

# **THE BIG 5 FALSE BAY MUNICIPALITY**



**IDP  
2007/2008**

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**Please note: Structure of the 2007 2008 Draft IDP report**

For ease of reference, each of the sections of the report have been compiled individually, for ease of electronic reference.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Municipal Integrated Development Planning needs to be distinguished as a planning process rather than a physical plan or outcome. The process is designed to incorporate all possible elements of municipal development, i.e. an integration of various developmental roles (e.g. comprehensive analysis, projects, budgets, non-local municipal functions such as education, water and electricity provision, strategic planning).

Local municipalities are required to the Municipal Systems Act to engage in integrated developing planning on an ongoing basis. Plans are completed every 5 years and reviewed annually. The IDP process is intended to result in a number of key outcomes, notably:

- Poverty Reduction – Local municipal jurisdictions have been extended from middle income established towns to include the rural (and mostly under-serviced) poor. The effective servicing of and stimulating of the economies within these areas is a major challenge to municipalities across South Africa and will continue to be so for a number of years.
- Sustainable Development – through informed, strategic land use planning, the development of various environments can be effectively managed. Environments requiring special attention through the IDP include
  - The built environment
  - Natural resources
  - Sensitive and important natural ecosystems such as rivers, forests, estuaries and beaches
  - Agricultural Land
  - Housing
- Service Delivery – the servicing of the poor is tackled through detailed analysis of service delivery backlogs and inter-departmental and municipal cooperation, project identification and the allocation of funding. The integrated approach and alignment of sector plans highlights issues and brings a greater degree of efficiency to service delivery.

### 1.1 Local Context

Big 5 False Bay is a small local municipality situated within the Umkhanyakude District in northern KwaZulu-Natal. Easily accessible off the N2 national route, it lies adjacent to the False Bay (western) side of the Greater St Lucia Wetlands Park and is the Starting point of the MR\$( LSDI Corridor) which links Hluhluwe to Mozambique. The town of Hluhluwe, which contains the major shopping and light servicing facilities, as well as the municipal offices, services it. A large proportion of the land is used for agriculture and game lodge activities. The north-eastern parts of the municipality are occupied by rural traditional communities (Makasa, Mngqobokasi and Nibela).

The Municipality is graded as a Grade 1 Municipality and since it's inception in 2000, has financially been burdened by "inherited" debt from the Umsikheli Municipal Support

Services (the erstwhile Development & Services Board), which was previously responsible for the Management of Hluhluwe Town and its surrounding Commercial Farm Areas. A massive reduction in the Municipality's Equitable Share (more than 35%) has caused the funding available for capacity building and capital projects to be drastically reduced. The municipality's attempts to become less Grant-dependent have therefore also not been successful. Although various attempts have been made to enquire as to the reduction in the Equitable Share, no response has been forthcoming from National Treasury.

The Big 5 False Bay Municipality has been identified as Project Consolidate Municipality, along with three other Municipalities in the Umkhanyakude District, which has also been identified as an ISRDP Node by the presidency. These programmes have been put in place, to, inter-alia, assist the Municipality with human, technical and financial capacity to ensure development and alleviate poverty.

## **1.2 Powers & Functions**

The Big 5 False Bay Municipality functions as a Category B Municipality within the Umkhanyakude District Municipality in Northern Kwa-Zulu Natal, within the greater Zululand region.

The powers and functions assigned to the District and its local Municipalities are set out below. In addition, it should also be noted that various functions have been identified as Shared Services Functions and Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between all roll players. However, for various reasons, the Shared Services Function has, to date, not been established by the District and the functions there under are still to be performed by Local Municipalities. Rural Metro is currently performing only Fire fighting, identified as a shared service and part of Disaster Management. They are based in Hluhluwe, as the town's locality is most central within the district

The Powers and Functions of Local and District Municipalities and the proposed shared services in the Umkhanyakude District area is set out as follows:

### **▪ LOCAL MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS**

1. Air Pollution & Air Quality control
2. Noise Pollution
3. Environmental Management
4. Building Regulations
5. Child Care Facilities
6. Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties Piers & Harbours
7. Storm Water Management in Built up areas
8. Trading Regulations
9. Beaches and amusement facilities
10. Billboards and Display of advertisement in Public Places.
11. Cleansing
12. Control of public nuisances
13. Facilities for the accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals
14. Fencing and Fences

15. Licensing of Dogs
16. Local Amenities
17. Local Sport Facilities
18. Municipal Parks and recreation
19. Pounds
20. Public Places
21. Street Trading
22. Street Lighting
23. Traffic & Parking

▪ **DISTRICT MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS**

1. Potable Water Supply
2. Sanitation Services
3. Electricity Reticulation
4. Municipal Health Services
5. Regional Airport

▪ **PROPOSED SHARED SERVICE FUNCTION (Current Local Municipal Function)**

1. Fire Fighting & Disaster Management
2. Local Tourism
3. Municipal Planning
4. Municipal Public Transport
5. Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours & Crematoria
6. Markets
7. Municipal Abattoirs
8. Municipal Roads
9. Refuse removal, Land Fill sites & Solid Waste Management

The Big 5 False Bay Municipal IDP for 2007/2008 has been produced with the above functions in mind, within the context of the ever-present lack of sufficient funding and capacity to sustainably perform all the identified functions.

### **1.3 NSDP, PGDS & Millennium Goals**

Within the auspices of the Powers and Functions, as set out in 1.2 above, the Strategic Focus Areas, Objectives, Strategies, Projects and Spatial Development Framework in this IDP have all been developed with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDP) the Provincial Growth & Development Strategy (PGDS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The NSDP, PGDS and MDG are summarised as follows:

▪ **NSDP**

**Principle 1:**

Rapid Economic Growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key.

**Principle 2:**

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

**Principle 3:**

Beyond Principle 2 above, Government Spending on fixed investment, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential, in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate Economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities.

**Principle 4:**

Focus on people, not places, in efforts to address past and current social inequalities

**Principle 5:**

In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlements and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres.

▪ **PGDS**

Programme 1: Governance and Administration

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

**Programme 2: Economic Development**

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

**Programme 3: Community and Social Infrastructure**

Maintain and increase the provision of sustainable, integrated basic service infrastructure development.

**Programme 4: Human Capacity Development**

Improve and invest in skills and education to develop provincial Human Capacity

**Programme 5: Health & Social Support**

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

## **Programme 6: Crosscutting Priorities**

HIV/AIDS and SMME development; Sustainable environment, Human Rights, Integration, Capacity building; Innovation and technology; Poverty alleviation, and Risk Management

### ▪ **MDG**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Goal 3: Promote gender equality & Empower Women**

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

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

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

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

Target 6: Reduce the maternal Mortality ratio by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015

#### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases**

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

Target 8: Have halted and began to reverse the spread of malaria and other infectious diseases by 2015

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

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

Target 10: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water & sanitation by 2015

Target 11: By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

#### **Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership For development**

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, including a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction, both Nationally & Internationally

Target 13: Address the special needs of the least Developed Countries, including tariff- and quota free access for Least Developed Countries exports,

enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction

#### **1.4 Social Partners**

During the 2007/2008 IDP development process, a number of social partners have been Identified who were directly and/or indirectly involved in the continuous public participation process. The development processes, as set out in the adopted IDP Process plan, were observed at community level, through ward committees, council involvement, NGO participation and government department attendance. It is the belief of The Big 5 False Bay Municipality that with the necessary structures in place and maintained, the Public-Private partnerships which are already emerging, will be crucial in the improvement of service delivery, the improvement in quality of life and the ultimate fulfilment of the Municipal Vision.

Social Partners involved in the 2007/2008 IDP Process have been identified as follows: (from attendance registers of the various IDP Representative Forum Meetings)

- **Local Government structures**

Council & Ward 1 Ward Committee: Chaired by the Mayor, Cllr C Khumalo

Ward 2 Ward Committee: Chaired by Cllr G. J. Mthetwa

Ward 3 Ward Committee: Chaired by Cllr Z Nkwanyana

Ward 4 Ward Committee: Chaired by Cllr Mdluli

Chairman: Management Committee, Municipal Manager, Mr. M.A. Mngadi  
Corporate Manager (acting Technical Manager) Mr B. Creighton

Financial Manager Mr. N. Nell

IDP Manager: Ms. A van Zyl

Umkhanyakude District Municipality: Mr N. Mtiyane

Youth Forum: Rev. Gumbi

- **Government Departments**

Department: Local Government & Traditional Affairs: Ms. L. Dirker

Department of Agriculture: Mr. T Dlamini

Department of Welfare: N.S. Mabaso & N Mayise

Department Environmental affairs: P. M. Mhlongo

Department of Labour: K. Radebe & D. Mpongose

Department of Health: B. M. Nxumalo

Department Water affairs & Forrstry: Thabile Dlamini

- **Economic Partners**

Hluhluwe District Improvement Association: Mr P. Conradie & Mr G. Lang

Elephant Coast Tourism Association: Mr. G. Lang

Pineapple growers association & Hluhluwe farmers association: Mr. H. Bischoff

Independent Development Trust: S. Mkhize

- **Non-Government Organisations**

Operation Upgrade: Mrs P. Petersen

Community law & Rural Development Centre: T.L. Sithole

KZN Education Development Trust: T. Dlamini

### **1.5 Big 5 False BAY Municipal Organogram**

The Big 5 False Bay Municipality currently has 4 departments, i.e. IDP, Finance, Corporate and technical, which is managed by 3 managers. The Corporate Manager is also currently responsible for the Technical Department, due to lack of financial capacity to fill the Technical HOD post. All 4 departments report to the office of the Municipal manager. It should be noted that due to a high staff turnover and lack of available funds to fill posts, less than half of the posts on the Organogram is currently filled.

**(Please see next page for Organogram File: IDP20072008 1 a Intro ~ Organogram)**