmental role are faced with many challenges one being that of uncooperative sector departments who seem to think an IDP’s is the sole responsibility of a municipality. It is due to this reason that sector departments are reminded that the other spheres of government are indebted to local government for failing to adequately engage with and support municipal IDP processes.

Sector participation in the IDP process has drastically improved. They had made an effort in engaging and giving a direction about the projects and the programmes that are to be implemented within the jurisdiction of Msinga area. This includes large range of institutional structures operating which influence development. These institutions include the Traditional Authorities, District Municipality, Provincial Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Private Sector Organizations.

Below is a table indicating information that has been made available to the Msinga municipality by Sector departments and institutions.

TABLE 39 : Involvement by Sector Departments

| SECTOR | PROJECT | VALUE | MTEF |
|--|---------|-------|------|
| Dept of Health | Yes | No | No |
| Dept of Education | No | No | No |
| Dept of Works | No | No | No |
| Dept of Minerals and Energy | Yes | Yes | No |
| Dept of Welfare | No | No | No |
| Dept of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (MIG) | No | No | No |
| Dept of Land Affairs | No | No | No |
| Dept of Transport | Yes | No | No |
| Department of Economic Development and | Yes | Yes | No |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| Tourism | | | |
| Dept of Home Affairs | No | No | No |
| Dept of Agriculture | Yes | Yes | No |
| South African Police Services (SAPS) | No | No | No |
| Dept of Water Affairs | No | No | No |
| Eskom | No | No | No |
| Telkom | No | No | No |
| Dept of Sports and Recreation | Yes | Yes | No |
| Dept of Rural Development and Land Reform | Yes | Yes | No |

Department of Agriculture.

Table 40 : Projects to be implemented in this financial year 2012/13

| PROJECT NAME | LAND SIZE | TYPE | LOCALITY | AMOUNT |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| MECHANIZATION | 600Ha | Crop Production | All wards of Msinga | R1000 000 |
| Msinga IRR Canal Revamp | 837.16Ha (31 KM) | Irrigation | Tugela Ferry (5) | R1500 000 |
| INTSHUMAYELO | 7X1000 | Broiler | Buyafuthi (17) | R3000 000 |
| SIGABANGOLWAZI | 7X1000 | Broiler | Madulaneni(8) | R3000 000 |
| SIBUSISIWE | 7X1000 | Broiler | Mumbe (1) | R3000 000 |
| Nkiza | 7x1000 | Broiler | Ngulubeni (14) | R3000 000 |
| Zicabangele | 7x1000 | Broiler | Sampofu | R3000 000 |
| Ntokozo Agric | 5 SOW unit | Piggery | Sijozini | R3500 000 |
| Senzokuhle | 5sow unit | Piggery | Siphongweni | R3500 000 |
| Gwamanda | 50Ha (5KM) | Maize fields | Pomeroy | Material to be supplied |
| Mathongwana | 38ha(3.8km) | Maize fields | Pomeroy | Material to be supplied |
| Beauvale | Camp (2.8km) | Boundary fence | Ward 19 | Material to be supplied |
| Manzamlhophe | Camp (18km) | Boundary fence | Ward 9 | Material to be supplied |
| Losiya | Camp (7km) | Boundary fence | Ward 15 | Materials to be supplied |

(Source Dept of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs)

5.2 DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM (DRDLR)

Environmental Management Services is located within the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development in the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

Environmental Management Services is responsible for ensuring the sustainable use and protection of the environment through appropriate regulatory and empowerment mechanisms.

TABLE 41 : Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Projects

| PROJECTS 2012/2013 | BENEFICIARIES | WARD | BUDGET |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Community Based Planning (CBP) | The community | 10 | R500 000 |
| CRDP | The community | | |
| Recruitment of National Youth Service Corps (NAYRSEC) | The community | All wards | |
| Registration of cooperatives | The community | All wards | |

(Source Dept Rural Development & Land Reform)

5.3 UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

TABLE 42 : uMzinyathi District Projects

| CAPITAL BUDGET 2012/2013, 2013/2014 AND 2014/2015 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAMMES | | | | | |
| Project Title | MUNICIPALITY | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 |
| Pomeroy Sub-Regional Sanitation | Msinga Municipality | 2 625 000 | - | 2 625 000 | 2 625 000 |
| Pomery-Nkhalane Sanitation | Msinga Municipality | 12 000 000 | | 12 000 000 | 12 000 000 |
| Kwakopi-Mhangana | Msinga Municipality | 7 500 000 | | 12 000 000 | 12 000 000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sanitation | | | | | |
| Mthembu West - Tugela Ferry Water | Msinga Municipality | 12 000 000 | 12 000 000 | - | - |
| Ngubukazi Water Scheme | Msinga Municipality | 6 500 000 | 6 500 000 | - | - |
| Keates Drift Water Scheme | Msinga Municipality | 12 500 000 | 19 082 297 | 16 200 000 | 16 200 000 |
| Mbono Water | Msinga Municipality | 13 038 024 | 16 000 000 | 13 038 024 | 13 038 024 |
| Ndaya Water | Msinga Municipality | 14 500 000 | 12 000 000 | 24 000 000 | 24 000 000 |
| Othame/Msinga Top Water | Msinga Municipality | - | | 3 360 000 | 3 360 000 |
| Douglas Water | Msinga Municipality | - | | 2 625 000 | 2 625 000 |
| Mazabeko Water | Msinga Municipality | - | | 3 675 000 | 3 675 000 |
| Msinga bulk | Msinga Municipality | | 15 000 000 | | |
| Sub Total | | 80 663 024 | 80 582 297 | 89 523 024 | 91 623 024 |

5.4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TABLE 43 : Infrastructure Development, Maintenance and Clinical Support

| PROJECT | PROJECT TYPE | PROJECT TIME FRAME & YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION | STATUS |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| New CHC/ PHC Clinics/ | | 2012/13 | |
| Pomeroy CHC | New CHC | 2012/13 | Handing over of site |
| Church of Scotland Hospital | Theatre air conditioning upgrade | 2012/13 | Ongoing |
| Church of Scotland Hospital | Pharmacy upgrade | 2012/13 | Ongoing |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|-------------------|
| Mazabeko | Maintainance & upgrade to include additional residences, store and medical store | 2012/13 | Ongoing |
| Church Of Scotland Hospital | New perimeter fence & Entrance upgrade | 2012/13 | Not yet commenced |

(Source Dept of Health)

5.5 ESKOM

Table 44 : Eskom Electricity Projects

| PROJECT | BUDGET | IDP NO. | YEAR |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Pomeroy 20 MVA 132/22KVSS | R 13,500,000.00 | 10/11/3/E/T1 | 2012/13 |
| Pomeroy 22KV Til | R2,375,000.00 | 10/11/3/E/T3 | 2012/13 |
| Electrification connections | Tugella Ferry PhaseE 2 | 10/11/3/E/T5 | 2012/13 |

(Source Eskom)

5.6 DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

The following two projects will be undertaken by the Municipality with the funding from the Department of Minerals and energy

TABLE 45: ELETRIFICATION

| AREA | ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT | AMOUNT |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Mbabane (Mathinka) Phase2 | 200 connections | R3 000 000 |
| Madulaneni (Phase 2) | 400 connections | R5 000 000 |

(Source Dept of Minerals and Energy)

5.7 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

TABLE: 46 Transport projects

| NAME OF PROJECT | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | LOCATION /BENEFICIARY | KM | ESTMATED BUDGET |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Ngabayena Road | Msinga | 3 | Ngabayena Community | R1,600,000 |
| Nokeshe Road | Msinga | 3 | Esidakeni Community | R1,600,000 |
| Ntembeni Road | Msinga | 3 | Entembeni Community | R1,600,000 |
| Ngabayena Road Causeway | Msinga | 3 | Ngabayena Community | R1,600,000 |

SECTION F

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following summarises the Implementation Plan for the Msinga Municipality with both committed human and financial resources.

This is a three year Implementation Plan setting out financial resources. Attached is the Budget for 2012/13 with a 5 year projection for the Msinga Municipality.

All of the projects which will be funded by the municipality will be funded through the Operational Budget with the exception of the MIG funded projects which are roads in the area and are captured in the Capital budget.

The Council is confident that it has the Human resources to deliver on its mandate.

It must be noted that all projects of a Capital works nature such as the construction of roads are contracted out where the municipality employs the assistance of a Project Implementing Agent who undertakes the work. The municipality then plays a monitoring role over the Implementing agent.

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

LONG TERM GOAL

| OBJECTIVE | STRATEGIES | PROJECTS | BUDGET ESTIMATE | KPI | FUNDER/DEPT | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 | 14/15 | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|
| To provide a better local access road network This is not in the LGTAS TOP TEN PRIORITY points identified by council | To increase the number of roads constructed per year | Sthozini Access Road | R6 000 000 | percentage increase in budget allocation for roads | Funded=MIG | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| | | | R3 500 000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ngqungqulwini Access Road | R6 000 000 | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| | | Nembeni Access Road | R4000 000 | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | | R2500 000 | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| | To allocate more funding for roads | EMahhashini Access Road | | | | | Technical Dept | | | ✓ | |
| | | Ntabampisi | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Dlomodlomo Access Road | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| | | Mpende Access Road | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| | | Gidamasoka Access Road | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| | Nsimbini Access | | | | Funded =MIG | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| | | | | | | | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|------------------------------------|----------|----------|--|--|
| <p>To provide an acceptable standard of refuse removal in Tugela Ferry</p> | <p>To ensure proper disposal of waste.</p> | <p>Upgrading the waste disposal site</p> | <p>3 million</p> | <p>Increase in the number of people receiving waste removal services</p> | <p>Mzinyathi DM-technical Dept</p> | | | | |
| <p>To provide sporting facilities</p> | <p>Maintain the existing sport facilities</p> | | <p>R3,000,000 million R4 000 000</p> | | <p>FUNDED: DME&</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> | | |
| <p>To accelerate Electrification of Msinga.</p> | <p>Accelerate electrification</p> | <p>Mbabane Phase 2 200 connections Madulaneni Phase 400 connections</p> | | <p>Number of households with electricity</p> | | <p>✓</p> | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

✓

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| To develop staff skills in the workplace | To implement the Work Place skills plan | Arrange council meetings | | Number of council meetings held | Co-operate | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| To improve the performance of the municipality in order to ensure sustainability | To ensure effective functioning of a performance management system | Audit performance in line with section 45 MSA | R20.000 | a fully functional Performance Management System developed | Msinga Municipality Development Planning | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| <p>To increase revenue in the municipality</p> <p>To improve financial viability in the municipality</p> | <p>To promote sound financial practices in the municipality</p> | <p>Implementation of Property rates 01 July 2012</p> | | <p>Percentage increase in the revenue rates in the municipality.</p> <p>an unqualified Auditor-General report</p> | <p>Finance</p> | <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>To eradicate animals free roaming the road</p> | | <p>Build and maintain a pound</p> | <p>1 million</p> | <p>A successfully run pound</p> | <p>Municipality's equitable share</p> | | | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |

SECTION G
PROJECTS

7. PROJECTS**7.1 INTRODUCTION**

This section of the IDP deals with projects and focuses primarily on the projects planned for implementation during the 2012/13 financial year.

7.2 ONE YEAR OPERATIONAL PLAN**TABLE 48 : One Year Operational Plan**

| MUNICIPAL PROJECTS | PROJECT TYPE | FUNDER | STATUS |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Nembeni | Access roads | MIG | new |
| Ntabampisi | Access roads | MIG | new |
| Emahhashini | Access roads | MIG | new |
| Sthozini | Access roads | MIG | new |
| Ngqungqulwini | Access roads | MIG | new |
| Shiyane | Sports field | MIG | new |
| Upgrade of Pomeroy | Regional Sport Field | MIG | new |
| Tugela Ferry | Indoor Centre Phase 1 | MIG | new |
| Entire Municipal area | Pound | DCOGTA | |
| Entire Municipal area | Creches | | Still to be identified |
| Entire Municipal area | More access roads | | Ongoing Process |

| PROJECT NAME | WARD | BUDGET | KILOMETRES |
|---------------|------|-------------|------------|
| Nembeni | 13 | R 6 000 000 | 8 |
| Sthozini | 9 | R 6 000 000 | 8 |
| Ngqungqulwini | 10 | R 3 500 000 | 5 |
| Ntabampisi | 18 | R 2 500 000 | 4 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-------------|---|
| Mahhashini | 14 | R 3 000 000 | 4 |
| Upgrade of Pomeroy sport field | 17 | R 6 000 000 | |

TABLE 49: MUNICIPAL EQITABLE SHARE PROJECTS PER WARD

| WARD | PROJECTS | AMOUNT |
|------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Mumbe crèche | R100 000-00 |
| | Fencing | R100 000-00 |
| 2 | Nkwankwini Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | 4 room | R100 000-00 |
| 3 | Shabile Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Esikhaleni Classroom | R100 000-00 |
| 4 | Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Four Room | R100 000-00 |
| 5 | Malomini water pump | R100 000-00 |
| | Nogawu creche | R100 000-00 |
| 6 | Landulwazi Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Four roomed house | R100 000-00 |
| 7 | Four room house | R100 000-00 |
| | Four room house | R100 000-00 |
| 8 | Nkobongweni Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Dumakude four room house | R100 000-00 |
| 9 | Somveli H School | R200 000-00 |
| 10 | Community hall | R200 000-00 |
| 11 | Mawozini Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Enyonini Creche | R100 000-00 |
| 12 | Khohlwa creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Siphindelweni creche | R 100 000-00 |
| 13 | One Classroom Inkayishana School | R100 000-00 |
| | One Classroom Holisizwe School | R100 000-00 |
| 14 | Four houses | R200 000-00 |
| 15 | Two Classrooms Bhazamani | R200 000-00 |
| 16 | Phohlozana Creche | R100 000 00 |
| | Fencing of crop lands | R100 000 00 |
| 17 | Fencing of Mbinndolo Cropland | R100 000-00 |
| | Construction of one Creche | R100 000-00 |
| 18 | Mcogisa Creche | R100 000-00 |
| | Mthaleni Creche | R100 000-00 |
| 19 | Egejeni Creche | R200 000-00 |
| | 2 x two roomed house Nxusa & Kheswa | |

TABLE 50: EQUITABLE SHARE PROJECTS

| PROJECT | FUNDER | AMOUNT |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Furniture | Equitable Share | 200 000.00 |
| Computers and Office equipment | Equitable Share | 200 000.00 |
| Roller | Equitable Share | 1000 000.00 |
| Grader | Equitable Share | 2000 000.00 |
| Water Tanker | Equitable Share | 1000 000.00 |

MSINGA MUNICIPALITY CAPITAL BUDGET 2012/2013**7.3 ADDITIONAL PROJECTS****Table 51: External Funders**

| PROJECT | FUNDER | AMOUNT | WARD | TYPE OF PROJECT |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Renovations to the existing sport facilities | Department of Sport and Recreation | R2 Million | All wards | Sports facilities |
| Tugela Ferry | Funded Application In Process DCOGTA | R17 Million | 4 | Road |
| Madulaneni Phase 2 | Department of Energy | R3000 000 | 08 | Electrification 400 connections |
| Mbabane Phase 2 | Department of Energy | R5000 000 | 05 | Electrification 400 connections |
| Shiyane | Sport and Recreation | R4000 000 | 19 | Sportfield |

7.4 UNFUNDED PRIORITISED PROJECTS

It must be noted that most of the following projects have not been allocated funding but have been prioritised so as to source funding for their implementation. This will be done from the Operational Budget as well as funding from external sources.

Table 52

ROADS PROJECT LIST

| | ROAD NAME | WARD | AREA |
|----|---------------------------|------|---------------|
| 1 | Mumbe Access road | 1 | eMumbe |
| 2 | Guswini Access road | 12 | Kwa-Nxumalo |
| 3 | Mbubu Access road | 5 | Embubu |
| 4 | Nsimbini Access road | 4 | Esidakeni |
| 5 | Kwa-S'biya Access road | 6 | Kwa-Guqa |
| 6 | Mshafuthi Access road | 7 | Mbangweni |
| 7 | Mhloshana Access road | 8 | Ekvukeni |
| 8 | Sobho Access road | 16 | Bahulazi |
| 9 | Emswaneni Access road | 9 | Egujini |
| 10 | Gudwini Access road | 10 | Emvundlweni |
| 11 | Ngubukazi Access road | 17 | Kwa-Ngubukazi |
| 12 | uNcence Access road | 11 | oKhalweni |
| 13 | Nokwentan Access road | 13 | Nhlungwane |
| 14 | Ndanya Access road | 19 | Ndanyana |
| 15 | Mbhono Access road | 14 | Mbhono |
| 16 | Ezingqungweni Access road | 2 | eNtokozweni |
| 17 | Mthembeni Access road | 15 | Hholwane |
| 18 | Mahlatskana Access road | 18 | Mahlaba |
| 19 | Mambeni Access road | 3 | Kwa-Ngubo |
| 20 | Obisini Access road | 1 | eMpondweni |
| 21 | kwaShishi Access road | 2 | Ngulule |
| 22 | Ezidwedweni Access road | 4 | Nyandu |
| 23 | Emtateni Access road | 5 | Malomini |
| 24 | Mbabane Access road | 6 | eMhlangana |
| 25 | Ntanyana Access road | 15 | Othame |
| 26 | Esithubini Access road | 3 | Ngcengeni |
| 27 | Mpamba Access road | 7 | Kwa-Guqa |
| 28 | Ngelekazi Access road | 19 | Kwa-Macu |
| 29 | Nokopela Access road | 8 | Ntanyana |
| 30 | Esinyameni Access road | 9 | eS'nyameni |
| 31 | Access road | 10 | |
| 32 | Nhlangothini Access road | 11 | eS'phongweni |
| 33 | Ezivivaneni Access road | 12 | Nzala |
| 34 | Sundwini Access road | 13 | eNhlesi |
| 35 | Dumile Access road | 14 | Kogqohi |
| 36 | Ngubukazi Access road | 16 | Kwa-Ngubukazi |
| 37 | Msitha Access road | 17 | Msitha |
| 38 | Woza Access road | 18 | Kwa-Woza |

TABLE 53 : ELECTRICITY PROJECT LIST

| | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | WARD |
|----|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Madulaneni | All areas from Fabeni to Mjintini | 10 & 8 |
| 2 | Mathinta | All areas from Dlabesuthe to Ngongolo to Bethulo | 6 & 7 |
| 3 | Tugela Ferry electrification | All areas around Tugela Ferry (Malomini - Mbabane, Mahlabathini, Mkhuphulangwenya, Ezibomvini Esidakeni | 5 & 4 |
| 4 | Kwa-Kopi electrification | All areas from kwaKopi to eSwidi | 10,7 & 9 |
| 5 | Pomeroy Electrification | All areas around Pomeroy Town | 17 |
| 6 | Nkaba Electrification | All areas around Nkaba, Matshematshe, Makhankane & Gxushaneni | 17,16,2 |
| 7 | Cwaka Electrification | All areas around Cwaka, Sampofu, Esthubini, Gunjane, Ngubukazi, Mzweni | 4,3&2 |
| 8 | S'jozini Electrification | Areas from Esjozini, Ngcengeni to Phalafini, Swebane | 3 & 2 |
| 9 | Msinga Top Electrification | All areas around Msinga Top | 14 ,15,4,16 |
| 10 | Mumbe Electrification | All areas around Mumbe, and Kwa-Zenzele | 1,19 |
| 11 | Mozane Electrification | All areas from Mozane – Gede - Doglous | 1,19 |
| 12 | Mbhono Electrification | All areas from Ezingulubeni to Dayswayo | 14 & 15 |

TABLE 54: Agriculture Projects

| WARD | REQUIRED PROJECTS | AREA |
|------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Construction of a livestock dam | 1.Nzimane |
| | Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 2.Mumbe |
| 2 | Construction of a livestock da | 1.Sphanga |
| | Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 2.Ngubukazi |
| 3 | Construction of a livestock dam | 1.Eskhaleni |
| | Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 2.Ngubo |
| 4 | Construction of Eskhaleni livestock dam | 1.Ngidi |
| | Fencing of 10 hectares upper K witi crop land | 2.Upper |
| | Provision of a water pumo at Engqongeni irrigation scheme | 1.Engqongen |
| | Fencing of 10 hectares at Mbabane and | 2.Mbabane & |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 5 | Engqongeni irrigation scheme | Ngqongeni |
| 6. | 1.Construction of a livestock dam 2.Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares KwaJolwayo irrigation scheme | 1.Guqa 2.Jolwayo |
| 7 | 1.Construction of a livestock dam 2.Fencing of 10 hactares | 1.Gujini 2.Bethule |
| 8 | 1.Construction of a livestock dam 2.Fencing of 10 hactares irrigation scheme | 1.Dumabemsola 2. Nogida |
| 9 | 1.Construction of market stalls 2.Fencing of 10 hectares crop land | 1.Mxheleni 2.Swidi |
| 10 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Fabeni 2.Gudwini |
| 11 | Revitalization of Keate's Drift irrigation scheme Fencing of 10 hectares Mvundlweni Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of 10 hectares crop land | 1.Keate's Drift 2.Fabeni 3.Latha 4.Enyonini |
| 12 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Phakwe 2.Nzala |
| 13 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Mkhuphula 2.Nhlonga |
| 14 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Gxobanyawo 2.Emsizini |
| 15 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Nkolovu 2.Holwane |
| 16 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Ngubukazi 2.Gxushaneni |
| 17 | Construction of a livestock dam | 1.Mbidolo |

| | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|
| | Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 2.Ngubukazi |
| 18 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Mahlaba 3.Ntabampisi |
| 19 | Construction of a livestock dam Fencing of crop lands 10 hectares | 1.Nyonyana 2.Ndanyana |

Sports and Recreation

- Tugela Ferry Indoor Sport Center
- Pomeroy Regional Sport Center
- Tugela Ferry Park
- Mzweni sport field
- Mazabeko sport field
- Renovations to the existing sport facilities.

Kick bouts

- Ngome
- Othame (Ngaphansi)
- Ntanyana
- Mkhamo
- Kwa-Mabaso (Cwaka/Bhubesini)
- Doglous
- Mkhuphula

Housing

- Douglas
- Nhlalakahle
- Ngome
- Msinga Top
- Mzweni
- Mthembu Phase 2
- Nteneshane
- Mahlaba
- Mkhuphula
- Mbono

7.4.1 Traditional Authority requests

The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended recognises the traditional leadership and stipulates that they should be involved in developmental matters. There has been a number of request emanating from areas that cut across many wards due to the fact that wards are located within

different traditional authorities, presented below are a list of request forwarded by the traditional leadership.

Mchunu Ta

- Fencing of communal fields: 3 at Gunjini, 5 at kwa Guqa ,4 at eSinyameni,3 at Mbanweni,2 at ophathe,2 at Othulinilwezulu,2 at kwanxamalala,2 at Madulaneni,2 at Dungamanzi,2 at Ekuvukeni.
 - Sport fields to the above tribal areas
 - Clinic at KwaNxamalala
 - One stop centre at Gunjini
 - An Amphitheatre at Mbangweni area
 - Sport centres at Othulinilwezulu and Gunjini areas
 - A cultural village at oPhathe area
 - Crèches at Gunjini, Othulinilwenizulu and eKuvukeni areas
 - Tarring of P373
 - Erection of Taxi Ranks at eSinyameni and Mbangweni areas
- Water and electricity to the communities of
Mbangweni,Nondela,ezihlabeni,Mangeni,Ngongolo,Zisululwini,Mnqamukantaba,Nduna,KwaGuqa,Mbangweni,oPhathe,Dungamanzi,eMadulaneni,Nxamalala,eKuvukeni,oThulinilwezulu

7.4.2

TABLE 55: Unfunded Projects

| AREA | AMOUNT |
|---|-------------|
| Tugela Ferry Town: Entrance and Landscaping | R 7 118 462 |
| Tugela Ferry Road | R17 501 594 |
| Tugela Ferry Sanitation Phase 1 | R15 000 000 |
| Tugela Ferry Sanitation Phase 2 | R14 000 000 |
| Municipal Offices Phase 3 | R 5 000 000 |
| Upgrade of Pomeroy Landfill site | R 2 000 000 |

SECTION H

FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act prescribes the key components of an IDP and the financial plan fall within the Implementation framework of the IDP which deals with implementation of financial strategies. The financial plan must be aligned with the vision and mission. The financial plan should demonstrate linkages between IDP and Budget and most importantly comply with the stipulated legislation. The Financial Plan aligned to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), will outline the municipality's financial strategies and policies that will guide the expenditure patterns of the municipality as well as aim to generate income and create a sustainable financial environment for Msinga Municipality.

Successful service delivery in any municipality will evolve around availability of financial resources and the manner in which those resources are managed. The financial viability of any municipality always depends on its capacity to mobilise resources and create sound economic base that will support revenue generation strategies. In Msinga Municipality the challenge is to overcome limited revenue bases and generate sufficient revenue to implement the IDP.

As a result Msinga is compelled to depend on grants in order to execute their programmes. Msinga does not collect any rates or much income from services as most households are unemployed. However the municipality ensures that it uses its limited resources in a sustainable manor and in line with Municipal Finance Management Act.

8.2 THE FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

8.2.1 Revenue generation

It is essential that the Municipality has access to adequate sources of revenue, from both its own operations and intergovernmental transfers, to enable it to carry out its functions effectively. It is further necessary that there is a reasonable degree of certainty with regard to the source, amount and timing of its revenue.

8.2.2 Sustainability

Essentially the Msinga Municipality's budget must be balanced i.e. anticipated revenue equals anticipated expenditure. As with any budget, revenue is always the limiting factor, therefore it is essential that tariffs are set at affordable levels, and that the full costs of services delivery are recovered. However households that are too poor to even pay for a proportion of service costs, should at least have access to basic services, at a subsidised cost.

8.2.3 Effective and Efficient Use of Resources

In an environment of limited resources, it will be essential that the Msinga Municipality makes maximum use of the resources at its disposal, by utilising them in an effective and efficient manner. Efficiency in operations and investment will ensure financial sustainability.

8.2.4 Accountability, Transparency and Good Governance

The Msinga Municipality is accountable to its community. The budgeting process and other financial decisions should be open to public scrutiny and participation. In addition, the accounting and financial reporting procedures must minimise opportunities for corruption. It is also essential that accurate financial information is produced within a prescribed timeframe for stakeholders to make informed decisions and create oversight.

8.2.5 Equity and Investment

The Msinga Municipality must treat people fairly and justly when it comes to the provision of services, and in the same way deal effectively with its backlogs in services, therefore maximizing its investment in the municipal infrastructure. In doing so Msinga Municipality must efficiently manage its financial systems and underlying policies, which must encourage maximum degree of private sector investments.

8.3 STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

Within the context of the above framework, financial strategies and policies form part of the financial plan to achieve the desired objective of financial viability and sustainability for the Municipality.

8.3.1 The credit control policy

The policy is in place and aims to enhance collection levels of revenue. It outlines procedures for the collection of non-payment by consumers.

8.3.2 The indigent policy

The policy is in place and aims to set the criteria for the qualification of indigent, and also determines the level of free basic services that will be provided to the indigent households. The municipal area has a high level of indigent, and therefore the municipality will identify other methods of raising revenue.

8.3.3 The development and implementation of a property rating policy

The policy will aim to ensure that all properties within the Msinga Municipality are included in the Municipal Valuation Roll and form a rates base for the municipality.

8.3.4 Asset Management Strategy

The asset management policy is in place and ensures effective asset management.

8.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The policies below provide the framework for effective financial management in the municipality which is compliant to the requirements of the MFMA. The municipality has implemented several policies such as the

- Budget policy,
The annual budget is a central financial document that embodies all operating revenue and expenditure decisions and establishes the level of service to be provided by each department. The Msinga municipality has formulated a budget policy, which provides guidance on the budget preparation process together with municipal budgeting norms. The budget is subjected to monthly control and is reported accordingly to Council. The budget is also be subjected to a mid-term review, which results in a revised or adjustment budget taking into account future or unexpected expenditure or income during the period of review.
- expenditure policy,
- Supply Chain Management policy
- payment policy
- insurance policy
- custody of documents policy
- salaries and administrative policy
- and financial reporting

8.5 CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES

8.5.1 Capital Infrastructure Investment Policies

Msinga Municipality has developed a three year Capital Budget linked to the IDP. A review and update of this budget plan must be done annually and unexpended capital project budget shall not be carried forward to future fiscal years unless the project expenditure is committed or funded from grant funding. The Municipality must ensure that all assets are maintained at an adequate level to protect the capital investment and to minimize unnecessary replacement costs and future maintenance.

8.5.2 The development and implementation of a debt capacity policy

The Municipality is developing a policy to create procedures that will ensure that any borrowings taken by Msinga Municipality will be done in a responsible manner and that repayment of such debt will be affordable.

8.5.3 The development and implementation of a LED Plan

The Municipality has a LED plan in place. The LED plan will set ways in which the Municipality intends to improve its Local Economic Development (LED) and also attract economic investments. This plan has incorporated a framework that is investor friendly and detail incentives, which may be given to attract large scale business

8.6 OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET

TABLE 56: Income

| INCOME | PREVIOUS YEAR 2011/12 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Property Rates & Service Charges | 550 000 | 583 000 | 583 000 | 583 000 |
| Equitable Share | 61 218 000 | 64 983 000 | 69 592 000 | 74 750 000 |
| Grants & Subsidies | 36 221 000 | 38 000 000 | 40 000 000 | 42 000 000 |
| Other Income | 3 750 000 | 3 750 000 | 3 750 000 | 4 000 000 |
| TOTAL | R101 739 000 | R107 316 000 | R113 925 000 | R121 333 000 |

TABLE 57: Operating Expenditure

| EXPENDITURE OPERATING EXPENDITURE | PREVIOUS YEAR 2011/12 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries and Allowances | 21 029 413 | 22 711 766 | 24 528 707 | 26 491 004 |
| General Expenditure | 21 478 062 | 22 766 746 | 24 132 750 | 25 580 715 |
| Repairs & Maintenance | 6 255 000 | 6 500 000 | 7 500 000 | 8 000 000 |
| Depreciation | 7 909 258 | 8 909 258 | 9 909 258 | 11 000 000 |
| Contributions | 530 000 | 530 000 | 530 000 | 530 000 |
| TOTAL | R57 201 733 | R61 417 770 | R66 600 715 | R71 601 719 |

TABLE 58: Summary of Sources of Funds

| SUMMARY OF SOURCES OF FUNDS | PREVIOUS YEAR 2011/12 | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| National Government | 97 439 000 | 102 983 000 | 109 592 000 | 116 750 000 |
| Provincial Government | | | | |
| Contributions from own sources | 4 300 000 | 4 333 000 | 4 333 000 | 4 583 000 |
| External Loans | | | | |
| Carry Over funding | | | | |
| Total | R101 739 000 | R107 316 000 | R113 925 000 | R121 333 000 |

SECTION I
ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

9. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The municipality adopted its PMS framework in March 2009. The Heads of Departments were then workshopped on the use of PMS and the development of indicators in July 2009. The first SDBIP was adopted by Council in August 2009. The municipality is still at an infancy stage when it comes to PMS, and although structures are in place their functionality is still problematic. Whilst the Municipality is phasing in the Performance Management System, the departmental scorecards are used which then feed into the SDBIP used to measure performance in the organization. The municipality intends to cascade the Performance Management System to the junior employees of the municipality, currently 557 employees are the only employees who are bound by the performance agreements they sign at the beginning of each financial year.

9.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) stipulates that a “municipality’s performance management system entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality’s cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted and managed including determining the roles and responsibilities of the different role-players.” (Chapter 3, Section 7, Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001).

Performance management is a process that links what individuals and teams do on a daily basis with the larger goals, values and cultural practices of the municipality and the needs of its community; it is a process for establishing a shared understanding about what is to be achieved and how it is to be achieved; it is an approach to managing people that, when done well, contributes to an enduring and healthy environment.

This system seeks to facilitate the shift to a strategic approach to the management of performance and empowers managers and employees to see the performance as an integrated and dynamic, real-time feature of work life and it is not a separate stand-alone process.

The system is informed by the following policies and legislations:

- The Constitution (1996)
- The Batho Pele White Paper (1998)
- The White Paper on Local Government (1998)
- The Municipal Systems Act (2000)

- Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)
- Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Managers (2006)
- Municipal Finance Management Act (2003)

Benefits of the PMS include:

- Provides appropriate management information for informed decision-making.
- Manages expectations and ensuring increased accountability between the role-players within and external to the municipality.
- Provides early warning signals.
- Identifies major or systematic blockages and guides future planning.
- Encourages the direction of resources
- Checking that the delivery is happening as planned.
- Promotes the efficient utilization of resources.
- Promotes the delivery of the envisaged quality of service.
- Assists municipalities in making timeous and appropriate adjustments in the delivery and management of resources.
- Identifies capacity gaps in both human and non-human resources, assists in determining right-sizing requirements.
- Identifies communities and areas that lag behind others in terms of development and thus assists in spatial and sectoral integration.
- Assists municipalities in their “developmental” role/focus.

9.2 PROGRESS WITH RESPECT TO 2011/12 TARGETS

The following is an extract of the 2011/2012 annual report prepared in terms of section 46 of the MSA and adopted by council and gives an account of the organizational performance system.

9.2.1 Basic Service Delivery

It is the responsibility of Local Government to ensure provision of service to communities in a sustainable manner. To comply with this object, the Msinga Municipality during the current financial year has achieved the following basic services delivery:

- Connection of electricity in 1200 households at KwaDolo area R 16 000 000
- Construction of various roads (internal) R 13 837 810
- Construction of various roads (MIG) R 25 156 343

9.2.2 Youth Empowerment

During the financial year there were number of youth projects arranged by Msinga Municipality:-

- Bursaries for tertiary education R190 000

| | |
|--|----------|
| • Support computer skills for youth | R 86 000 |
| • Training in Office skills | R204 000 |
| • Various youth projects per ward (R20 000 per ward) | R340 000 |
| • Support youth in the participation in sports | R150 000 |
| • To encourage schools to participate in sports | R300 000 |

9.2.3 Local Economic Development

To promote social economic development is part of objects of Local Government. To comply with this object Msinga Municipality ensures that the Local Economy is developed by utilizing local service providers or suppliers for all goods and services to be supplied to it. During this financial year

- Msinga Municipality has arranged to assist indigent people with coffins to bury their loved ones. An amount of R132 304.00 was spent this financial year 2011/2012
- To promote a safe and healthy environment is the responsibility of local government. Each ward has been allocated R35 000 for community gardens totaling R665 000.00
- Msinga Municipality also cares for HIV/AIDS victims, and during this financial year Imbizos for HIV/AIDS awareness programme and food parcels occurred at a cost R 77 074.00
- The municipality also has the mayoral fund of which R11 941.10 has been spent to date.

9.2.4 Financial Viability

- As finance responsible councillors ensure that Msinga Municipal Council complies with all financial requirements as stipulated in the MFMA
- Obtained unqualified audit report as evidence of good financial management in Msinga municipality

9.2.5 Public Participation and Good Governance

- Msinga has adopted a community communication strategy which promotes public or community involvement in matters dealing with local government. Mayoral programme of action are being conducted in various wards every month.
- 36 Imbizos were held (the 37 one will be held on the 07/06/2012) including different awareness programmes at a cost of R2 443 572.60

SECTION J
ANNEXURES

10. SECTOR PLANS

TABLE 59 : Sector Plans

| Annexure | Sector plan | Status | Progress with regard to development /implementation |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| J1 | Spatial Development Framework | Revision in progress | Funding received from COGTA |
| J2 | Disaster Management Plan | Adopted | |

ANNEXURE J.1
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Municipality does not have a Disaster Plan in place but working together with Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to appoint a service provider for the disaster plan in this new financial year 2012/13.

APPENDICES K

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| K1 | Land Use Management Framework | N/A |
| K2 | Land Use Management System | Available on request |
| K3 | Coastal Zone Management Plan | N/A |
| K4 | Waste Management Plan | N/A |
| K5 | Water Service Development Plan (All WSA's) | District Plan available |
| | Water Resources Plan | N/A |
| | Forestry Plan | No |
| K6 | Integrated Transport Plan (Reticulation) | District Plan available |
| K7 | Housing Plan | No |
| K8 | Energy Master Plan (Reticulation) | District Plan available |
| K9 | Local Economic Development Plan | Being drafted |
| K10 | Infrastructure Investment Plan (EPWP Compliant) | To be undertaken in the 12/13 financial year |
| K11 | Area Based Plans (Land Reform) | No |
| K12 | Organisational PMS | Attached |
| K13 | IDP Process Plan / IDP Framework Plan | Attached |
| K14 | Organogram | Attached |
| K15 | Annual Report | Attached |
| K16 | Communication Strategy | Attached |
| K17 | Auditor-General Report | Attached |

Appendix 12: Organisational Performance Management Framework

K13: Process Plan

K14: Organogram

K16: Communication Strategy

K17 Auditor General Report