

# MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY - INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## REVIEW REPORT TO INFORM 2009/2010 BUDGET



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**May 2009**

# CONTENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
(SECTION 1): INTRODUCTION	1
(SECTION 2): SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	12
(SECTION 3): DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	30
(SECTION 4): SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	48
(SECTION 5): SECTOR INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT	73
(SECTION 6): PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	76
(SECTION 7): FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP	88
(SECTION 9): ORGANISATIONAL PMS-PERFORMANCE SCORECARD [2009/10]	90
(SECTION 10): ANNEXURES AND APPENDICES	94
ANNEXURE A: PROCESS PLAN	
ANNEXURE B: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FEEDBACK	
ANNEXURE C: INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME	
ANNEXURE D: SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET & IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME	
ANNEXURE E: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STANDING AND BUDGET	
ANNEXURE F: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – SECTION 57	

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## 1.0 BACKGROUND AND LEGAL OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS

### 1.1 Background to Development Planning

- 1.1.1 Historically municipal planning was:
- i. very technical in nature;
  - ii. focused on the controlled use of land through various legal mechanisms; predominantly sector based;
  - iii. inflexible and of a blue print nature;
  - iv. indifferent regarding environmental sustainability;
  - v. concerned with physical/infrastructural development by the public sector; and
  - vi. inadequate in terms of facilitating private sector development.
- 1.1.2 During the early 1990s various negotiating forums came up with the idea of integrated development planning as a reaction to this outdated way of planning.
- 1.1.3 By 1995 “Integrated Development Planning” had emerged as a distinct approach to planning and was the basis of the RDP.
- 1.1.4 The approach was developed further in a number of policy documents (the White Paper on Local Government and the Green Paper of Development Planning) and was given legal substance in laws such as the Development Facilitation Act 1995; the Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Act, 1996; the Municipal Structures Act, 1999; and the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

### 1.2 What Is Integrated Development Planning?

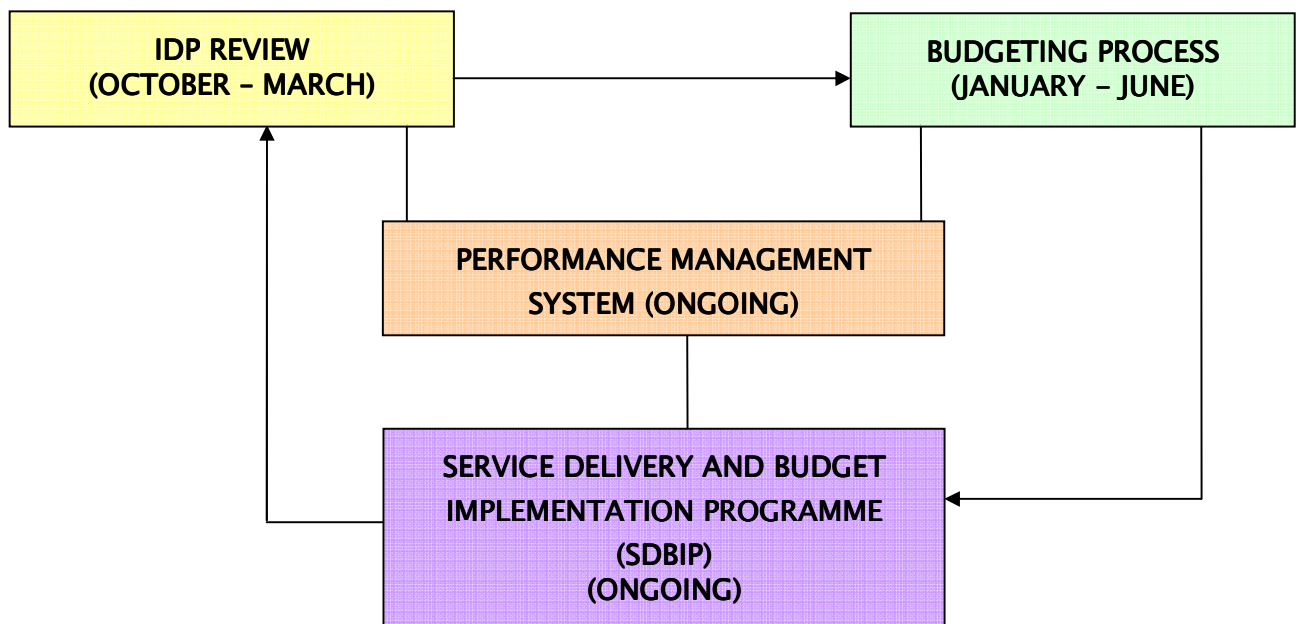
- 1.2.1 Integrated Development Planning is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the end product of this process.
- 1.2.2 The IDP is the principle strategic planning document which guides all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.
- 1.2.3 Integrated Development Planning is therefore one of the key tools for local government to fulfill its new developmental role.

## 2.0 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 all municipalities are required to prepare and adopt Integrated Development Plans. The Mthonjaneni IDP was adopted in 2002.
- 2.2 An annual review of Council's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is required in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act read in conjunction with the provisions of Section 53 (1) (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003). These have duly been undertaken.
- 2.3 The IDP has a five year lifespan which is in accordance with the term of office of the Council. At the end of the five year period, the new council has the option of either adopting the IDP of its predecessor or to develop a new plan altogether. The present Council has continued with the existing IDP, as reviewed annually.

## 3.0 APPROACH

- 3.1 The IDP is one of the 4 important management tools employed by the municipality in its management cycle. The other 3 being the Budget, the Service Delivery and Budget implementation plan, and the Performance Management System. This is illustrated in the diagram below.



- 3.2 Although the IDP cycles are 5 years, the IDP Vision contained in the IDP, and reflected in the Strategic Framework and the Spatial Development Framework relates to a longer time horizon of up to 20 years.

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

- Implementation orientated
- Strategic
- Integrated
- Participatory

The product of this process is the IDP Review Report.

- 3.3 The review process has been guided by a Process plan, which was adopted by Council, advertised for public comment and submitted to the IDP Forum.

- 3.4 Extensive public consultation was undertaken to inform the review.

- 3.5 The Review has two main functions:

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

- 3.6 This IDP Review has included the capture of existing and new information into a format that aligns with that recommended by the Ministry of Local Government and Traditional Affairs in a report dated 4 July 2008.

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

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

#### **4.0 LOCATION**

The Mthonjaneni Municipality is one of the local municipalities that fall under the uThungulu District Municipality. The Municipality comprises of the former TLC area Melmoth, which fulfils the role of being the only town that was incorporated by the Mthonjaneni Municipality, and has acted as a commercial centre for its surrounding rural areas within the municipal area. The town of Melmoth is situated 800m above sea level and the rest of the municipal area consists of; Traditional/rural settlements as well as commercial individual-owned and company farms.

## 5.0 DEMOGRAPHICS

The Census Data indicates that the population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality has increased from 36848 (in 1996) to 50383 (in 2001), whilst it has indicated to have decreased in the 2007 community survey to 47016.

Key demographics data for 1996 and 2001 is summarized below:

**TABLE 1: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY KEY MUNICIPAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2001 CENSUS AND 1996 CENSUS.**

	2001	1996
Total Population	50383	36848
African	49435	35305
Coloured	244	151
Indian/Asian	33	58
White	671	1091
No. of Persons Employed	6820 (50.40%)	4730 (65.04%)
No. of Persons Unemployed	6713 (49.60%)	2542 (43.96%)

## 6.0 LOCAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The majority of formal and informal employment opportunities are in the small town of Melmoth, which is the main administrative node of economic significance within the municipal area. This has resulted in a negative impact on the surrounding rural areas, since the majority of inhabitants in these areas are the low-income group. They are dependant on informal trading and subsistence farming in order to survive.

Apart from some light industry, the town is largely dependent on Commercial farming, which forms the base of Mthonjaneni's economy. The main activities related thereto being; timber and sugar cane production. Other farm products include; citrus, vegetables, beef and dairy, as well as a small cluster of farmers specialising in avocados targeted for the export market.

## 7.0 HOUSING & LAND

Based on the information compiled from the Statistics SA 2001, the projections indicate that approximately **3, 1 %** of households (317) within the municipal area, are in the homeless and informal dwelling/shack category, whilst **55, 8%** of dwellings (5641) fall into the traditional housing category.

With reference to the above statistics it is evident that the housing demand is very high in the rural areas which is estimated to be at least **70% (3 928)** of the total demand in rural areas and this figure is rapidly increasing. Therefore it is

suggested that the rural housing projects be prioritised in the rural housing programme that seeks to reduce the backlog in basic infrastructure services within the rural areas.

There is an urgent need to address all land reform and related issues and disputes in many parts of the municipal area. The majority of these problem areas are on land that is currently occupied by commercial farmers.

## 8.0 INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

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

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

## 9.0 LAND USE AND SETTLEMENTS

Table 2: Land use and settlement patterns per ward (Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS; 2005. (Wendy Forse in association with Maseko Hlongwa and Associates).

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	COMMENT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION / DENSITY and LAND USE
1	9 600	This ward comprises Melmoth Town, including Thubalethu, so comprises

		perhaps the highest densities in the municipality
2	8 574	This is the largest municipal ward in terms of area, but the most sparsely populated. Apart from an area around KwaMagwaza, essentially the farms KwaMagwaza Mission Station and Spes Bona, and part of the Imfule Mission farm, the ward has a population density of less than 50-100 people per km <sup>2</sup> . The KwaMagwaza node has a population of 601 – 700 / km <sup>2</sup> . The Imfule Mission node – just the southern end of the Imfule Mission farm – has a population density of 901 – 1000 /km <sup>2</sup> . Overall, the densities are very low, the existing land use being dominated by forestry (plantations) with grasslands on the steeper slopes. Around the KwaMagwaza area are small patches of commercial agriculture (largely sugar cane), traditional agriculture and thickets and bush.
3	14 463	The farms Wilhelmina and Arcadia are the most densely populated in this ward, with densities varying between 100 – 500 people per km <sup>2</sup> . This area, also commonly known as Mfanefile, has a mixed land use of settlement, small scale agriculture, including sugar cane, timber and vegetable patches. The settlement and land use activities extend down the spine road which branches south off the tar road at KwaMagwaza, and winds slowly down the watershed between tributaries of the Mhlathuze, the land falling steeply away on either side. The topography of the ward, the southern part being the steep slopes leading down to the deeply incised Mhlathuze river valley, means that the remainder of the ward area, away from the road, is sparsely populated, the land use being largely grassland, thickets and bush with small patches of traditional agriculture in the river valley.
4	7 773	This ward has three distinct areas in terms of land use : the sparsely populated north western portion which has some commercial agriculture – mainly sugar cane, but is mainly extensive areas of grassland under livestock, with patches of traditional agriculture towards KwaYanguye, where there are farms which are currently under consideration for transfer in terms of land reform policy. This area also has a large area of thickets and bush as the land falls away towards the Mfolozi river valley. The southern portion which is also very sparsely populated, but has considerably more commercial agriculture under sugar cane and timber with some citrus and other fruit. The eastern portion is the KwaYanguye Tribal Area which is under communal tenure (Ingonyama Trust). There are pockets of settlement ranging from 50 – 600 persons per km <sup>2</sup> . Apart from these settlement clusters, which are scattered along the spine road and the flatter areas on top of the watersheds, the remaining area is very sparsely populated, largely due to the steep terrain as the land falls away from the highlands towards the valley bushveld of the Mfolozi river. Most of this is not arable, suitable only for extensive grazing, with the most environmentally sensitive areas on the steeper slopes, not suitable for any type of agricultural practice.
5	9 099	This is the northern portion of the Zulu-Entembeni Tribal ward area and is Ingonyama Trust land. Once again, the terrain has led to human settlement and activity being confined to clusters ranging in density from 100 to 800 people per km <sup>2</sup> .
6	7 014	Together with the Ekuthuleni area, this ward of the municipality is perhaps the most densely settled with the concentration along the R34 primary corridor which passes through the Ndundulu node which has the highest concentration of people of between 700 – 800 people per km <sup>2</sup> . This ward all falls under the Ingonyama Trust.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56 523</b>	



## (SECTION 1) INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1. INTRODUCTION

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

Therefore, this particular document (2009-2010) fulfills review mandate for this financial year.

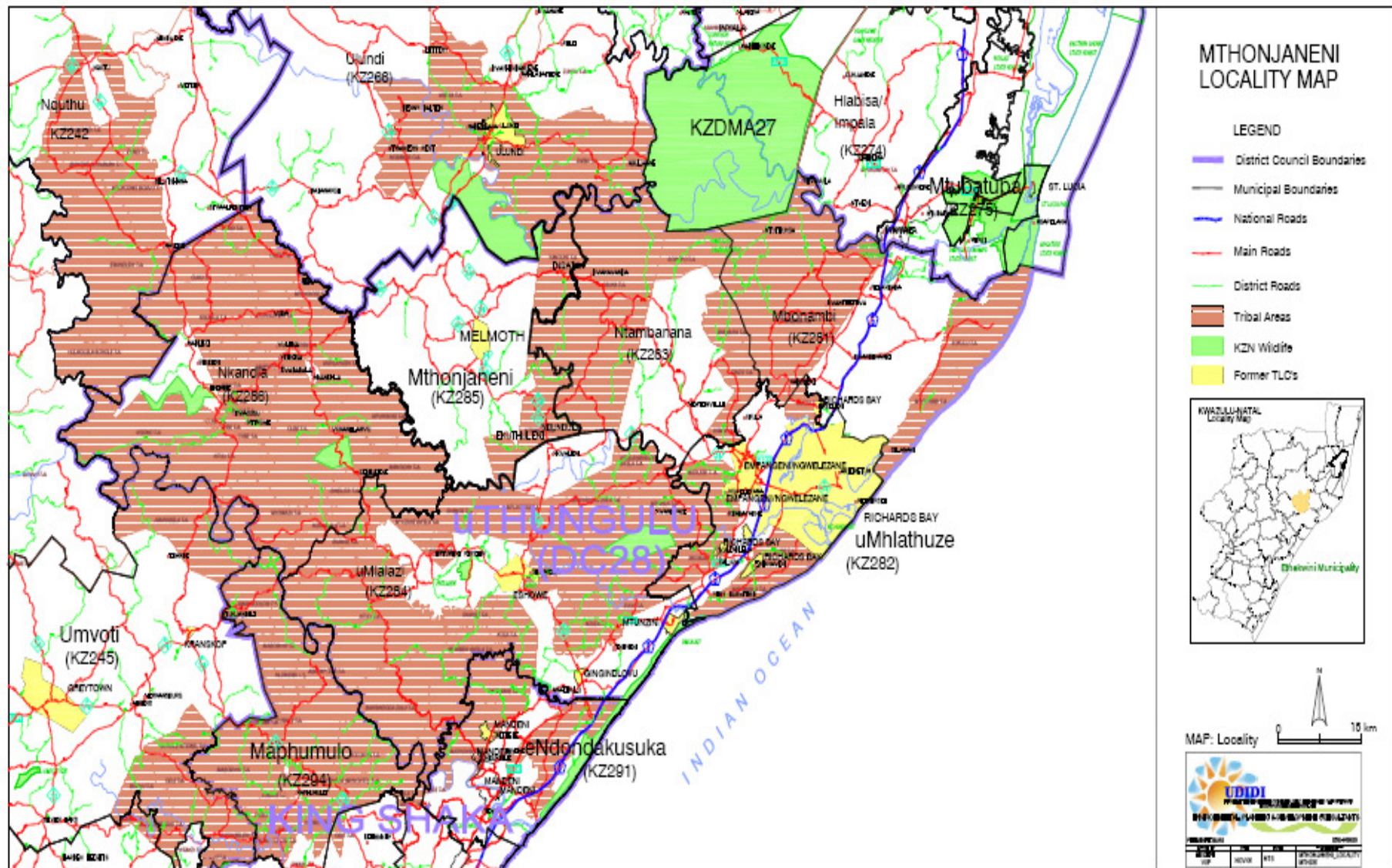
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The municipal area is situated northwest of the coastline Indian Ocean, which runs parallel to the national route (N2 Motorway) between Durban and Richards Bay. The former TLC Area of Melmoth is 70km northwest of Empangeni and 50km south of Ulundi.

### 1.3 DISTRICT LOCATION CONTEXT

Mthonjaneni Local Municipality is one of the six (6) municipalities that fall under the Uthungulu District Municipality together with Umhlathuze, Mbonambi, uMlalazi, Ntambanana, and Nkandla.



Map 0.1: Location of Local Municipalities and DMAs' within uThungulu District Municipality

## 1.4 IDP GUIDELINES

The National Department of Provincial and Local Government have developed guidelines to assist local municipalities in the development of their respective IDPs. A Credible IDP Framework was developed in due consultation with local government structures as a tool to align activities of government structures.

The Integrated Development Plan must therefore comply with both relevant legislation and convey the following:

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

## 1.5. POLICY FRAMEWORK

Municipalities are guided by various legislations and policies, which have been carefully considered whilst compiling this document.

### 1.5.1 Municipal Structures Act

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

Co-operation between district and local municipalities in the following instances:

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

### 1.5.2 Municipal Systems Act

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

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

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

### 1.5.3 Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)

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

- ❖ Coordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget – related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget related policies are mutually consistent and credible.
- ❖ At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –
  - (i) The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;

- (ii) The annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and the budget related policies;
- (iii) The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
- (iv) Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraph (i), (ii) and (iii).

#### 1.5.4 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1.5.5 Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)

Certain weaknesses in the way government is organized, in the capacity of key institutions, including some of those providing economic services, and insufficiently decisive leadership in policy development and implementation all negatively impact on the country’s growth potential. Countering these constraints entails a series of decisive

interventions. These interventions amount not to a shift in economic policy so much as a set of initiatives designed to achieve our objectives more effectively.

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

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

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

#### 1.5.6 **Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)**

The PGDS is a vehicle to address the legacies of the apartheid space economy, to promote sustainable development and to ensure poverty eradication and employment creation.

The PGDS offers a tool through which national government can direct and articulate its strategy and similarly for local government to reflect the necessary human, financial and fiscal support it needs to achieve these outcomes. It facilitates proper coordination between different spheres of government and aims to prevent provincial departments from acting out of concert with local municipalities. It enables intergovernmental alignment and guides activities of various role players and agencies (provincial sector departments, parastatals, district and municipalities). The PGDS will enhance service delivery.

It is a framework for public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and development priorities. It addresses key issues of implementation blockages whilst providing strategic direction.

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

#### 1.5.7 **Millennium Development Goals-2015**

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

*Halving extreme poverty and hunger;*

- ❖ Target for 2015: Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger.

*Achieving universal primary education;*

- ❖ Target for 2015: Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school.

*Promoting gender equality;*

- ❖ Targets for 2005 and 2015: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. Two-thirds of illiterates are women, and the rate of employment among women is two-thirds that of men. The proportion of seats in parliaments held by women is increasing, reaching about one third in Argentina, Mozambique and South Africa.

*Reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds;*

- ❖ Target for 2015: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five. Every year nearly 11 million young children die before their fifth birthday, mainly from preventable illnesses, but that number is down from 15 million in 1980.

*Reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters;*

- ❖ Target for 2015: Reduce by three-quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth. In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48, but virtually all countries now have safe motherhood programmes

*Reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB;*

- Target for 2015: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. In order to meet this goal, the municipality is addressing the issue through social policies.

*Ensuring environmental sustainability;*

- ❖ Target for 2015: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- ❖ By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.
- ❖ By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

*Developing a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief.*

- ❖ Target for 2015: Develop further an open trading and financial system that includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - nationally and internationally;
- ❖ Address the least developed countries' special needs, and the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States;
- ❖ Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems;
- ❖ Develop decent and productive work for youth;
- ❖ In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries;

- ❖ In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies - especially information and communications technologies.

In addressing the above the municipality has various **poverty eradication** programmes that are part of the plan for the financial year. These programmes include assisting the local community to plant vegetables for sustenance of the families. The municipality has completed a Local Economic Development Plan. This plan will assist in the identification of **economic opportunities** within Mthonjaneni thereby unlocking job opportunities.

The municipality has acknowledged the need to build more **schools infrastructures** and that has been included in the plan to ensure that schools are accessible. . The municipality will partner with the Department of Education in addressing the issue.

To address the issue of **gender equality**, the municipality has started with the implementation of the equity plan internally. There are various programmes to assist with reversing the spread of **HIV/AIDS** and also support the families that are affected by the pandemic.

To ensure **environmental sustainability** the municipality working together with Uthungulu District has increased the number of people who have access to safe drinking water. The district has quantified the backlogs in water provision service and will work on addressing the problem. The municipality also intends fast tracking the construction of houses. This plan is included in the planning of the municipality for the financial year.

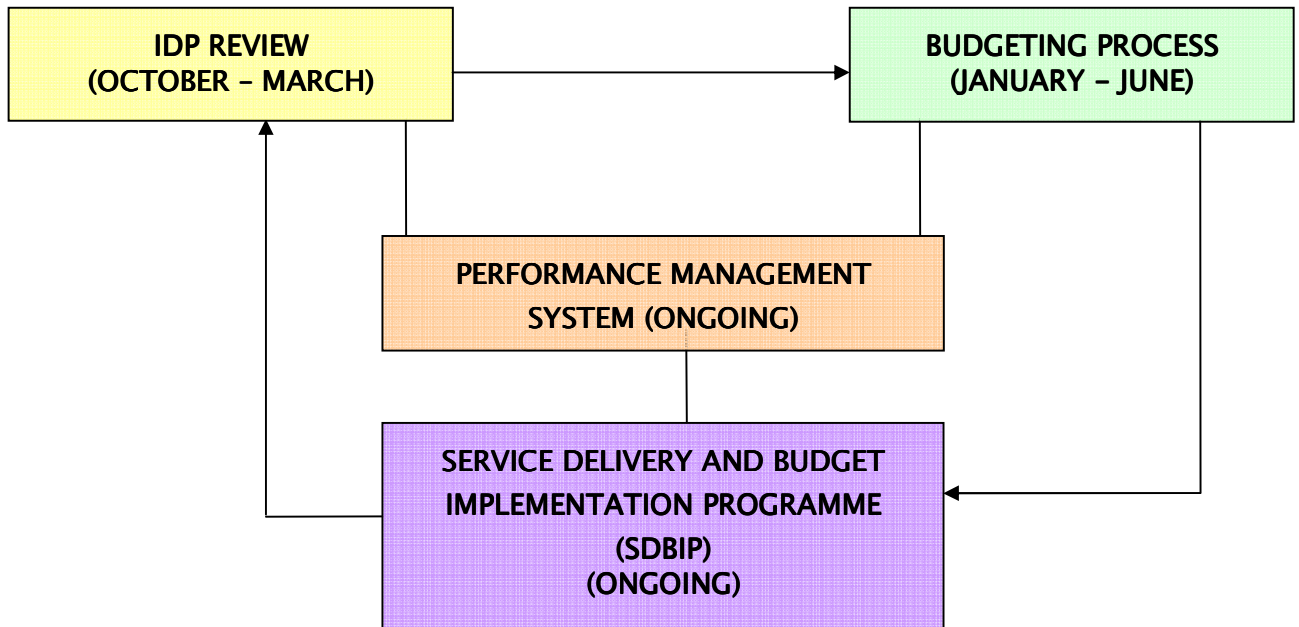
## **1.6 BACKGROUND TO THE 2009/10 IDP REVIEW PROCESS**

### **1.6.1 BACKGROUND**

The provisions of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act read in conjunction with the provisions of Section 53 (1) (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, requires all municipalities to prepare and review their Integrated Development Plans (IDP) on an annual basis.

The municipality employs 4 important management tools in its management cycle. These include; the IDP, the Budget, the Performance Management System, and the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Programme. This is illustrated in the diagram below.





Taking the above into consideration, the 2009/2010 IDP Review Process will mainly address the following:

- Incorporation of new information and accommodating changing circumstances;
- Comments received from the various role-players in the assessment of the 2008/09 IDP Review;
- Areas requiring additional attention in terms of legislative requirements not addressed during the previous years of the IDP Review Process;
- Areas identified by the Municipality through self-assessment;
- Inclusion of recently completed IDP Sector Plans;
- Progress report on IDP Projects implemented and review of prioritized projects;
- Review of Key Issues as identified through Public Participation process;
- The update of the 5-year Financial Plan as well as the list of projects, inclusive of a 3 – year capital investment framework;

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

- Implementation orientated
- Strategic
- Integrated
- Participatory

The product of this process is the IDP Review Report.

This review process will be guided by a Process plan, which was adopted by Council, advertised for public comment and submitted to the IDP Forum.

**SCHEDULE OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ALIGN WITH IDP, BUDGET AND PMS PROCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 2009/10**

**MTHONJANENI IDP REVIEW 2009/2010 – PROGRAMME**

<b>ACTION STEPS</b>	<b>TARGET DATE</b>
<b>1. Process Plan</b> 1.1 Prepare draft Process Plan 1.2 Council to consider and adopt Process Plan 1.3 Advertisement for public comment and nomination on Representative Forum. 1.4 Steering Committee meeting to discuss Process Plan and Representatives Forum meeting. 1.5 Representative Forum meeting to present Process Plan, confirm consultation process and invite potential projects.	<b>August 2008</b> August 2008  September 2008  September 2008
<b>2. Participation and Alignment</b> 2.1 Public meetings (to be convened by relevant Councilors through Ward Committees) to initiate project review process and report on IDP implementation and progress.  2.2 Presentation to Regional Traditional Council to inform Amakhosi about the IDP Review process (Mayoral Task Team).  2.2 Consultation with key Sector Departments. 2.3 Deadline for receipt of potential project from Ward Committees, Councilors and Representative Forum.	<b>September 2008</b> Sept08 – Oct08  October 2008  Sept08-Oct08 October 2008
<b>3. Attend to IDP Review Elements through Steering Committee, to include;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments and input of newly elected Councilors</li> <li>• Comments and input from Ward Committees</li> <li>• Impact of new information and changing circumstances</li> <li>• Comments from role-players, including MEC and District Municipality</li> <li>• Other legislative requirements</li> <li>• Areas identified through self-assessment</li> <li>• Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>• Other Sector Plan (eg. Housing Plan)</li> <li>• Review of potential projects</li> <li>• Financial Plan (MTEF)</li> </ul> 3.1 Steering Committee and to generate and consider new projects 3.1 Liaison with Service Providers and District Municipality 3.2 Steering Committee meeting to consider draft review report 3.3 Representative Forum to present and consider draft review report 3.4 Steering Committee meeting to consider draft review report 3.5 Council meeting to consider draft review report	<b>Nov'08– Jan'09</b>             January 2009 January 2009 February 2009 February 2009 February 2009
<b>4. Public Notification and Adoption</b>  4.1 Adoption of IDP by Council 4.2 Publish and Public Advertisement of IDP Review document (21 days)	<b>March09 – April 2009</b>  March 2009 Mar09-Apr09

4.2 Review and amend draft report to accommodate comments where appropriate. 4.4 Submission to District Municipality and DTLGA.	April 2008
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## (SECTION 2): SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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### 2.1 BACKGROUND

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

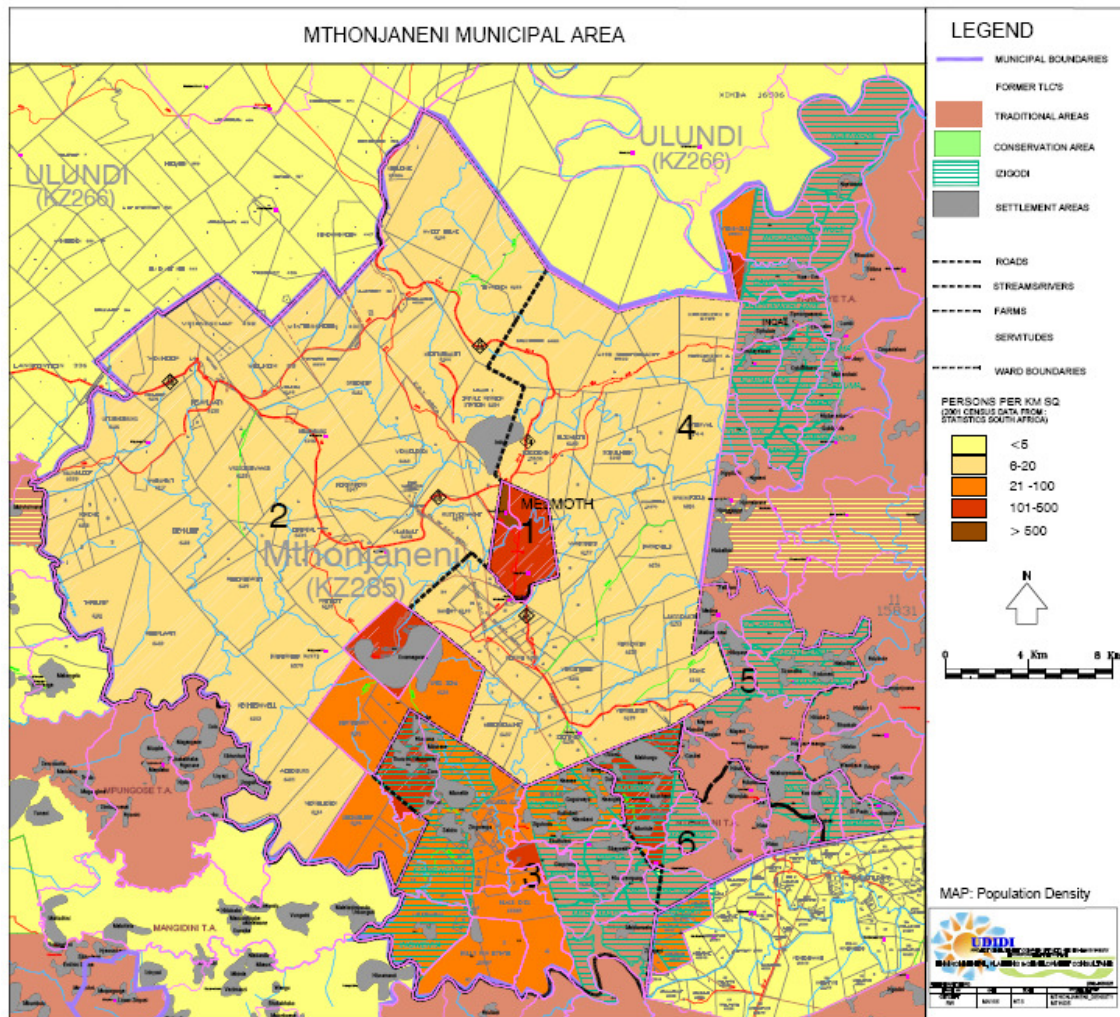
The Census Data indicates that the population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality had increased from 36848 people in 1996 to 50383 people in 2001.

Key demographics data is summarized below:

**TABLE 1: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY KEY MUNICIPAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2001 CENSUS AND 1996 CENSUS**

	2001	1996
Total Population	50383	36848
African	49435	35305
Coloured	244	151
Indian/Asian	33	58
White	671	1091
No. of Persons Employed	6820 (50.40%)	4730 (65.04%)
No. of Persons Unemployed	6713 (49.60%)	2542 (43.96%)

Based on the STATSAA 2001 census, the subsequent map indicates the population concentrations within the Mthonjaneni Municipality.



**Map 0.2: Mthonjaneni Population Densities**

## 2.2 AGE GROUP PROFILE FOR MTHONJANENI

The Age Breakdown for Mthonjaneni Municipality is as follows:

**TABLE 2: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: AGE BREAKDOWN 2001 AND 1996 CENSUS**

	2001	1996
0 – 4	6103 (12 %)	4950 (14 %)
5 – 14	13615 (27 %)	10240 (29 %)
15 – 34	17968 (36 %)	11907 (34 %)
35 – 64	10301 (20 %)	6685 (19 %)
Over 65	2396 (5 %)	1756 (4 %)
Total	50383 (100 %)	35538 (100 %)

The age group profile has increased between the 2 census years 1996 and 2001. The statistics show that there were more dependent people (0-14 yrs) in 1996 than in 2001

and an increase in the number of employable people (15-64yrs) in 2001 than in 1996. This clearly indicates that whilst there is a need to provide facilities and services (eg; schools, clinics, etc) for the young there is also a greater need to create an environment conducive to economic growth and creation of job opportunities. The IDP through its strategies and projects will strive to achieve this end.

### 2.3 POPULATION BY SUB PLACE

The 2001 population has been broken down by Sub-Place. For ease of reference the population is categorized below: (Note: Not available in the 2007 statistics)

**TABLE 3: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: 2001 POPULATION BY SUB PLACE**

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

**TABLE 4: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: 2001 POPULATION AREA TYPES BY SUB PLACE**

<b>WARD 1</b>	<b>2001</b>
Sparse (10 or Fewer)	54
Tribal Settlement	0
Farm	0
Small Holding	0
Urban Settlement	6903
Informal Settlement	0
Recreational	0
Industrial	0
Institution	0
Hostel	0
<b>WARD 2</b>	<b>2001</b>
Sparse (10 or Fewer)	618
Tribal Settlement	1654
Farm	3696
Small Holding	0
Urban Settlement	2778
Informal Settlement	0
Recreational	0
Industrial	0
Institution	536
Hostel	0
<b>WARD 3</b>	<b>2001</b>

Sparse (10 or Fewer)	402
Tribal Settlement	10794
Farm	0
Small Holding	0
Urban Settlement	0
Informal Settlement	0
Recreational	0
Industrial	0
Institution	0
Hostel	0
<b>WARD 4</b>	<b>2001</b>
Sparse (10 or Fewer)	195
Tribal Settlement	8718
Farm	1623
Small Holding	0
Urban Settlement	0
Informal Settlement	0
Recreational	0
Industrial	0
Institution	0
Hostel	0
<b>WARD 5</b>	<b>2001</b>
Sparse (10 or Fewer)	0
Tribal Settlement	9316
Farm	0
Small Holding	0
Urban Settlement	0
Informal Settlement	0
Recreational	0
Industrial	0
Institution	0
Hostel	0
<b>WARD 6</b>	<b>2001</b>
Sparse (10 or Fewer)	0
Tribal Settlement	5873
Farm	0
Small Holding	0
Urban Settlement	0
Informal Settlement	0
Recreational	0
Industrial	0
Institution	0
Hostel	0

## 2.4 LOCAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

2.4.1 The majority of formal and informal employment opportunities are in the small town of Melmoth, which is the main administrative node of economic significance within the

municipal area. This has resulted in a negative impact on the surrounding rural areas, since the majority of inhabitants in these areas are the low-income earners. They are dependant on informal trading and subsistence farming in order to survive.

2.4.2 Apart from some light industry, the town is largely dependent on commercial farming, which forms the base of Mthonjaneni's economy. The main activities related thereto being; timber and sugar cane production. Other farm products include; citrus, vegetables, beef and dairy, as well as a small cluster of farmers specializing in avocados targeted for the export market.

### 2.4.3 Employment Status in Mthonjaneni

2.4.3.1 The 2001 Census takes the age group 15 – 65 years as the potential labor force. These are classified as Employed, Unemployed and Not economically active. The 1996 categorization is not as clear and does not provide figures for those that are not economically active.

The overall employment status is summarized as follows:

**TABLE 5: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: EMPLOYMENT STATUS 2001 AND 1996 CENSUS AND 2007 COMMUNITY SURVEY**

	2007	2001	1996
Employed	6503 (43.40)	6820 (50.40%)	4730 (65.04%)
Unemployed	8482 (56.60)	6713 (49.60%)	2542 (34.96%)
Not Economically Active	11732	14905	
Unspecified	913	13533	

2.4.3.2 The table above indicates that between the two census years i.e. 1996 and 2001 the number of employed people in the Municipality had increased and those who are unemployed had decreased. In the 2007 community survey findings the number of employed people has shown to have slightly decreased, whilst the number of unemployed people has increased. Based on the 2007 figures this is an indication of an economic decline therefore; the IDP needs to address issues of job creation, economic revival.

2.4.3.3 The majority of people are employed in elementary occupations, which means that they are involved in occupations that do not require skills training. The presence of the public sector between 1996 and 2001 has seen an increase in the number of people employed as Senior Managers and Professionals, even though only a few people are employed in these categories.



**TABLE 6: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: OCCUPATION 2007, 2001 AND 1996 STATISTICS SA**

	2007	2001	1996
Senior Management	301	201	90
Professional	515	164	308
Technical	59	614	129
Clerks	663	449	159
Service Related Workers	547	494	241
Skilled Agric.	1116	923	816
Craft and Trade	460	480	266
Plant Machine Operators	599	584	248
Elementary	1562	2357	1298
Undetermined	682	556	
Total	6004	6822	3555

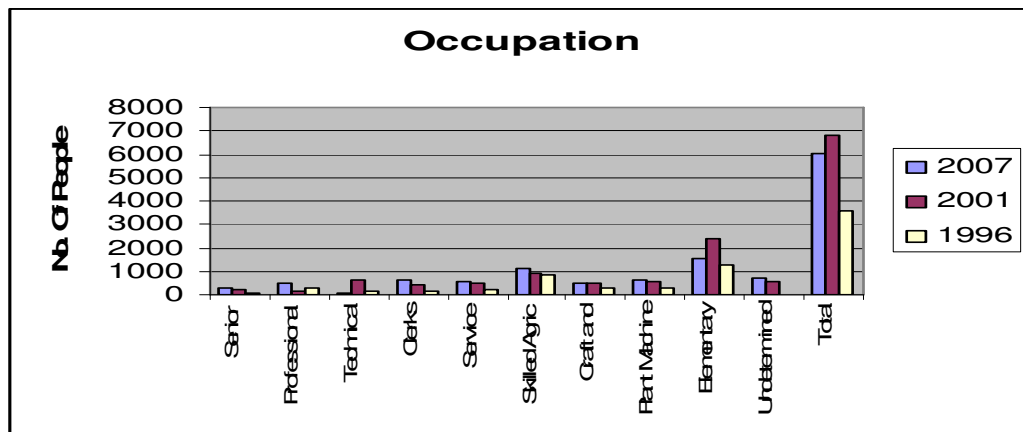


Table 7 shows that farming and social services has become the highest employment sectors between 1996 and 2001. Noteworthy farming has lost a huge number of employees but as is the case with 1996 and 2001, in 2007 these two sectors are still the leading employment sectors even though the total number of people employed has decreased. This is consistent with the total number of people employed which has seen a decrease pointing to an economic decline.

**TABLE 7: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: EMPLOYMENT PER SECTOR CENSUS 2001 & 1996 AND 2007 CS**

SECTOR	2007	2001	1996
Farming	499	2619	1558
Mining	168	28	37

Manufacturing	344	249	570
Utilities	29	36	52
Construction	287	151	134
Trade	411	842	357
Transport	169	218	151
Business	469	268	113
Social	932	1053	581
Private Households	N/A	481	469
Other	347	0	0
Undetermined	2818	872	786

#### 2.4.4 Household Income

The figures in Table 8 below, indicate that over 70% of households in Mthonjaneni are leaving below the poverty line. This tells us that over 70% of households are dependent on social grants to survive, and will be unable to pay for services rendered by the municipality. These figures are consistent with the total number of people employed, their occupations, and the sectors in which they are employed.

The “town in the country” environment in Melmoth and the availability of housing stock has seen more professional workers living in neighboring towns resulting in economic leakages where the income obtained in the Municipality is not spent locally.

This situation poses a challenge to the local Council through its IDP and related Sector Plans to find solutions to the social ill that are negatively impacting on the economic wellbeing of the Municipality.

**TABLE 8: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, STATS 2001**

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
No Income	253	4 %
R1 – R400	1724	25 %
R401 – R800	2343	35 %
R801 – R1600	965	14 %
R1601 – R3200	702	10 %
R3201 – R6400	599	9 %
R6401 – R12800	166	2 %
R12801 – R25600	45	1 %
R25601 – R51200	9	0.13 %
R51201 – R102400	6	0.08 %
R102401 – R204800	3	0.04 %
R204801 OR MORE	0	0 %
Total	6815	100 %

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<sup>1</sup> **Definition Poverty Line:** This is one of the ways of measuring poverty. It is done by setting a monthly average on which a family can survive. If a family has an average income below this amount (R1100), then the household and its members are said to be living in poverty.

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## 2.4.5 Local Economic Development

2.4.5.1 The Municipality's Local Economic Development (LED) Plan of 2007/08 looks at the state of the economy and provides an overview of the issues affecting local economic development in the area.

2.4.5.2 The **Vision** of the LED Plan states that Mthonjaneni Local Municipality strives to:

- promote local economic development through ;investments and establishment of partnerships
- provide quality services to all residents through; establishment of proper communication channels, improved infrastructure, and maintenance of financial viability

2.4.5.3 The Municipal **Mission** for LED is to promote a quality social economic environment for all living within it boundaries by:

- providing opportunities for all to aspire to a better future;
- providing a safe and secure environment;
- providing a high level of affordable essential basic services;
- supporting the poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups;
- providing service excellence;
- encouraging community participation in service delivery; and
- subscribing to and promoting good governance.

2.4.5.4 It is stated in the LED Plan that the economy of Mthonjaneni is closely tied to neighboring municipalities and the district. Further, the prospects of future economic growth are limited due to there being no provision for the expansion of industrial areas, whilst it acknowledges that the Municipal SDF does identify areas of economic significance where future mixed used developments (including industry) are proposed.

2.4.5.5 The LED Plan continues to point out that poverty alleviation projects in the municipality have not succeeded due to:

- Lack of technical skills and support;
- Lack of market access; and
- Lack of funding

2.4.5.6 The LED Plan suggests that certain interventions need be pursued if economic growth is to be realized in the municipality and these include;

- Identification of land for developing its own primary agriculture and agro-processing industries.
- Devise strategies to attract investment in the local municipality
- Helping informally run businesses within the area to be registered with Cipro, so they can benefit from state tenders
- Capacitation of all these informally run businesses, to help them change from current subsistence approach to more profit driven way of doing things

2.4.5.7 The LED Plan indicates that the key to economic growth in the municipality would be the expansion of commercial agriculture to accommodate previously disadvantaged communities. The agricultural sub-sectors would include; forestry, vegetables, fruits, poultry, cattle/beef, sugar cane, and essential oils.

2.4.5.8 The LED constraints are also identified and summarized as follows;

- Lack of finance: emerging farmers often do not have start-up capital.
- Limited land supply for large-scale farming activities.
- Perceived lack of agricultural supporting services in the area.
- No efficient representation of Black farmer's interests.
- Underutilization of the agricultural services of extension officers.
- Inability to produce high quality agricultural products by intensive crop production units.
- Lack of knowledge and expertise: Some farmers begin their endeavor with minimal knowledge. They are unaware of where or how to market their products, and are unaware of where or how to seek assistance.
- Animal and plant disease and treatment thereof: Many farmers are faced with diseases they do not know how to treat. Many of them are often not within reach of a veterinarian or any other assistance, which could result in the loss of their entire crop or all their livestock.
- Poor and/or lack of road, water and electricity infrastructure in most rural areas.
- There is a huge need to have input materials closer to farms.
- These projects need to be run as businesses for them to be profitable and self sustaining.
- There is a huge need to capacitated individuals running these projects.
- These projects should be registered either as cooperatives, close corporations or private companies in order to benefit well from public and private markets.
- Huge fear of sector development amongst white farmers because of potential and damaging land claims.

2.4.5.9 The LED Plan also looks at the potential of the Municipality according to its location in the Province and suggests potential projects which are tabled as follows;

**TABLE 9: MTHONJANENI LED PLAN – POTENTIAL PROJECTS**

SECTOR	DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL	RESOURCE
Agriculture	1. Poultry Farming	Abattoir
	2. Vegetable Planting	Nursery, Hydroponics & Fresh

		Fresh Produce Market
	3. Fruit Plantation	Seeds and Fencing
		Fruit Juice Plant
	4. Cattle Farming	Equipment & Material
	5. Aquaculture Development	Different Species
	6. Bee Keeping	Specialized Cubicles
<b>Tourism</b>	7. Cultural Village	Various Activities
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	8. Shopping Mall	Various Retail Outlets

2.4.5.10 The LED Plan recommends that in order for economic development to succeed various entities be established to include; private businesses and public-private partnerships. These entities should also take the responsibility of ensuring; the strategic management of businesses, investment promotion, disaster management, protection of environment, provision of LED facilities and infrastructure.

## 2.5 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT HOUSING DEMAND

### 2.5.1 CURRENT HOUSING NEEDS

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

Based on the information compiled from the Statistics SA 2001, the projections indicate that approximately **3, 1** % of households (317) within the municipal area, are in the homeless and informal dwelling/shack category, whilst **55, 8**% of dwellings (5641) fall into the traditional housing category.

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

There is an urgent need to address all land reform and related issues and disputes in many parts of the municipal area. The majority of these problem areas are on land that is currently occupied by commercial farmers.

A large portion of the land within the municipality is privately owned by individual and company commercial farmers. The remaining land belongs to the Ingonyama Trust

namely (Ntembeni T.A and Yanguye T.A), Municipal Owned land, State Owned Land as well as Church owned land.

One of the biggest challenges facing the Mthonjaneni Municipality is to provide a formal dwelling for each household and the formalisation of existing squatter shacks in the municipal area. To establish security of tenure for communities in the tribal / rural areas by co-ordinating housing projects with the provision of physical services such as water, sanitation, roads, electricity, etc.

## 2.6 SERVICES OVERVIEW

The following Section dealing with the provision of basic services should be read in conjunction with a comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Programme, prepared by the Municipality in 2008, and attached to this IDP Review document.

### 2.6.1 BULK SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS (Source; Mthonjaneni Municipal Infrastructure Investment Programme, 2008)

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

**TABLE 10: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

## 2.6.2 WATER AND SANITATION

The uThungulu District Municipality (UDM) is the Water Services Provider. uThungulu is responsible for the implementation of new capital projects to extend the provision of water services facilities and their maintenance thereof.

The District's Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) indicates that the backlog of water services in Mthonjaneni is still substantial. The table below is a breakdown of the backlog for household:

**TABLE 11: WATER SERVICES AND SANITATION BACKLOG 2007**

Households	Population	WATER		SANITATION	
		HH Supplied	% backlog	HH Supplied	% backlog
12,452	53,592	5,683	54%	4,325	65%

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

The provision of sanitation facilities will continue on an existing form that of vent improved pit latrines which will be provided by uThungulu on the basis of priorities set out by Mthonjaneni.

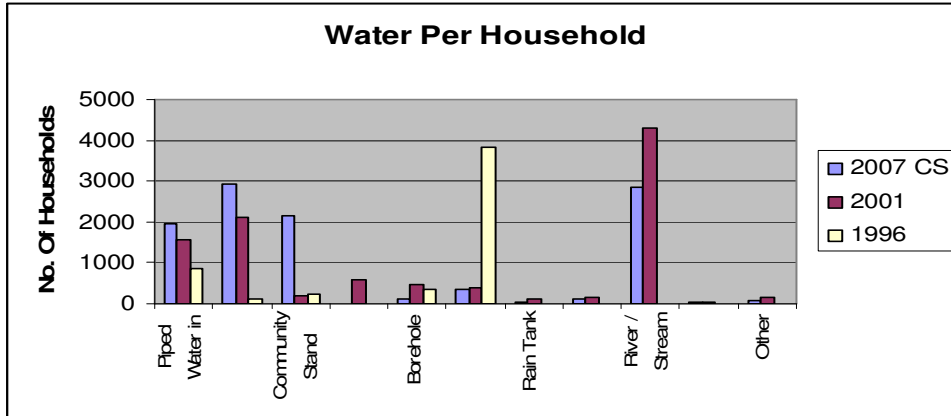
### 2.6.2.1 Water

According to figures available from Stats SA, 1996-2006 there has generally been an improvement as far a delivery of potable water in concerned.

**TABLE 12: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: WATER PER HOUSEHOLD**

WATER SOURCE	2007	2001	1996
Piped Water in Dwelling	1972	1563	850
Piped Water on Site	2920	2114	118
Community Stand	2159	183	220
Community Stand over 200m	-	567	
Borehole	134	478	369
Spring	344	394	3812
Rain Tank	44	130	16
Dam / Pool / Stagnant Water	119	164	
River / Stream	2869	4303	

Water Vendor	30	44	
Other	81	167	12



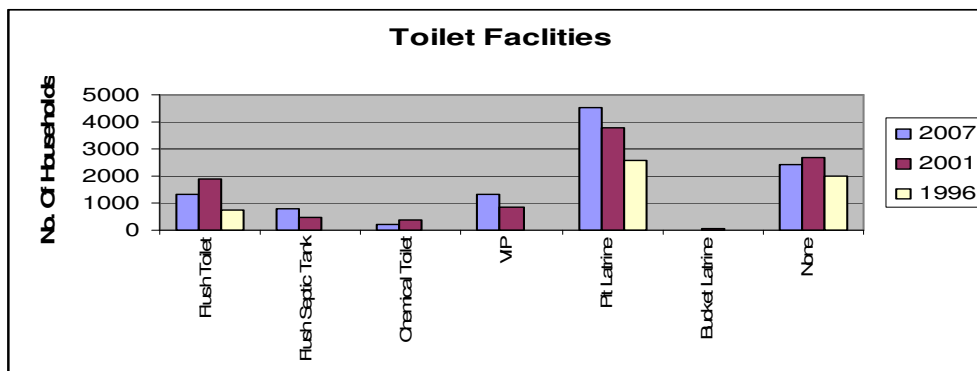
### 2.6.2.2 Household Sanitation

The following table of Stats SA figures summarizes the toilet facilities by household. The table shows that there has generally been an improvement in the delivery of services as far as sanitation is concerned. However, the figures for available flush toilets are inconsistent where in 2001 there was an increase and then a decrease in 2007.

**TABLE 13: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: HOUSEHOLDS TOILET FACILITIES**

FACILITY	2007	2001	1996
Flush Toilet	1299	1886	759
Flush Septic Tank	802	466	-
Chemical Toilet	216	352	-
VIP	1341	865	-
Pit Latrine	4530	3799	2604
Bucket Latrine	-	73	19
None	2407	2666	2021





### 2.6.3 ROADS

There are numerous levels of roads traversing the municipality namely;

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

The table below provides a breakdown of road lengths listed above;

**TABLE 14: ROAD DISTRIBUTION AND LENGTH**

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

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

**TABLE 15: ROAD CONDITIONS**

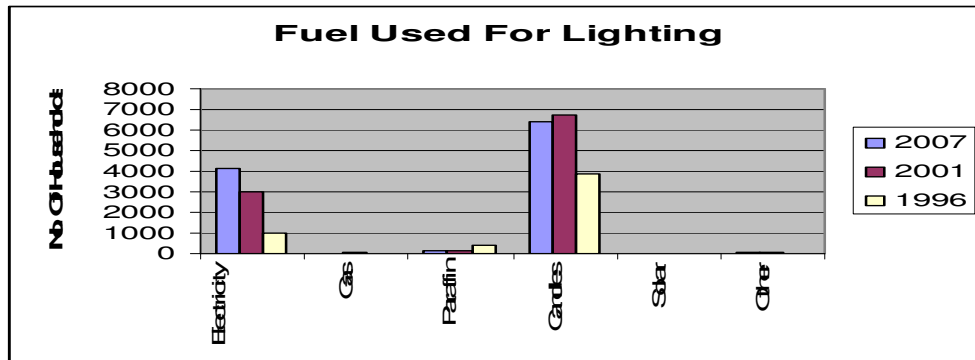
Condition of criteria	Distribution	
	% of surfacing	% of structure
Very good	21	36
Good	22	22
Fair	33	14
Poor	13	23
Very poor	11	5

**2.6.4 FUEL FOR LIGHTING**

The following table summarizes the types of fuel used for lighting purposes.

**TABLE 16: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: HOUSEHOLDS: FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING**

SOURCE	2007	2001	1996
Electricity	4107	3026	995
Gas	-	80	20
Paraffin	103	147	432
Candles	6417	6763	3900
Solar	-	20	0
Other	44	72	0



**2.6.5 WASTE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL**

Waste removal and disposal is currently being provided by the Mthonjaneni Municipality and is currently restricted to Melmoth, Thubalethu, and KwaMagwaza. The waste removed is disposed at the Melmoth landfill site which has teething issues.

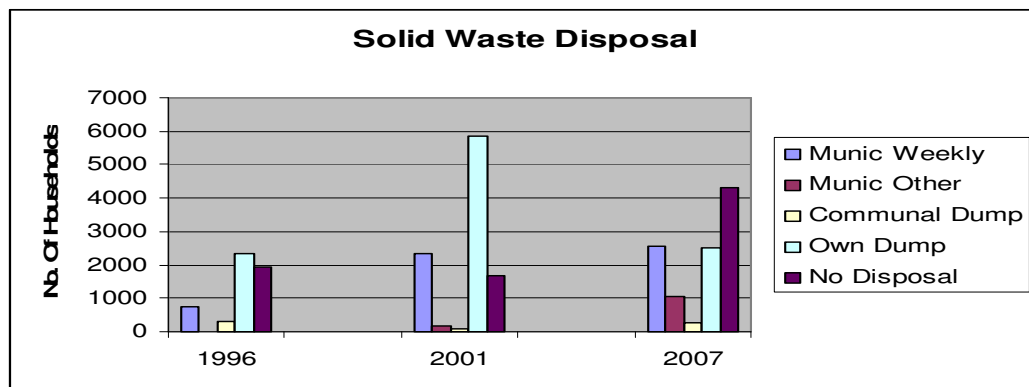
The uThungulu District prepared a Waste Management Plan in 2003/04 which recommended that the existing Melmoth landfill site be closed and that a waste

transfer station be established in Melmoth, through which all waste collected will be transported to the district landfill site. In 2008, the municipality appointed a consultant to conduct a waste management study with emphasis on the extension of the lifespan of the existing landfill site. Once a final document is available, it will be attached to IDP review document.

#### 2.6.5.1 Solid Waste

**TABLE 17: MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY: HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

	2007	2001	1996
Municipality Weekly	2552	2328	751
Municipality Other	1076	164	16
Communal Dump	262	70	293
Own Dump	2488	5861	2331
No Disposal	4293	1685	1947
Unspecified	-		31



#### 2.6.6 CEMETERIES

Previous investigations into the provision of cemeteries in Mthonjaneni recommended that the existing cemetery in Melmoth be extended in a northeasterly direction with an additional 4ha to yield 6400 burial sites. It further proposed that the Mfule Cemetery be extended in a southeasterly direction with an additional 5ha to yield 8500 burial sites and that a new cemetery site be identified in Ndundulu.

In light of the above, the Municipality secured funding and extended the Melmoth site with an additional 2000 sites and has applied for further funding for the other cemeteries in order to reach its targets. The extension and establishment of cemeteries is identified as priority projects in this IDP Review.

## (SECTION 3): DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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### 3.1 SWOT ANALYSIS (*STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS*)

#### INTRODUCTION

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

#### DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

The following strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities were identified:

#### 3.1.1 STRENGTHS

- Clear political Majority
- Sound financial control and position

- Competent staff
- Good administrative Centre
- Relatively satisfied urban communities
- Clear policies
- Co-operative Traditional Leadership
- Good working relations with Councilors and staff
- Well equipped for service delivery in urban areas
- Confidence by funding Departments

### 3.1.2 WEAKNESSES

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

### 3.1.3 OPPORTUNITIES

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

Mthonjaneni is bursting of opportunities, which if taken seriously will promote the municipal area.

### 3.1.4 THREATS

- Lack of co-operation between Councilors and Community
- Insufficient funding
- Malicious political interference
- Budget always divided by the number of wards

## 3.2 VISION AND MISSION

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

### 3.2.1 VISION

“Mthonjaneni Municipality will strive to promote local economic development through investments and establishment of partnerships, to provide level of quality services to

all residents through establishment of proper communication channels, improved infrastructure and maintenance of its financial viability.”

### 3.2.2 MISSION

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

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

### 3.3 STRATEGIC ISSUES

Flowing from the environmental scan, strategic issues confronting the Municipality were also identified. These include:

- Review of the vision and develop a mission statement
- Address social issues e.g. poverty, unemployment and HIV/AIDS
- Develop Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy
- Financial stability
- Strengthen community participation
- Performance Management System (PMS)
- Service delivery – free basic service and housing backlog
- IDP and budget alignment
- Physical infrastructure delivery
- Maintenance of infrastructure
- Capacity building – councilors, staff and community
- Integrated environmental management

No attempt was made to prioritise these issues.

### 3.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A set of interconnected and interdependent strategic objectives was formulated using the Local Government Key Performance Areas. The main areas covered and customised according to the context of the Municipality were:

- Financial
- Development and delivery
- Corporate Governance

- Economic development
- Institutional Transformation

#### **A. FINANCIAL**

- To ensure that the Municipality is financially viable by exploiting new sources of revenue and consolidating debt management processes
- To manage municipal finances in an efficient and cost effective manner to maximise value for all municipal resources
- To have control measures in place
- To ensure budget is aligned with the IDP

#### **B. SERVICE DELIVERY**

- To ensure that all people within the Municipality have access to basic services consistent with national policy
- To facilitate integrated delivery of human settlement and to meet the ongoing habitation needs of the community.
- To ensure that all our areas and infrastructure are properly maintained
- To reduce backlogs in terms of physical infrastructure, access to basic services and social facilities.
- To establish mechanisms and structure for effective stakeholder participation and capacity building

#### **C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- To facilitate economic growth and development within the municipal area
- To investigate strategies for attracting new businesses and retaining existing ones
- To address social issues such as unemployment and poverty
- To facilitate land reform and agricultural development
- To adopt special measures to address:
  1. Unemployment and poverty
  2. HIV/AIDS and other diseases
  3. Women, Youth and the disabled development

#### **D. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

- To foster and maintain good relations with the District Municipality and other Provincial departments and service providers and form strategic partnerships
- To develop an effective internal and external communication strategy
- To streamline decision making processes and implementation
- To facilitate community development and involvement in all aspects of local governance.

## **E. INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION**

- To ensure healthy and safe environment
- To ensure continuous improvement of institutional capacity through organizational renewal and leadership development to put in place a performance management system consistent with the vision and mission
- To develop the capacity of the Municipality to ensure quality services
- To develop an IT strategy
- To put in place a mechanism to address employee satisfaction issues – wellness productivity and labor relations
- To achieve an organisation culture that is aimed at improving productivity and employee satisfaction

### **3.5 STRATEGY OF MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY**

The strategy of Mthonjaneni Municipality is based on three pillars that will distinguish the Municipality from other municipalities of similar size. These pillars are:

- Focus on economic development
- Focus on addressing service delivery backlogs and meeting basic needs of the people
- Focus on capacity building and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable groups

### **3.6 KEY SUCCESS FACTORS**

Key success factors for ensuring that this strategy is implemented include the following:

- Getting buy-in from the political leadership and staff
- Getting a strategic fit between the proposed strategy and the external and internal environment within which the organisation operates
- Getting Partnerships with the DC and other Provincial Departments
- Mobilisation of all necessary resources

### **3.7 STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **3.7.1 PROGRAMMES**

To implement the above strategy, five programmes were adopted which are in line with Key Performance Areas as per the transformation directives of the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs and the Presidency. These are:



- Institutional Transformation
- Service Delivery
- Financial Sustainability
- Governance and Democratization
- Economic Development

### **3.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

For monitoring and evaluation, a performance management system will be put in place taking into consideration the programmes and projects that are scheduled for implementation. Secondly, as a matter of priority, an Internal Auditor will be appointed to do performance auditing. Thirdly, monthly and quarterly reports will be prepared, together with an annual performance report that will be submitted to relevant stakeholders, including provincial and national departments as per relevant legislation.

## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJ. REF.	PROJECTS
<b>KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	1.1 To ensure that all communities within the municipal area are serviced in terms of water provision and sanitation to at least those minimum levels agreed to at national, provincial and district levels.	Ensure that municipal priorities for the installations of water points and local reticulation systems are included in the District Council's Water Services Development Plan.		Facilitate provision of water reticulation
		Prioritise water projects in areas of higher population density and in particular at local rural service centres.	C9.	Water supply to KwaMagwaza & surroundings
			C10.	Water supply for Matshansundu
			C11.	Water supply Mghabi and Sogawu.
		Initiate spring protection programmes, in conjunction with water and sanitation awareness programmes for households.		
		Initiate rain harvesting programmes.		
		Promote water recycling.		
		Assess the capacity of existing sewage works in urban areas and formulate programme for expansion and upgrading.	D22.	New public toilets opposite Spar.
		Identify areas that need to be reticulated and connected to Waste Treatment Works.		
Identify rural areas where inadequate sanitation is a health risk and ensure relevant input into District Council's WSDP.	D21.	Sanitation Project – Ward 5		

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJ REF.	PROJECTS
<b>KPA1- BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	1.2 Improve accessibility in rural areas and improve road linkages between urban and rural components.	Upgrade rural road network based on community needs and development corridors as identified in the spatial framework and roads policy.	A5.	Ndiyaza New Gravel Road – Phase 1 (2.5km)
			A6.	A2162 New Gravel Road (2km)
			A7.	Manzawayo New Gravel Road (1.6km)
			A8.	Manzawayo Causeway (1km)
			A9.	P253 Nkwali Regravelling (6km)
			A10.	D255 Regravelling (3km)
			A11.	D256 Njobelwane Betterment and Regravelling (4km)
			B3.	Upgrading of storm water system in Melmoth and Thubalethu.
			B7.	Yanguye – Ngiyaza road (2.5km)
			B8.	Upgrading of roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu.
			B12.	D395 Betterment Program
			B13.	Construction of bridge over Umhlathuze River to link Nkandla and Mthonjaneni.
			C12.	Community access road to Bomvini
			C13.	Community access road to Mgabhi and Sogawu across the Mhlathuze River.
			D24.	Community access roads to Phezukwehlanze
			D25.	Road upgrade Bedlane
			D26.	Upgrading of roads to health facilities.
	1.3 To ensure that all communities within the municipal area have access to electricity	Establish priority areas for electrification and ensure implementation by the service provider (Eskom).	CP8.	Electrification Infrastructure: Mthonjaneni-Umfolozi 88KV.
			CP9.	Electrification Infrastructure: Benedict SS Turnin Lines
			CP10.	Electrification Infrastructure: Nsuzu 10MVA.
A1.			KwaMagwaza Electrification (218 connections)	

			A2.	Yanguye #3 Electrification (344 connections)
			A3.	Hlaza / Obizo Electrification (645 connections)
			A4.	Ekuthuleni Electrification (1599 connections)
			C1.	Lumbi/Yanguye Electrification (150 connections)
			C2.	Thunzini Electrification (600 connections)
			C3.	Thengele Electrification (300 connections)
			C4.	Bomvini Electrification (600 connections)
			C5.	Nomponjwana Electrifications (1600 connections)
			C6.	Nomponjwana Bulk Infrastructure for Electrification Project (for 450 connections)
			C7.	Skills development centre in Ward 1.
			C17.	Electrification for Ndabazensangu
			C18.	Electrification for Hawule
	<p><b>1.4</b> To avoid the deterioration of the existing infrastructural , facilities, institutions and buildings network through a comprehensive maintenance and upgrading programme and cater for disabled where necessary.</p>	<p>Assess all public institutions, buildings, facilities and infrastructure to ensure improved accessibility for all people particularly the disabled.</p>	CP3.	Renovations - Nomdayi Crèche - Fencing for Dloziyane Poultry House - Plumbing for Drop in centre - Amazulu Crèche
CP4.			Renovation Sizanani Poultry House	
B2.			Upgrading of Drop-In Centre for Ekuthuleni (Toilets and Plumbing)	
B3.			Upgrading of storm water system in Melmoth and Thubalethu.	
B8.			Upgrading of roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu.	
D25.			Road upgrade Bedlane	
D26.			Upgrading of roads to health facilities.	
D27.			Upgrading of Ncanyini Primary School	
D29.			Upgrading of Siyavuma School	

	<b>1.5</b> To ensure that all communities have access to waste collection services and waste disposal facility.	Compile and implement a waste management system.		
		Extend waste collection service by expanding and upgrading existing facilities.	B14.	Melmoth Landfill site extension, upgrade, and fencing.
		Investigate, prepare and implement an after-hours rubbish removal and management programme in CBD's and tourism nodes.		
		Initiate an anti-litter and litter awareness and education campaign.		
		Implement a zero tolerance anti-littering campaign.		
		Implement a recycling campaign		
	<b>1.6</b> To ensure all people have access to affordable burial services	Ensure the identification of suitable burial sites within the municipal area	B15.	Melmoth cemetery extension.
		Development of a support programme for indigent		
	<b>1.7</b> To ensure access to quality primary health care.	Develop hierarchy of health facilities, optimizing existing facilities whilst providing an adequate coverage.	A16.	Municipal Clinic
			C14.	Clinic for Isibaya Esikhulu
			C15.	Clinic for Nqekwane
			D26.	Upgrading of roads to health facilities.
	<b>1.8</b> To ensure access to community based care network for HIV and AIDS sufferers and their dependants	Audit and monitor the level of community awareness		
		Ensure the establishment of educational programmes through intersectoral collaboration.		
Establish an HIV / AIDS Forum with all roleplayers				
Educate communities on safe sex.				
Encourage the use of free HIV / AIDS testing				

		Provide counseling to affected individuals and their families		
		Provide HIV/AIDS care facilities	CP1.	HIV/AIDS Building
			C16.	Drop-in/HIV & AIDS Centre for Dubeni
<b>KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	<b>1.9</b> To actively pursue the provision of housing to all communities within the municipality, within the context of overall community development	Consolidate and review housing waiting lists and review existing and projected housing demand in urban.	B4.	Low cost housing scheme for Thubalethu.
		Formulate and implement a housing delivery strategy.	B16.	KwaYanguye Rural Housing Project (840 units)
			B17.	Ndunduku Rural Housing Project
			B18.	KwaMagwaza Rural Housing Project
			B19.	Melmoth Urban Housing Project (500 units)
		Optimise economic development spinoffs from housing projects.		
	Develop a consumer education programme on the various housing options available as well as a homeownership responsibilities guidepack.			
	<b>1.10</b> To ensure that all communities have access to a basic level of community and social facilities.	Determine the extent and profile of all informal settlements.		
		Provision of Drop in Centers.	B2.	Upgrading of Drop-In Centre for Ekuthuleni (Toilets and Plumbing)
		Provision of Creches.	CP2.	Bomvini Crèche
			CP5.	Ndabazensangu Crèche
			CP6.	Dubeni Crèche
			D15.	Nongalaza Creche.
		Provision and upgrading of schools	D27.	Upgrading of Ncanyini Primary School
			D28.	Primary Schools – Ward 6
			D29.	Upgrading of Siyavuma School
		Provision of Library	A17.	Municipal Library
Provision of Community Halls.		D8.	Community Hall for Imfule.	
	D9.	Community Hall Mkhindini		
	D10.	Community Hall for Siyavuna		

		Provision of pay-points.	CP4.	Pay-point for Sizanani
			D12.	Paypoint for Ndundulu
		Provision of Skills Development Center.	C7.	Skills development centre in Ward 1.
			D11.	Skills Development Centre for KwaMagwaza.
		Provision of sports facilities.	D19.	Sportsfield for Nkwenkwe
			D20.	Sports field for Mkhindini

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJ REF.	PROJECTS
<b>KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	2.1 To stimulate local economic development, with specific emphasis on tourism, agriculture and manufacturing	Establish a comprehensive tourism assets data base.		
		Formulate and implement a tourism development strategy, with specific emphasis on diversification, both in market and spatial terms.	CP7.	Feasibility Study and Business Plan for Simunye Lodge.
			B19.	Melmoth Toursim Project
			B20.	Ekuthuleni Tourism Project
		Review and assess all existing LED strategies and plans.		
		Conduct CBD revitalization studies		
		Develop and implement an international and national marketing strategy. Identify additional “events” to assist in marketing of the area.		
		Identify flagship projects which can act as catalysts to local economic development.	A12.	Jewellery Project - All Wards
			A13.	Essential Oils Project – Ward 5
			A14.	Melmoth Industrial Park
B10.	Mushroom Production Project			
B11.	Zenzile Afforestation Project			
Identify flagship projects which can	C8.	Shopping Centre in Ward 1.		
	B1.	Stock control project – Ward1		

		act as “food security” projects.	CP4.	Mahehe Agricultural Project
			D2.	Poultry house for Thunzini.
			D3.	Poultry house for Bomvini.
			D4.	Fencing / Extension of Dloziyane poultry house.
			D5.	Poultry farming for Hawule
			D6.	Citrus farming Matshansundu
			D7.	Mabhungu Grazing Camp
			D13.	Block making at Mgabhi.
			D14.	Block making at Mehlamasha.
			D16.	Ncanyini Community Garden
			D17.	Zululiyaduma Grazing Camp.
			D18.	Hlabathini Grazing Camp
	2.2 To establish a partnership with the private business community to expand and enhance local investment and development opportunities.	Identify mixed-use areas in appropriate locations and formulate a programme to supply services to these areas.	A14.	Melmoth Industrial Park
		Review municipal bylaws and Town Planning Schemes, and extend Town Planning Scheme to cover peri-urban	B5.	Identification of commercial, industrial and township sites in Melmoth.
		Initiate urban agriculture projects in and around lower income areas.	B6.	Municipal town planning scheme updating.
		Preserve high quality agricultural land.		
		Employ small scale local contractors in public works programmes		
		Identify potential funding sources for the development of SMME's.		
		Formulate strategy for small scale manufacturing		
		Encourage agri-industries and potential linkages between agriculture and the tourism industry.		



		In consultation with Department of Agriculture, set up and implement small farmers support and advice programme.	B1.	Stock control project – Ward 1.
		Identify range of farming activities that can be pursued at subsistence level, and approach the relevant Department for support.		
		Promote co-operative arrangements for supply and distribution networks.	A15.	Feasibility Study of Vukayibambe Co-operative – Aloe Production
		Incentives in Agricultural Sector		

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJ REF.	PROJECTS
<b>KPA 3: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION</b>	<b>3.1</b> Ensure that Council has sufficient institutional capacity to meet the challenge associated with its transformation into a developmental municipality.	Undertake strategic assessment of existing and required skills for Council staff.		
		Formulate Skills Development Programme		
		Investigate public / private partnerships and the feasibility of outsourcing of certain services.		
		Clarify roles and responsibilities of different authorities in context of Municipal legislation.		
		Determine correct placement in the organisation for rural development component and Integrated Development Planning		
		Implement relevant recommendations from the Amalgamation Plan.		
		Expand GIS system and optimise potential use.		

		Set up service providers forums in consultation with District Council.		
		Extend Municipal services.		
	3.2 To formulate a comprehensive communication and marketing plan	Formulate a communication plan, addressing both internal and external communications.		
		Formulate a marketing strategy.		
		Formulate internet and e-business strategy.		

NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJ REF.	PROJECTS
<b>DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE</b> (4)	4.1 To ensure the development of a safety and security network that improves investor confidence and public access to policing (specifically women and children) through realignment and better accessibility	Establish community-policing system that builds on local community networks		
		Provide counseling and assistance to rape survivors and victims of domestic violence on rotational basis in each cluster.		
		Ensure better cooperation between the security (policing) services, criminal justice system and the municipality.		
	4.2 To achieve a balance between the developmental needs of all local communities and sound environmental management principles.	Establish an effective water quality monitoring programme.		
		Initiate programmes to prevent soil erosion.		
		Undertake a Strategic Environmental		

		Assessment (SEA) to form the base of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the entire municipal area, and create effective linkage between the EMP, the Land Use Management System and relevant bylaws.		
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NATIONAL KPA	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJ REF.	PROJECTS
<b>(5) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b>	5.1 To ensure a financially viable local municipality, and maximize existing resources.	Formulate an Indigent Policy and audit of indigent.		
		Formulate and monitor database on potential funding sources.		
		Optimise Council's rate revenue base.		
		Increase capacity to collect Revenue.		
		Develop Incentives Policy.		
		Expand rates base by the formulation of a land data base and the review and extension of the Valuation Roll		

## (SECTION 4): SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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### 4.1 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

### 4.2 PURPOSE, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

- facilitate the integration of social, economic, institutional, and physical aspects of land development.
- promote integrated development in rural and urban areas, and with each other.
- promote residential and employment opportunities, and in close proximity with each other.
- optimise existing resources.
- promote diverse combination of land uses.
- promote compact urban areas and discourage urban sprawl.

- assist in correcting historically distorted settlement patterns, and optimise the use of existing settlements.
- encourage environmental sustainability.
- meet basic needs in economically and environmentally efficient manner, and should be viable.
- provision must be made for security of tenure and different tenure options.
- land development should be co-ordinated so as to minimize conflict and stimulate competition.
- there should be a rapid release of land for development.
- that the disturbance of eco-systems and loss of bio-diversity are avoided or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimize and remedied.
- pollution and degradation of the environment is avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimize and remedied.
- disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nations cultural heritage are avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, minimized and remedied.

#### *The Objective*

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

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

#### *The SDF aim to achieve the following:*

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

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

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

Creating economic opportunities at service delivery points.

- Locating residential populations around service delivery points to stimulate market activity (visa versa)
- Stimulating investment opportunities around service delivery points.

- Creating opportunity for greater diversification of economic activity.

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

### 4.3 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

#### 4.3.1 South African Constitution and Principles of Sustainable Development

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

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

#### **SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF**

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

#### 4.3.2 Municipal Systems Act

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

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

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

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

#### **MSA IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF**

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

#### **4.3.3 THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (DFA)**

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

a. Policies, administrative practice and laws should:

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

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



- h. Policy, administrative practice and laws relating to land development should stimulate the effective functioning of a land development market based on open competition between suppliers of goods and services.

#### **DFA IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF**

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

#### **4.3.4 THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)**

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

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

**Programme 2: Competitive Investment** provides strategies for industrial development identifying the need to consolidate, develop and diversify the province's

manufacturing and agricultural bases and the need to develop a sustainable and competitive tourism industry.

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

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

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

#### **PGDS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SDF**

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

## **4.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT**

### **4.4.1 LOCALITY AND ACCESS**

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

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

### **4.4.2 THE MUNICIPAL AREA**

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

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

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

### 4.4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

#### 4.4.3.1 SOCIAL SERVICES

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

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

#### 4.4.3.2 ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The economic base of the municipality is dependent on commercial farming, which surrounds the town of Melmoth. The town functions as the service centre for the local farming industry. In the past the town also served (and still does to some degree) the surrounding areas such as Ntambanana and Nkandla. However, the development of these towns has seen a decrease in the number of commuters into Melmoth who come to make use of the facilities.

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

#### 4.4.4 LAND OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING LAND USES

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

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

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

- Wilhemina Farm (started), and
- Arcadia Farm (started)

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

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

**Table 17: Land use and settlement patterns per ward** (Source: Mthonjaneni LUMS; 2005, Wendy Forse in association with Maseko Hlongwa and Associates).

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

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

#### 4.4.5 **AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

##### **Key Intervention Areas**

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

##### **An Integrated Approach to Land Use Management**

- To create more efficient urban form by:
  - densifying existing urban nodes in appropriate locations
  - strengthening secondary service centers
  - identifying and implementing development corridors
- Ensure more efficient use of infrastructure
- Promoting a more appropriate land use mix
- Giving preference to those land uses that will assist in achieving the Municipality's Vision and particularly the local economic development and environmental objectives.
- preserving high quality agricultural land
- promoting diversity in land use, especially in and around the nodes

- ensuring that environmental objectives are taken in to account in the formulation and adjudication of development proposals
- creating an environment conducive to small entrepreneurs
- optimising the inherent tourism and recreation potential of the area

### **Land Reform**

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

### **Environmental Management Areas**

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

### ***Methodology:***

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

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

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

To better determine the Environmental Inventory this land use would then be overlaid with Ezemvelo's KZN wildlife's MinSet data. Minset is a function or tool within C-Plan (Conservation Planning Software) that is used to identify a 'minimum set' of sites (planning units) that would fulfill the aim firstly of achieving the conservation targets within a number of constraints that can be set by the user e.g. avoid highly productive

agricultural land, or land adjacent to major highways. It presents the most efficient solution to achieving conservation targets and other land use constraints. The Minset output map shows areas that are already protected, 'Mandatory Reserves' and 'Negotiable Reserves'. Mandatory reserves are those areas that appear as totally irreplaceable on the irreplaceability map, since there are no other alternatives for achieving the conservation targets. Areas identified as negotiable reserves are the areas that the Minset function returns as the most efficient for achieving targets and constraints. However there are alternatives to achieving the targets and constraints but with less efficiency, and hence the designation of this area is still negotiable.

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

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

These were determined as follows:

- Priority 1:** Zones that are spatially defined as those areas that are designated as non-negotiable reserves, in the EKZNW Min Set data set, and have a natural land cover. It therefore designates areas that are indigenous forests and grasslands or veld and have a high biodiversity value. These areas have the highest priority for environmental management and as such development within this designation should be low-key, highly environmentally sensitive and harmonious with the surrounding conditions.
  
- Priority 2:** Zones that are spatially designated as areas that have natural land cover and not designated as negotiable reserves. They are therefore areas of moderate biodiversity importance and still maintain natural ecosystem. Development in this zone should still be environmentally sensitive as it could be identified as mandatory reserve in future based on land transformation in the future.
  
- Priority 3:** Zones that are spatially designated as areas that have natural land cover but have no reserve status as per the EKZNW MinSet data set. They are therefore areas of low biodiversity importance but still maintain natural ecosystems. They therefore have a high functional importance

as they provide ecosystems goods and services such as habitat, clean water, carbon sequestering or nutrient recycling. This zone focuses on ecosystem goods and services and as such activities impacting on the functioning of the ecosystems should be limited such as large scale clearance, water extraction, emissions of waste into the air or streams and rivers.

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

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

### **1. Indigenous forested areas**

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

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

### **2. Areas of High Biodiversity Value**

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

- ❑ This zone represents areas of natural vegetation and therefore any transformation of this area greater than 3 Ha should be subject to impact assessment. Further any development greater than 1 Ha would be subject to Basic Assessment and any development greater than 20 Ha would be subject to Full Environmental Impact Assessment.



- ❑ The local authority should negotiate with the property developer to incorporate land not to be used for development into Conservation Reserves. This can be done when permission for development is being sought.
- ❑ The Environmental Impact Assessment required for priority 1 zones should include a biodiversity assessment of the site and its biological value.
- ❑ The layout of the development should take biodiversity impacts and mitigation into account and as such should avoid areas of high biodiversity value.
- ❑ The local authority should negotiate with the property developer to incorporate land not to be used for development into Conservation Reserves. This can be achieved as part of authorization for development on submission of the plans.
- ❑ When building plans are submitted to the local authority for approval, they shall indicate whether the development constitutes a listed activity and if so include a copy of the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by DAEA and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) where required by the ROD.
- ❑ No construction of a listed activity under the NEMA EIA regulations may begin without authorization from DAEA, the Municipality in its development control capacity should not, under any circumstances, authorize any listed activity until such time as DAEA has given authorization for the activity to go ahead.
- ❑ Any unauthorized development should be reported immediately to the DAEA.
- ❑ The width of survey paths shall be kept to the absolute maximum of 1 metre.
- ❑ Where areas have been set aside for conservation in the layout, such areas will have to be demarcated. This should be done before building starts, sites must be staked and should be fenced or cordoned off with Chevron Tape. This is with a view to preventing damage to conservation areas during construction and operation. The fencing used should be appropriate and should allow for the movement of small animals, which may be found in this area.
- ❑ In the conserved areas, only nature-related recreation and education shall be permitted, such as bird watching, walking and canoeing. These areas should be left as undisturbed as possible.
- ❑ Exotics should be avoided in landscaping of developments.
- ❑ Invasive aliens should be eradicated as part of landscaping and management plan for the development.
- ❑ As far as possible, medium density housing development in this zone should be clustered in order to minimise visual impact and the amount of land needed. This reduces development costs and also makes land available for conservation or open space purposes. Further advantages are wind protection and better controlled access to the development area.
- ❑ Landowners shall be made aware of the priority status of their land before purchase. Estate agents in the area could assist in this regard. The clearance certificate issued to each purchaser shall make note of the priority status, for the purchaser's information, should the estate agent not have raised the issue.
- ❑ Earthmoving equipment must be prohibited from the site until the environmental assessment has been approved and the vegetation to be conserved has been demarcated.
- ❑ The Local Council should not plant exotic trees or shrubs in areas of this category.
- ❑ Sub divisional applications should be assessed in the light of proposed usage and the effect it would have on areas of high biodiversity value.
- ❑ Landowners should be made aware of the high biodiversity value of their land before purchase. Landowners should be made aware of their responsibility to

maintain and manage the vegetation on their land. The local council may need to provide assistance in the form of advice to landowners in high biodiversity value areas.

### 3. Nature Reserves

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

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

### 4. Wetlands, dams, and drainage corridors

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

- ❑ Infilling, drainage and hardened surfaces (including buildings and asphalt) should not be located in any of the wetland zones (i.e. permanent, seasonal and temporary) such activities generally result in significant impacts on a wetland's hydrology, hydraulics and biota and on the goods and services wetlands provide.
- ❑ Hardened surfaces and erven should be located at least 15 m outside of the outer boundary of the seasonal/permanent zone (Note: if the width of the outer temporary zone is greater than 15 m and Item 1 above is met then this requirement would automatically be met). The seasonal and permanent zones generally have surface water for extended periods. In the case of seasonal zones, it may be for most of the wet season and in the case of permanent zones, it may be throughout the year. A buffer is required between areas potentially generating non-point source pollution and such areas characterized by surface water.
- ❑ Extension to the buffer in localized areas should also be included to minimize the impact of concentrated stormwater run-off into the wetland. Stormwater outflows should not enter directly into the wetland. A predominantly vegetated buffer area at least 20 m wide should be included between the stormwater outflow and the outer boundary of the wetland, with mechanisms for dissipating water energy and spreading and slowing water flow and preventing erosion. This buffer is particularly important when the catchment feeding the stormwater drain comprises predominantly hardened surfaces. Extensive hardened surfaces in the catchment and stormwater drains significantly increase the intensity of stormwater runoff, which increases the risks of erosion in a wetland. In addition, urban stormwater runoff is often polluted. A buffer is therefore required to reduce the energy and erosive power of the stormwater and to decrease the level of pollutants in the runoff before it enters the wetland.

- Where the wetland has a particularly high biodiversity value, further buffering may be required, the width of which would depend on the specific requirements of the biota. This should be determined in consultation with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The value of a wetland for biodiversity derives not only from features of the wetland but also from the quality of natural, non-wetland areas adjacent to the wetland, as many wetland dependent species such as the giant bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) require both wetland and non-wetland habitat.
- If a road crossing is planned in a wetland, first seek an alternative route. If this is not available then ensure that the road has minimal affect on the flow of water through the wetland (e.g. by using box culverts rather than pipes). Do not lower the base level of the wetland or any stream passing through the wetland. Ensure an adequate buffer is present to deal with run-off from the road (see Item 3 above). During construction, minimize disturbance of the wetland at and adjacent to the road crossing site. Road crossings may potentially greatly modify local water flow patterns in a wetland. In addition to having a damming or draining effect on the flow upstream of the road, roads which do not allow for the adequate passage of water may concentrate flow downstream, increasing the erosion hazard and drying out this portion of the wetland. A lowering of the base level increases the gradient in the wetland, thereby increasing the speed of water flow and its erosive potential and the extent to which it contributes to lowering the water table.
- Where a road runs alongside a wetland and it intercepts natural hillslope runoff into the wetland, the road should be set back from the boundary of the wetland by at least 20 m and feed-off points should be included at frequent intervals along the road (at least every 100 m) and the outflows of these should conform to the requirements of the stormwater outflows (given in Item 2 above). A road running alongside a wetland can strongly affect the natural hill slope runoff into the wetland by intercepting this runoff and concentrating it in localized entry points. The fewer the feed-off points into the wetland and the less protected they are, the more severe this effect will be.
- Where development (e.g. hardened surfaces, infilling and drainage) in a wetland is unavoidable then the resulting impacts must be mitigated. In many cases, off-site mitigation may be the only means of achieving satisfactory mitigation. The cumulative loss of wetlands in South Africa is already very high (see Section 1.1) and the continued net loss of wetlands needs to be prevented. Invasion of a wetland by alien plants may considerably reduce the integrity of a wetland.
- Where any disturbance of the soil takes place in a wetland, clear alien plants which establish and follow up for at least 2 years thereafter. Disturbance of a wetland favours the establishment of alien plants, which require long-term control.
- Where the infiltration rate of a wetland's catchment is naturally high and the wetland is maintained predominantly by groundwater input, at least 60% of the wetland's catchment should remain as permeable surfaces in a residential area and preferably at least 30% in an industrial/commercial area. Where the level of development is very high, reduced surface runoff can be promoted through mechanisms such as porous pavements (The inclusion of these mechanisms in areas dominated by hardened surfaces is generally sound catchment management practice and should be encouraged widely). Failure to maintain groundwater input to a predominantly groundwater-fed wetland will

considerably alter the hydrological regime of the wetland, thereby compromising its integrity.

- The onus is on the developer to identify and delineate all wetlands in the project area at a finer scale depending on the proposed development. Mapping at a minimum scale of 1: 10 000 is generally required. In order to account for the impact of a development adjacent to a wetland, it is essential that the boundary of the wetland be mapped. Any wetlands identified on the ground should be delineated and mapped by the municipality on an ongoing basis.
- Any development must comply with the requirements of the National Water Act. Through the concept of the “ecological reserve”, this act makes provision for ensuring water of acceptable quantity and quality for maintaining the ecological functioning of wetlands and river systems. While wetlands assist in enhancing water quality, they should not be relied upon as an easy substitute for addressing pollution at source, as this may lead to serious impacts to the wetland systems.
- Access to wetlands by off-road vehicles, man and livestock, should be as far as possible prevented.
- Development within the floodline or within 32m of a river or stream should be avoided and vegetation in this zone should be conserved.

### **Poverty Alleviation Areas**

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

### **Tourism and Recreation**

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

- Commercial Agriculture and Tourism
- Recreation

## **4.4.6 THE PROPOSED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **THE APPROACH**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.4.7 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The spatial development concept is based on the following;

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

There are three levels of the road network namely;

- Primary Corridor
- Secondary Corridor
- Minor Linkages/Corridor

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

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

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

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

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

#### **THE PRIMARY NODE:**

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

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

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

The following broad planning principles apply in the Primary Node:

- It must offer a full range of Social, Community and other Services and facilities.
- It will be the focus of Urban employment opportunities.
- The full range of permanent residential options will be encouraged, keeping in mind the existing character, natural attributes and attractions.
- Inside the node, mixed use corridors and areas of a more flexible and general land use nature are proposed, as opposed to only agriculture and residential.

The intention is to encourage non-polluting, environmentally friendly urban employment opportunities.

- While it is acknowledged that the **Primary Corridor (R66/34)** offers development opportunities, these are to be restricted to suitable Mixed uses within the Primary Node and the **Opportunity Points** as identified elsewhere.
- Agriculture should be seen as an integral part of the urban node, and offers opportunities for high intensity agricultural activity.

## **SECONDARY NODES:**

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

The following planning principles shall apply in the Secondary Node:

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

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

## **TERTIARY NODES:**

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

The following planning principles shall apply in the Tertiary Node:

- The primary aim is upgrading.
- They are lower order services mainly in the form of mobile services, serve the surrounding densely populated rural community. Services such as a schools, clinics and mobile clinics, and pension payout point are provided.

- Permanent residential opportunities exist mainly for lower income groups
- In order to make the above possible, there needs to be a move towards supporting services

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

#### 4.4.9 THE ZONES IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NODES

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

##### **Mixed Use Areas**

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

##### (i) **General Mixed Use.**

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

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

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

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

##### **Possible Future Residential**

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



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

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

### **Opportunity Points**

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

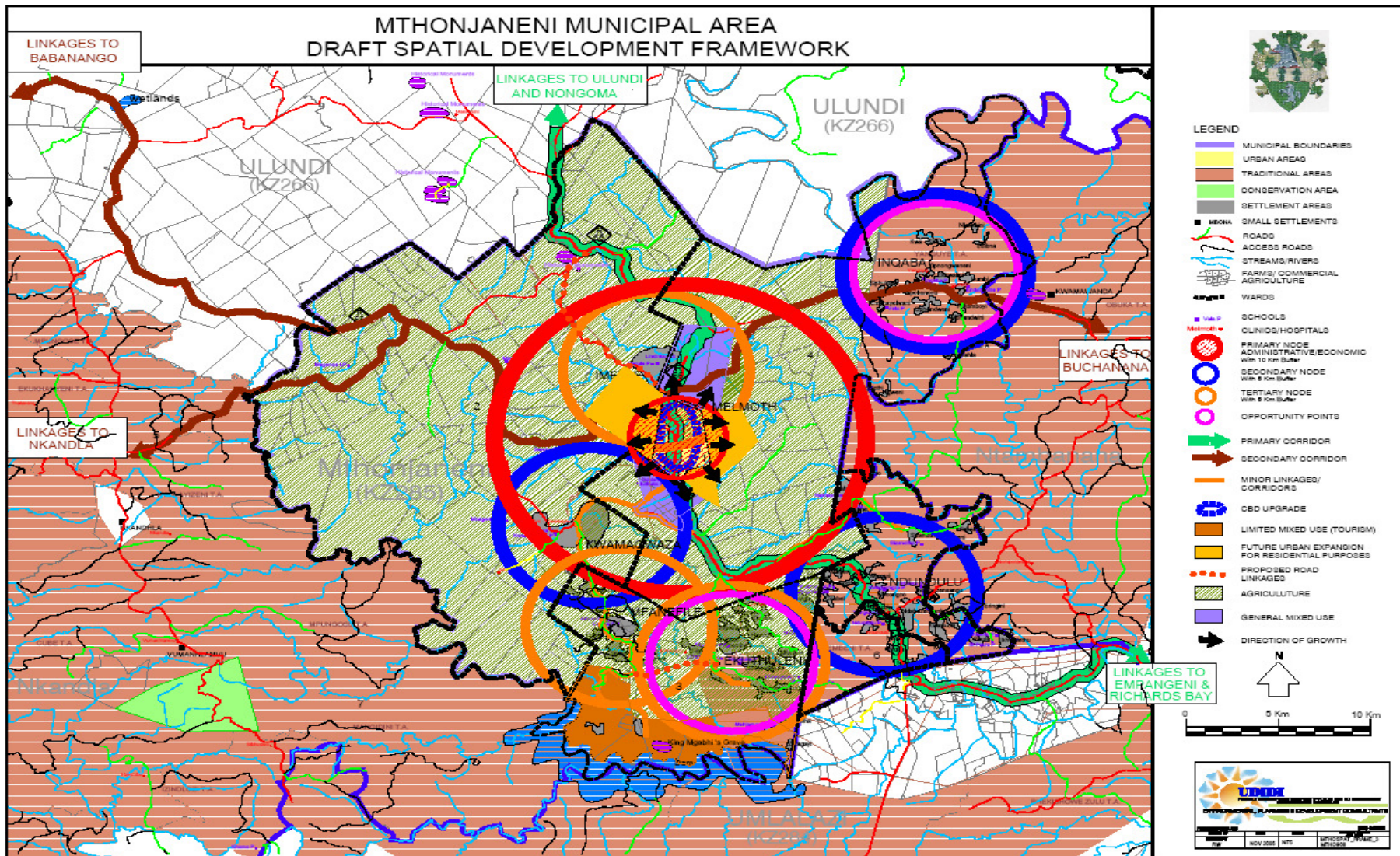
#### **4.4.10 THE RURAL COMPONENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

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

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

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

- The extent to which the proposal will have a positive impact on the local economy and the area of employment, and its sustainability.
- The maintenance and enhancement of landscape quality.
- The loss of prime agricultural land.
- The potential impact on water quality and quantity.
- The potential impact on biodiversity.



## (SECTION 5): SECTOR INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT

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

### 5.1 DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

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

Summary of expenditure and estimates for the uThungulu District Municipality:

R000	Medium-term estimates		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
uThungulu	31 289	41 132	36 846

### 5.2 DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS

The following projects are underway for the Department of Land Affairs:

<b>Mthonjaneni Cluster</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Dubazane Phase 1 – 1600 Ha</li><li>○ Simunye Agri Tourism Phase 2 – 2100 Ha</li><li>○ Bucanana Farm – 1000 Ha</li><li>○ Mthonjaneni Phase 3 – 770 Ha</li><li>○ Katazo – 500 Ha</li></ul>
<b>Stateland non-capital expenditure</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Devondale</li><li>○ Nkandla</li><li>○ Eshowe Housing</li><li>○ Zoetveld</li></ul>
<b>Balance of Grants Implementation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ekhuthuleni (Admin center/ water/ grazing camp) – R3 million</li><li>○ Retcherswell – R1 million</li><li>○ Mevamhlope – R200 000</li></ul>

### 5.3 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

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

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

### 5.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

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

### 5.5 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The following details on planned LED projects were provided:

<b>Project Name / Description</b>	<b>Budget Costs</b>
Jewellery Project - All Wards	R1, 859 000
Essential Oils Project – Ward 5	R1, 011 665
Melmoth Industrial Park	R1, 500 000

### 5.6 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

The following details on planned housing projects were provided:

<b>LM</b>	<b>Housing Project</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>No. of Sites</b>
Mthonjaneni	KwaYanguye	Rural	840 (Ph 1)
	Melmoth	Urban	500 (Ph 1)

**5.7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

The following details on planned health facility project was provided:

<b>Project Name / Description</b>	<b>Budget Costs</b>
Municipal Clinic	R831 000

**5.8 DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, CULTURE, AND TOURISM**

The following details on planned library facility project was provided:

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

## (SECTION 6): PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 6.1 IDP PROJECTS COMPLETED BETWEEN 2006 AND 2009

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

WARD	PROJECT	YEAR	AMOUNT
1	Thubalethu Garden Project	2006/2007	R 120 000
	Upgrade of Jacob Cohn Str. to tar	2006/2007	R 285 000
	Building of HIV/AIDS Centre	2007/2008	R 627 548
	Building of New Protection Services	2006/2007	R3, 404 047
	Extension of Melmoth Cemetry	2006/2007	R1090 000
	Pedestrian Sidewalk	2006/2007	R 549 336
	Upgrading of Urban Roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu (under construction)	2008/2009	R6801 982
2	Building of Thengela Creche	2006/2007	R 388 885
	Building of Bomvini Creche	2007/2008	R 595 650
3	Building of Mfanefile Payout Point	2006/2007	R 457 429
	Building of Amazule Creche	2007/2008	R 530 342
4	Building of Candolo Creche	2006/2007	R 379 980
	Building of Sizanani Payout Point	2008/2009	R 696 879
5	Building of Mayeni Creche	2006/2007	R 388 885
	Building of Ndabazensangu Creche	2007/2008	R 455 446
6	Building of Mabhungu Payout Point	2006/2007	R 459 99
	Building of Dubeni Creche	2007/2008	R 441 367

### 6.2 CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LED PROJECTS 2009/10

Department	Capital Project	Funding Source	Project Amount
Municipal Manger	Office Equipment	Revenue	R26, 000
Finance	Equipment	Revenue	R41, 000
Library	Furniture & Equipment	Revenue	R15, 000
Town Estates	Ward Projects	Equitable Share	R2, 700 000
Corporate and Community	Equipment	Revenue	R20, 000
Corporate and Community	Furniture	Revenue	R20, 000
Public Health	Equipment	Dept. of Health	R0
Councilors	Mayoral Chain	Equitable Share	R0
Protection Services	Equipment	Revenue	R50 000
Protection Services	Furniture	Revenue	R0
Town Estates	Vehicle	Revenue	R100 000
Town Estates	Equipment	Revenue	R220 000
Roads	Equipment	Revenue	R0
Roads	Roads	Revenue	R123 000

Town Estates	Roads	MIG	R8, 097 000
Electricity	Upgrading	Surpluses	R1, 000 000



### 6.3 CURRENT PRIORITY PROJECTS

#### CP: CURRENT IDP PROJECTS (CP) 08/09

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	ESTIMATED COST	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	08/09 BUDGET ALLOCATION	09/10 BUDGET ALLOCATION	10/11 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION	11/12 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION
CP1.	Skills Development Centre Ward 1	Devine Life / LM	R700 000	R250 000	R700 000	R	R	R
CP2.	Skills Development Centre Ward 2	Devine Life / LM	R700 000	R250 000	R700 000	R	R	R
CP3.	Skills Development Centre Ward 3	Devine Life / LM	R700 000	R250 000	R700 000	R	R	R
CP4.	Skills Development Centre Ward 4	Devine Life / LM	R700 000	R250 000	R700 000	R	R	R
CP5.	Skills Development Centre Ward 5	Devine Life / LM	R700 000	R250 000	R700 000	R	R	R
CP6.	Skills Development Centre Ward 6	Devine Life / LM	R700 000	R250 000	R700 000	R	R	R
CP7.	Feasibility Study and Business Plan for Simunye Lodge.	DACT	R	R	R	R	R	R
CP8.	Electrification Infrastructure: Mthonjaneni-Umfolozi 88KV.	Eskom	R702 471.63	R	R	R	R	R
CP9.	Electrification Infrastructure: Benedict SS Turning Lines	Eskom	R23 633.95	R	R	R	R	R
CP10.	Electrification Infrastructure: Nsuzu 10MVA.	Eskom	R513 711.83	R	R	R	R	R
CP11.	Nomponjwana Electrifications (1200 connections)	DME	R14860000.0	R	R	R	R	R
CP12.	Extension of Municipal GIS System	DLGTA	R	R	R17,548.29	R132450.71	R	R

CP13.	The Farm Rechterswell/Siyathuthuka Land Reform Project (Timber and Livestock).	DLA	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP14.	The Farm Morgezon/Mapholoba Land Reform Project (Sugarcane and Timber).	DLA	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP15.	The Farm Barnevld/Zabalaza Land Reform Project (Sugarcane and Timber).	DLA	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP16.	The Farm Barneveld/Victory Ticket Land Reform Project (Sugarcane and Timber).	DLA	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP17.	The Farm Rem. of Boegnek Land Reform Project (Sugarcane and Timber).	DLA	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP18.	The Farm Port. 1 of Boegnek Land Reform Project (Sugarcane and Timber).	DLA	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP19.	Melmoth (Victoria Str.) - 10 urban sites	DOH	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP20.	KwaYanguye Rural Housing - 500 in Phase 1	DOH	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP21.	Melmoth Urban Housing - 500 in Phase 1	DOH	To be determined	R	R	R	R	R
CP22.	Feasibility Study of Vukayibambe Co-Operative: Aloe Production	DLGTA	R180 000	R	R180 000	R	R	R
CP23.	Municipal Library Installation of the Internet Facility	DACT	R86 000		R86 000	R	R	R
CP24.	Umbumbano Community Care Centre Social Sector Project : Feeding Scheme	DSD	R255673.50	R	R255673.50	R	R	R
CP25.	Ukuphilakwethu Community Care Centre Social & Economical Sector <b><i>Project, Activities</i></b> Gardening, Soup Kitchen, Poultry, Pottery and Sewing	DSD	R864714.74	R	R864714.74	R	R	R
CP26.	Philasande Development Organization Social Sector Project: OVC	DSD	R100 000	R	R100 000	R	R	R

## 6.4 PLANNED PRIORITY PROJECTS WITH FUNDING

### A: 2009/10 FINANCIAL YEAR

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	ESTIMATED COST	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	09/10 BUDGET ALLOCATION	10/11 BUDGET ALLOCATION	11/12 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION	12/13 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION
A1.	KwaMagwaza Electrification (281 connections)	Eskom	R4, 091 000		R4091 000.00	R	R	R
A2.	Yanguye #3 Electrification (344 connections)	Eskom	R4, 000 000		R4000 000.00	R	R	R
A3.	Hlaza / Obizo Electrification (645 connections)	Eskom	R7, 500 000		R7.500 000	R	R	R
A4.	Ekuthuleni Electrification (1599 connections)	Eskom	R17, 500 000		R17 500. 000	R	R	R
A5.	Upgrading and maintenance of electrical infrastructure for urban areas.	LM	R1250 000		R1250 000.00	R	R	R
A6.	Ndiyaza New Gravel Road - Phase 1 (2.5km)	DOT	R900 000		R900 000.00	R	R	R
A7.	A2162 New Gravel Road (2km)	DOT	R900 000		R900 000.00	R	R	R
A8.	Manzawayo New Gravel Road (1.6km)	DOT	R800 000		R800 000.00	R	R	R
A9.	Manzawayo Causeway (1km)	DOT	R800 000		R800 000.00	R	R	R
A10.	P253 Nkwali Regravelling (6km)	DOT	R1, 550 000		R1,550 000	R	R	R
A11.	D255 Regravelling (3km)	DOT	R750 000		R750 000	R	R	R
A12.	D256 Njobelwane Betterment and Regravelling (4km)	DOT	R1, 000 000		R1.000 000	R	R	R
A13.	D779 Ndundulu Betterment and Regravelling.	DOT	R1, 000 000		R1,000 000	R	R	R
A14.	Various roads patching.	DOT	R700 000		R700 000.00	R	R	R

A15.	P700 – Melmoth P253 Upgrade to blacktop (PSEDS Project)	DOT / DED	R102, 000 000		R102, 000.00	R	R	R
A16.	Upgrading of roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu. ( Phase 1)	MIG	R6801982.05		R6801982.05			
A17.					R1,859 000	R	R	R
A18.	Jewellery Project – All Wards	DED	R1, 859 000		R1,011 665	R	R	R
A19.	Essential Oils Project – Ward 5	DED	R1, 011 665		R1,011 665	R	R	R
A20.	Feasibility Study for Melmoth Industrial Park	DED	R1, 500 000		R1,500 000	R	R	R
A21.	Municipal Clinic	DOHe	R831 000		R831 000	R	R	R
A22.	Vukayibambe Crop Massification Project (maize and beans).	DAEA	R1, 600 000			R	R	
A23.	Khuthazinqondo Crop Massification Project (maize and beans).	DAEA	R800 000			R	R	R
A24.	Ensengeni Crop Massification Project (maize and beans).	DAEA	R1, 000 000			R	R	R
A25.	Igula Food Security Project (poultry–fencing of units)	DAEA	R250 000			R	R	R
A26.	Bhadaza Food Security Project (poultry–fencing of units)	DAEA	R250 000					
A27.	Victory Ticket Land Reform Project (cane – ploughing, planting, and inputs)	DAEA	R935 000					
A28.	Khandimpilo Land Reform Project (cane – ploughing, planting, and inputs)	DAEA	R925 000					
A29.	Ward 2: Thunzini poultry house.	LM						
A30.	Ward 2: Bomvini Poultry house.	LM						
A31.	Ward 2: Imfule Community Hall.	LM						
A32.	Ward 2: KwaMagwaza Skills Development Centre.	LM						
A33.	Ward 3: Mfanefile Soccerfield.	LM						

A34.	Ward 3: Dloziyane extension and fencing of poultry house.	LM						
A35.	Ward 3: Mehlamasha Clinic Shelter	LM						
A36.	Ward 3: Ekuthuleni Drop-in Centre plumbing and repairs.							
A37.	Ward 4: Nongalaza Creche	LM						
A38.	Ward 4: Ncanyini community garden.	LM						
A39.	Ward 4: Zululiyaduma grazing camp	LM						
A40.	Ward 4: Ntabayenkosi grazing camp.	LM						
A41.	Ward 5: Hlabathini grazing camp.	LM						
A42.	Ward 5: Nkwenkwe sportsfield.	LM						
A43.	Ward 5: Ohawule sportsfield.	LM						
A44.	Ward 6: Dubeni Drop-in / HIV/AIDS Centre	LM						
A45.	Ward 6: Mabhungu grazing camp.	LM						
A46.	Ward 6: Ndundulu Paypoint.	LM						
A47.	Ward 6: Siyavuna community hall.	LM						
A48.	Ward 1: Mall for Ward 1							
A49.	Ward 1 waiting shelters.	LM						
A50.	Ward 1 poultry house.	LM						

#### 6.4 PLANNED PRIORITY PROJECTS WITHOUT FUNDING

In the 2009/10 Financial Year, Council will set aside R2, 700 000.00 for the implementation of projects to be selected by Council from this category.

#### B: 2009/10 FINANCIAL YEAR

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDER	ESTIMATED COST	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	09/10 BUDGET ALLOCATION	10/11 BUDGET ALLOCATION	11/12 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION	12/13 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION
B1.	Stock control project - Ward1	DAEA / DED	R4, 075 500	R	R	R	R	R
B2.	Upgrading of Drop-In Centre for Ekuthuleni (Toilets and Plumbing)	LM / DSD		R	R	R	R	R
B3.	Upgrading of storm water system in Melmoth and Thubalethu.	LM		R	R	R	R	R
B4.	Low cost housing scheme for Thubalethu.	DOH		R	R	R	R	R
B5.	Identification of commercial, industrial and township sites in Melmoth.	DLGTA / LM	R200 000	R	R	R	R	R
B6.	Municipal town planning scheme updating.	DLGTA / LM	R100 000	R	R	R	R	R
B7.	Yanguye - Ngiyaza road (2.5km)	DOT	R900 000	R	R	R	R	R
B8.	Waiting Shelters - Ward 1	DOT / LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
B9.	Mushroom Production Project	DAEA / DED	R	R	R	R	R	R
B10.	Zenzile Afforestation Project	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
B11.	D395 Betterment Program	DOT	R	R	R	R	R	R
B12.	Construction of bridge over Umhlathuze River to link Nkandla and Mthonjaneni.	DOT	R	R	R	R	R	R
B13.	Melmoth Landfill site extension, upgrade, and fencing.	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R

B14.	Melmoth cemetery extension.	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
B15.	KwaYanguye Rural Housing Project (840 units)	DOH	R	R	R	R	R	R
B16.	Ndundulu Rural Housing Project	DOH	R	R	R	R	R	R
B17.	KwaMagwaza Rural Housing Project	DOH	R	R	R	R	R	R
B18.	Melmoth Urban Housing Project (500 units)	DOH	R	R	R	R	R	R
B19.	Melmoth Toursim Project	DACT	R	R	R	R	R	R
B20.	Phobane Tourism Project	DACT	R	R	R	R	R	R
B21.	Renovation Sizanani Poultry House		R	R	R	R	R	R
B22.	Mahehe Agricultural Project		R	R	R	R	R	R
B23.	Plumbing for Drop in centre		R	R	R	R	R	R
B24.	Fencing for Dloziyane Poultry House		R	R	R	R	R	R
B25.	Toilets next to Magistrates Court	MIG	R	R	R	R	R	R
B26.	Play parks for Ward 1		R	R	R	R	R	R
B27.	Mfenefile sportsfield		R	R				
B28.	Mahehe Grazing Camp		R	R	R	R	R	R
B29.	Ilumbi Community Gardens - Purchase Tractor		R	R	R	R	R	R
B30.	Yanguye Sportsfield		R	R	R	R	R	R
B31.	Mehlamasha sportsfield		R	R	R	R	R	R
B32.	Shopping Centre in Ward 1.	Private	R	R	R	R	R	R
B33.	Melmoth Poultry project.	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
B34.	Thunzini Primary	DOE	R	R	R	R	R	R
B35.	Thunzini Clinic	DOHe	R	R	R	R	R	R
B36.	Poultry Project for Thunzini	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
B37.	Sewing Project for Thunzini		R	R	R	R	R	R
B39.	Crèche for Khatazo		R	R	R	R	R	R
B40.	Ngoqongo road for Thunzini		R	R	R	R	R	R

B41.	Ward 2 - Water and sanitation		R	R	R	R	R	R
B42.	Hlabathini Grazing Camp.	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
B43.	Nkwenkwe sportsfield	DSR	R	R	R	R	R	R
B44.	Dubeni Drop-In / HIV+AIDS Centre		R	R	R	R	R	R
B45.	Mabhungu Clinic		R	R	R	R	R	R
B46.	Mabhungu High School		R	R	R	R	R	R
B47.	Mabhungu-Dubeni Shopping Centre		R	R	R	R	R	R
B48.	Ward 6-Paypoint shop		R	R	R	R	R	R
B49.	Dubeni sportsfield		R	R	R	R	R	R
B50.	Mabhungu Grazing Camp		R	R	R	R	R	R
B51.	Nomndayi Crèche - Furniture		R	R	R	R	R	R
B52.	Mazule Crèche - Furniture		R	R	R	R	R	R
B53.	Fire prevention and fire fighting project.	ZFPS/LM	R	R	R	R	R	R

**C: 2010/11 FINANCIAL YEAR**

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDER	ESTIMATED COST	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	09/10 BUDGET ALLOCATION	10/11 BUDGET ALLOCATION	11/12 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION	12/13 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION
C1.	Lumbi/Yanguye Electrification (150 connections)	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R
C2.	Thunzini Electrification (600 connections)	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R
C3.	Thengele Electrification (300 connections)	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R
C4.	Bomvini Electrification (600 connections)	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R
C5.	Nomponjwana Bulk Infrastructure for Electrification Project (for 450)	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R



	connections)							
C6.	Water supply to KwaMagwaza & surroundings	DM	R	R	R	R	R	R
C7.	Water supply for Matshansundu	DM	R	R	R	R	R	R
C8.	Water supply Mghabi and Sogawu.	DM	R	R	R	R	R	R
C9.	Community access road to Bomvini	DOT	R	R	R	R	R	R
C10.	Community access road to Mgabhi and Sogawu across the Mhlathuze River.	DOT	R	R	R	R	R	R
C11.	Clinic for Isibaya Esikhulu	DOHe	R	R	R	R	R	R
C12.	Clinic for Nqekwane	DOHe	R	R	R	R	R	R
C13.	Drop-in/HIV & AIDS Centre for Dubeni	DSD / DOHe	R	R	R	R	R	R
C14.	Electrification for Ndabazensangu	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R
C15.	Electrification for Hawule	Eskom	R	R	R	R	R	R
C16.	Mashobeni Crèche.							

**D: 2011/12 FINANCIAL YEAR**

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDER	ESTIMATED COST	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	11/12 BUDGET ALLOCATION	12/13 BUDGET ALLOCATION	13/14 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION	14/15 MUNICIPAL ALLOCATION
D1.	Poultry house for Thunzini.	DAEA / DED	R	R	R	R	R	R
D2.	Poultry house for Bomvini.	DAEA / DED	R	R	R	R	R	R
D3.	Fencing / Extension of Dloziyane poultry house.	DAEA / DED	R	R	R	R	R	R
D4.	Poultry farming for Hawule	DAEA / DED	R	R	R	R	R	R
D5.	Citrus farming Matshansundu	DAEA / DED	R	R	R	R	R	R

D6.	Mabhungu Grazing Camp	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
D7.	Community Hall for Imfule.	DM / LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D8.	Community Hall Mkhindini	DM / LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D9.	Community Hall for Siyavuna	DM / LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D10.	Paypoint for Ndundulu	DSD	R	R	R	R	R	R
D11.	Block making at Mgabhi.	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D12.	Block making at Mehlamasha.	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D13.	Nongalaza Creche.	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D14.	Ncanyini Community Garden	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D15.	Zululiyaduma Grazing Camp.	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
D16.	Hlabathini Grazing Camp	DAEA	R	R	R	R	R	R
D17.	Sportsfield for Nkwenkwe	DSR	R	R	R	R	R	R
D18.	Sports field for Mkhindini	DSR	R	R	R	R	R	R
D19.	Sanitation Project - Ward 5	DM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D20.	New public toilets opposite Spar.	LM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D21.	Toilets upgrading Bedlane and Ndundulu	DM	R	R	R	R	R	R
D22.	Community access roads to Phezukwehlanze	DOT	R	R	R	R	R	R
D23.	Road upgrade Bedlane	DOT	R	R	R	R	R	R
D24.	Upgrading of roads to health facilities.		R	R	R	R	R	R
D25.	Primary Schools - Ward 6	DOE	R	R	R	R	R	R
D26.	Nondweni Primary School		R	R	R	R	R	R
D27.	Upgrading of Siyavuma School	DOE	R	R	R	R	R	R
D28.	Mehlamasha Clinic		R	R	R	R	R	R
D29.	Ohawule Primary School	DOE	R	R	R	R	R	R
D30.	Ndabazensangu Primary School	DOE	R	R	R	R	R	R
D31.	Ofankomo Primary School	DOE	R	R	R	R	R	R

D32.	Ohawule sportsfield		R	R	R	R	R	R
D33.	Upgrading of roads in Melmoth and Thubalethu ( Phase 2)	MIG	R	R	R	R	R	R

## (SECTION 7): FINANCIAL PLAN AND SDBIP

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### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Mthonjaneni Municipality's main mission is to provide the community it serves with the level best service possible. To achieve that the municipality requires the best financial management that will result in an increase in revenue.

### 7.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

#### 7.2.1 GENERAL FINANCIAL PHILOSOPHY

The financial policy of the Mthonjaneni Municipality is to provide a sound financial base and the resources necessary to sustain a satisfactory level of municipal services for the citizens of Mthonjaneni.

It is the goal of the municipality to achieve a strong financial position with the ability to:

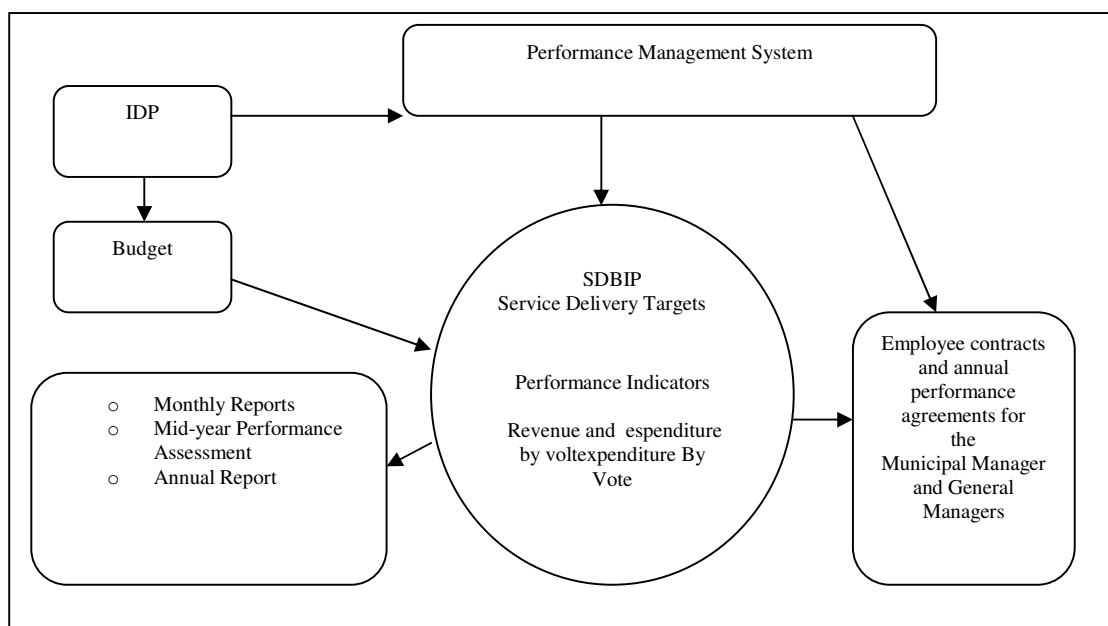
- Withstand local and regional economic impacts;
- Adjust efficiency to the community's changing service requirements;
- Effectively maintain, improve and expand the municipality's infrastructure;
- Manage the municipality's budget and cash flow to the maximum benefit of the community.
- Plan, coordinate and implement responsible and sustainable community development and growth.
- Provide a high level of protective services to assure public health and safety.

Municipality financial policies will address the following goals:

- To keep the municipality in a fiscally sound position in both the long and short term,
- Maintain sufficient financial liquidity through regular reviews and adjustments to meet normal operating contingent obligations,
- Apply credit control policies which maximize collection while providing relief for the indigent,
- Credit Control policies that recognize with basic policy of customer care and convenience,
- Maintaining existing infrastructure and capital assets.

### 7.3 THE SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP)

The SDBIP marries the Performance Management System (as required under the Municipal Systems Act) with the budget and the IDP. Thus the strategic direction mapped out in the IDP is matched with financial resources and delivery of services as specified in the PMS. The requirement for a SDBIP is stated in the MFMA, Section 69.3 (a) and is the responsibility of the Municipal Manager.



The SDBIP allows the budget to be implemented fully as it identifies:

- The Strategic Imperative – Through links with the IDP.
- The Financial Imperative – Through links with the budget.
- The Performance Imperative – Through links to the PMS.

The National Treasury Circular 13 describes in detail the approach to SDBIP's. Basically there is a high level SDBIP for the purpose of high level monitoring by stakeholders, backed by full detail all the way to the individual employee. Starting from the top (the Municipal Manager), all staff operate under KPI's within the identified KPA's. In effect the SDBIP becomes the implementation tool for the budget and the basis for non-financial monitoring.

At the highest level every vote could be aligned to an IDP strategy and some KPI's. These then form the basis of future monthly and in year reporting.

**(SECTION 8): ORGANISATIONAL PMS – PERFORMANCE SCORECARD [2009/10]**

**8.1 MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE**

<b>KPA</b>	<b>Development Objective</b>	<b>KPI</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>1. DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES</b>				
<b>1. Delivery of Basic Services</b> <b>1.1 Infrastructure</b>	<b>ROADS &amp; STORMWATER</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure continued maintenance of existing roads.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance of roads to be maintained in urban areas.</li> </ul>	<b>Projected:</b> 12km <b>Current:</b> <b>Target:</b> 3km/quarter to be completed by 30 June 2010	Technical Services Dept.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance of roads to be maintained in rural areas.</li> </ul>	<b>Projected:</b> 20km <b>Current:</b> <b>Target:</b> 5km/quarter to be completed by 30 June 2010	Technical Services Dept.
	<b>ELECTRICITY</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of basic electricity to households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of household connections.</li> </ul>	<b>Projected:</b> 2869 household connections <b>Current:</b> <b>Target:</b> To conclude discussions and finalize implementation program with Eskom by 30 June 2010.	Technical Services Dept.
	<b>HOUSING</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate integrated delivery of human settlement in both rural and urban area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of low cost houses built and handed over to beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<b>Projected:</b> 2000 houses <b>Current:</b> <b>Target:</b> Appointment of Implementing Agent by 30	Technical Services Dept. / Dept. of Housing	

KPA	Development Objective	KPI	Performance Target	Responsibility
			June 2010.	
<b>1.2 Provision of community facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure continued maintenance of community facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of well maintained community facilities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Projected:</b> 5 facilities (x2 crèches, x2 poultry houses, and x1 Drop-in centre)  <b>Current:</b>  <b>Target:</b> Renovations and maintenance of all 5 facilities by 30 June 2010.</p>	Technical Services Dept.
<b>2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>2. Local Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure implementation of local economic development initiatives for basic human survival.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of small scale and/or subsistence agriculture projects implemented.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Projected:</b> 8 LED and food security projects.  <b>Current:</b>  <b>Target:</b> 30 June 2010</p>	Corporate Services Dept.
<b>3. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION</b>				
<b>3. Municipal Institutional Development &amp; Transformation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the preparation, review, and implementation of the IDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDP Review document to be prepared and submitted to relevant department/s.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Projected:</b> IDP Review document.  <b>Current:</b> 2009/10 IDP Review document submitted  <b>Target:</b> 2010/10 IDP document to be submitted by 30 March 2010.</p>	Municipal Manager
<b>4. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>4. Municipal Financial Viability and Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure appropriate Financial Management in terms of the MSA and MFMA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved Budget for 2009/10 Financial Year</li> <li>Continued monitoring of Municipal Finances (income and expenditure)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Projected:</b> Approved Budget  <b>Current:</b>  <b>Target:</b> Approved 2009/10 Budget by 30 April 2009.</p> <p><b>Projected:</b> Regular Reporting  <b>Current:</b>  <b>Target:</b> Monthly monitoring and reporting to start by 30</p>	Financial Services Dept.

KPA	Development Objective	KPI	Performance Target	Responsibility
			June 2008.	
<b>5. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>				
<b>5. Good Governance and Public Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that there is a sound and effective communication between the Municipality and residents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of effective communication plan and strategies.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Projected:</b> Communication Plan and Strategies  <b>Current:</b>  <b>Target:</b> Revise and implement Municipal Strategies by 30 June 2010. Distribution of quarterly newsletters.</p>	Corporate Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that regular community meetings take place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of formal community meetings to be held.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target:</b> Minimum of 2 ward level meetings per annum.</p>	Municipal Manager / Office of the Mayor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the Oversight Committee meets to assess the Annual Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual report to be tabled.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target:</b> Tabling of Annual Report before 30 March 2010.</p>	Municipal Manger
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the Ward Committee Meetings take place as scheduled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of formal Ward Committee Meetings to be held.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target:</b> Minimum of 1 Ward Committee Meeting per quarter.</p>	Municipal Manager / Office of the Mayor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that the integrated planning matters are approved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved IDP.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target:</b> Approved IDP by 30 March 2008</p>	Municipal Manager



## (SECTION 9): ANNEXURES AND APPENDICES

9.1	ANNEXURES	Applicable to:	
		Mthonjaneni LM	Uthungulu DM
9.1.1	Detailed Spatial Development Framework	In Place	In Place
9.1.2	Detailed Disaster Management Plan	In Progress	In Place
9.2	APPENDICES	Mthonjaneni LM	Uthungulu DM
9.2.1	Land Use Management Framework	N/A	
9.2.2	Land Use Management System	Draft Completed	
9.2.3	Coastal Zone Management Plan	N/A	In Place
9.2.4	Waste Management Plan	In progress	In Place
9.2.5	Water Service Development Plan	N/A	In Place
	Water Resource Plan	N/A	In Place
	Forestry Plan	N/A	
9.2.6	Integrated Transport Plan	N/A	In Place
9.2.7	Housing Plan	In Place	
9.2.8	Energy Master Plan (Electricity Master Plan		In Place
9.2.9	Local Economic Development Plan	In place	In Place
9.2.10	Infrastructure Investment Plan (EPWP Compliant)	In place	In Place
9.2.11	Area Based Plans (Land Reform)		In Progress
9.2.12	Organizational PMS	In Place	In Place
9.2.13	IDP Process Plan / IDP Framework Plan	In Place	In Place
9.2.14	Agricultural Plan	To be Developed	In Place
9.2.15	Financial Management Plan	Under Review	Being Reviewed
9.2.16	HIV and Aids Plan	In Place	In Place
9.2.17	Tourism Plan (included in LED Plan)	In Place	In Place
9.2.18	Environmental Management Plan	In Place	In Place
9.2.19	Human Resource Development Plan	In Place	In Place