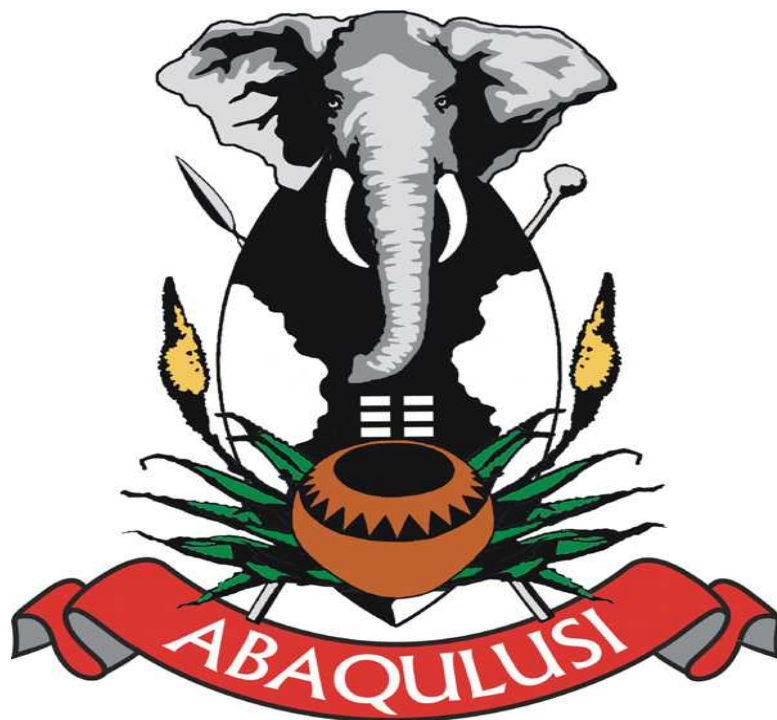


AbaQulusi Municipality

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) REVIEW 2008/09

JUNE 2008



ADDRESS: PO BOX 57
VRYHEID
3100

TEL: 034 982 2133

FAX: 034 980 9637

EMAIL: municipalmanager@abaqulusi.co.za/records@abaqulusi.co.za

"LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE EXCELLENCE"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ABAQULUSI.....	1
1.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ABAQULUSI.....	2
1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	2
1.3.1 IDP PROCESS PLAN	2
1.3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE ABAQULUSI IDP.....	4
1.3.3 ALIGNMENT OF THE IDP, BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	5
1.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	6
2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	8
2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE.....	8
2.1.1 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH PROJECTIONS	8
2.1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.....	8
2.1.3 GENDER DIFFERENTIATION.....	10
2.1.4 AGE COMPOSITION	10
2.1.5 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE.....	11
2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	11
2.2.1 HIV AND AIDS	11
2.2.2 EDUCATION PROFILE	13
2.2.3 EMPLOYMENT PROFILE.....	14
2.2.4 INCOME PROFILE	14
2.2.5 INDIGENT SUPPORT.....	15
2.3 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	15
2.3.1 WATER	15
2.3.2 ENERGY.....	17
2.3.3 SOLID WASTE	17
2.4 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	18
2.4.1 ROAD NETWORK	18
2.4.2 TAXI RANKS	19
2.4.3 RAIL.....	19
2.4.4 AIR TRANSPORT	19
2.5 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES	19
2.5.1 HEALTH.....	19
2.5.2 EDUCATION	20
2.5.3 PUBLIC SAFETY	20
2.5.4 EMERGENCY SERVICES.....	20
2.5.5 CEMETERIES	20
2.5.6 SPORTS FACILITIES.....	22
2.6 HOUSING REALITY.....	22
2.6.1 RURAL HOUSING DEMAND.....	23
2.6.2 URBAN HOUSING DEMAND	24
2.6.3 CURRENT AND RECENTLY COMPLETED HOUSING INITIATIVES	24
2.6.4 TOTAL HOUSING DEMAND AND BACKLOG	25
2.7 ECONOMIC PROFILE	26
2.7.1 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY	26
2.7.2 KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS	26
2.8 QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	30

2.9 INSTITUTIONAL/ ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE.....	32
2.9.1 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE.....	32
2.9.2 MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.....	33
2.9.3 DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE.....	37
2.9.4 INTERACTION WITH OTHER SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT (IGR).....	38
2.9.5 COUNCIL POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	39
3. KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES.....	41
3.1 CHALLENGES FACING THE ABAQULUSI AREA.....	41
3.2 OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE ABAQULUSI AREA.....	43
3.2.1 TOURISM.....	43
3.2.2 PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT.....	44
3.2.3 AGRICULTURE.....	44
3.2.4 MINING.....	45
3.2.5 REGIONAL ACCESS.....	45
3.2.6 CONSOLIDATION AND EXPANSION OF VRYHEID TOWN.....	45
4. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK.....	47
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	47
4.2 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT.....	47
4.2.1 ASGISA.....	47
4.2.2 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	47
4.2.3 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.....	48
4.3 VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT.....	48
4.4 VALUE SYSTEM.....	49
4.5 IDP PRIORITIES.....	49
4.6 DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	50
4.7 KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS.....	50
4.8 IDP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.....	51
4.8.1 ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.....	- 52 -
4.8.2 FINANCIAL STABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY.....	- 54 -
4.8.3 MUNICIPAL PLANNING.....	- 56 -
4.8.4 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (SERVICE DELIVERY).....	- 58 -
4.8.5 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	- 61 -
4.8.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	- 62 -
4.9 CAPITAL PROJECTS PRIORITISATION MODEL PROCESS.....	63
5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM AND FRAMEWORK.....	64
5.1 ABAQULUSI MUNICIPALITY.....	64
5.1.1 CAPITAL BUDGET (PROJECTS).....	64
5.1.2 MAYORAL PROJECTS.....	73
5.2 ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY MIG PROJECTS.....	74
5.2.1 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG).....	74
5.2.2 ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.....	75
5.3 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FUNDED BY SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.....	76
5.3.1 DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.....	76
5.3.2 ESKOM ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS.....	77
5.3.3 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE PROJECTS.....	78
5.3.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.....	87

5.3.5	REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION	91
5.3.6	DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS	92
6.	<u>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....</u>	98
6.1	FINANCIAL PLAN	98
6.2	MEDIUM-TERM OPERATING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK	98
6.3	MEDIUM-TERM CAPITAL FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK.....	103
6.4	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	109
6.4.1	DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE	110
6.4.2	ESTABLISH A HIERARCHY OF NODES	112
6.4.3	DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL SERVICE CENTRES.....	113
6.4.4	FORMALIZE EMERGING URBAN SETTLEMENTS.....	114
6.4.5	PROVISION AND UPGRADING OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO ADDRESS BACKLOGS 115	
6.4.6	SUPPORT LAND REFORM PROJECT AND SECURITY OF TENURE	115
6.5	LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	115
6.6	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)	116
6.7	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	117
7.	<u>STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS.....</u>	119

TABLES:

	Page No.
<u>TABLE 1: ABAQULUSI MUNICIPAL AREA POPULATION DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>TABLE 2: ACCESS TO SANITATION (WSDP).....</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>TABLE 3: ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY(DATA SOURCE: ESKOM) SURVEY</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>TABLE 4: DEMAND FOR CEMETERIES.....</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>TABLE 5: URBAN HOUSING DEMAND.....</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>TABLE 6: TOTAL HOUSING DEMAND.....</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>TABLE 7: MUNICIPAL STAFF COMPLIMENT</u>	<u>35</u>

FIGURES:

<u>FIGURE 1: BRIEF IDP PROCESS AND SCOPE OF WORK</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>FIGURE 2: THE ABAQULUSI MUNICIPALITY IDP, BUDGET AND PMS LINKAGES</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>FIGURE 3: POPULATION GROWTH.....</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>FIGURE 4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>FIGURE 5: THE GENDER DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>FIGURE 6: AGE COMPOSITION.....</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>FIGURE 7: HIV/AIDS INFECTION PER AGE DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>FIGURE 8: HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE PER DISTRICT</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>FIGURE 9: LEVELS OF EDUCATION.....</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>FIGURE 10: EMPLOYMENT.....</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>FIGURE 11: HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....</u>	<u>14</u>

<u>FIGURE 12: ACCESS TO WATER</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>FIGURE 13: REFUSE REMOVAL</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>FIGURE 14: ACCESS TO HOUSING</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>FIGURE 13: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>FIGURE 14: EXPECTED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.....</u>	<u>99</u>
<u>FIGURE 15: OPERATING INCOME</u>	<u>99</u>
<u>FIGURE 16: OPERATING EXPENDITURE.....</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>FIGURE 17: INTERNAL AND REVENUE CAPITAL FUNDING</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>FIGURE 17: INTERNAL FUNDS</u>	<u>103</u>
<u>FIGURE 18: INCOME VS. CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>FIGURE 19: SOURCES OF EXTERNAL FUNDING (MTEF)</u>	<u>105</u>
<u>FIGURE 20: TOTAL EXTERNAL.....</u>	<u>105</u>

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

ASGISA	-	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
CBD	-	Central Business District
DBSA	-	Development Bank of South Africa
DLTGA	-	Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
DPLG	-	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DOH	-	Department of Housing
DOT	-	Department of Transport
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	-	Environmental Management Procedure
EXCO	-	Executive Committee
GGP	-	Gross Geographical Product
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	-	Inter Governmental Relations
KPA	-	Key Performance Areas
KZN	-	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LUMF	-	Land Use Management Framework
LUMS	-	Land Use Management System
MEC	-	Member of the Executive Council (Local Government and Traditional Affairs)
MFMA	-	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	-	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MTEF	-	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
NSDP	-	National Spatial Development Strategy
PGDS	-	Provincial Growth Development Strategy
PMS	-	Performance Management System
PTO	-	Permission to Occupy
RSC	-	Regional Service Centre
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	-	Site Development Plan
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TLC	-	Transitional Local Council
WSDP	-	Water Services Development Plan
ZDM	-	Zululand District Municipality

1. INTRODUCTION

The AbaQulusi Municipality has undertaken a second round of IDP review process following the inception of new Council after 1 March 2006 local government elections. Chapter 5 and Section 25 of Local Government Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), requires that the municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, and that the plan be reviewed annually. As such, the second comprehensive Integrated Development Plan for the AbaQulusi Local Municipality was adopted in 2007, and this is the first review of the 2007 IDP. For the purpose of this 2008/2009 AbaQulusi IDP Review this original IDP shall be referred to as the "principal IDP".

1.1 *Geographical Location of AbaQulusi*

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998, the AbaQulusi is a Category "B" Municipality. AbaQulusi Municipality is located in the western boundary of Zululand District Municipality found in the northern part of KwaZulu-Natal Province (refer to Map 1). The AbaQulusi Municipality includes the former Vryheid TLC, Louwsburg TLC and other parts of the AbaQulusi and USuthu Sub-region. It is approximately 4185km² in extent and has a population of about 250 000 people. It constitutes about 30% of the Zululand District Municipality, and is one of the five local municipalities that make up Zululand District. The other local municipalities are eDumbe, oPhongolo, Nongoma and Ulundi.

The AbaQulusi Municipal area includes the following main nodal points:

- Vryheid with its central business district and surrounding residential area together with its former black township Bhekuzulu;
- Louwsburg, an independent settlement area some 67 km north-east of Vryheid and at the entrance to the Ithala Game Reserve;
- Hlobane and Coronation, which have become ghost towns due to decline of the coal mining and other similar settlements 25 km to the east of Vryheid;
- eMondlo and the surrounding Tribal Area of Hlahlindlela south-west of Vryheid;
- Khambi Tribal Area and surrounding settlements in the south-eastern part of the Municipal area;
- Glückstadt and surrounding settlements in the southern part of the Municipal area;
- Boschhoek and surrounding settlements in the central part of the Municipal area; and a number of rural settlement areas around Brakfontein between eMondlo and Vryheid in the western part of the Municipal area.

1.2 Integrated Development Planning in AbaQulusi

This round of IDP process has undertaken a comprehensive review guided by the revised approach and framework for IDP 2007/08 and beyond developed by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs. The Framework intends to give clarification on the IDP contents and format for subsequent assessment of IDPs.

AbaQulusi Municipality IDP (2007 – 2012) will serve a strategic guide during the term of office of the current councillors (refer to Box 1). It is based on the issues articulated by the stakeholders and is aligned with the national and provincial development imperatives such as Accelerated and Shared Growth for South Africa (AsgiSA) and the Provincial Growth the Development Strategy (PGDS). Its objectives are as follows:

- To guide decision making in respect of service delivery and public sector investment.
- To inform budgets and service delivery programs of various government departments and service agencies.
- To coordinate the activities of various service delivery agencies within AbaQulusi Municipality area of jurisdiction.
- To engage communities and other key interested and affected parties in municipal affairs, particularly continuous integrated development process.
- To position the municipality to make a meaningful contribution towards meeting the district and provincial development targets and priorities.

Box 1: Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000)

Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which-

- a) Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;*
- b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;*
- c) Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and*
- d) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.*

1.3 Approach and Methodology

1.3.1 IDP Process Plan

The preparation of this new IDP is based on a Process Plan, which AbaQulusi Municipality adopted in terms of the Systems Act, 32 of 2000 at the beginning of the review process. The Plan establishes a firm foundation for the alignment of the IDP and budget preparation processes. As such, one all encompassing Process Plan was prepared for these two processes and adopted by Council to ensure proper management of the IDP planning process. However, the process plan had to be reviewed when the DTLGA introduced the new IDP format for preparation of IDP review for 2008/09 process.

EVENTS	DATES	RESPONSIBILITY
Advertising of Process Plan	End of August 2007	IDP MANAGER
Draft Process Plan to EXCO	Mid August 2007	IDP MANAGER
IDP Steering Committee	Mid August 2007	IDP MANAGER
First IDP Representative Forum	22 November 2007	IDP MANAGER
First Service Provider Forum	29 November 2007	IDP MANAGER
IDP Steering Committee	07 February 2008	IDP MANAGER
IDP Steering Committee	20 March 2008	IDP MANAGER
Second IDP Representative Forum	27 March 2008	IDP MANAGER
EXCO approval of draft IDP	31 March 2008	IDP MANAGER
Submission of draft IDP to DPLG & DLG&TA	07 April 2008	IDP MANAGER
IDD/ Budget Road-shows	15 April 2008	IDP MANAGER
Advertisement Period for public comments	07 May 2008	IDP MANAGER
Second Service Provider Forum	07 May 2008	IDP MANAGER
Third IDP Representative Forum for adoption	15 May 2008	IDP MANAGER
IDP Steering Committee	16 May 2008	IDP MANAGER
EXCO to recommend IDP approval by Council	20 May 2008	IDP MANAGER
Special Council meeting to adopt the final IDP	29 May 2008	IDP MANAGER

In addition, cognisance was taken in the preparation of the Process Plan of the written instruction from the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DLG&TA) to have a draft IDP ready for submission in by the end of March 2008. In terms of the new requirements, the IDP must include the following:

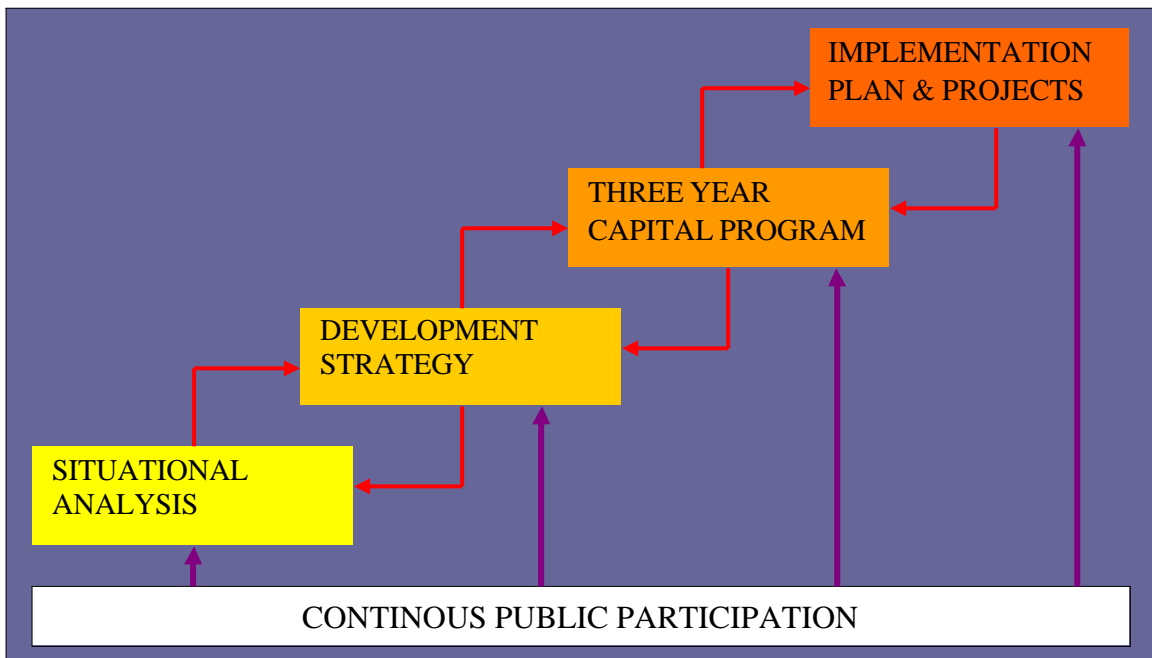
- Preparation of the Executive Summary indicating the issues facing the municipality, development opportunities, municipal plans to address opportunities and constraints, institutional development programmes and five year service delivery programme.
- A shared and detailed analysis of the current situation. This should form the basis for the identification of key development issues, development opportunities and review of the strategic framework.
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities, and other role players in the IDP drafting process.
- Development strategy clearly indicating the long, medium and short terms development vision. These are expressed in the form of long term vision, medium term development strategies and short term interventions – projects.
- An indication of the organisational arrangements for the IDP process.
- Binding plans and planning requirements, i.e. policy and legislation and mechanisms and procedures for vertical and horizontal alignment.

- Alignment of the budget and the IDP expressed in the form of a medium term (3 years) capital programme corresponding with the medium term expenditure framework, one year capital programme indicating the projects to be implemented in this financial year, etc.
- Spatial development framework indicating a link between the IDP policy framework and the site specific Land Use Management System (LUMS).

1.3.2 Development of the AbaQulusi IDP

Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act prescribes the key components of an IDP. In keeping consistency with this section of the Act, AbaQulusi Municipality IDP is presented four main sections as follows (refer to Figure 1):

Figure 1: Brief IDP Process and Scope of Work

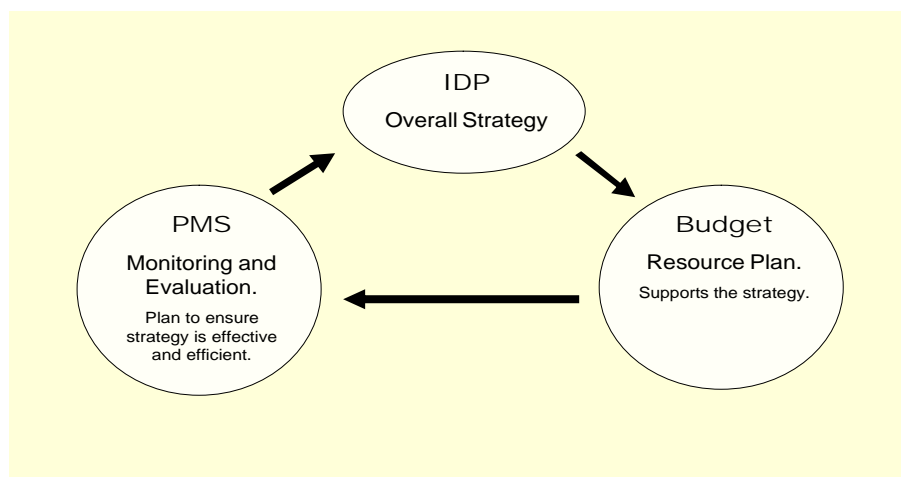


- The Executive summary which gives the municipal overview and developmental challenges
- An outline of the key development issues and trends based on an analysis of the current level of development (Situational Analysis).
- A strategic framework which outlines a Council long term vision with specific emphasis on the municipality's most critical development objectives, actions plans and strategies.
- A capital program including a one year program, three year program aligned to the medium term Expenditure Framework and the five year plan.
- Implementation framework which includes sector plans particularly the financial plan, spatial development framework, organizational performance management system and an organizational transformation and institutional development plan.

1.3.3 Alignment of the IDP, Budget and Performance Management System

The IDP is systemically aligned to the budget process, and the Performance Management System (PMS). The nature of the alignment is depicted on figure 2 below.

Figure 2: The AbaQulusi Municipality IDP, Budget and PMS Linkages



BUDGET PROCESS PLAN FOR 2008/2009 MULTI-TERM BUDGET

DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
October 2007	Meeting with Mayor, Exco and Manco to discuss the strategic direction and objectives for the 2008/2009 financial year	MM/CFO
31 October 2007	Budget Framework Meeting the HOD's to discuss budget process Preparation of budget framework to provide parameters and request budget inputs for 2008/2009	CFO
16 November 2007	Completion of Salary Budget	CFO/HR
12 December 2007	Submit all Budget related policies for review	CFO
14 December 2007	Prepare draft budget three year operational and capital budget	CFO
07 January 2008	Report back on progress with Budget inputs	CFO MANCO
31 January 2008	Review of current budget and inputs for new budget	MANCO
08 February 2008	Submission of Budget Inputs Final date for HOD's to submit departmental budget inputs. Proposed Capital projects from IDP	HOD'S
18 February 2008	Budget discussion document Compile discussion document from inputs and submit to EXCO and MANCO	CFO

DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
03 March 2008	Budget Workshop Discussion of budget inputs, link capital and operational plans to IDP and determine proposed tariffs	EXCO MANCO
26 March 2008	Draft Budget Submit draft multi-term operational and capital budget to Council, National and Provincial Treasury, DPLGTA	CFO
02-25 April 2008	Public Consultation Process Public Consultation on draft budget throughout municipality	MAYOR EXCO MM
02 May 2008	Respond to Public Comments Response to public comments and sector comments. Incorporate recommendations into draft budget if possible and feasible	MAYOR CFO
29 May 2008	Approval of Final Draft Budget Approve the draft multi-term operational and capital budget	COUNCIL
04 June 2008	Advertising Publication of approved budget. Place on web site	MM CFO
09 June 2008	Submission of Budget Submit approved budget to National and Provincial Treasury and DPLGTA.	CFO
25 June 2008	Compile SDBIP Compilation of service delivery and budget implementation plan(SDBIP) and submit to Council for approval	MAYOR MM

1.4 Public Participation

Public participation is important to determine the exact needs that exist in the communities in relation to the developmental priorities during the public meetings and information gathering. The AbaQulusi Municipality is utilizing the following mechanisms for public participation when reviewing its IDP.

- **IDP Representative Forum (IDP RF):** This forum represents all stakeholders and key interested and affected parties. This includes the Ward Committees, AmaKhosi, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Organized Business and organized agriculture.
- **Media:** Local newspapers are used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP and further due meetings.
- **Radio Slots:** The community radio station is used to make public announcements where necessary.
- **The ZDM and AbaQulusi Website:** The Zululand DM's website will also be utilized to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget will be placed on the website for people and service providers to download.

- **Ward Committees:** The AbaQulusi Municipality has adopted the Ward Committee policy which has resulted to the establishment of ward committees. The municipality considers ward committees as one of the institutional bodies to fast-track service delivery. They are represented in the IDP RF meetings and their input is always considered. They are also being used to disseminate the information about the developmental agenda of the municipality.
- **Road Shows:** The AbaQulusi Municipality will be hosting its community road shows through ward committee system to publicize the draft IDP and Budget during April and May 2008. The venues for these meetings will be publicized at the IDP RF, public places and as well as through the print media.

2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

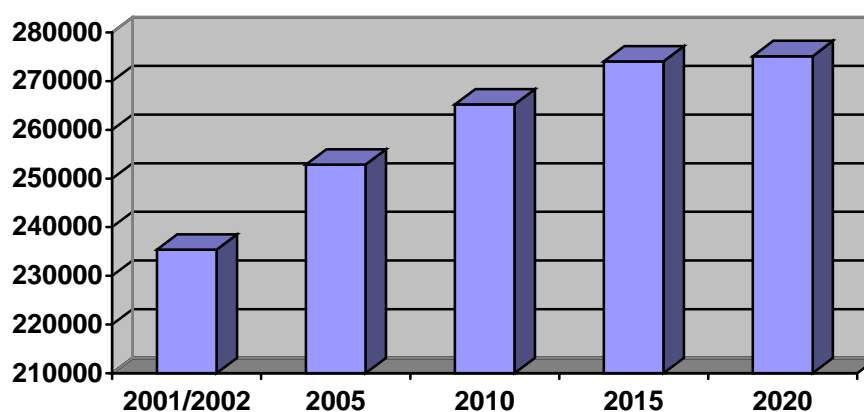
2.1 Demographic Profile

2.1.1 Population Size and Growth Projections

The total size of AbaQulusi population is a debatable issue with various authorities giving different estimates. The 2001 census estimates that the total population of AbaQulusi Municipality is 206 186 individuals (i.e. 2.2% of the entire KwaZulu Natal province) or 35 914 households which are widely spread unevenly among the twenty municipal wards. This is substantially lower than the estimate of 235410 people contained in the Zululand District Water Services Development Plan (November 2003).

A report produced by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (2000) provides the most useful statistical base for estimating the future growth of the population. It takes into account the impact of HIV and AIDS and projects population growth in five year intervals. The average growth rate for KwaZulu-Natal has been used to project growth rate for AbaQulusi Municipality. Figure 3 sets out the population projections calculated by applying the DBSA growth rates and the information contained in the WSDP.

Figure 3: Population Growth



As indicated on Figure 3 above, marginal population growth rate can be expected within the next ten years. HIV and AIDS is increasing having an impact on population growth within the province. Provincial Population projections, 1996-2021” predicts a steady decline in the average annual population compound growth rates for KwaZulu Natal over the next 20 years.

2.1.2 Population Distribution

Figure 4 below indicates that the highest number of people is found in Hlahlindlela/eMondlo which accounts for more than 61% of the population. This is followed by

Vryheid with 15% of the total population. Khambi accounts for only 9.5% of the total population.

Figure 4: Population Distribution

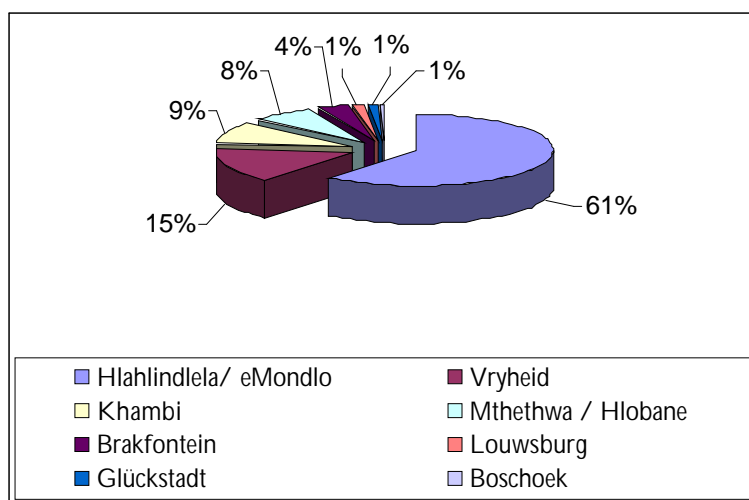


Table 1: AbaQulusi Municipal Area Population Distribution

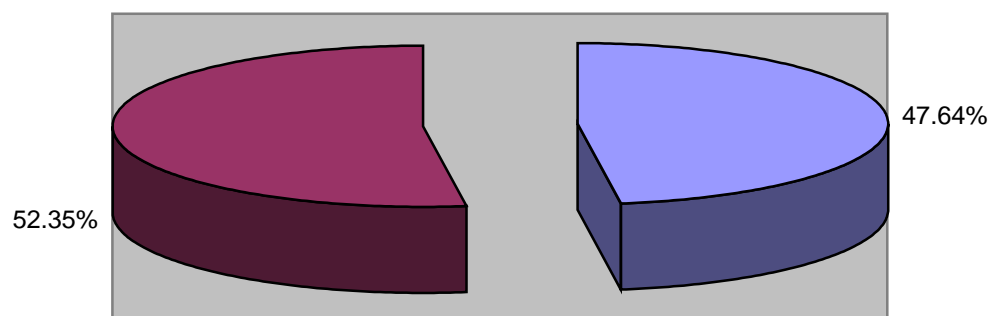
Settlement Area	Demarcation Board, 2001	% of Total Population	Population 2005 (WSDP)	% Of Total Population (WSDP)
Hlahlindlela and surroundings/eMondlo	125 770	61.19%	137 393	61
Vryheid	31 425	15.17%	34 058	15
Khambi	19 637	9.48%	21 282	9
MTHETHWA/HLOBANE	15 603	7.53%	16 910	8
Brakfontein	7 330	3.54%	7 944*	3
Louwsburg	2 879	1.39%	3 120	2
Glückstadt	2 210	1.07%	2 395	1
Boschoek	1 332	0.64%	1 444	1
TOTAL	206 186	100%	224 546	100

The Zululand District Municipality WSDP: Demographic Report (October – December 2005) provides a detailed breakdown of population per settlement area for the AbaQulusi Municipal area. According to this report the study area had a population figure of 224 546 in 2005. Table 1 compares the population data of the Demarcation Board and WSDP in more detail. It indicates the distribution of the population within the study area in terms of the main settlement, which comprise the Municipal area. It is clear that the majority of the population is found in Hlahlindlela Tribal Area and eMondlo in the south-western part of the Municipal area. Only 36, 6% of the population lives in the formal urban areas of Vryheid, Hlobane, Louwsburg, eMondlo

and Glückstadt. It is accepted that the WSDP figures are more current and are used for this study.

2.1.3 Gender Differentiation

Figure 5: The gender distribution

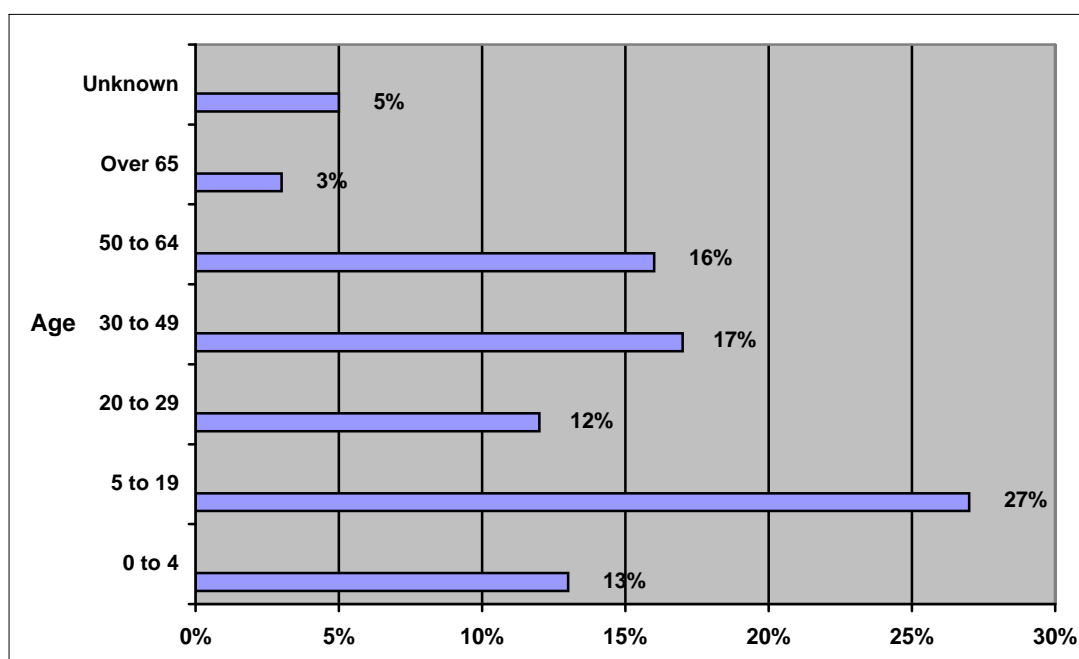


Source: Demarcation Board, 2001

AbaQulusi Local Municipality's population is slightly imbalanced with females outnumbering their male counterparts. The 2001 census reveals that approximately 52.35% of the total population comprising of women while male's accounts for only 47.64% of the total population (refer to figure 5 above). The decrease in the number of males could be attributed to the migration of males to urban centres in search of employment opportunities and the decline in employment opportunities in the region over the last two decades due to the closure of coals mines.

2.1.4 Age Composition

Figure 6: Age Composition



Source: Demarcation Board, 2001

The age composition or structure also determines the kinds of economic activities within the locality. Different age groups have different economic needs and different

spending patterns. According to the 2001 statistics, the largest age group in the locality is between the ages 5 – 19 constituting 27% of the entire population. This is followed by 30 – 49 age group constituting 17% of the total population.

Evidently, the development agenda within AbaQulusi Municipality should focus on meetings the needs of a youthful population and ensuring that people falling within this age cohort acquire relevant skills and grow up to become responsible adults. Creation of more job opportunities should be one of the key aspects of this agenda.

2.1.5 Household Structure

The 2001 census indicate household estimate for AbaQulusi is 35 914 households. The average size in AbaQulusi Municipality is 5.32 people per household. This figure is reflecting a high representation of nuclear smaller families. This is consistent with provincial trends and reflects the extent to which compound and extended families have broken down in response to changing economic fortune sat a household level.

2.2 Socio-economic Profile

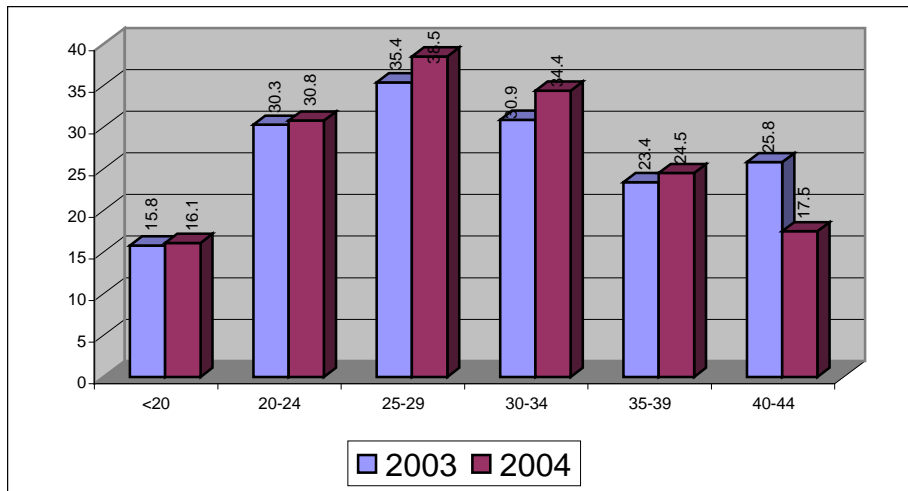
2.2.1 HIV and AIDS

According to the “National HIV and Syphilis Ante-Natal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa: 2002” KwaZulu-Natal remains the province with the highest HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clinic attendees with a rate of 36, 5%. The number of individuals infected with HIV/AIDS continues to be major challenge for all spheres of government, and an attempt to stabilize the pandemic, is reflected in terms of budget allocations and programmes for implementation by the Department of Health. South Africa is one of the 17 countries that have adopted the Abidjan Declaration of 11997 to develop a response by municipal leaders to HIV and AIDS. The declaration recognizes that local government is the closest to the people and hence is responsible for addressing local problems. As such, its roles should include the following:

- Provide strong political leadership on the issue
- Create an openness to address issues such as stigma and discrimination
- Coordinate and bring together community centre multi sectoral actions
- Create effective partnerships between the government and civil society

The 2004 survey conducted by the National Department of Health indicates that 29.5% of women who visited antenatal clinics are HIV/AIDS infected. According to the study KwaZulu Natal has the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS incidence in South Africa (40.7% in 2004).

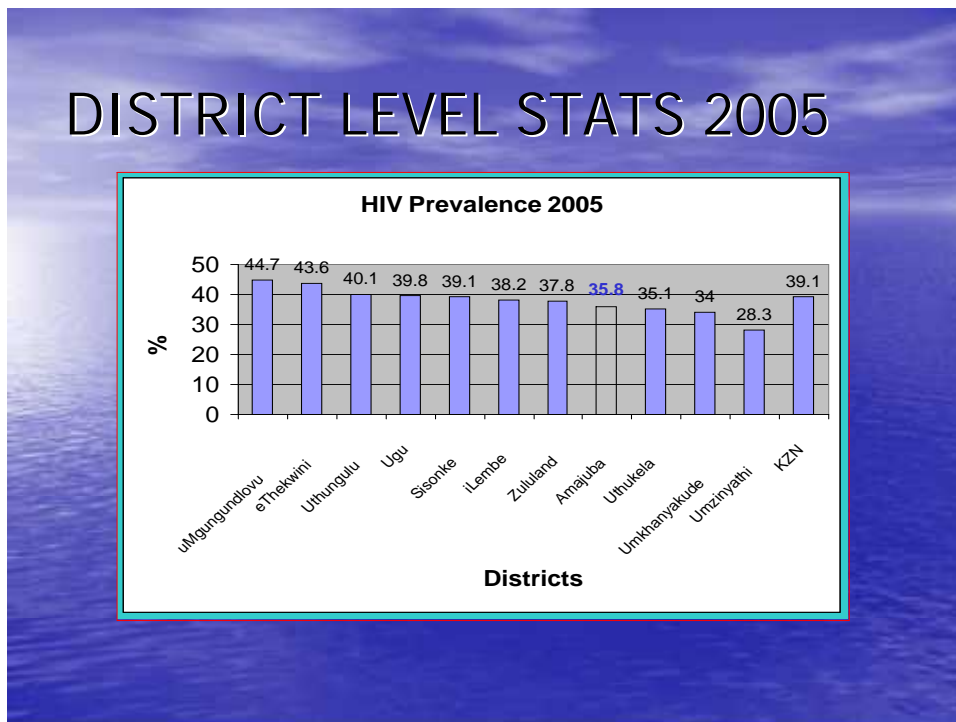
Figure 7: HIV/AIDS Infection per Age Distribution



Source: National HIV & Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey

Figure 7 above indicates that 38.5% of HIV positive people fall within the 25-29 years age group followed by the age category of 30-34 years of age which constitute 30.8% of people with AIDS. The Abaqulusi Municipality is in the process to engage in the services of Education and Training Unit to support in the planning towards the development of an HIV Strategy. In July 2004, the ZDM brought together important stakeholders to develop a strategy to combat HIV and AIDS. The need for an AIDS Council was stressed at the workshop. The above figure indicates that the Zululand

Figure 8: HIV/AIDS Prevalence per District



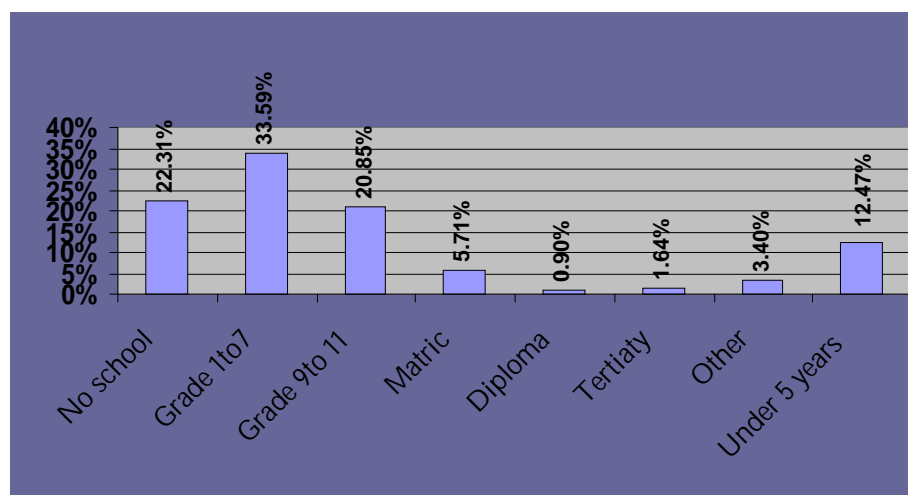
District stands on 37.8% on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in 2005. These figures are very considering that it constitute the pregnant women who visited clinics for testing during 2005 survey not the entire population of ZDM.

HIV and AIDS prevalent rate for KZN is estimated at 40%. This might caused by many reasons which among them are lack of HIV/AIDS awareness programs, ignorance of the epidemic from KZN citizens, etc. The KZN statistics are also influencing the AbaQulusi with regards to the impact of the HIV/AIDS in the region. The drastic steps or immediate intervention is required to combat the rampant of this disease.

2.2.2 Education Profile

AbaQulusi Local Municipality has an average rate (22.31%) of people who have no formal schooling as represented in the graph below. The graph also indicates that the largest percentage (60.15%) of the population has some form of primary and secondary education. The percentage of population with some further education is however low (2.54%). This can be attributed to people not having funding to further their education or that the results being produced are not suitable for admission to tertiary institutions, whilst very few have formal tertiary training. 3.4% of the AbaQulusi population has an unspecified qualification, which can be interpreted as some form of skills training.

Figure 9: Levels of Education



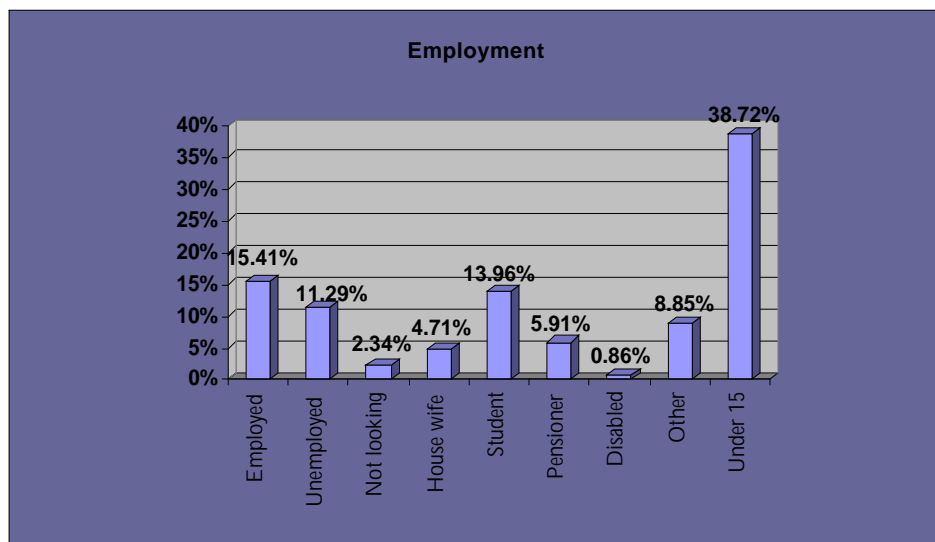
Source: Demarcation Board, 2001

Certainly, one of the key challenges facing AbaQulusi Municipality is a relatively high rate of functional illiteracy. This has a significant impact on employability, the type of job opportunities that can be sought and the vocational distribution of the economically active population. The urban centres within AbaQulusi present a slightly better picture with regard to education levels, but generally the skills base remains low (Vryheid Economic Regeneration Study, 2001).

2.2.3 Employment Profile

The graph below indicates that only 15, 59% of the population is employed. The DBSA Development report indicates that AbaQulusi Municipality is characterized by the high level of unemployment rate (59.4%) within the Zululand District Municipality. the remaining population (193 921 persons) is willingly or unwillingly unemployed. This means that every employed person in the area supports 6, 5 unemployed persons of which 3 are over the age of 15. The municipality considers the high unemployment rate as an important challenge. To address, the Municipality has secured funds from the DBSA for the formulation of a Local Economic Development Plan.

Figure 10: Employment



Source: Demarcation Board, 2001

2.2.4 Income Profile

Figure 11: Household Income

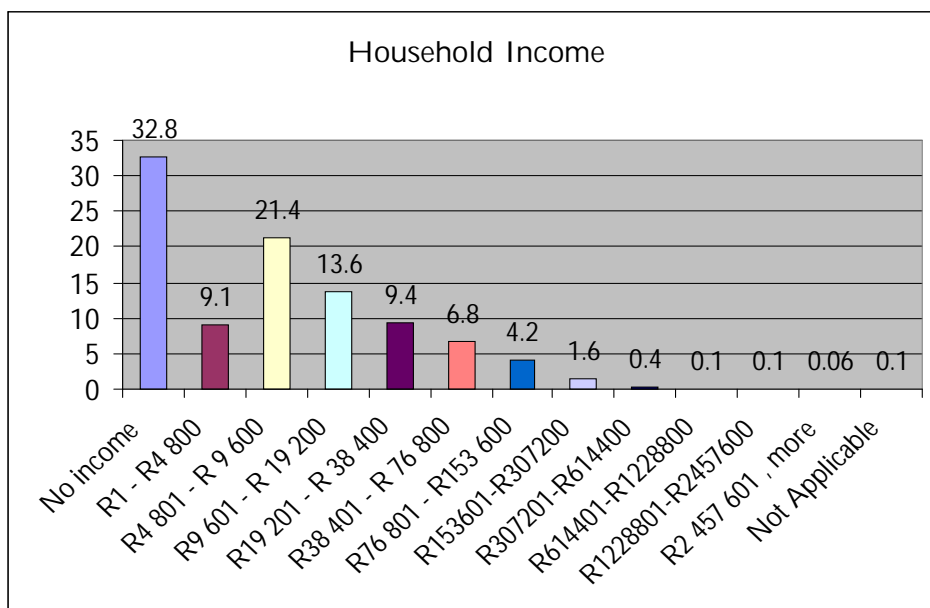


Figure 11 above indicates the income profile of AbaQulusi Municipality. 32.8% do not have any secured source of income while 9.1% earns less than R4800 a month. This means that more than 1/3 of the population lives below poverty datum line and should be considered for assistance in terms of welfare grants and indigent policy of the municipality.

Most of the poverty-stricken households of AbaQulusi are located in the two Tribal Areas. The urbanized population is generally better off than the rural community is where communities will probably not be able to afford housing and other services. The provision of basic and essential services to the communities of these rural areas would be one of the greatest challenges of the new AbaQulusi Local Municipality.

2.2.5 Indigent Support

AbaQulusi Municipality is implementing an indigent policy in terms of which the poorest of the poor are assisted in various ways to access basic services and support. At present the list of the indigent is structured as follows:

- Vryheid : 62
- Bhekuzulu : 1449
- Emondlo : 1713
- Thuthukani , Hlobane & Vaalbank : 143
- Louwsburg : 316
- Nkongolwane : 40
- Coronation : 266

The above indigent figures in various settlements indicate that poverty is rife in former black township areas. However, the figures will always change due to various circumstances. Nevertheless, this poses a challenge to the municipality to strengthen its efforts for local economic growth and skills development.

2.3 Access to Basic Services

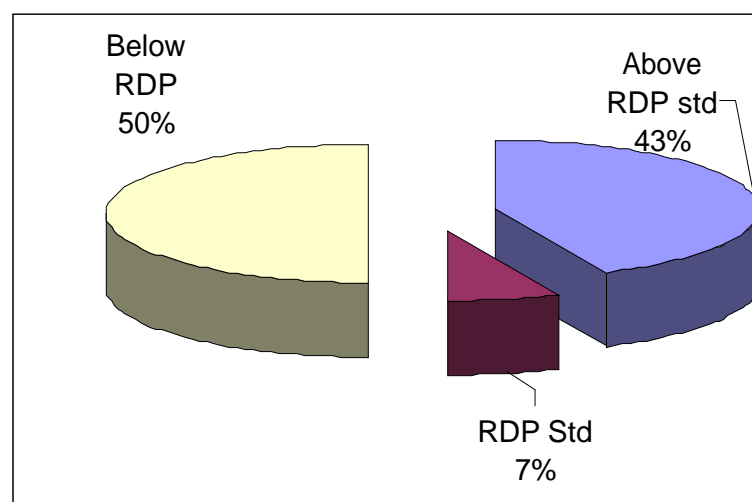
Access to basic services such as water, electricity and sanitation, is one of the key development indicators and a reliable measure for social and economic development. The policies of the apartheid past led to uneven development with the majority of the areas populated by the African people largely under-developed. In AbaQulusi, the impact of separate development manifests itself in the form of massive poverty, poor access to basic services and lack of economic development infrastructure.

2.3.1 Water

Water supply infrastructure in AbaQulusi Municipality varies between areas reflecting the impact of separate development and urban bias of the past planning and

development practices. As indicated on Figure 12 below, 43% of the population has water above reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) standards while 7% just meet the RDP standards. This means that the area has water backlog of 50%. Only 27% receives water above Zululand District Municipality water standards.

Figure 12: Access to Water



Source: WSDP survey

The responsibility for the delivery of water in AbaQulusi is shared between Zululand District and AbaQulusi Municipality¹. Zululand district provides water in the rural areas while AbaQulusi is in charge of water in the urban areas. AbaQulusi draws water from various sources including Bloemveld, Grootgewacht, Klipfontein, Boulder and Hlobane and Mvunyane Dams. The municipality is responsible for six water treatment plants, which are all located within the urban areas. There is minimal capacity left in most of the bulk water supply systems with the situation fast reaching critical level in eMondlo. The capacity for the above six municipal plants are as follows:

- Klipfontein (13)mega litres per day and 3 mega litres reserves
- Bloemveld (7.5) mega litres per day,
- eMondlo (7.5)mega litres per day
- Hlobane (7.5), mega litres per day
- Coronation (1.5) and
- Louwsburg (1.1) mega litres per day

The rural areas are primarily served by boreholes. However, the District is presently implementing three major rural water schemes in the AbaQulusi, namely:

- Emondlo Hlahlindlela Water Scheme.
- Coronation Bulk Water Scheme

¹ Natal Spar Agreement of 2001. The agreement is being reviewed.

- Khambi Regional Water Supply Scheme

The table above shows that AbaQulusi Municipality is not well provided with sanitation facilities. According to the WSDP 78.1% of the rural population have no access to any form of basic sanitation and only 21.7% of households have access to pit latrines. In the urban areas approximately 90.1% has access to flush water borne sanitation.

SERVICE LEVEL	RURAL	URBAN
Waterborne	0,1	90,1
Pit Latrines	21,7	4,5
None	78,1	5,5

2.3.2 Energy

The table across indicates that approximately 43.6% of the households in AbaQulusi have access to electricity. However, 53.1% of the households still relies on candles for their needs a candle is only limited to the provision of a small light, to kindle fire and a polish. Only .4% uses other sources of energy. However, the municipality is currently providing 50 k/w free basic electricity to 3101.

Total No. of Households	35,916
No. of H/H Electrified	16,263
No. of H/H Not Electrified	19,653
No. of Schools	23
No. of Schools Electrified	1

ESKOM has initiated electrification programmes to following areas to minimize the risks that occur with the candle use. These programmes are as follows:

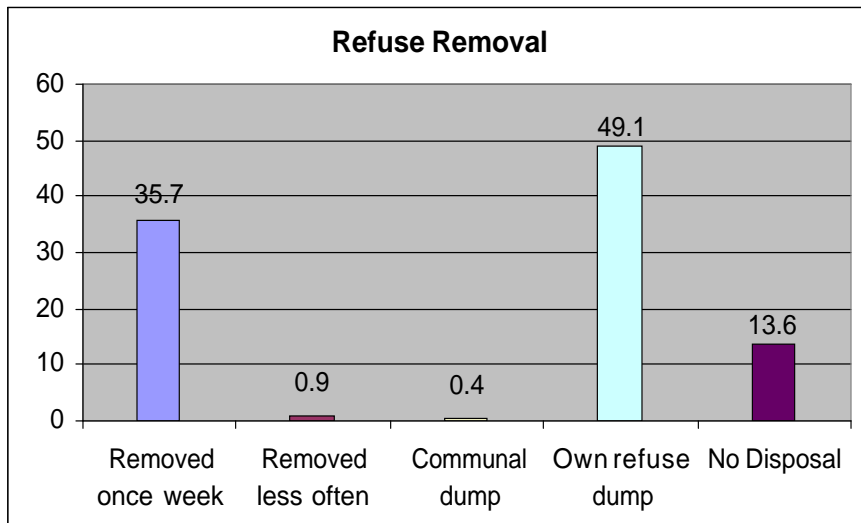
- Saint Paul Electrification Programme
- Emdundubezeni Electrification Programme
- Nyathi Electrification Programme
- Mvelane Electrification Programme
- Bethal Mission Electrification Programme
- UBhobozwane Electrification Programme
- Ingilane Electrification Programme

2.3.3 Solid Waste

As indicated in the graph below more than half of the total population (63.1%) within AbaQulusi Municipality have a below basic level of service (i.e. not collected by the municipality, burnt in pit, bury in vicinity, no removal). The municipality collects refuse in urban areas only, e.g. Vryheid, eMondlo, Coronation, Hlobane, Vaalbank,

Bhekuzulu, Nkologwane and Louwsburg. Only 36.6% of households had an average basic level of service, (removal by municipality once per week).

Figure 13: Refuse Removal



Source: MDB 2007

Refuse removal is outsourced. In rural areas individuals tend to dispose of waste in pits in their yard and in some areas communal dumping areas are utilized. This can however lead to associated health problems for individuals living in these areas.

2.4 Transport Infrastructure

2.4.1 Road Network

AbaQulusi Municipality is not adjacent to any major National trade and transportation route. However, it enjoys a relatively good level of access at a Provincial and regional level. This allows for a smooth flow of goods and movement of people in and out of the area. The R34 is the primary transportation route within the area. It runs through Zululand from the N2 and Richards Bay in the south through Ulundi, Vryheid and Paulpietersburg to Mpumalanga and Gauteng. R69 on the other hand, runs east-west through the northern part of the municipal area. It carries large volumes of local and regional traffic and links centres such as Vryheid, Hlobane, and Louwsburg and eventually joins to the N2 near uPhongola.

The road network within AbaQulusi Municipality reflects the apartheid planning system. The former whites' only areas are characterized by high quality tarred roads and well developed district roads. The quality of roads in most previously black only areas is generally poor and requires substantial upgrading and maintenance. This has a negative impact on the development of these areas as it is well known that access play a pivotal role in economic development.

2.4.2 Taxi Ranks

AbaQulusi Municipality has five taxi associations, namely the Vryheid, Mondlo, Khambi, Gluckstadt and Louwsburg Taxi Associations, operating out of five ranks. The Vryheid Local and Mondlo ranks are formalized facilities, while the Vryheid Long Distance, Gluckstadt, Coronation, Hlobane and Louwsburg ranks are informal. Mondlo, Gluckstadt, Coronation, Hlobane and Louwsburg act as feeder ranks for Vryheid, at which the main work and shopping opportunities in the area are located, and also act as feeders for the long distance rank in Vryheid (ZDM, CPTR: November 2003). However, the Vryheid long distance Taxi rank needs to be revamped in order to cope with its carrying capacity and also to meet the client satisfaction. The current conditions in this taxi rank are not favourable to customers considering that the taxi rank is a draw card for smooth running of general business in Vryheid town.

2.4.3 Rail

AbaQulusi Municipality does not have an established public rail transport system. However, there is a railway line that runs through the area connecting the coalfields with areas such as Mpumalanga and Richards Bay. It is used mainly to transport goods between these centres. It passes through AbaQulusi in a north-south direction and at Vryheid, it branches off to the west to Hlobane. A passenger service was discontinued a long time ago.

2.4.4 Air Transport

Although Vryheid is a district regional centre, it does not have a well established air transport system. A small airport/landing strip is located in Vryheid. It is built to the standard set by the Civil Aviation Authority but is no longer licensed due to budgetary constraints. It is capable of carrying limited cargo. This facility should be seen as an opportunity for the development of the agricultural and tourism sectors. This is particularly important since the area has been identified at a Provincial level as having potential for agricultural development (PSEDP, 2007), and the potential link with Dube Trade Port.

2.5 Access to Community Facilities

2.5.1 Health

The AbaQulusi Municipality has one public hospital and 12 clinics servicing the population of 224 546 people. An application of the planning standard (5000 households per clinic) for the provision of clinics reveals a backlog of about 26 clinics for AbaQulusi Municipality area of jurisdiction (Data Source: ZDM Health Sector Plan (2004). Other hospitals found within the area include Hlobane Hospital which has about 30 beds, Mountain View Hospital, Siloah Lutheran Hospital, and Thulasizwe Hospital. The latter is however, located in Ulundi Municipality just outside AbaQulusi area (Vuka, February 2006: 14).

2.5.2 Education

According to Vuka (Ibid) there are a total of 133 schools in the Municipal area. The average number of pupils per teacher is lower than the acceptable national ratio of 40:1 for primary schools and only slightly higher than the 35:1 for secondary schools with the ratios for urban areas being much more favourable than those of the rural areas where in some instance the pupil: teacher ratio can be as high as 56:1. This, together with higher pupil: classroom ratios indicate a shortage of teachers and inadequate school facilities in most of the rural areas within AbaQulusi Municipality. It must also be noted that pupils in rural farms travel long distances to access educational facilities which results to problems in the children's physic and their interest to education. This matter has been raised with the MEC for Education in the province.

The Mthashana College (technical) offers tertiary courses on a part-time or full-time basis to about 650 students. It should also be noted that Vryheid plays an important regional educational function and draws pupils form the whole sub-region.

2.5.3 Public Safety

There are six police stations located within AbaQulusi Municipality area of jurisdiction, namely:

- Vryheid
- Emondlo
- Gluckstadt
- Lauwsburg
- Driefontein
- Ngome

2.5.4 Emergency Services

Fire extinguishing services are rendered in the Vryheid and Bhekuzulu areas only, due to the availability of water and fire engines. Other emergency services are provided to the remainder of the area, but only one rescue vehicle is available (AbaQulusi Community Services Manager: 2007). The Municipality has developed and adopted a report on the Fire Brigade Services with clear recommendations and way forward. A Disaster Management Plan was also developed in September 2005.

2.5.5 Cemeteries

Zululand District Municipality developed a Cemetery Plan in 2004. The Plan provides useful information about death trends and increasing need for burial space within the District as a whole. As indicated on the Table below, approximately 156ha of land is required in AbaQulusi in order to meet the demand until 2020.

Table 4: Demand for Cemeteries

Municipality	Population*	Cumulative Deaths up to 2020	Recommended Land Required (ha)
EDumbe (KZ 261)	67 583	52 723	46
UPongolo (KZ 262)	113 149	88 274	78
Abaqulusi (KZ 263)	230 191	179 558	156
Nongoma (KZ 265)	253 114	197 479	171
Ulundi (KZ 266)	366 677	286 044	249
ZDM	1 030 714	804 078	700

The plan notes the following with regard to status of cemeteries in AbaQulusi:

- Vryheid Cemetery: The potential extension of the existing cemetery to the south should be investigated, or a new site will be identified. An area of about 6 ha would be required up to 2020.
- Bhekuzulu Cemetery: The existing cemetery is full and a new cemetery site has been identified to the Northeast of the existing cemetery, between the bypass road and the railway line. The new site has an approximate area of about 10 ha which should be sufficient for about 15 years. A further 5 ha would be required up to 2020 (refer graphs below). The municipality reported that trial pits in the new site indicated a perched water table and the extent of the water table must be investigated.
- Emondlo Cemetery: The original cemetery is full and has been extended into the open veld surrounding the cemetery. The municipality has acquired the new 27 hectares for extension and planning principles are essential for the cemetery to be registered. The obtainable land suggests that the lifespan of this cemetery will reach 2020 and beyond considering the current death rate
- Louwsburg: The existing cemetery has an estimated lifespan of more than 10 years. The potential extension of the cemetery to the east or west should be investigated. An area of 1 ha should be sufficient up to 2020.
- Nkongolwane: The existing cemetery has an estimated lifespan of approximately 5 years, with extension possibilities to the south and southwest.
- Coronation: The cemetery at the Coronation mine has space available for approximately 3 000 graves, and a life expectancy greater than 10 years. Potential for expansion exists to the east of the existing cemetery.
- Gluckstadt: The cemetery is situated behind the Lutheran Church in Gluckstadt and has space for approximately 500 graves. The life expectancy of this

cemetery is in excess of 5 years. The cemetery can be extended to the north, east and south.

- Hlahlindlela: A total area of about 75 ha will be required for the development of cemeteries up to 2020 in this tribal area. The cemeteries should be positioned, taking in consideration the development nodes as identified in the IDP in consultation with the traditional leaders.
- Khambi: The land area required for the development of cemeteries in Khambi and Khambi extension up to 2020 is 3, 5 ha and 2, 5 ha respectively. The cemeteries should be positioned, taking into consideration the development nodes as identified in the ZDM IDP in consultation with the traditional leaders.

2.5.6 Sports Facilities

The geographic spread of the sports facilities within AbaQulusi Municipality indicate that only urban areas have benefits of sports facilities. These facilities are found at Hlobane sport field, Bhekuzulu sport field, eMondlo sport field and Cecil Emmet sport complex in Vryheid town. Even though these facilities are found in the above areas, the facilities are lacking to provide all the necessary sport codes/ amenities except Cecil Emmet in town, which provides more than one sport code. It is however, certain that the previously disadvantaged areas are poorly provided with such facilities.

2.6 Housing Reality

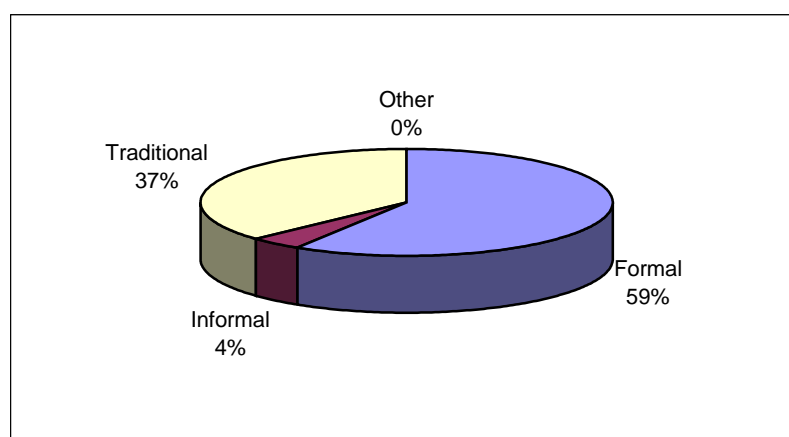
The town of Vryheid is strategically located and considered the economic and social hub of the AbaQulusi area. The physical segregation and distortion of the municipal area is, however, a prominent feature and evident as follows:

- eMondlo was originally developed as a dormitory black township and is not located on any transportation corridor. Its physical distance from Vryheid is such that physical intergraded with Vryheid is near impossible. A large concentration of people from the Hlahlindlela Tribal area has settled around eMondlo, placing enormous pressure on eMondlo for the delivery of services.
- During the prosperous days of the coal-mining sector the mining communities of Hlobane and Coronation settled in the area. These areas are too distant from Vryheid to be physically integrated and they will remain as separate communities in the foreseeable future.
- Louwsburg, an area to the north east of Vryheid, has a weak economic base and developed mainly as a local service centre to the agricultural sector. To the south of Louwsburg lies a large concentration of people in the Tribal area of Khambi. This area is removed from other urban areas and depends on Louwsburg and Vryheid for all its social economic services.

Several urban area and urban population concentrations are dispersed through the AbaQulusi area. These settlements have a dormitory function and on Vryheid for employment, goods and services. Vryheid therefore has a large peripheral

dependency and is at the core of what is regarded as a functionally integrated, but physically segregated area. Road networks linking Vryheid and dormitory settlements are well defined, although not well developed and maintained. Based on population density, concentration and service demands, the dormitory township are regarded as emerging settlements and are recognized as primary focus areas for new engineering and social services.

Figure 14: Access to Housing



63% of the population of the Abaqulusi municipal area live in rural areas, most of which live in scattered homesteads known as imizi in tribal areas. Homesteads are of a mixed nature including both modern dwellings and traditional thatched huts. The remainder of the population lives as tenants on farm or in towns, dormitory townships and shacks in the settlements around towns. The classification of dwelling type for the Abaqulusi area is indicated on figure 14 above.

2.6.1 Rural Housing Demand

Housing demands is defined as the number of households requiring formal housing. Traditional housing is perceived as an acceptable form of housing and the majority of the traditional population lives in this form of housing. In the Tribal Areas traditional households usually include the clustering of a number of thatched roofed huts lack basic infrastructure. Formal dwelling are houses with solid, usually concrete, top structure that are served with basic infrastructure. Informal dwelling are made from a variety of materials, are not structurally secure and have no basic infrastructure. Large portions of the people in the municipal area reside in traditional houses with formal and informal houses concentrated mainly in urban areas.

However, should the delivery of formal housing be required as the preferred replacement of traditional housing, the Tribal areas already has a backlog of 13221 units in 2001. It is critical that the issue of formal housing versus traditional housing and community preferences be confirmed as an important determinant of housing demands within the context of the Abaqulusi Housing Sector Plan.

There is a high concentration of people in the Hlahlindlela Tribal area with up to 11 persons per household, indicating a great need for housing. While most of the rural

areas have top structures, the population density and distance from basic services necessitate upgrading and formalization of these areas as part of a phased approach.

Higher population concentration around the town Vryheid and other urban settlement in rural areas are evident. The population densities in these areas are on the increase, placing strain on existing infrastructure and social services. These areas have been classified as merging urban settlements in terms of population density and settlement character.

The uncontrolled granting of land through the Tribal Authority system hampers the development of housing in the formal urban areas. This form of tenure competes with formal housing market, placing strain on the municipal infrastructure and service delivery, with informal occupant not contributing to the revenue basic of the municipality.

2.6.2 Urban Housing Demand

The demand for housing for middle and higher income level in the towns of Vryheid and eMondlo is considered as a critical issue and area subject to prevailing market economies. The demand for housing remains in the emerging settlement around these urban areas and in the emerging settlements of eMondlo. The Coronation/Hlobane area is also considered within this context and specific attention to upgrading and the provision of services are required. Housing initiative will focus on the consolidation of this area within the perspective of its relationship with Vryheid.

Table 5: Urban Housing Demand

Geographical Area	Number of Household	Number of Units	Vacant Lots
eMondlo	3 592	3 349	557
Louwsburg	523	265	*
Vryheid	5 660	7 122	357

(WSDP and local Development Plan)

The current economic development within the Municipal areas and its future growth potential may generate a greater financial housing delivery. At the same time this economic growth would produce far greater financial resources and increase the ability for the public and private sector to support the housing delivery process in a sustainable manner. Careful management of the housing delivery process within this context is critical and pro-active planning the key to the success of this process.

2.6.3 Current and Recently Completed Housing Initiatives

To address the housing need and backlog in AbaQulusi a number of housing projects have been initiated in the Municipal area and include the following:

- A project linked subsidy has been approved for the development of 1 000 stands in Bhekuzulu Phase 6B community identified as beneficiaries. The remaining 500 units will be developed to the west of Lakeside and the beneficiary community is the existing informal settlement at the Vryheid landfill site. The community of the invaded school site in Bhekuzulu may also be considered as potential beneficiaries.
- A Council initiative is currently underway to develop 250 stands adjacent to Stretch Crescent in Bhekuzulu and 64 sites next to Traffic Department known as extension 15. This will be sub-economic/bonded housing with higher order services.
- The development of low-cost housing in Louwsburg.

2.6.4 Total Housing Demand and Backlog

Census 2001 data and information extracted for the AbaQulusi IDP creates a perspective within which current and future housing demand and backlogs can be calculated. Although this is not split into urban and rural categories, there is indication that the primary focus of this demand is in the emerging settlement of eMondlo and Hlahlindlela. This creates a sense of the magnitude of the challenge the AbaQulusi municipality faces in housing delivery and the creation of sustainable communities. Based on this information, and assuming for now that traditional housing is not considered a critical backlog, the current and projected future housing backlogs for the AbaQulusi Municipal area are estimated as follows:

Table 6: Total Housing Demand

ITEM	2001	2005
No. of Households	35 914	38 028
No. of Formal Units	21 285	21 285
Housing Projects	0	8 992
*Bhekuzulu Phase 6-A		(485)
*Bhekuzulu Phase 6-B		(1 078)
*Bhekuzulu Phase 4		(229)
*Coronation		(1 200)
*Mzamo		(500)
*Vryheid Ext 16 (Slum Clearance)		(2 500)
*Bhekumthetho (Rural Housing)		(3 000)
Housing Backlog	14 629	7 751

Based on the projected population growth previously and the calculated households at an average household size of 5.32 persons per household, the projected backlogs are as follows²:

- 2006 Backlog of 8 298 housing units

² Please note that these are based on the assumption that no new projects have been completed to address these housing needs and that all traditional housing will be replaced by formal housing units.

- 2007 Backlog of 8 678 housing units
- 2008 Backlog of 9 058 housing units
- 2009 Backlog of 9 444 housing units
- 2010 Backlog of 9 833 housing units

2.7 Economic Profile

2.7.1 Size and Structure of the Local Economy

The collapse of coal mining industry over the last three decades has had a serious impact in the economy of AbaQulusi Municipality area. The rate of unemployment has increased from 42, 7% in 1996 to 59, and 4% in 2001. Correspondingly, Gross Value Add has also declined significantly with the area experiencing a -3, 0% growth rate between 1996 and 2003.

Despite this, the tourism market share is increasing steadily. Agriculture through timber production and trading still remains the main contributing economic factor to the GGP of the region. Agriculture provides the highest proportion of the GGP even though the area is classified as having low agricultural potential. Agriculture is extensive in nature comprising mostly of timber, maize production and livestock farming.

The sub-region, within which AbaQulusi lies, has developed as a peripheral economy in the Provincial context, mainly because of its distance from the main greater markets and corridors such as N2 to Durban and Richards Bay and N3 to Pietermaritzburg and Gauteng. AbaQulusi does however have a secondary corridor of national significance. The coal line corridor, which runs from Richards Bay, through Ulundi, Vryheid and Paulpietersburg and on to the mining areas of Mpumalanga, is an important route in the national rail and road network.

2.7.2 Key Economic Sectors

2.7.2.1 Tourism

AbaQulusi's main tourism potential lies in its relatively well-developed infrastructure, close links with the Battlefields Route, its conference potential, eco-tourism and outdoor adventure events. Major tourism products found in close proximity to AbaQulusi area includes the following:

- The Ithala Game Reserve (30 000 ha in extent) is located just outside the Municipal area north of Louwsburg. It offers wildlife, scenery and accommodation, which include up market tourist facilities in a 240-bed camp with four bush camps of 4 – 12 beds each.
- The Ngome Forests include the Thendeka Wilderness area, which is claimed by locals to be 'more spectacular than Tsitsikamma' on the Eastern Cape Coastline. This area alone is host to 84 indigenous fern species and offers camping facilities

and various trails of between 7 and 21 kilometres. Local farms in the area also include areas of magnificent natural beauty. Some farmers are considering developing eco-tourism accommodation on their farms, but a major constraint is the terrible road conditions particularly during wet seasons.

- Private game farms are attracting a growing number of tourists – presently 20% internationally and 80% nationally. The marketing of farms often occurs through urban-based agents and increasingly targets the international tourist wanting to hunt African game and game farming is regarded as an 'export commodity' within the district. Accommodation on private game farms includes bush camps and up-market chalets. The relatively low labour intensity required for game farming compared to agricultural production is regarded as an advantage to farmers feeling the effects of the new Land and Labour Legislation.

Cultural tourism includes exposing tourists to local customs, traditions, heritage, history and way of life. The development of the battlefields and so-called Rainbow Route in the late 80's and early 90's placed the area on the tourist map. Unfortunately, visitors tend to stay only for a few nights. There is a need to develop the concept of a destination that will encourage longer stays. One of them is the development of tourism signage and tourism route in order to put AbaQulusi on the Provincial map.

Opportunities through the provision of backpacking accommodation and links to surrounding areas such as coastal initiatives and game reserves should be explored. The following opportunities in the tourism sector were identified in the Regeneration Study 2001:

- Living mine museum;
- Cultural village;
- Avi-tourism;
- Thaka-Zulu Game Reserve;
- Coal Train Tourist Trips;
- Ntendeka Wilderness Area.
- King DiniZulu at Coronation
- Princes Mkabayi Grave and
- Prince Imperial Louis Napoleon

2.7.2.2 Agriculture

Currently this sector provides the highest proportion of the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of the area even though the area is classified as having low agricultural potential (Vryheid Economic Regeneration Study, 2001). According to a land potential analysis of the AbaQulusi area only 15,19% of agricultural land can be described as having high agricultural potential (Coronation Economic Regeneration

Study, 2001). This is due to poor soils, irregular rainfall and significant areas of degradation. There is extensive, but not intensive agriculture. Very few farms are irrigated and this only favours a few people due to the allocation of irrigation rights from some of the water systems in the area on a permit basis.

According to 1997 figures agriculture contributed 7, 45% to the GGP of AbaQulusi, but employed 22, 2% of the workforce. Farms can be divided into two distinct categories:

- Larger mostly white owned commercial farms; and
- Smaller mostly black owned traditional farms.

Products produced are timber, field crops and livestock. Most of the timber is exported out of the area and has experienced a rapid growth phase for the last five years. It is however experiencing a number of constraints that will impact on further growth. The timber industry uses migrant's work-teams and very few local workers are employed. No secondary activities have developed because of the timber industry.

Current products farmed are maize, groundnuts, soya beans, sunflowers, fruits and sorghum. Cattle farming have played a major role but this market is also strained due to rising input costs and stock theft. International and national meat exports have also been affected as a result of mad cow disease and foot-and-mouth disease. Small game farming provides opportunity for economic development and provides a solution to stock theft, domestic diseases and the demands made by the national and international market.

The Vryheid Economic Regeneration Study identified the development of agri-business as an opportunity for the area. Very little industrial activities currently exist to take direct advantage of the strong agricultural base. The challenges that are facing Agricultural sector are that nearly all processing takes place outside the region.

2.7.2.3 Commerce and Industry

This sector has enjoyed a good growth rate through the development of Vryheid as a regional service centre with increased interaction with its hinterland. The smaller towns around Vryheid have developed a dependence on the economy of Vryheid. Many of the businesses are locally owned and the majority of clients are from within the AbaQulusi area. The health of this sector is fully dependent on the health of the larger economy. There has been a decline in growth because of the reduced buying power in the area following the closure of mines in the area.

A debate regarding the establishment of a regional shopping centre in the town of Vryheid has been taking place for some time and it was suggested in the Economic Regeneration Study to put a municipal property out to tender to test the market. Currently shoppers throughout the sub-region conduct their shopping in Newcastle or even Pietermaritzburg and Durban. This sector is typically a net importer of goods

into the local and surrounding economy and the largest leakages take place through it. The following opportunities for development of the commercial sector were identified in the regeneration study:

- eMondlo Taxi City and retail outlet; and
- Regional Shopping Centre.

2.7.2.4 Manufacturing

Over 80% of manufacturing in the Zululand Region takes place in Vryheid. However, this sector has a low impact on the local economy. It has developed mainly as a service industry for local needs and not as an exporter of goods (Zululand Regional Development Plan, 1998). There is a need to develop manufacturing capabilities around the beneficiation of primary products. Manufacturing in the Municipal area includes food and beverages, clothing and textiles, leather products, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, metal products, machinery and equipment. Some Agri-processing manufacturing has been proposed in the Economic Regeneration Study and include:

- Oil extraction plant to cold press a combination of seed types;
- Animal feeds factory;
- Organic vegetable packing and freezing plant;
- Maize mill;
- Tannin extraction plant;
- Leather tannery;
- Meat processing unit;
- Furniture production;
- Wrought iron, basket and weaving;
- Traditional craft centre;
- Leatherwork centre; and
- Eco-block manufacturing.

2.7.2.5 Mining

The Vryheid coalfield stretches from west of Vryheid in a broad band to the east of Louwsburg and is further divided into the Zuinguin Mountain area, the Hlobane/Matshongololo area, the Thabankulu/Enyathi Mountain area and Ngwini Mountain area.

Coal mining historically provided a major force into the local economy of Northern KwaZulu Natal. However, over the past 15 years a number of mines in the area ceased operation impacting negatively on the regional economy. The Abaqulusi

Municipality was particularly affected by the closure of the Coronation and Hlobane mines in 1997 and 1998 respectively (Zululand Coordination LED Framework: 2003)

2.7.2.6 Second Economy

Very little information has been documented on this sector. Existing information concentrates on the formal economic sectors that are mostly found in and around Vryheid. However the Zululand Regional Development Plan, 1998, states that the rural economy and even to some extent some of the smaller urban centres can best be described as being "informal". This sector attracts largely unskilled or semi-skilled people who have minimal financial resources at their disposal. A significant segment of people living in the Khambi/Hlahlindlela Tribal Area and surroundings south of eMondlo fit this profile. However, they have very little influence in shaping the development policies and programs. Participants in this sector are usually not formally registered as businesses, pay no taxes or levies, and operate on a cash basis. They provide a wide range of services and include small retailers, street merchants, crafts-men and artisans.

According to the Zululand Regional Development Plan, 1998, there is very little evidence of the impact of existing capacity-building programs to help develop this sector. The intention of these strategies is to transform the informal sector into a vibrant formal economic sector of small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs). The implementation of such policies has yet to be felt in the region

2.8 Quality of the Environment

During the previous financial year a Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) was undertaken and completed for the entire AbaQulusi Municipal area. It was adopted by the AbaQulusi Council in October 2005. This SEA is critical in the management, protection and future sustainability of the sensitive or damaged environments found in the AbaQulusi Municipality.

The purpose of the SEA is to guide and inform the LUMS and to promote coordinated, harmonious and environmentally sustainable development by developing a reliable database of environmental elements and resources for strategic assessment and integrating this into all aspects of the AbaQulusi LUMS. It identified the following

- **Soil Erosion:** Soil erosion occurs throughout the region, but especially in the rural areas (such as Emondlo, Hlahlindlela and Ntababomvu) and in association with roads, pathways and subsistence agriculture.
- **Wetland Degradation:** Wetland degradation is especially evident in Vryheid (Bhekuzulu), Lakeside, and possible in Blood River Vlei. It occurs through formal and informal development, as well as through excessive burning of wetland areas (Klipfontein Bird Sanctuary).

- *Proliferation of Alien Invasive Plants:* A problem found throughout the region in rural and urban areas, in watercourses, wetlands, and especially around or on the edge of forest and afforested areas (Vryheid, Ngome). This is an issue because alien invasive plants destroy biodiversity, consume valuable water resources, create soil erosion, and contribute to veld fires and flooding.
- *Over Utilisation of Soils:* Over utilization of soil in some areas (Hlahlindlela and Ntababomvu) (no crop rotation) results in reduced agricultural potential, and eventually soil erosion and subsidence.
- *Sand Winning:* Sand winning (Ntababomvu) illegal sand winning without permits. Non-compliance with specified regulations and of EMP requirement for legitimate sites.
- *Water Pollution:* Water pollution- incorrect citing of high-impact developments (such as low cost housing with poor sewage, wastewater and storm management) in close proximity to wetlands, drainage lines, rivers and dams (Bhekuzulu, Klipfontein Housing Development, Ngome Forest, Hlobane Mines). Need to protect water resources as a means to prevent waterborne diseases and ensure adequate supply of quality water for household consumption.
- *Threat of Forestry to Natural Environment:* AbaQulusi is located within a good forestry area, but a forestry threat to the natural environment is evident-especially in terms of encouraging unchecked alien invasive plant growth within or on the borders of afforested areas (Ngome).
- *Waste Disposal:* Address waste disposal issues-solid waste management a critical issue for the municipality. Landfill sites need upgrading in order to comply with the legal requirements related to waste management (Vryheid, Emondlo).
- *Loss of Indigenous Vegetation Communities:* Loss of indigenous vegetation communities and habitats due to Forestation (Ngome), Poor farming practices (Hlahlindlela), Alien plant invasion (Ngome), Poor catchment management (Hlobane) and Informal housing (Bhekuzulu, Klipfontein).
- *Active Protection of Resources:* Active protection of valuable environmental resources is regarded as critical (wetlands, indigenous forests, grasslands, and bushveld).
- *Rehabilitation of Damaged Areas:* Mines (coal- Vryheid, Hlobane and Coronation), quarries and borrows pits (roads building, minerals- Emondlo) are often not rehabilitated.
- *Management of Bio-diversity Outside of Protected Areas:* Critical pieces of land (as identified by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife) are required to sustain the natural resources base outside protected areas. These should be managed under appropriate protection measures. Without these critical pieces of land, entire habitats, species and veld types could be lost.

2.9 Institutional/Organisational Profile

2.9.1 Organisational Structure

The AbaQulusi Municipality (KZ 263) is a Category B Municipality as determined by the Demarcation Board in terms of Section 4 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998. The Municipality functions under the Collective Executive system consisting of seven (7) Executive members of whom one is the Mayor. There are two women serving in the Executive Committee. The Council consists of 39 Councillors including the members of the Executive Committee. Of the 39 Councillors 20 are Ward elected Councillors. The Council has six (6) portfolio-standing committees, with each member of EXCO serving as a portfolio councillor. The six Portfolios of the municipality are as follows:

- Corporate Services (Human Resources)
- Community Services
- Technical (Infrastructural) services and Housing
- Local Economic Development and Tourism
- Strategic Planning and GIS
- Youth Development & Gender Capacity Building

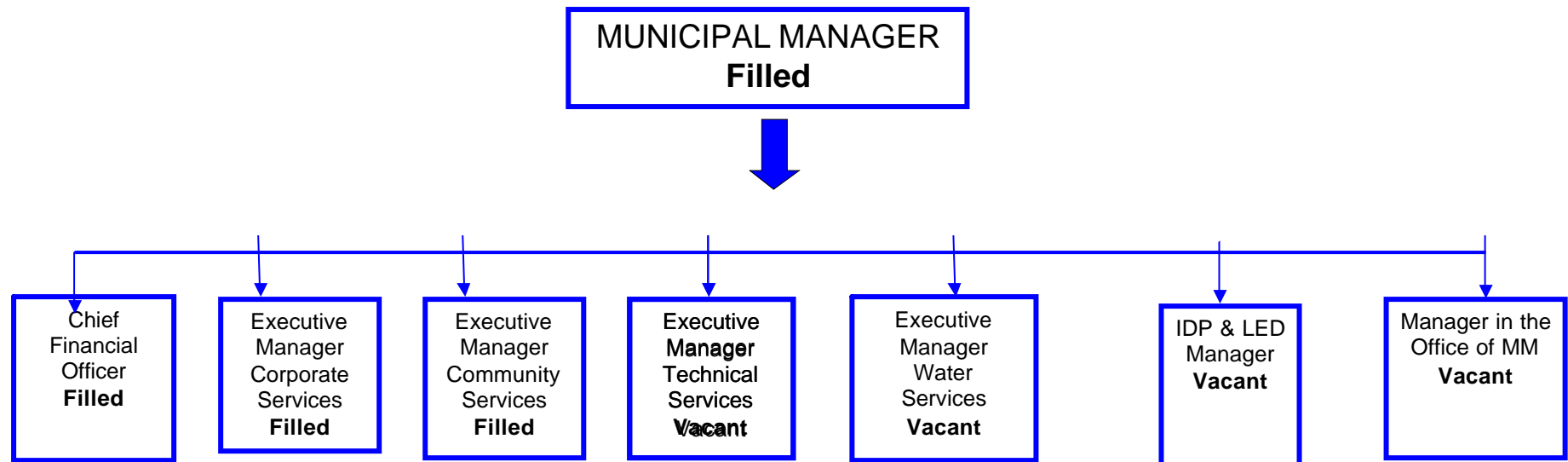
PORTFOLIO COMM.	RESPONSIBLE CLLR	COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES
Human Resource	Cllr. Moolman	IDP Rep Forum Ward Committees Press Media Road Shows Quarterly Newsletter ³
Community Services	Cllr. Moolman	
Infrastructure & Housing Ser.	Cllr. Jones	
LED & Tourism	Cllr. Dlamini	
Planning & GIS	Cllr. Qwabe	
Youth de. & Gender	Cllr. Khumalo	
Finance	All EXCO Members	

The municipality has 39 councillors, 20 of which are ward councillors and the remaining 19 are PR councillors.

³ At the moment the newsletter is yet to be developed.

2.9.2 Municipal Administration

The Municipality has a staff compliment of 425 as provided in the revised Organogram. The AbaQulusi Organogram, which is in the course of preparation and to be approved by Council, makes provision for a Municipal Manager, four Executive Managers and 10 Middle Managers. There is full time of equivalent personnel compliment of 425. The drawing below is the Section 57 Organogram as proposed to Council for approval.



ABAQULUSI MUNICIPALITY
SECTION 57
as at January 2007

Table 7: Municipal Staff Compliment

Level of Employment	Number of Employees	%
Executive Managers Including the Municipal Manager	5	1.2%
Middle Managers	18	
Other Managers	10	6.2%
Technical/Professional Staff	36	7.4%
Other Staff (clerical, labourers, etc.)	376	77.2%
TOTAL	425	100%

LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT	MANAGEMENT
Municipal Manager	Accounting Officer
4 Executive Managers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engineering 2. Finance 3. Corporate Services 4. Community Services
18 Middle Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IDP and LED 2. Council Support 3. Town Planning 4. Human Resource 5. Public Safety 6. Manager in the Office of MM 7. Parks & Recreation 8. Manager Electricity 9. Manager Water and Sewer 10. Disaster Management 11. Manager Financial Expenditure 12. Manager Financial Income 13. Supply Chain Manager 14. Manager Electricity 15. Manager Roads and Storm-water 16. Manager Projects and Contracts 17. Manager Social Services 18. Manager Water and Sewer

The core function departments:

• DIRECTORATE	• FUNCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Services • Administration (Council Support Services) • Human Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration (including Councillors affairs) • Legal Support • Secretarial Function (EXCO and Portfolio Agendas and minutes) • Administration Co- ordination • Public Relations • Property Valuation • Organization and work study • Personnel Management Services • Staff transformation • Staff Training • Labour relations • Occupational Health and Safety co- ordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Services • Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Services • Traffic Services • Public Safe and Security Services • Disaster Management • Fire Fighting • Sports, Parks and Recreation • Cemeteries and Cleansing Services • Community Facilities (Halls, pools, libraries and amenities) • Housing Real Estate • Housing Development and administration • Urbanization and informal settlement clearance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue and Debt Management • Procurement and stock management • Expenditure Management • Financial Administration and statistics • Internal audit • IT Information Services • Financial Information systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Development Plan (IDP) • Local Economic Development and Tourism • Street Trading and Markets

• DIRECTORATE	• FUNCTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing • Building regulations • Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places • Town Planning • Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public • Geographical Information System (GIS) services • Land Development and Facilitation and Survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity provision • Roads and Storm water • Street Lighting • Technical support Services (mechanical workshop and – repairs and maintenance). • Engineering Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, sewerage and sanitation

2.9.3 Democracy and Governance

2.9.3.1 Community Education and Participation

Section 16 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop a culture of municipal governance that compliments formal representative government with a system of participatory local government. As such, AbaQulusi Municipality has adopted a ward committee system and established such structures in all 20 municipal wards. Each committee has 10 members which gives a total of 200 members. They represent diverse interests and serve as the main means for public participation in the IDP and municipal affairs generally. The municipality has adopted a policy to guide the operation and functioning of ward committees. Orientation and training workshops are being planned.

2.9.3.2 Interaction with community

Section 6(3) b of the Constitution stipulates that the municipality must take into account the language usage and the preference of their communities in communication. The White Paper on Local Government suggests mechanisms, which include forums, focused Research and focused stakeholder groups as communication tools. Transparency and reciprocal information flow are the tenets put forward by the government and transparency has been given more prominence through Acts such as the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act and the Access to Information Act.

In this instance, the AbaQulusi Municipality is setting aside a budget for the development of a Communication Strategy. Among other proposals is the establishment of a Help Desk and a newsletter for the municipality so that

communities will be kept informed. Radio slots through umKhozi FM are also in the pipeline. In the interim, the AbaQulusi Municipality pursues various mechanisms to ensure that communities are adequately consulted. It should be noted that the IDP Representative Forum is also subjects to re-constitution in line with the establishment of Ward Committee to ensure representivity.

2.9.4 Interaction with other spheres of government (IGR)

2.9.4.1 District Alignment

The IDP alignment between the Zululand District Municipality and AbaQulusi Municipality is taking place through the established Planners Forum by ZDM. This Forum meets bi-monthly and focus on the alignment of strategic issues, programs and projects. It is however important to note that even though the Forum is functioning, the flow of information is not happening as expected due to a number of challenges including logistical issues. It is suggested that a communication plan would need to be developed that is supposed to address communication and protocol issues within the family of municipalities in the ZDM.

The plan needs to be very comprehensive to an extent that the recommendations are put into practice especially with projects information. The district is a Water Service Authority and has engaged the services of AbaQulusi Municipality on an agency basis to provide water in all urban centres including Vryheid. However, it is still deemed necessary for the Zululand District Municipality to align project priorities with the AbaQulusi Municipality IDP priorities. For the purpose of alignment, the Council has approved the following dates from the ZDM Framework Plan for IDP coordination and alignment of programs:

EVENTS	DATES	RESPONSIBILITY
IDP Planners Forum	26 September 2007	IDP MANAGER
IDP Planners Forum	01 November 2007	IDP MANAGER
IDP Planners Forum	23 January 2008	IDP MANAGER
IDP Planners Forum	18 February 2008	IDP MANAGER
IDP Planners Forum	21 May 2008	IDP MANAGER
Alignment of Sector Plans between LM and DM	March 2009	IDP MANAGER

2.9.4.2 Relations with other Sector Departments

Sector department have not bought into the IDP as a strategic planning document to guide their capital budget. In most instances, junior staffs a send to IDP meetings where they are expected to outline their departmental programs and make firm commitments for IDP purposes. Information on planned projects by sector departments should inform the multi year plans but unfortunately, municipalities receive unexpected grants throughout the year and hence fail to plan in advance. Most departments tend to off load their budgets on the municipalities towards the year-end and this impact on the service delivery plans. AbaQulusi is also a victim of

such planning and the problem can only be solved through national government intervention. It should be compulsory for all sector departments to align their budgets with municipal budgets and allocate resources using the prioritisation list available from municipalities after through consultations with communities.

Sector departments claim municipal projects are highly politicised and hence they cannot use them as the basis for planning. It should however still be necessary to allocate resources against national and provincial Key Performance Areas (KPA's).

In line with initiatives to ensure integrated planning, the AbaQulusi Service Providers Forum has been established, but this is not very effective as very few sector departments attend these meetings. Alternative mechanisms are being investigated to ensure the true spirit of IDP through consultation with Sector Departments, but once again, the availability of limited resources on the part of AbaQulusi Municipality may be problematic.

2.9.5 Council Policy Framework

- Rules of Order and Procedure
- Performance Management System
- Cash Management and Investment Policy
- Revenue collection and credit control policy

The AbaQulusi Municipality has the following policies and guidelines in place:

- Equity targets policy
- Prioritisation Model
- Indigent Guidelines
- Municipal Vehicle Policy
- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Delegation Framework
- Spatial Development Framework
- Disaster Management Framework
- Environment Management Framework
- Accounting Policies
- GIS Policy
- Supply Chain Management Policy and Delegations
- Budget Policy Framework
- Credit Control Policy

The following policies/frameworks are currently under consideration:

- Rates Policy
- Tariff Policy
- IT Users Policy
- Asset Replacement Policy
- Risk Assessment Policy
- Telephone Policy
- Cell Phone Policy
- Maintenance Policy
- Housing Policy
- Fraud and Fraud Prevention Plan

3. KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

Integrated development planning is not and cannot be a panacea for all problems facing the municipality and its people. As a result, one of the distinguishing features of integrated development planning is its focus on strategic areas of intervention and concern with interventions with a high impact using the limited resources available to the municipality. This focus is intended to achieve faster and appropriate delivery of services and create an enabling framework for social and economic development. Based on the assessment of the current situation, AbaQulusi Municipality has identified the following as key development issues.

3.1 *Challenges facing the AbaQulusi Area*

The AbaQulusi IDP through a consultative process identified various challenges that need to be addressed in order to meet the needs of the voters and achieve sustainable development and the vision for the future development of the AbaQulusi area. These challenges were identified as follows;

- **Apartheid spatial planning footprints:** The challenge of the IDP is two separate developments which were caused by historical planning or apartheid planning. This requires AbaQulusi to plan and provide time-balance for the provision of basic infrastructure services to rural areas and to maintain and upgrade existing services in urban areas with due regard to limited financial resources. This need to be part of a holistic approach to achieve social upliftment and a better quality of life for all the citizens of AbaQulusi. Specific projects need to integrate social, infrastructural and economic development.
- **Declining economic sectors:** The AbaQulusi area is facing the challenge of economic development after the close down of mining sector, which was a major boost for the regional economy. This challenge left many ghost town and hostels in the area, which also requires infrastructure development and maintenance today. As a result, the municipality is required to pull all various resources which, too date have not yet been fully developed. The IDP challenge is to draw on those resources and through creative and visionary means implement measures that will result in the economic regeneration and upliftment of the population. Hence, the AbaQulusi Local Municipality need to create an enabling environment that will stimulate investment interest.
- **Lack of skills and high rate of functional illiteracy:** In terms of the sectoral departments and municipal own competencies there is a need to address skills training, adult education and increased access to job opportunities. This in turn means implementing the necessary educational programmes as well as encouraging local economic activity. From a sectoral point of view the extension of the primary sector and the development of a secondary sector in conjunction with this need to be emphasised. Existing opportunities presented through the development of the Zululand Corridor should be embraced. Finally, the role of

tourism and its growing contribution to the local economy should be explored and developed.

- **Settlement pattern:** Spatially the IDP must respond to the need for the development of hierarchy of settlements/ nodes, which will rationalise the regional distribution of investment in basic infrastructure and community services. The development of a Rural Service Centres may go a long way in achieving a more equitable development and investment pattern and spatial integration. There is a need to formalise the rural settlements surrounding the urban areas through the implementation of Framework Plans or precinct plans and for consistency in policies, land use management and by-laws.
- **Poor access to social facilities:** Urban areas within the AbaQulusi Local Municipality are reasonably well developed with social facilities and services. However, the standards do need to be maintained and such facilities need to be expanded to reach the urban population due to high rate of urbanization and migration. The real challenge lies in creating similar standards of provision of facilities in the rural areas in order to achieve social upliftment and a general improvement of socio-economic conditions. Addressing this need becomes even more critical, however the creation of regional sport centres may go a long way to achieve the desired outcome if one consider the dimensions that social facilities need to be accessible and should be provided at convenient locations.
- **Service backlog:** One of the main elements of socio-economic wellbeing is the access to basic services. The status of the physical and economic development level of a community such as that of AbaQulusi is often measured based on the provision and quality of infrastructure for technical services, i.e. access to roads, electricity, water and sanitation. These are found to be a huge challenge for AbaQulusi Municipality whereas the Vryheid town suffers from maintaining of existing services while rural areas have no basic services at all. In addition, the AbaQulusi Local Municipality is challenged with the maintenance and development of basic road and storm water infrastructure to serve the local community, particularly in eMondlo and rural areas. This will be severely constrained by limited financial resources. Public transport plays an important role in the economy of AbaQulusi and deserves some attention in the planning efforts of the municipality.
- **Land Claims:** About 80% of the land within AbaQulusi Municipality belongs to White group. The national government has got a target of 30% of the land must be transferred to Black communities by 2014. This makes AbaQulusi area to be considered under huge land claims by the Department of Land Affairs (DLA). This poses huge challenges to AbaQulusi Municipality due to lack of internal capacity, skills and adequate financial resources to deal with new infrastructure in the areas under land redistribution by Department of Land Affairs.

- **HIV and AIDS:** The number of individuals infected with HIV/AIDS continues to be a major challenge for all spheres of government, and an attempt to stabilize the pandemic, is reflected in terms of budget allocations and programmes for implementation by the Department of health. The survey done at District level by the DOH in 2005 for pregnant women reflected 37.8% of infected persons in the Zululand District Municipality. The figures are very sensitive considering that AbaQulusi has a highest population in the whole district. The AbaQulusi municipality has participated in the development of a District HIV/AIDS Sector plan, and has developed HIV/AIDS Strategies through the establishment of an HIV/AIDS Council chaired by the District Mayor.

3.2 Opportunities within the AbaQulusi Area

3.2.1 Tourism

Eco-tourism has a prominent position in the KwaZulu-Natal market and foreign tourists indicated that the greatest attractions are the climate, wildlife and landscape. The study area has the ability to derive opportunity from this market and this should be investigated. The Ithala Game Reserve (30 000 ha in extent) is located just outside the Municipal area north of Louwsburg. It offers wildlife, scenery and accommodation, which include up market tourist facilities in a 240-bed camp with four bush camps of 4 – 12 beds each.

The Ngome Forests include the Thendeka Wilderness area, which is claimed by locals to be 'more spectacular than Tsitsikamma' on the Eastern Cape Coastline. This area alone is host to 84 indigenous fern species and offers camping facilities and various trails of between 7 and 21 kilometres. Local farms in the area also include areas of magnificent natural beauty. Some farmers are considering developing eco-tourism accommodation on their farms, but a major constraint is the terrible road conditions particularly during wet weather.

Private game farms are attracting a growing number of tourists – presently 20% internationally and 80% nationally. The marketing of farms often occurs through urban-based agents and increasingly targets the international tourist wanting to hunt African game and game farming is regarded as an 'export commodity' within the district. Accommodation on private game farms includes bush camps and up-market chalets. The relatively low labour intensity required for game farming compared to agricultural production is regarded as an advantage to farmers feeling the effects of the new Land and Labour Legislation (Louwsburg Local Development Plan).

Cultural tourism includes exposing tourists to local customs, traditions, heritage, history and way of life. The development of the battlefields and so-called Rainbow Route in the late 80's and early 90's placed the area on the tourist map. Unfortunately, visitors tend to stay only for a few nights. There is a need to develop the concept of a destination that will encourage longer stays.

Opportunities through the provision of backpacking accommodation and links to surrounding areas such as coastal initiatives and game reserves should be exploited.

3.2.2 Property Development

The Vryheid town has not experienced massive new developments in the past 10 years despite the property boom, which has characterized other urban centres such as Richards Bay, Newcastle and Pietermaritzburg. As a result, Vryheid has not translated into new investments. AbaQulusi Municipality has taken cognizance of this investment, which it is critical for the survival of the Vryheid town and increase municipal tax base, however the major challenge facing the municipality is to provide support to the new investment in terms of infrastructure development. However, the municipality has reserved 134 residential stands for the high income earners next to Vryheid Hill opposite the Vryheid Provincial hospital. Other residential stands reserved by the municipality for middle income group are found at Idel Park (64 stands), Bhekuzulu township (250 stands), 70 stands at eMondlo township and 134 stands in Lakeside township. All the above mentioned stands require massive infrastructure development by the municipality given that the stands are not serviced. However, the venture for public and private partnership (PPP) by AbaQulusi Municipality would go a long way to assist the municipality to attract the new investments. Subsequently, this proposed investment co-incised with the AbaQulusi financial plan and will play a magnificent role to increase and expand the rate base, which enables the AbaQulusi Municipality to deliver services to community in an efficient and effective manner.

3.2.3 Agriculture

Currently this sector provides the highest proportion of the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of the area even though the area is classified as having low agricultural potential (Vryheid Economic Regeneration Study, 2001). According to a land potential analysis of the AbaQulusi area only 15,19% of agricultural land can be described as having high agricultural potential (Coronation Economic Regeneration Study, 2001). There is extensive, but not intensive agriculture. Very few farms are irrigated and this only favours the privileged groups due to South African history.

Products produced are timber, field crops and livestock. Most of the timber is exported out of the area and has experienced a rapid growth phase for the last five years. Current products farmed are maize, groundnuts, soya beans, sunflowers, fruits and sorghum. Cattle farming have played a major role but this market is also strained due to rising input costs and stock theft. The Vryheid Economic Regeneration Study identified the development of agri-business as an opportunity for the area. Very little industrial activities currently exists that takes direct advantage of the strong agricultural base. The challenges that are facing the Agricultural sector are that nearly all processing takes place outside the region.

3.2.4 Mining

Coal mining historically provided a major force into the local economy of Northern KwaZulu Natal. However, over the past 15 years a number of mines in the area ceased operation impacting negatively on the regional economy. The AbaQulusi Municipality was particularly affected by the closure of the Coronation, Mnyathi, and Hlobane mines in 1997 and 1998 respectively (Zululand Coordination LED Framework: 2003). Recently, the Coal Mining sector seems to gain more momentum and it is coming back to dominate the economic sector. This is due to high demand of coal in the country and internationally for various reasons. The study done by KwaZulu Natal Trade Investment reflects that there are high volumes of coal available into coal reserves especially in the former mines of Vryheid. As a result, the applications for coal prospecting have increased in the region by interested investors. This initiative will boost AbaQulusi local economic regeneration.

3.2.5 Regional Access

The AbaQulusi geographical location plays a huge role in terms of regional access in the Northern KwaZulu Natal. The sub-region, within which AbaQulusi lies, has developed as a peripheral economy in the Provincial context, mainly because of its distance from the main greater markets and corridors such as N2 to Durban and Richards Bay, N3 to Pietermaritzburg and N11 to Gauteng. The AbaQulusi does however have a secondary corridor of national significance. The coal line corridor, which runs from Richards Bay, through Ulundi, Vryheid and Paulpietersburg and on to the mining areas of Mpumalanga, is an important route in the national rail and road network. The other secondary corridor of national significance is Vryheid town being located in the intersection of major transportation routes (R34 and R69), which transverse the region. These developments make Vryheid a catchment area for surrounding small towns such as Pongola, Paul Pietersburg, Nongoma, and Ulundi. This is further boosted by the development of P 700 road that will link Richards Bay and Gauteng via Ulundi and Vryheid.

3.2.6 Consolidation and Expansion of Vryheid town

Vryheid is Zululand's main commercial, industrial and business centre, with a reasonable well-developed physical, social and institutional infrastructure. It is well located at the intersection of the major transport routes, which traverse the region. The need for this type of development emanates from the concern that there is no place to do shopping from Richards Bay via Newcastle to Gauteng. This sector has enjoyed a good growth rate through the development of Vryheid as a regional service centre with increased interaction with its hinterland. The smaller towns around Vryheid have developed a dependence on the economy of Vryheid. Many of the businesses are locally owned and the majority of clients are from within the AbaQulusi area. Vryheid has established itself as a superior provider of educational services in a wider catchment area, attracting learners and students from as far as Pongola, Ulundi, Nongoma, Paul Pietersburg and Dundee.

A debate regarding the establishment of a regional shopping centre in the town of Vryheid has been taking place for some time and it was suggested in the Economic Regeneration Study to put a municipal property out to tender to test the market. As a result, the municipality has reserved a piece of more than 10 hectares of land to interested commercial developers. This earmarked piece of land is unsurveyed town lands found in the intersection of R66 road to Dundee and R34 Melmoth road. The development of this land is seen as a catalytic move to attract more investments since the municipality treats this investment as an Anchor to attract more investments into the Zululand region.

The other opportunities identified for the development of a commercial sector is at eMondlo taxi rank. eMondlo is another significant urban area. It is primarily a residential area with limited services and facilities, and few employment opportunities from the government and social services. But due to recent developments by identification of coal mining at eMondlo indicates some economic opportunities in the area in the near future.

4. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

The strategic framework presents the long-term development vision, the associated strategic objectives and action plans. The latter serves as guidelines for specific actions that the municipality will undertake and embark upon to ensure the implementation of projects. For practical purpose the performance indicators' formulations are based on the action plans identified in this phase.

4.2 National and Provincial Policy Context

The development strategy for AbaQulusi Municipality is seeks to respond to the development issues facing the municipal area as outlined in the preceding sections of this document. It aligns with and seeks to contribute to the attainment of the Provincial and National development imperatives as outlined in the relevant policy documents.

4.2.1 AsgiSA

The National Government has set a target of halving the rate of poverty by 2014. This includes creation of employment opportunities, improving the living standards and increasing access to basic services. However, the government realizes that this objective cannot be achieved unless there is concerted effort across the spheres of government to grow the economy. The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) brings the social development and economic development and growth commitments together in a systemic manner. It identifies infrastructure development and local economic development programs which are both focused as a local government level, as one of the critical initiatives that can facilitate investment and improve growth prospects.

4.2.2 National Spatial Development Plan

The vision and principles of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) serve as a guide for meeting national government's objectives of economic growth, employment creation, sustainable service delivery, poverty alleviation and the eradication of historic inequities including spatial distortions. The Presidency has made it clear (in a statement issued in October 2004) that the NSDP principles should play an important role in the respective development plans of local and provincial government, namely: Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS). Investment in infrastructure and other development programs in AbaQulusi support the government's growth and development objectives as follows:

- Focusing economic growth and employment creation in areas where this is most effective and sustainable;
- Supporting restructuring where feasible to ensure greater competitiveness; and

- Fostering development on the basis of local potential.

The NSDP provides a concrete mechanism in terms of which integrated development planning in AbaQulusi can be formally linked in support of national priorities and objectives. The principles of the NSDP find concrete expression in the IDP, including the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and IDP programs.

4.2.3 Provincial Growth and Development Program

The fourth principle of the NSDP is that settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres. Vryheid which is the main activity centre within AbaQulusi Municipality and Zululand District generally is identified in the emerging Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) as a tertiary centre. However, two development corridors of provincial significance run through the municipal area. The first one is an existing corridor stretching from Ladysmith through Dundee to uPhongola. This corridor is the main access route through the battlefields routes. The second one has a strong agricultural focus, and has potential for mining. It links areas from Vryheid down to the coast in Richards's bay.

4.3 Vision and Mission Statement

“To make the people of AbaQulusi enjoy the most improved quality of life and community-driven services by 2020”

The vision is guided by the constitutional imperatives, which generally require all local governments' structures to be developmental in nature, and continuously strive to empower their communities socially and economically.

Mission Statement

AbaQulusi Municipality commits itself to the following mission statement in pursuit of the above-outlined vision and development agenda generally:

AbaQulusi Municipality commits to the following:

- Creating an environment conducive to economic development and growth.
- Becoming the focus area for the Zulu-cultural tourism.
- Making AbaQulusi area a safe and vibrant place to live and work in.
- Improved service delivery.
- Good governance.

4.4 Value System

- Participatory Democracy
- Transparency
- Integrity
- Equity
- Economy
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness

4.5 IDP Priorities

The following IDP Priorities were identified, clustered and ranked against the National Key Performance Areas. These IDP priorities were work-shopped with the IDP Representative Forum and community members did agreed upon them.

NATIONAL KPA'S	IDP PRIORITIES
Socio-Economic	Job Creation and Local Economic Development
	Primary Health
	HIV/AIDS
	Recreational facilities
	Community Safety and Security
	Stimulate and attract Investment
	Water and Sanitation
	Road and Storm water
	Housing and Land

NATIONAL KPA'S	IDP PRIORITIES
	Electricity
Financial Stability	Financial Viability and Sustainability
	Stimulate and attract investment to the area.
	Expand the financial base of the Municipality
Institutional Transformation	Skills Development
	Organizational Restructuring
	Occupational Health and Safety
	Administrative Support
	Strategic Planning and Performance Management
Democracy & Governance	Community Participation and Education
	Municipal Planning
	Spatial restructuring
Environmental Quality	Intergovernmental Relations
	Refuse Removal and Waste Management
	Environmental Quality
	Air Pollution

4.6 Development Goals

The following long-term development goals have been identified based on the above key performance areas:

- To build a functionally efficient and local government structure.
- To maintain financial stability and sustainability.
- To create an integrated and efficient spatial structure.
- To promote equitable access to infrastructure and basic services.
- To improve the standard of living for the entire community of AbaQulusi municipality.
- To facilitate economic development and growth.

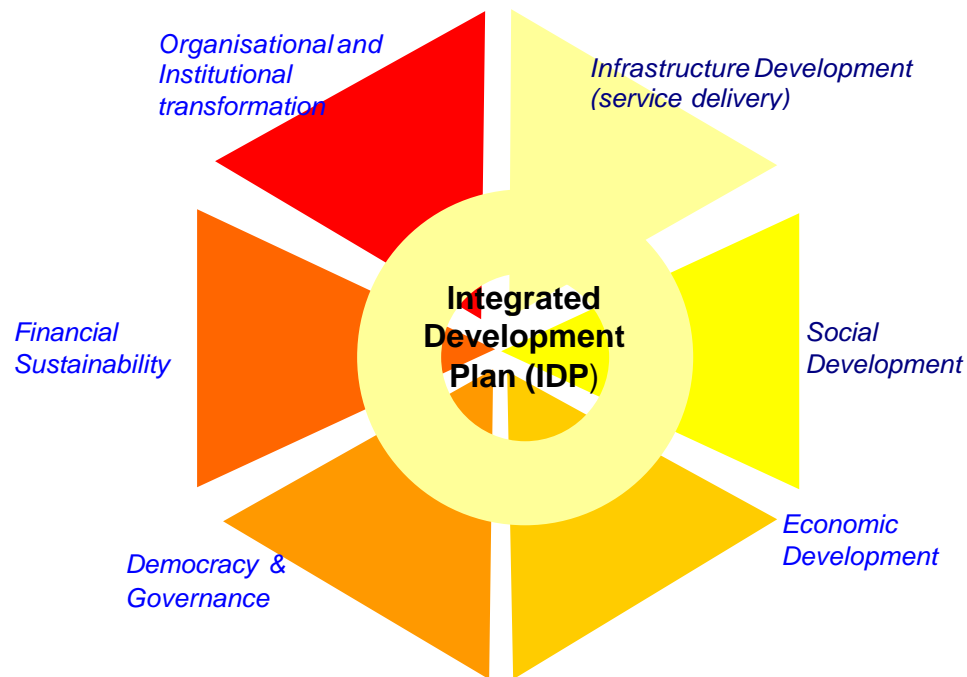
4.7 Key Performance Areas

Based on the above outlined organizational objectives, the Municipality has identified the following as key performance areas that may lead to the realization of its development vision (refer to Figure 13). These programs are interrelated and intertwined and as such the success of another depends entirely on the success of others. Thus, for example the success of economic development program depends on the ability of the institution to transform itself and the successful implementation of land use management system.

The following IDP Strategic objectives were identified, clustered and ranked against the National Key Performance Areas. The next step was to link these IDP programs, KPA, with the Action Plans and targets when the PMS is in place. There was a consultative process which has taken place with the Heads of Department which has created expectations to make these IDP programs a reality through implementation.

AbaQulusi Municipality built its strategic framework on the foundation laid by National KPAs. It therefore becomes a roadmap and implementation plan to continue to improve the quality of life of the people of the AbaQulusi.

Figure 13: Development Strategy



4.8 IDP Strategic Objectives

The Developmental Objectives are clear statements of what AbaQulusi Municipality would like to achieve in the medium term to deal with the problems outlined in the Situational/ Analysis phase. The delivery of basic infrastructure to achieve the national targets and most importantly the provision of basic service to the poor and economic development through skills development and job creation became the top of the municipal agenda.

4.8.1 Organizational and Institutional Development

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
Organizational / Institutional Development	<p>To strengthen governance structures in AbaQulusi.</p> <p>To provide the optimal institutional structure to render effective and efficient service aligned to the IDP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening of portfolio committees. ▪ Review of council operational systems and procedures. ▪ Councillor training. ▪ To conduct a skills audit and develop a Skills development Plan ▪ To encourage team spirit and organizational strategy focus ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved governance. ▪ Succession Planning ▪ Conducive Working environment ▪ Staff retention Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council Support ▪ Human Resource ▪ Corporate Services
Public participation and communication	<p>To keep the communities and stakeholders informed and involved in the affairs of the municipality.</p> <p>To improve both internal and external communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing a communication strategy. ▪ Capacitating of ward committees. ▪ Mayoral Izimbizo ▪ IDP Forum meetings. ▪ IDP and budget road shows. ▪ Publication of a quarterly newsletter and Annual report ▪ Develop and adopt a customer care help desk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deepened democracy. ▪ Public participation in municipal affairs. ▪ Customer satisfaction statistics & complains ▪ Accessible of municipal facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate Services ▪ IDP ▪ Finance Services ▪ MM
Good Governance	<p>To run the municipality in an open, transparent and accountable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and implementation of systems and procedures. ▪ Strengthening of management and decision making committees. ▪ Development of PMS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High level of client satisfaction. ▪ Vuna Awards ▪ Batho Pele driven institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MM ▪ Corporate Services ▪

	To implement the Performance Management System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure legislative compliance. ▪ Delegations system. 		
Administration and skills development	<p>To establish and maintain an economical, efficient, effective and accountable administration</p> <p>To develop plan and participate in knowledge sharing with other municipalities</p> <p>To provide efficient and effective internal administrative support services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation and review of the organogram. ▪ Promote gender equity in the workplace. ▪ Human resource development and training. ▪ To finalize job descriptions and job evaluation processes ▪ To ensure critical positions are filled ▪ To investigate and implement an integrated IT solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity to perform duties and functions. ▪ Efficiency ▪ High level of certainty from employees ▪ Gender free environment ▪ To ensure the review and implementation of Employment Equity Plan. ▪ Technologically advanced institution & human development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resource ▪ Corporate Services ▪ MM ▪ IT Section

4.8.2 Financial Stability and Sustainability

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT/ OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
Financial Management	To develop and maintain systems and procedures for effective and sound management of municipal finances. To establish efficient treasury department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget preparation and implementation Plan. ▪ Development and maintenance of Financial control systems and procedures. ▪ To deliver services strictly in line with budget provisions and authorized functions ▪ Adopt appropriate financial policies including credit control measures, expenditure control, and improved asset management. ▪ To ensure that the IDP and Budget are integrated and available funds are allocated in line with IDP Priorities ▪ To develop and implement an anti-corruption strategy ▪ Develop Debt Recovery Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficiency in the management of municipal finances. ▪ Financial sustainable organization ▪ Preserved institutional reserves ▪ Anti- corruption Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department ▪ IDP ▪ Finance Department
Revenue generation	To ensure the collection of monies billed, and to specify procedures in respect of non-payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertaking a land audit. ▪ Formulation of a new valuation policy. ▪ Development of a valuation roll. ▪ Improvement of a debt collection system ▪ To improve billing and revenue collection ▪ To develop and implement Revenue raising strategies ▪ To implement Free Basic Services to Registered Indigent Households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % increase in own revenue collection. ▪ Accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department
Asset Management	To establish and operate an efficient asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of an asset registers. ▪ Implementation of an automated asset management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated assets register. ▪ To maintain and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department

	system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain Council Property to a predetermined standard 	prevent deterioration of Council property	
Financial reporting	<p>To report to council, national treasury and provincial treasury on financial management matters.</p> <p>Roll out of Indigent Support Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly Budget Statements. ▪ Mid-Year Budget Performance and assessment ▪ Quarterly Budget Expenditure reports informing allocations ▪ Annual Financial Statements ▪ Provincial Treasury Reports. ▪ National Treasury Reports. ▪ Develop Indigent Register ▪ To ensure an efficient Internal Audit function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial reports. ▪ Compliance with legislative requirements ▪ Unqualified Audit report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department ▪ MM
Supply Chain Management	To be 100% compliant with the SCM regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and review of SCM Policy ▪ To establish an efficient and fully functional Supply Chain Management Unit ▪ Strengthening of SCM committees or structures. ▪ Training of senior management on SCM regulations. ▪ Training of councillors on SCM policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with SCM regulations. ▪ SCM capable to deliver in terms of the MFMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department ▪ MM ▪ LED
Municipal Property Rates Act	To implement the Municipal Property Rates Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and Review Rates Policy ▪ Develop and adopt Rates By-laws ▪ Valuation of all properties within AbaQulusi municipal boundaries ▪ Workshop all communities on Rates Policy and new rating Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with the Municipal Property Rates Act ▪ Establish market related valuation roll 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department ▪ MM
Risk Management	To assess the risks of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and adopt a Risk Management Policy ▪ Identify the risks of the municipality ▪ Develop a Risk Assessment Plan ▪ Adopt Risk Assessment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assign the management of the risks ▪ Compliance with the MFMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Department ▪ MM

4.8.3 Municipal Planning

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
Integrated Development Planning	To develop and maintain a credible IDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation and review of the IDP. ▪ Preparation of sector plans. ▪ Public participation in respect of the IDP. ▪ Compliance with the IDP legal requirements. 	<p>Effective service delivery and governance.</p> <p>Credible IDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning/ IDP ▪ Corporate Services/ CLO ▪ MM
Land Use Management	<p>To promote harmonious and coordinated land use.</p> <p>Develop a uniform land use management system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide efficient and effective Building control services ▪ Administration of the Town Planning Scheme. ▪ Administration of development applications. ▪ Development of Framework Plans for emerging settlement 	<p>Integrated and harmonious development. Amenity.</p> <p>Promote orderly development</p> <p>Development controls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning
Geographic Information System	To develop an integrated land and development information management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquisition of additional equipment. ▪ Staff training. ▪ Collection of information and development of database. 	<p>Operational GIS.</p> <p>Effective service delivery for infrastructure and planning projects</p> <p>Bright future planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning/ Technical Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP
Spatial Planning and restructuring	<p>To promote harmonious and coordinated land use.</p> <p>Spatial restructuring and integration</p> <p>Establish hierarchy of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of Land Use Management Systems. ▪ Review of the Vryheid and Louisburg Town Planning Schemes. ▪ Preparation and implementation of a Spatial Development Framework. ▪ Finalize appropriate spatial policies in the IDPs linked to municipal wide land use 	<p>Integrated and harmonious development. Amenity.</p> <p>To provide and maintain an integrated and sustainable living environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning ▪ IDP ▪ Planning

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
	nodes	<p>management system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project-based spatial planning. ▪ To produce policies and plans which guide and manage development ▪ Development of corridors and precinct plans ▪ Implementation of Precinct plans 	Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning
Environmental Planning and Management	<p>To promote sustainable development.</p> <p>To improve environmental awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of the Strategic Environmental Management Plan. ▪ Undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments for municipal projects where applicable. ▪ Liaison with the DAEA. ▪ To promote awareness through education programmes/ campaigns with the sector departments 	<p>Sustainable development</p> <p>Environmental quality</p> <p>Preservation of environmental sensitive areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Services/ Planning ▪ Community Services/ Planning
Refuse Removal and Waste Management	<p>To provide and ensure a safe and healthy environment</p> <p>To implementation of Waste management strategy in line with the relevant legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop and review a Waste management Plan in line with the relevant legislation ▪ To provide refuse removal bags to all areas within AbaQulusi ▪ To develop and maintain a licensed landfill sites ▪ To ensure a litter free town ▪ Develop solid waste by-laws 	<p>Environmental quality Compliant with various legislation</p> <p>Environmental management</p> <p>Environmental awareness programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Services ▪ Planning
Cemetery Services	Provision of cemetery services in accordance with legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop and implement cemetery management plan ▪ To Identify new suitable sites for cemeteries ▪ To provide sufficient equipments and machinery for cemeteries 	<p>Cemetery plan</p> <p>Ensure of ground water quality</p>	<p>Community Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning

4.8.4 Infrastructure Development (Service Delivery)

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
Water and sanitation	<p>To supply appropriate sanitation and potable water to all households in AbaQulusi.</p> <p>To ensure that Water and Sanitation Service is rendered in an efficient and affordable manner</p> <p>To promote water conservation and environmental awareness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with Zululand District on the WSDP. ▪ Management of reticulation projects in urban centres. ▪ Update of water and sanitation backlog information. ▪ To develop and run a programme and educational campaign about water quality, water conservation. ▪ Increase the capacity of water reservoirs ▪ To upgrade / rehabilitate existing infrastructure to address water leakages/ losses ▪ To develop and implement a Maintenance Plan 	<p>Access to water and sanitation to RDP standards.</p> <p>Reduced water and sanitation backlog</p> <p>Water quality for clients</p> <p>Customer satisfaction</p> <p>Reduced water losses</p> <p>High water conservation</p> <p>To prevent the pollution of underground water sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services ▪ Technical Services ▪ Technical Services ▪ Technical Services
Roads and storm water	<p>To keep the municipal roads in good condition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the Rural Road Transportation Forum. ▪ Maintenance of municipal roads. ▪ Maintenance of storm-water drainage on municipal roads. 	<p>Client satisfaction.</p> <p>Safety road standard</p> <p>Safety driving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Services ▪ Technical Services
Electricity and other forms of energy.	<p>To improve access to electricity and other forms of energy where applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support Eskom electrification program. ▪ Alternative energy supply program. ▪ To develop and implement a ESDP ▪ To consult with and inform ESDP of Eskom priorities 	<p>Improved access to grid energy.</p> <p>Customer satisfaction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical/ Electricity Section

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
	<p>To Provide electricity within the AbaQulusi License Areas</p> <p>To facilitate supply of electricity outside the license Areas</p> <p>To improve the electricity network in the license Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote efficient use of electricity through educational programs ▪ Join hands with ESKOM to promote awareness ▪ Develop Electricity Development Plan ▪ Liaise with ESKOM to speed-up service delivery on Eskom licensed areas. ▪ To obtain ESKOM Service Delivery Plan 	Efficient use of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical/ Electricity Section
Housing and Land delivery	<p>To reduce housing backlog in line with the national and provincial norms and standards.</p> <p>Meet national targets for housing and SONA</p> <p>Identify strategic areas for land reform</p> <p>Develop area based plans</p> <p>Promote a variety of housing typologies and densities in and around nodal points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and implementation of a housing plan. ▪ Management of housing projects. ▪ Liaison with the Department of Housing. ▪ To develop and maintain a reliable Housing Waiting List database ▪ Develop the housing plan ▪ To develop business plans and package projects to access funding ▪ To identify appropriate land for housing development and land reform ▪ To facilitate the delivery of all types of housing opportunities ▪ To investigate and develop capacity for project implementation 	<p>Reduced level of housing backlog.</p> <p>Slums clearance</p> <p>5 year strategic plan for housing development</p> <p>Promote uniform land development for housing</p> <p>Area Base Development plans</p> <p>Adequate housing development</p> <p>Detailed housing backlogs</p> <p>Five year strategic plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing Section ▪ Housing Section ▪ Technical Services/ Planning

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
	Development of new residential stands		for housing development Increase rate base of the municipality	
Refuse removal	To keep AbaQulusi municipal Area clean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refuse removal program in urban centres. ▪ Community awareness program. ▪ Liaison with the District on Disaster Management. ▪ Implement waste management strategy. 	Client satisfaction. Improved quality of the environment.	

4.8.5 Social Development

PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
Vulnerable groups	To respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups. Youth and women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth programs ▪ Participate on the Mayoral cup and KWANLOGA games ▪ Participate on District games ▪ Engage on Gender programs ▪ Support the aged and the disabled. 	Client satisfaction. Community empowerment Sport Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Services
HIV and AIDS	To manage the effect of HIV and AIDS within AbaQulusi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and implementation of a workplace HIV and AIDS management program. ▪ HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns. 	Positive living. Acceptance of the status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Services b
Indigent Support Systems	To improve access to basic services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free basic services. ▪ Rates rebates and brakes. ▪ Social security grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty alleviation. ▪ Community empowerment ▪ Meet Service Delivery targets 	Finance Department Technical Dept
Traffic and road safety	To improve safety and security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Licensing ▪ Traffic management. ▪ Road safety awareness. ▪ Establish the Disaster Management Forum ▪ To improve Fire Fighting services 	Public safety.	Public Safety/ Community Services Public Safety/ Community Services
Community services	To ensure efficient use and management of community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Health Services ▪ Sports, Parks and Recreation ▪ Cemeteries and Cleansing Services ▪ Improve Community access to Facilities (Halls, pools, libraries and amenities. 	Improved access to public services.	Community Services Community Services

4.8.6 Local Economic Development

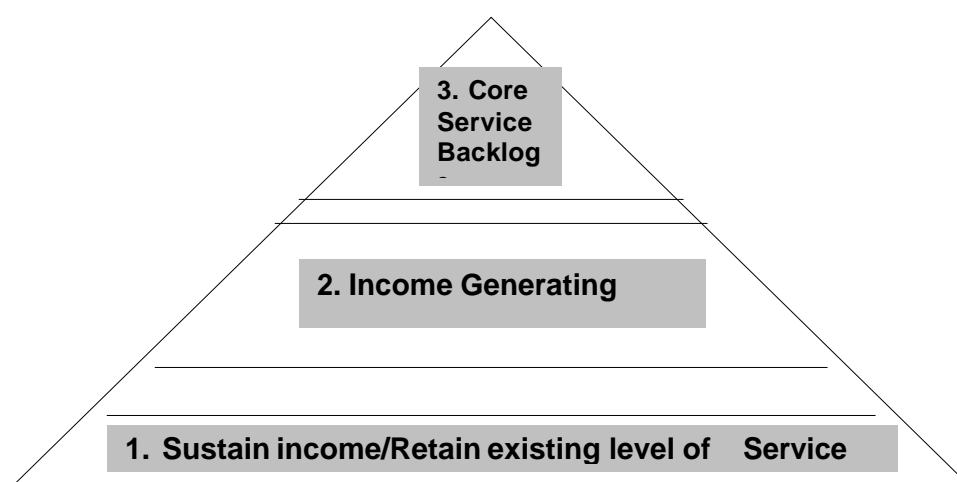
PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
Economic governance	To facilitate business development and new investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affirmable procurement from the Supply Chain. ▪ Economic development by-laws. ▪ LED marketing and promotions. ▪ Liaison with the business community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New investments. ▪ Business expansion opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LED Unit
SMME Development Program	Stimulate investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation and implementation of an LED Plan/ strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of SMME developed ▪ Increase rate base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LED Unit
Museum/ Heritage Development	Stimulate the development of tourism Preserve historical and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement Business retention and expansion program. ▪ Management of the second economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Little marginalized economy ▪ Protected historical monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism
Tourism Development	To develop and implement a Tourism Strategy Improve Access to Finance Support municipal business forums Focus on LED comparative advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide training to SMMEs ▪ Establish innovative funding instruments ▪ Development of specific sectors for all sectors of economy. ▪ Implement the new small business development strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well developed tourism destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Museum

4.9 Capital Projects Prioritisation Model Process

The following Model process (in terms of the Process Plan) was implemented to assist in project Prioritisation for the 2007/2008 Financial Year: The model below required projects to be grouped per each category in order to be prioritized for funding. The Project Prioritisation Model was applied to projects prioritised in 2006/2007 Review as well as new projects in terms of the Consolidated Project Ward List.

Project Prioritisation Criteria

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
A – CONTRACTUAL	Has the project already commenced and were appointments made?
B – LEGAL/SAFETY	Will the postponement of the project create a safety risk to the community?
C 1– LED	Job creation and sustainable communities
C 2 – BASIC NEED	Is the project addressing a basic need?
D – MAINTENANCE COST	Can the municipality afford the operating and maintenance cost in the future?
E – IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY	Will the project improve productivity and service delivery?
F – NICE TO HAVE	Will the project improve the quality of service rendered?



1. Does the Project sustain income or retain an existing level of service
2. Is the Project Income Generating
3. Is the Project addressing a core service backlog

5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM AND FRAMEWORK

5.1 Abaqulusi Municipality

5.1.1 Capital Budget (Projects)

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
COMMUNITY SERVICES						
Museum	252	Building Repairs	175 000	175 000		
		Total Museum	175 000	175 000		
Public Safety	470	Rumble strips in South Street	131 320	131 320		
	470	Robots	600 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
	470	Surveillance cameras	1 000 000	0	500 000	500 000
	470	Hawker structures	1 500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
	470	Steet names & town entrances	500 000	300 000	200 000	
	470	Parking Meters	250 000	0	250 000	
		Total Traffic	3 981 320	1 131 320	1 650 000	1 200 000
Cemeteries	320	Gate & Fencing Vryheid Cemetery	300 000	300 000		
	320	Ablution block and Changeroom Vryheid	160 000	160 000		
	335	Fencing & Gate Louwsburg Cemetery	250 000	250 000		
	340	Fencing & Gate Coronation Cemetery	250 000	250 000		

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
Sports Grounds, Halls, Dams and Caravan Park	320	Fencing & Gate Bhekuzulu Cemetery	300 000	300 000		
	340	Fencing & Gate Nkongolwane Cemetery	150 000	150 000		
	320	EIA for Development of a New Cemetery	200 000	200 000		
	320	Fencing & Gate New Cemetery	400 000	0	400 000	
		Total Cemeteries	2 010 000	1 610 000	400 000	0
	350	Fencing Klipfontein Dam	120 000	120 000		
	390	Upgrade & Repair Bhekuzulu Library Hall	500 000	500 000		
	355	Fencing Parks	200 000	200 000		
		Upgrade & Repair Bhekuzulu Sports fields	370 000		370 000	
		Upgrading of eMondlo Sport fields	1 000 000		1 000 000	
		Preparation of a Waste Management Plan	310 000		310 000	
		Develop Cemetery at Vryheid Mining Complex	250 000		250 000	
		Establish Crisis Control Centre Communication Equipment	1 000 000		500 000	500 000
		4X4 Fully Equipped Emergency Vehicle	12 000		12 000	
		Road Marking & Signage	300 000		300 000	
			30 000		30 000	
			Total Sportsgrounds, Halls, Dams & Parks	4 092 000	820 000	2 772 000

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
Solid Waste & Cleansing	425	Public Toilets - Louwsburg	150 000	150 000		
	410	Public Toilets - Vryheid Station	150 000	150 000		
	545	Vryheid Dumpsite	750 000		750 000	
		Total Solid Waste and Cleansing	1 050 000	300 000	750 000	
		TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICES	11 308 320	4 036 320	5 572 000	1 700 000
TECHNICAL SERVICES Electricity	584	Upgrade Infrastructure Mason/Empire Phase 2	300 000	300 000		
		Upgrade Infrastructure Mason Substation	300 000	300 000		
	584	Vrede/Cliffdale Electrification	5 000 000	0	5 000 000	
		Vrede/Cliffdale Infrastructure	1 000 000			
		Bhekumthetho electrification reticulation	2 190 000			
	584	Bhekumthetho Infrastructure	3 500 000	1 500 000	2 000 000	
		Bhekumthetho Phase 1	4 600 000	4 600 000		
	584	Upgrade Infrastructure Empire/President Phase 2	550 000	550 000		
		Restructuring of Electricity into The Reds (Ring fencing)	1 000 000		100 000	
		Refurbishment of major substations	3 000 000		0	3 000 000
		Refurbishment of electricity poles	2 000 000		0	2 000 000
	AbaQulusi substation phase 2+3	1 920 000		920 000	1 000 000	

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
	584	AbaQulusi Substation Phase 3	920 000	920 000	0	
	584	Electrification of new stands Bhekuzulu - network	2 700 000	2 700 000	0	
	584	Telemetry & radio communication for substation - SCADA	850 000	850 000	0	
	584	Undergrounding of overhead lines 11kV-6.6kV	10 976 000	0	0	10 976 000
	584	Extend electricity for future residential areas	925 000		0	925 000
	584	Streetlighting	265 000	265 000	0	
	584	Upgrading prepayment meters	500 000	0	500 000	
	584	Noord street ext 13 electrical reticulation	1 500 000	1 500 000		
	584	Bhekuzulu electrical reticulation	2 190 000	0	2 190 000	
	584	Edelpark ext 15 electrical reticulation	1 500 000		0	1 500 000
	584	Stilwater Upgrading of overhead lines	430 500	0	430 500	
	584	Replacement of street lighting to energy saving lamps	1 000 000	1 000 000		
		Bhekumthetho Reticulation	900 000		900 000	
		DME Grant	21 805 000		7 188 000	14 617 000
		Eskom areas	6 500 000	1 527 000	2 785 000	2 188 000
		Electrification Plan	750 000	750 000		
		Total Electricity	79 071 500	16 762 000	22 013 500	36 206 000
Water	570	Water Rehabilitation Vryheid	250 000	250 000		
	570	Klipfontein Pumps	500 000	500 000		
	563	Replace Mixers eMondlo Sewer works	330 000		330 000	

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
	563	Renew Fencing eMondlo Sewer works (phase 1)	75 000		75 000	
	576	Replace water network New Village (Coronation)	350 000		350 000	
	573	Replace roof, 3million reservoir Hlobane	80 000		80 000	
	570	Replacement of Old Water network pipes in Vryheid	2 500 000		2 500 000	
	563	Refurbishment of Emondlo Sewer network	750 000		750 000	
	570	Building of Reservoirs in Vryheid	100 000		100 000	
	572	Replace asbestos sewer pipes with PVC pipes in Mondlo	750 000		750 000	
		Vryheid WWTW Phase 3	13 455 195	4 070 330	9 384 865	0
		Abaqulusi Western Sewer Vo.1 Storage Tank (VHD)	4 650 150	4 650 150	0	0
		Upgrade Klipfontein Water Works	400 000		200 000	200 000
		Upgrade Bloemveld Water Works	2 300 000		1 300 000	1 000 000
		Upgrade Bloemveld Water Works	1 300 000		300 000	1 000 000
		Upgrade Hlobane Water Works	3 100 000		1 100 000	2 000 000
		Upgrade Louwsburg Water Works	3 000 000		1 500 000	1 500 000
		Refurbish Water Networks Coronation	1 500 000		750 000	750 000
		Sewer Network Nkongolwane	3 500 000		1 750 000	1 750 000
		Water Network Nkongolwane	1 500 000		750 000	750 000
		Upgrade Sewer Vrede	3 500 000		2 000 000	1 500 000
		Upgrade Sewer Pump Station Vaalbank	6 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000
		Sealing of Old Water Network Emondlo	1 800 000		300 000	1 500 000
		Refurbish Sewer Works Emondlo	4 500 000		2 000 000	2 500 000

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
Roads & Stormwater		Upgrade eMondlo Water Works	2 500 000		1 500 000	1 000 000
		Total Water	58 690 345	9 470 480	30 769 865	18 450 000
	550	Repair existing tar roads - Hlobane	500 000		500 000	
		Bhekuzulu Bridge (phase 2)	400 000		400 000	
	548	Paving eMondlo roads	500 000		500 000	
		Bhekuzulu Taxi Shelter	500 000		500 000	
		Repairing of tar roads at Coronation	500 000		500 000	
	552	eMondlo taxi rank	680 000	180 000		500 000
		Louwsburg taxi rank	600 000		600 000	
		Cliffdale taxi rank	600 000		600 000	
		Khambi taxi rank	800 000		800 000	
		Louwsburg Upgrade	10 000 000		5 000 000	5 000 000
		Coronation Upgrade	10 000 000		5 000 000	5 000 000
		Hlobane Upgrade	6 500 000		3 000 000	3 500 000
	Vryheid Upgrade	2 000 000		1 000 000	1 000 000	
	eMondlo Upgrade	5 300 000		300 000	5 000 000	
		Total Roads & Stormwater	38 880 000	180 000	18 700 000	20 000 000
MIG & OTHER PROJECTS		Repair existing tar roads - Hlobane	500 000	500 000		
		Bhekuzulu Bridge (Phase 2)	400 000	400 000		
		Paving eMondlo roads	500 000	500 000		
		6B Bus Route -Lakeside	950 000	0	950 000	

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
		Rehab asbestos pipes (Western Sewer Line)	3 000 000	0	3 000 000	
		Crèche' - Lakeside	281 292	281 292	0	
		Vryheid Town Taxi rank	1 000 000	0	1 000 000	
		Bhekuzulu 6B Bus Route	8 182 500	582 500	3 800 000	3 800 000
		Rural Roads and Bridges	75 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000
		Replacing asbestos sewer pipes with PVC pipes at eMondlo	1 500 000	0	750 000	750 000
		Vryheid dumpsite	2 000 000	0	1 000 000	1 000 000
		eMondlo dumpsite	1 500 000	0	750 000	750 000
		Total MIG	94 813 792	27 263 792	36 250 000	31 300 000
General and Operational Projects		Tools of trade (Operating Budget)	4 255 690	4 255 690		
		Development of sites at Bhekuzulu & Extension 15	6 500 000		6 500 000	
		Disaster equipment	200 000		200 000	
		General and Operational Projects- Total	10 955 690	4 255 690	6 700 000	0
		TOTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES	282 411 327	57 931 962	114 433 365	105 956 000

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
HOUSING		Bhekuzulu Phase 6B - Low cost houses	44 000 000	44 000 000	0	
		Slums Clearance - Low cost houses	39 000 000	39 000 000	0	
		Bhekumtetho - Low cost houses	33 867 500	33 867 500	0	
		Slum clearance Project Phase 2	31 000 000	15 000 000	16 000 000	
		Gluckstad (1000 units)	31 000 000		15 000 000	16 000 000
	Hostels	Refurbishment of Hlobane Hostels	150 000	0	150 000	
	Creches	Lakeside Creche	105 000	105 000		
	Projects	Service Stands eMondlo	5 700 000		3 000 000	2 700 000
		Service Stands Lakeside	9 300 000		5 000 000	4 300 000
			0			
		TOTAL HOUSING	194 122 500	131 972 500	39 150 000	7 000 000.00
CORPORATE SERVICES	110	Computer Room Security Upgrade	1 173 260	0	1 173 260	
	110	IT Business Continuity Plan	250 000	250 000		
	110	Computers x10	150 000	150 000		
		TOTAL CORPORATE SERVICES	1 573 260	400 000	1 173 260	0

DEPARTMENT	Vote	ITEM DESCRIPTION	2009 - 2011	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
			Total Planned	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
			R	R	R	R
STRATEGIC PLANNING PROJECTS		Thusong centre - eMondlo	5 000 000	5 000 000		
		eMondlo & Surrounding Tribal Settlement RSC	7 000 000		700 000	
		Driefontein and Mining Complex RSC & Hlobane (Business Plan & Implementation)	6 500 000		6 500 000	
		Khambi Area DFP	150 000		150 000	
		Mining Complex DFP	600 000		600 000	
		Louwsburg Town establishment/ land purchase	250 000		250 000	
		Driefontein DFP	450 000		450 000	
		Gluckstadt town establishment	100 000		100 000	
		Hlahlindlela town establishment	100 000		100 000	
		TOTAL STRATEGIC PLANNING	20 150 000	5 000 000	8 850 000	0
	TOTAL PLANNED CAPITAL	509 565 407	199 340 782	169 178 625	114 656 000	

5.1.2 Mayoral Projects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT REQUIRED	FINANCIAL YEAR
Crèches	R 200, 000	2008/09 – on going
Athletics (sports)	R 50, 000	2008/09
Skills training	R 3,000, 000	2008/09 – on going
Mr and Miss AbaQulusi	R50,000	2008/09
Mayoral Cup	R200,000	2008/09
“Reed Dance”	R50,000	2008/09
Youth Projects	R 190, 000	2008/09
Youth Day – June 16	R100,000	2008/09
Women’ Day – 9 August	R50,000	2008/09
Civic Centre	R 40, 000.000	2010/11
Computers for training	R 150, 000	2009/10
HIV/AIDS	R 120, 000	2008/09 – on going
LED Awareness	R 100, 000	2008/09
Investor attraction	R 60, 000	2008/09
Environmental Programs	R 100, 000.	2008/09
King DiniZulu at Coronation	To be determined after compilation of business plan	2008/09
Princes Mkabayi Grave	To be determined after compilation of business plan	2008/09
Prince Imperial Louis Napoleon	To be determined after compilation of business plan	2008/09

5.2 Zululand District Municipality MIG Projects

5.2.1 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

ZDM MIG PROJECTS DISCRIPTION	Funding Source	2008/9	2009/10	2010/2011
REGIONAL WATER SCHEMES				
Khambi	MIG	R5,000,000	R6,203,813	R7,217,045
Coronation Regional Water Supply Scheme – Enyathi	MIG	R5,000,000	R4,363,413	R5,076,063
eMondlo	MIG	R7,500,000	R9,118,347	R10,607,593
TOTAL		R17,500,00	R19,685,573	R22,900,701
RUDIMENTARY WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES				
Khambi	MIG	R897,436	R1,477,420	R1,477,420
Coronation Regional Water Supply Scheme – Enyathi	MIG	R897,436	R1,039,134	R1,039,134
eMondlo	MIG	R1,346,155	R2,171,508	R2,171,508
TOTAL		R3,141,027	R4,688,062	R4,688,062
SANITATION				
Khambi	MIG	R216,788	R781,931.25	R884,373.80
Coronation (Enyathi)	MIG	R46,618	R168,146.17	R190,175.37
eMondlo	MIG	R2,146,575	R7,742,460.43	R8,756,817.36
TOTAL		R2,409,981	R8,692,537.85	R9,831,366.53

5.2.2 Zululand District Municipality

ZDM PROJECTS	FUNDING SOURCE	2008/9	2009/10	2010/2011
Capacity building	ZDM	R1,000,000.00	R1,000,000.00	R1,000,000.00
Coronation RWSS – Enyathi	ZDM	R5,000,000.00	R5,000,000.00	R5,000,000.00
Hlahlindlela/eMondlo	ZDM	R10,000,000.00	R10,000,000.00	R10,000,000.00
Khambi	ZDM	R6,000,000.00	R6,000,000.00	R6,000,000.00

5.3 Development Projects funded by Service Departments

5.3.1 Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

REF. NO.	PROGRAMME & PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY	TOTAL	2007/8		2008/9		2009/10	
				EXTERNAL	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	INTERNAL
	ELECTRIFICATION								
	DME FUNDED PROJECTS								
	Bhekuzulu Phase 6B (phase 2)	Technical	R 2,700,000	R 2,700,000					
	Bhekumthetho (Phase 1)	Technical	R 4,600,000	R 4,600,000					
	Bhekumthetho infrastructure	Technical	R 3,500,000	R 3,500,000					
	Vrede/Cliffdale Connections	Technical	R 5,000,000					R 5,000,000	
	Vrede/Cliffdale Infrastructure	Technical	R 1, 000, 000					R 1, 000, 000	
	Sub-total		R 16,800,000	R 10,800,000				R 6,000,000	

REF. NO.	PROGRAMME & PROJECTS	RESPONSIBILITY	TOTAL	2007/8		2008/9		2009/10	
				EXTERNAL	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	INTERNAL
	ELECTRIFICATION								
	DME FUNDED PROJECTS⁴								
	Ibhobozane (273)		R2,334,962			R2,334,962			
	Nhlopheni		R2,189,130			R2,189,130			
	Mbilana Mthombeni Mnyathi ((1300)		R4,640,544			R4,640,544			

⁴ Schedule extracted from Draft ZDM IDP 2008/2009

5.3.2 ESKOM Electrification Projects

ESKOM MEDIUM TERM PROJECTS		
2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/211
AbaQulusi Local Municipality	AbaQulusi Local Municipality	AbaQulusi Local Municipality
Mbilane Mnyathi	Mdundubezini	
848 connections	407 connections	
Bethel Mission	Ngilandi	
260 connections	227 connections	
	Nkongolwane	
	124 connections	

5.3.3 Department of Social Welfare Projects

5.3.3.1 Social Development Projects

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	ACTIVITY	WARD	LOCALITY
Fuduka Flagship	R 1 million	Sewing, Broiler production, Crèche, Vodacom phones	Ward 1	Fuduka (Bellevue)
Khambi Development Project	R 120 500.00	Goat farming Gardening	Ward 3	Khambi
Simamani mazulu	R 420 000.00	Gardening Broiler production	Ward 1	KwaMadamu
Emgazini Youth Club	R 323 500.00	Computers Skills, Catering, Plumbing, Carpentry	Ward 2	Ongane
Ngoje Skills Development Centre	R 2.3 million	Centre for Skills training	Ward 1	Louwsburg
Lethimpilo Vikelabantwana Home	R250,000,00		Ward 1	Louwsburg

5.3.3.2 Vryheid Welfare Service Office: Component: Social Services

Name of Project/ Crèche	Ward	Area	Activities
Isitimela Crèche	11	Bhekuzulu	Crèche
Bhekisizwe	10	Bhekuzulu	Crèche
Buhlebenkosi	13	Bhekuzulu	Crèche
Little People	05	Enyathi	Crèche
Siyathuthuka	07	Khambule	Crèche
Ekukhanyeni	06	Coronation	Crèche
Siyalondwa	06	Cliffdale	Crèche
TEE CEE	04	Swart Umfolozi	Crèche
Zamazama	07	kwaBhanya	Crèche
Siyabonga	04	Gluckstadt	Crèche
Nkongolwane	06	Nkongolwane	Crèche

5.3.3.3 Vryheid Welfare Service Office Component: Development and Research

Name of Project	Ward No.	Area	Activities	Funding
Nkongolwane Youth Project	06	Nkongolwane	Poultry, Carpentry	
Ubumbano Community Project	07	Ozungwini	Art & Craft, Food Gardening	
Masibumbane club	04	Swart Umfolozi	Poultry, Art & Craft Food gardening	
Siyaphumelela Club	05	Enyathi	Sewing	
Qedindlala Club	06	Nkongolwane	Gardening	R50.000
Sibongumusa Club	13	Bhekuzulu	Sewing & hand Craft	R500.000
Sizamazulu Club	18	Bhekumthetho	Sewing, Knitting	
Sibonginhlanhla Club	07	Hlobane	Sewing, Knitting	
Zamimpilo Club	06	Nkongolwane	Sewing, knitting, Gardening	
Liberty Farmers Co-operative	07	Eskhame	Goat and Poultry Farming	
Themba lethu Club	06	Enyathi	Gardening	R40.000
Ezandleni Pottery Project	04	Swart Umfolozi	Pottery	R100 000
Izimpande Co-operative	11	Bhekuzulu, operating in town	Sewing, Art & Craft	
Siyazama club	07	Khambule	Poultry Farming	
Phumelobala Co-operative	04	Swart Umfolozi	Piggery	
Intuthuko Co-operative	07	Hlobane	Piggery	

5.3.3.4 Database for Sustainable Livelihood Projects 2007/08 - Louwsburg Service Office

NAME OF PROJECT	WARD	LOCALITY	ACTIVITIES	FUNDING
1.Khambi Development Project	03	Khambi	Goat Farming Gardening	R122 500.00
2. Simamani Mazulu	01	Empumazi	Gardening Poultry farming	R420 000.00
3.Ngoje Skills Development Centre	01	Louwsburg	Project Management Financial Management Technical Skills	R2.3 Million
4.Emgazini Youth Club	02	Ongane	Computer Skills, Catering Plumbing, Carpentry	R323 500.00
5.Intathakusa Poultry	02	Makhwela	Poultry	-
6.Isethembeni Women's Club	03	Cibilili	Paper Decorating Project	-
7.Isakhiwo Block making Project	03	Cibilili	Block making	-
8.Sibonokuhle Community Care Centre	03	Khambi	Services to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS	R850 000.00
9.Mzamo Crèche	01	Louwsburg	Early Childhood Development	-
10. Intokozo Crèche	03		ECD	-
11. Fundukuzama Crèche	03	Mfemfe	ECD	-
12. Lisbon Crèche	03		ECD	-
13. Ntumbane Crèche	03	Khambi	ECD	-
14. Ekukhanyeni 15.Ndlandla Crèche	02	Makhwela, Ndlandla	ECD	
15.Vukani Crèche	03	Alpha /East Mine	ECD	-
16. Emagameni Crèche	01	Esigangeni	ECD	-
17. Siyazama Crèche	03	Siyazama	ECD	-
18.Fisokuhle Crèche	03	Ngenetsheni	ECD	-
19. Zamokuhle Crèche	03	Msunduzane	ECD	-
20. Masibumbane Crèche	03	Esihlengeni	ECD	-

5.3.3.5 Department of Social Welfare-Emondlo Service Office List of Projects

PROJECT	NAME	AREA	REGISTERED WITH DEPARTMENT	FUNDED
Early Childhood Development	Mbalenhle	Block A	Yes	Yes
	Phambili	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Nkosinomusa	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Thuleleni	Ngilande	Yes	Yes
	Thandukukhanya	Madresini	Yes	Yes
	Thandolwethu	Block B	No	No
	Siyaphambili	Block D	No	No
	Nhlanhlehle	Block A	Yes	Yes
	Qhubulwazi	Block C	No	Yes
	Lethempilo	Block D	No	No
	Siyathuthuka	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Isidingo	Block B	No	No
	Lerato	Mkhumbane	Yes	Yes
	Indumiso	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Inkanyezi	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Wonderful	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Cathulani	Gudu	Yes	Yes
	Siphesihle	Mvunyane	Yes	Yes
	Siyanda	Mhlongo Farm	Yes	Yes
	Silindokuhle	Mvunyane	Yes	Yes
	Thembokuhle	Mvunyane	Yes	Yes
	Siyakhula	Mvunyane	Yes	Yes
	Gezamehlo	Matshotshombeni	Yes	Yes
	Zamokuhle	Mvunyane	Yes	Yes
	Senzangenkosi	Mvunyane	Yes	Yes
Early Childhood Development	Isibanisezwe	Block D	Yes	Yes

PROJECT	NAME	AREA	REGISTERED WITH DEPARTMENT	FUNDED
	Nkosinathi	Block A	Yes	No
	Phaphamani	Thelezini	Yes	No
	Thembalomdali	Mvunyane	Yes	No
	Inkanyezi	Mvunyane	Yes	No
	Siyacathula	Mvunyane	Yes	No
	Nompumelelo Kinders	Block D	No	No
	Nompumelelo	Mvuzini	No	No
	Thembeni	Block B	No	No
	Velenkosini	Ntababomvu	No	No
	Vulingqongo	Block D	No	No
Luncheon Clubs	Siyathuthuka	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Ubumbano	Block B	Yes	Yes
	Vukasime		Yes	Yes
	Vulamehlo	Madresini	Yes	Yes
	Fisimpilo	Madresini	Yes	
	Phambili	Madresini	No	No
	Mbalenhle	Block A	No	No
	Siyaphambili	Madresini	No	No
Organizations for HIV/AIDS	Siyathuthuka Women Organization for HIV/AIDS	Block B	N/A	Yes
	Injongoyethu	Madresini	N/A	Yes
	Lethempilo Community care	Madresini	N/A	Yes
Organizations for HIV/AIDS	Mvunyane Care Centre	Mvunyane	N/A	No
	Sinethemba	Block B	N/A	No
	Isabelosethu	Block B	N/A	No

PROJECT	NAME	AREA	REGISTERED WITH DEPARTMENT	FUNDED
Community Development Project ISDSP	Qhubulwazi Youth Organization	Block B	N/A	Yes
	Siyathuthuka Women Org.	Block B	N/A	No
	Siyathuthuka Day Care Centre	Block B	N/A	No
Youth	Isihlangusethu	Block B	N/A	No
Sustainable Livelihood	Boitumelo	Mabona	N/A	Yes
	Isibanisezwe	Block D	N/A	No
	Vukukhanye	Block B	N/A	No
	Phumuzame Women Org.	Block A	N/A	No
	Abacuphi benqephu	Block A	N/A	No
	Mvuzini Women Club	Mvuzini	N/A	No
	Ntokozo Baking and Catering	Mvuzini	N/A	No
	Sinethemba Community Org.	Block B	N/A	No
	Impumelelo enhle	Mvuntane	N/A	No

5.3.3.6 Department of Social Development Vryheid Service Office Project

NAME OF CRECHE	AREA	REGISTERED/ UNREGISTERED FUNDED/ NOT FUNDED
1. <u>CRECHE PROJECT</u>		
1. Tee-Cee	Swart- Mfolozi	Unregistered
2. Ekukhanyeni	Coronation	Registered
3. Bhekisizwe	Bhekuzulu Location	Registered
4. Stimela	Bhekuzulu Location	Registered
5. Little People	Enyathi Village	Registered
6. Qhubekani	Nhlopheni	Unregistered
7. Siyathuthuka	Nkambule	Unregistered
8. Siyalondwa	Hlobane	Registered
9. Simunye	Hardy Town	Registered
10. Buhlebenkosi	Bhekuzulu Location	Unregistered
11. Hlanganani	Emadoshini	Registered
12. Igugulesizwe	Nhlazatshe	Registered
13. Siyabongwa	Unregistered Gluckstadt	Unregistered
14. Ladybird	Vryheid Town	Unregistered
15. Care-Bear	Vryheid Town	Unregistered
16. Nkongolwane	Nkongolwane	Unregistered
17. Scelinhlanhla	Nhlopheni	Unregistered
18. Thuthukani	Hlobane	Unregistered
2. COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS		
2.1 Impilo Dev. Trust Initiative	Coronation	
2.2 Noah Community Care Centre	Bhekuzulu	
3. POVERTY RELIEF PROJECT		
3.1 Thembalethu Garden Project	KwaMnyathi	Funded
3.2 Ezandleni Pottery Project	Swart- Mfolozi	Funded

NAME OF CRECHE	AREA	REGISTERED/ UNREGISTERED FUNDED/ NOT FUNDED
4. LUNCHEON CLUBS		
4.1 Bhekuzulu Service Centre	Bhekuzulu	
4.2 SAVF Service Centre	Vryheid Town	

5.3.4 Department of Education

Existing and Maintenance		
NORTH COAST REGION		
Complex Description	Service Description	
VRYHEID HIGH SCHOOL	GENERAL REPAIRS TO PLASTERING, BALUSTRADES, GUTTERS, DOWN PIPES	R 2,620,000.00
HOER LANDBOUSKOOL	GENERAL REPAIRS TO HOSTEL BUILDING AND REPAIRS TO WATER	R 1,000,000.00
HOERSKOOL PIONIER	CONSTRUCT SECURITY FENCING AROUND THE SCHOOL	R 839,286.00
ISIZULU ABET V1 TRAINING CENTRE (VRYHEID)	FENCING,INSTALL ELECTRICITY,CONSTRUCT ABLUTION	R 865,600.00
MANZAMPOFU PRIMARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS TO STORM DAMAGE TOILETS	R 166,851.00
MPUCUKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS TO ROOF, WALLS AND FLOORS	R 999,622.00
SIQOPHUMLANDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS TO STORM DAMAGE TO 3 CLASSROOMS	R 180,000.00
EMADRESINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	GENERAL REPAIRS	R 932,000.00
EMADRESINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS TO STORM DAMAGED ROOF	R 570,000.00
VRYHEID PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	REPAIRS TO SINKING FOUNDATION	R 480,000.00
TOTAL		R 8,653,359.00

SCHOOL	SCOPE OF WORK	PROGRESS	AMOUNT
NGOTSHE SEC	REPAIR WALKWAYS AND BULK WATER TANK	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 200,000.00
DWARSRAND	DEMOLISH AND REPLACE 2 UNSAFE CL	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 250,000.00
QONDISANI	DEMOLISH AND REPLACE COLLAPSING TOILETS	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 200,000.00
AMAKWHATHA	REPLACE PORTION OF STOLEN FENCE	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 60,000.00
GOBENI	DEMOLISH AND REPLACE 2 UNSAFE CLASSROOMS	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 250,000.00
CIBILILI	STORM DAMAGE	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 240,000.00
EKUTHUTHUKENI	CONSTRUCT 3 TEMPORARY TOILETS	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 15,000.00
BHEKISIZWE	CONSTRUCT 3 TEMPORARY TOILETS	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 15,000.00
FISOKUHLE	STORM DAMAGE ROOFS ON 7 CL	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 250,000.00
QONDISANI	DEMOLISH & REPLACE TOILETS	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 200,000.00
NHLIZIYONHLE	REPLACE ROOFS ON 4 CL	APPROVED - TO APPOINT CONTRACTOR	R 200,000.00
MFEMFE P	REPAIR STORM DAMAGE TO 3 CL	ON SITE	R 188,727.00
SIKHULILE	REPAIR STORM DAMAGE TO 2 CL	ON SITE	R 137,850.00
NHLAKA	REPAIR STORM DAMAGE TO 2 CL	ON SITE	R 154,210.11
NKANDE P	REPLACE SINKING TOILETS WITH NEW 12 SEAT TOILET BLOCK	ON SITE	R 198,930.00
MAKHWELA C	REPAIR STORM DAMAGE TO 2 CL	ON SITE	R 147,947.84
THAMSANQA	REPLACE SINKING TOILETS WITH NEW 8 SEAT TOILET BLOCK	ON SITE	R 125,993.95
			R 2,833,658.90

Project Name	Description	Amount	Status
Abathwa Primary	Demolish and replace 2 unsafe classroom	R250 000.00	
Bhekuzulu Extension 6B	New Primary School	R14 800 000.00 Design & expenditure 2009/10	
Buhlebuyeza Primary	Replace 2 mobiles	R250 000.00	
Emadresini	Major repairs to classrooms	R940 000.00	
Fortuin Primary	Replace collapsing toilets	R220 000.00	
Gluckstadt	Replace collapsing toilets	R50 000.00	
Gluckstadt Primary	Replace 2 prefabricated classrooms	R250 000.00	
Hlobane Secondary	Repairs	R250 000.00	
Ingwe Phaphama Primary	Replace toilets	R100 000.00	
Khethukuthula	Repairs to classrooms	R250 000.00	
Konfoor	Replace 2 classrooms	R250 000.00	
Lakeside	Storm damage to roofs	R195 000.00	
Lenjane Primary	Repairs to borehole pump		Estimates awaited
Louwsburg Primary	Replace prefabricated classrooms	R250 000.00	
Makhwela Primary	Replace 2 unsafe structures	R250 000.00	
Mandlakanyiso Primary	Replace 2 classrooms	R250 000.00	
Mathunjwa	Upgrades and additions	R4 500 000.00	
Mayime Primary	Add water tanks, apron, minor repairs	R250 000.00	
Mgobhozi Primary	Replace 2 classrooms	R250 000.00	
Moreson Primary	Replace toilets	R100 000.00	
Mount Ngwibi	Replace 2 Classroom	R250,000.00	
Mpemvaan P	Repairs to Roofs & Classroom	R250,000.00	
Mpucuko Primary	Major Repairs to Classroom	R3.776,000.00	
Muziwepahla's	Replace Electricity After Repairs	R20,000.00	

Project Name	Description	Amount	Status
Ncenceni P	Repairs to Roofs	R240,000.00	
Ngali High	Upgrades and Additions	R7,600,000.00	Started 2007/8, completed 2008/9
Ngwanya	Replace 2 Substandard CL	R250,000.00	
Nhliziyonhle Primary	Storm Damage to 2 CL	R160,000.00	
Nkande Primary	Storm Damage to Toilets		Estimates Awaiting
Nkande Primary	Fence School	R180,000.00	
Nuwe Republiek Primary	Fence School Hostel	R130,000.00	
Phembukuthula Primary	Repairs to Roofs	R250,000.00	
Pionier High	Add Gutters and Water Channels to Hostel	R200,000.00	
Thakazela Primary	Replace 2 fabricated classroom	R250 000.00	
Thandokwakhe Primary	Fence and repairs one classroom	R200 000.00	
Isizulu ABET Centre	Construction	R5 132 000.00	Started 2007/08, Completed 2008/09
Voortrekeur Primary	Add gutters, down pipe to water tank		Estimates awaited
Vryheid Public Primary	Structural cracks, repairs to roofs	R3 500 000.00	
Total		R31 343 500.00	

5.3.5 Regional Land Claims Commission

Name	DM/Metro	LM/ Town	Nature of Settlement	Claim Type	Restored Hectares		Land Value (RM)	Grants	Financial Aid	Year Settled
Empangisweni (a)	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Timber/ Farming/ Game	Community	4892	342	15 065 130	2 053 480		2003
KwaBhanya/Best erspruit	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	3552	855	21 000 000	3 796 200		2003
Mbatha Community	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	13037	279	15 218 000	1 292 040		2004
Khambule	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Timber	Community	5012	80	14 67 258	355 200		2005
Hlonyane Community	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Game	Community	8268	267	12 048 600	1 185 480		2006
Mazibuko Community	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	3551	168	16 114 450	745 920	6 098 450	2007
Trado B Community	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	6993	101	70 003 553	448 440		2007
Othaka Community	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	4284	97	37 200 000	430 680	1 212 500	2007
KwaManyathi Community	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	4000	113	36 646 360	501 720	15 084 294	2007
Mahhulumbe Community	Zuluand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	86	47	703 100	208 680		2007
Esibongweni	Zululand	Abaqulusi	Farming	Community	2094	31	1 515 339	292 640		2001

5.3.6 Department of Land Affairs

Project Name	Legal entity name	No. of hectares	Grant Type	Programme Type	Purchase price
Allandale	Allandale Community Trust	642.3990	N/A	Labour Tenant	R 750 000.00
Metzelfontein	Ekuphakameni Community Trust	299.9635	LRAD	Redistribution	R 394 850.00
Boschhoek	Mgobhozi CPA	3195.2575	LRAD	Tenure	R 0.00
Thembalihle	Thembalihle One CPA	342.6128	N/A	N/A	R 0.00
Boshhoek Farm	Igalelo Community Trust	1493.0933	LRAD	Labour Tenant	R 1 560 000.00
Bona Esperanza	Enkanyisweni CPA	1162.1835	N/A	ESTA	R 79 000.00
Mthethwa Community	Ethembeni Somadla Co-operative Limited	554.5609	SLAG	Redistribution	R 0.00
JF Masuku Farming	Jacob Masuku Farming Pty Ltd	252.7100		Redistribution	R 0.00
Beroofd / Khethukuthula	Khethukuthula CPA	146.9617	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Meriba (Ntshangashe)	Meriba Property & Development Trust	206.6668	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Jabula	Kusekunqobeni CPA	332.5261	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Paradise	Siphumelele Sotobe CPA	929.5004	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Buhlebentuthuko / Trifecta Trading (Pty) Ltd	Trifecta Trust	959.2506	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Uithoek	Ethembeni CPA	1011.5834	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Reddersdal Farm	Hlanganani CPA	277.3136	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Gerust	Umthashane CPA	1529.7490	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Vriscgewaagd / Inhlanhleni	Inhlanhleni Trust	420.2824	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Vredehof	KwaGuzindoda Land Trust	946.7377ha	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Carlsbad	Carlsbad CPA	3527.5574	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Makalusi	Thuthukani Baqulusi CPA	368.3902	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Tholulwazi / Kroonplaats	Tholulwazi CPA	684.1296	LRAD	Labour Tenant	R 620 000.00
Waterval	Zama Uthando CPA	675.5929	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Uitzigt / Mr van Rensburg	Siyaphambili Ngema CPA	393.4320	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Dwaalhoek	Thekwane Community Trust	600.6447	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Palmietfontein	Imbambasi CPA	263.1929	SLAG	Redistribution	R 0.00
Bellevue 600 / Baqulusini CPA	Baqulusini CPA	196.2520	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Zondo (Empangisweni)	Empangisweni Trust	357.1630	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00

Project Name	Legal entity name	No. of hectares	Grant Type	Programme Type	Purchase price
Vaalbank	Kwavilakazi CPA	96.0223	LRAD	Tenure	R 0.00
Uitkomst	Ukukhanya Development Trust	68.5041	SLAG	Redistribution	R 0.00
Hoedberg	Masibumbane CPA	259.4796	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Toggekry	Amanzi Amhlophe CPA	111.7129	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Wonderfontein 560 / Mentz / Buthelezi	Mahlabaneni CPA	1212.9963	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Aardaperkraal / Steven Friend	Zibuseni CPA	608.8388	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Bloemendal	Vumani CPA	816.2754	LRAD	Labour Tenant	R 450 573.00
Bona Esperanza	Bambanani Elim CPA	490.7398	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Weltrevreden / Rooiport (Mondi)	Ekuvukeni CPA	627.4697	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Weltrevreden	Sipholile CPA	769.0503	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Alpha	Alpha CPA	1770.2202	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Mkhuze Ranch	Zonyama CPA	1570.3416	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Nooitgedacht	Siyakula CPA	391.4818	LRAD	Tenure	R 0.00
MJB Buthelezi 2	Nhlwana Buthelezi Development Trust	471.8751	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Mooiklip	Nhlangwini CPA	631.2822	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Mthethwa / Lielifontein	Etembeni Somadla Co-operative Ltd	847.4327	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Allandale	Embuzebomvu CPA	899.9999	LRAD	Tenure	R 0.00
Parys (Inqabakutholwa)	Inqaba Kutholwa Parys Farm Community Land Trust	543.1794	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Khambi Zulu	Khambi Development Trust	942.2680	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Khambi Zulu	Khambi Development Trust	424.0636	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
MJB Buthelezi 1	Nhlwana Buthelezi Development Trust	273.0394	LRAD	Tenure	R 0.00
Thembitshe Buthelezi	Tembitshe Buthelezi Property Trust	1604.8583		N/A	R 0.00
Swiss Valley / Safari	KwaXamu Community Land Trust	213.0750	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Groeneweiding	Mbhudula Community Land Trust	180.3044	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Ntendeka	Tembitshe Buthelezi Property Trust	847.4630	LRAD	Redistribution	R 0.00
Beroofd Emnyameni	Zamukhuhle CPA	10.0007	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Geluk of Goedgelegen	Sinqobile CPA	2792.4785	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Berdina Sithole	Uthovane CPA	211.3114	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Berdina Nkosi	Berdina Nkosi Community Trust	804.2913	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00

Project Name	Legal entity name	No. of hectares	Grant Type	Programme Type	Purchase price
Wintershoek	Mgwabalanda CPA	361.9901	SLAG	Redistribution	R 0.00
Behoud No.708	Mhlabaneni Community Trust	995.1760	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Bedrog	uZulu Akafuni Ukusuka CPA	1295.4559	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Groeneweiding	Zamokuhle CPA	730.5500	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Broedersrust	Siyazama CPA	599.4182	SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Eensgevonden / Eyssen AJ &R Snyman	Siza Uzulu CPA		SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Wilverdiend	Lindizwe CPA		SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Onverwacht	Ubumbano CPA		SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Wilverdiend	Kwaqalukuphumla CPA		LRAD	Tenure	R 0.00
Driekwart	Driekwart CPA		LRAD	Redistribution	R 4 300 000.00
Gwebu / Thobelani	Thobelani CPA		SLAG	Tenure	R 0.00
Ontevrede	KwaMahlasela CPA		SLAG	Labour Tenant	R 2 474 000.00
Paddafontein	Hlanganani CPA		SLAG	Labour Tenant	R 2 810 000.00
					R 13 438 423.00

5.3.7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	LOCALITY
Siyaphambili	Vegetable production	Dlomodlomo
Zamokuhle	Vegetable production	Dlomodlomo
Zimele	Vegetable production	Dlomodlomo
Emzwamweni	Fruit & vegetable	Louwsburg
Sunrise Hydroponics	Vegetable production	Shoba
Phambuka	Broiler production	Ongane
Tshingwayo	Broiler production	Ngenetsheni
Zizameleni	Broiler production	Vaalbank
Khethukuthula	Broiler production	Berooft
Vezubuhle	Vegetable production	Mhlangeni
Thathelephi	Vegetable production	Machanca
Ikusasaletu	Vegetable production	Thelezini
Khethukuthula	Vegetable production	Mondlo
Gobiqolo	Vegetable production	Mondlo
Zamani	Vegetable production	Mgobhozi
Sibanisezwe	Vegetable production	KwaNgcobo
Zamukuphila	Vegetable production	Mpumazi
Vukuzithathe	Vegetable production	KwaXamu
Tholulwazi	Vegetable production	Fuduka
Isithebe	Vegetable production	Tholakele
Sizakancane	Vegetable production	Ntendeka
Siyayinqoba	Vegetable production	Zwathi
Lethimpilo	Vegetable production	Zwathi
Malamulela	Broiler production	Hlahlindlela
Bambanani	Broiler production	Hlahlindlela
Isu elihle	Broiler production	Hlahlindlela
Ubuhlebentuthuko	Vegetable production	Cliffdale
Thembaletu	Vegetable production	Egazini
Asibambane	Vegetable production	Mnyathi
Zamuthando	Crop production	Watervaal Farm
Abaqulusi	Crop production	Ebaqulusini

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	LOCALITY
Impumelelo	Crop production	Mbambasi
Phawulesizwe	Crop production	Esigodini
Thulasizwe	Crop production	Qweqwe
Ikusasaletu	Crop production	Gwebu
Zizamele	Vegetable production	Nhlopheni
Tholukukhanya	Processing project	Los
Lindukukhanya	Processing project	Ezidulini
Thuthukani	Vegetable production	Ezidulini
Siyayingqoba	Vegetable production	Fuduka
Isithebe	Vegetable production	Tholakele
Ntuthuko	Vegetable production	Cibilili
Buhlebemvelo	Vegetable production	Ngenetsheni
Masibumbane	Vegetable production	Ongane
Siyathemba	Broiler production	Ntendeka
Phambuka	Broiler production	Ongane
Ntshingwayo	Broiler production	Ngenetsheni
PROPOSED PROJECTS		
Project Name	Project Type	Locality
Siqophumlando	Vegetable production	Simashwini
Zamokuhle	Vegetable production	Dlomodlomo
Ushikishi	Vegetable production	Thelezini
Masisizane	Vegetable production	Ngoje
Qalukubona	Vegetable production	Ndlandla
Siyasebenza	Crop production	Ndlandla
Sigubudu	Goat production	Sigubudu
Tholimpilo	Vegetable production	Los
Zamimpilo	Vegetable production	Nhlopheni
Ukukhanyakwasemvuzini	Mixed farming	Mvuzini
Mzamo	Vegetable production	Shoba
Khulani		Cliffdale
Ubuhlebentuthuko		Cliffdale

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	LOCALITY
Siyaphikelela		Coronation
Bambanani		Bernica
Gibela		Shoba
Inqolobane		Coronation

6. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 *Financial Plan*

Financial stability and sustainability is one of the key performance areas for AbaQulusi Municipality. The financial plan is hence being reviewed in order to achieve this organizational objective, and to ensure that the municipality delivers on its mandate in terms of powers and functions accordingly. A number of strategies and programmes have been put in place to as a means to achieve this goal. The following tables indicate revenue sources and expenditure pattern for the next three years.

The Capital Investment Programme and Framework indicates massive backlogs that would require massive resources of more than a billion Rand to address. These backlogs have been determined in the initial Sections of this IDP and are based on thorough consultations at a ward level. The Financial Plan for the AbaQulusi Municipality is divided into an Operating Budget and a Capital Budget. Both have medium-term applicability as outlined and discussed in the Sections that follow.

6.2 *Medium-term Operating Revenue and Expenditure Framework*

The Operating Budget is being compiled in conjunction with all the AbaQulusi Executive Managers, the Executive Committee and Council. The following realities and drivers influence the compilation of this budget:

- Budget and reporting framework reforms (GAMAP/GRAP);
- The growth limit of 6.1% set by Circular Guidelines;
- Expenditure trends up to 10%
- Provision of 9% salary increase. It should be noted that this the last year of the wage agreement and will have to be reviewed for the next three financial years.

This process derived a total Operating Budget limit for 2008/2009 of R169, 900,540. This amount includes grant funding. The table below is the breakdown of tariffs increased as recommended by Council.

The following Table and graphs indicate the expected operating revenue and expenditure for the AbaQulusi Municipality in the 2008/2009 financial year. It includes revenue that would actually flow into the Municipality as well as allowances for billed, but not collected income. The “bottom line” is the disposable operating revenue, i.e. the amount that the Municipality would have to allocate in terms of this Financial Plan.

	TARIFFS	FINAL
a)	Rates	10%
b)	Electricity (Except for eMondlo basic charges)	20%
c)	Refuse	7%
d)	Sewerage and Water	7%

Figure 14: Expected Revenue and Expenditure

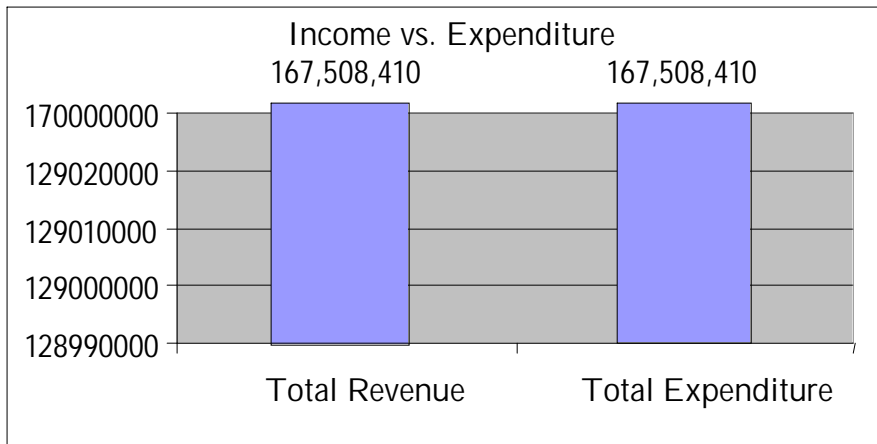


Figure 15: Operating Income

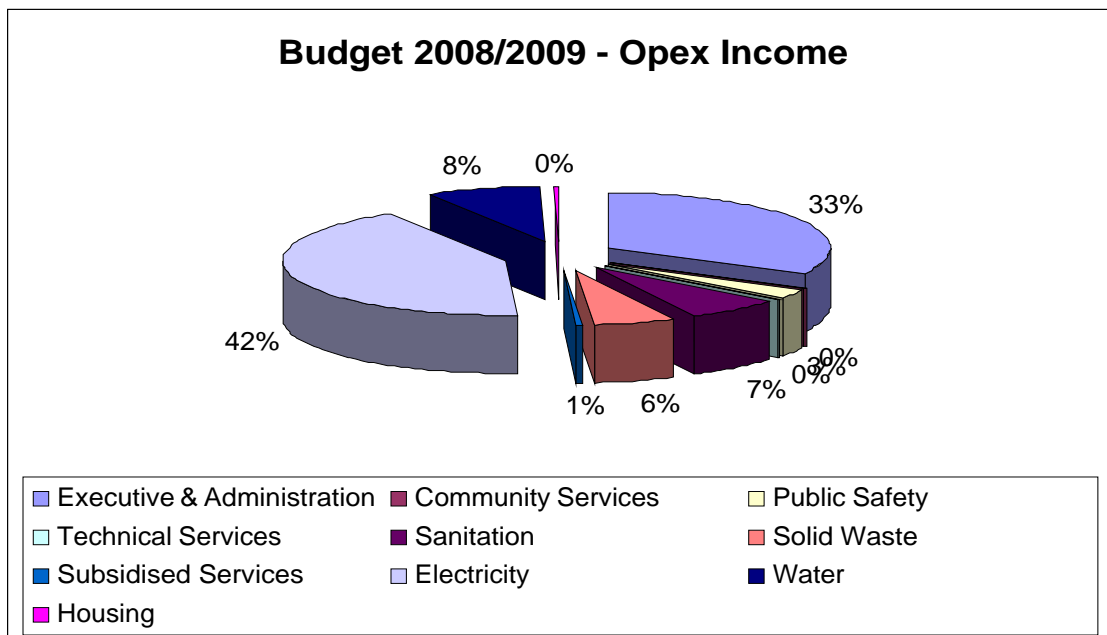


Figure 16: Operating Expenditure

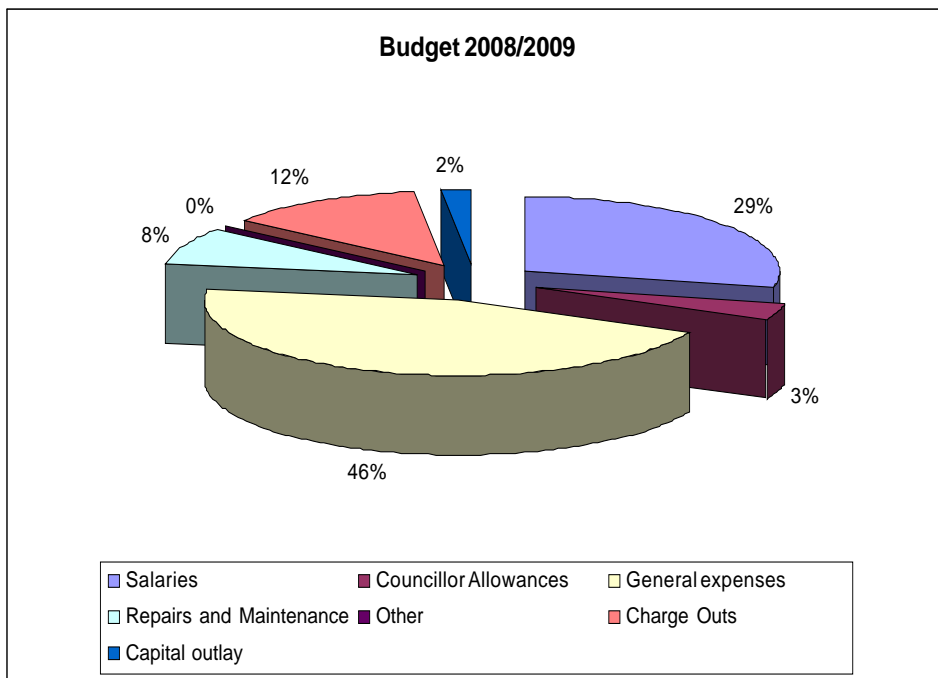


Figure 17: Internal and Revenue Capital Funding

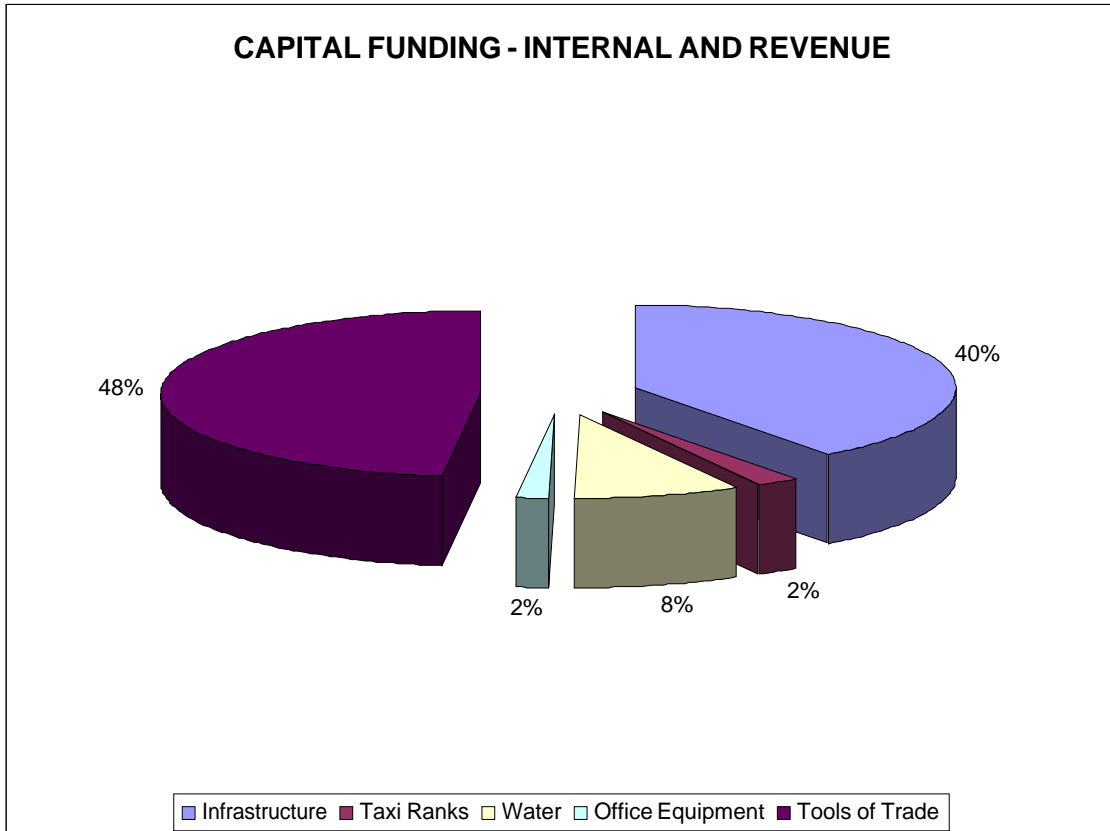


Table 5: Medium Term Operating Expenditure

TABLE 2 OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY VOTE	Preceding Year 2006/07	Current Year 2007/08			Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Actual	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2008/09	Budget Year +1 2009/10	Budget Year +2 2010/11
		R A	R B	R C	R D	R E	R F
Executive & Council	18,094,910	18,053,266	11,631,527	11,549,801	13,758,720	13,511,729	11,397,747
Finance & Admin	10,980,886	12,650,011	11,895,314	11,906,052	19,000,050	14,525,520	9,832,250
Planning & Development	1,054,358	352,387	0	287,417	3,006,110	3,413,890	3,954,340
Health	751,612	655,787	641,046	639,409	1,194,860	1,327,160	1,497,770
Community & Social Services	9,438,193	10,518,471	11,900,270	10,204,801	14,823,920	16,488,550	18,232,910
Housing	0	0	0	0	868,920	913,570	961,080
Public Safety	5,806,718	6,584,339	5,803,472	5,630,942	9,642,080	10,590,170	11,789,380
Sport and Recreation	1,563,531	1,671,247	0	1,678,120	2,775,010	3,065,830	3,535,450
Environmental Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Management	7,218,310	7,973,348	8,843,264	8,568,365	8,923,100	9,723,190	10,718,170
Waste Water Management	8,350,653	9,683,837	10,284,843	10,277,193	8,723,370	9,552,150	12,544,070
Road Transport	13,495,710	13,623,716	13,852,564	14,102,186	14,398,360	14,680,100	16,080,883
Water	11,015,972	12,186,340	12,281,995	12,119,399	10,082,720	13,053,118	15,861,810
Electricity	45,558,697	52,058,720	52,720,358	52,518,425	60,140,590	71,466,683	82,204,350
OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY VOTE	133,329,549	146,011,469	139,854,653	139,482,110	167,337,810	182,311,660	198,610,210

SUPPORTING TABLE 1	RECONCILIATION OF IDP & BUDGET - REV	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		Budget Year 2008/09	Budget Year +1 2009/10	Budget Year +2 2010/11
		Budget R'000 E	Budget R'000 F	Budget R'000 G
Strategic Objective	Action Plan			
-				
Sustainable Services	Water	10 082 720	13 053 118	15 861 810
Sustainable Services	Electricity	60 140 590	71 466 683	82 204 350
Sustainable Services	Sanitation	8 723 370	9 552 150	12 544 070
Sustainable Services	Waste Management	8 923 100	9 723 190	10 718 170
Sustainable Services	Health	1 194 860	1 327 160	1 497 770
Sustainable Services	Community	14 494 850	16 144 000	17 872 520
Infrastructure	Roads & Stormwater	14 398 360	14 680 100	16 080 883
Infrastructure	Cemeteries	243 530	254 980	266 700
Infrastructure	Housing	868 920	913 570	961 080
Infrastructure	Sport Stadium 2010			
Infrastructure	Open Space			
Infrastructure	Public Amenities	85 540	89 570	93 690
Good Governance	Support Services / Fleet			
Good Governance	Integrated Planning	3 006 110	3 413 890	3 954 340
Good Governance	Financial Management	19 000 050	14 525 520	9 832 250
Good Governance	Human Resources			
Good Governance	Management	558 030	584 260	611 130
Good Governance	Executive and Council	13 200 690	12 927 469	10 786 617
Environmental Management	Land Management			
Economic Development	Local Economic Development			
Social Development	Culture & Sport	2 775 010	3 065 830	3 535 450
Social Development	Public Participation			
Safety & Security	Road Safety	9 642 080	10 590 170	11 789 380
Safety & Security	Fire & Rescue			
Safety & Security	Disaster Management			
Safety & Security	Security			
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		167 337 810	182 311 660	198 610 210

6.3 **Medium-term Capital Funding and Expenditure Framework**

The purpose of the medium-term Capital Funding and Expenditure Framework is to set out a three year framework for money planned for capital investment programmes required to achieve the objectives set by this IDP. This is directly linked to the Strategic Objectives of the AbaQulusi Municipality, linking IDP Objectives to an approved Municipal Budget.

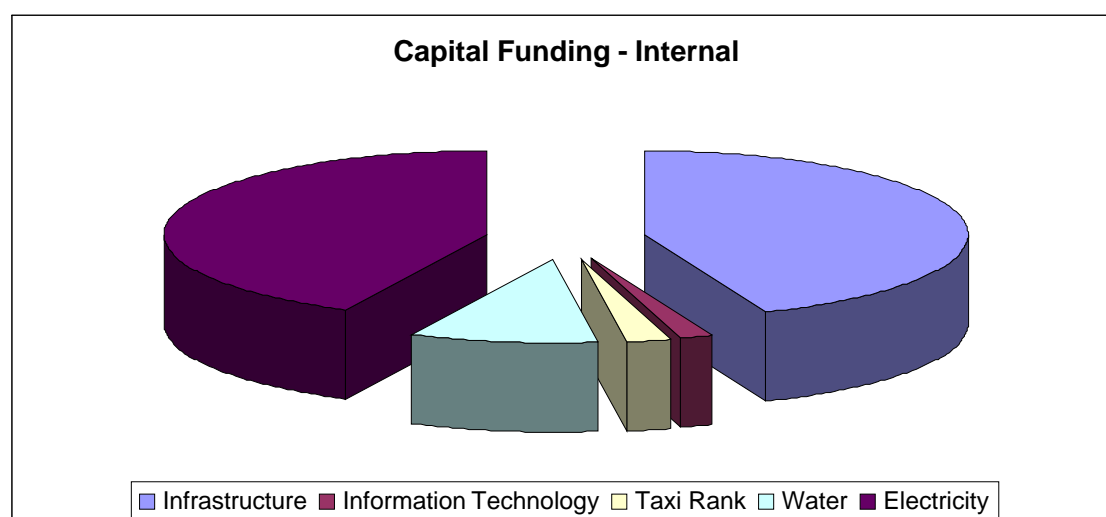
In terms of this IDP 2008/2009 Financial Plan the capital requirements will be R **199,340, 782** which will be funded by external, internal funds and revenue amount through the operating budget The planned Capital Budget will be subject to the finalization of the budget and the availability of funding.

Internal funds are to be allocated as follows:

Other Infrastructure	R3,536,320
Information Technology	R150,000
Taxi Rank	R180,000
Water	R750,000
Electricity	R3,655,500
TOTAL	R8,081,320

These funds are allocated from internal funding sources to Infrastructure, Office Equipment and Tools of the Trade and planning as follows:

Figure 17: Internal Funds

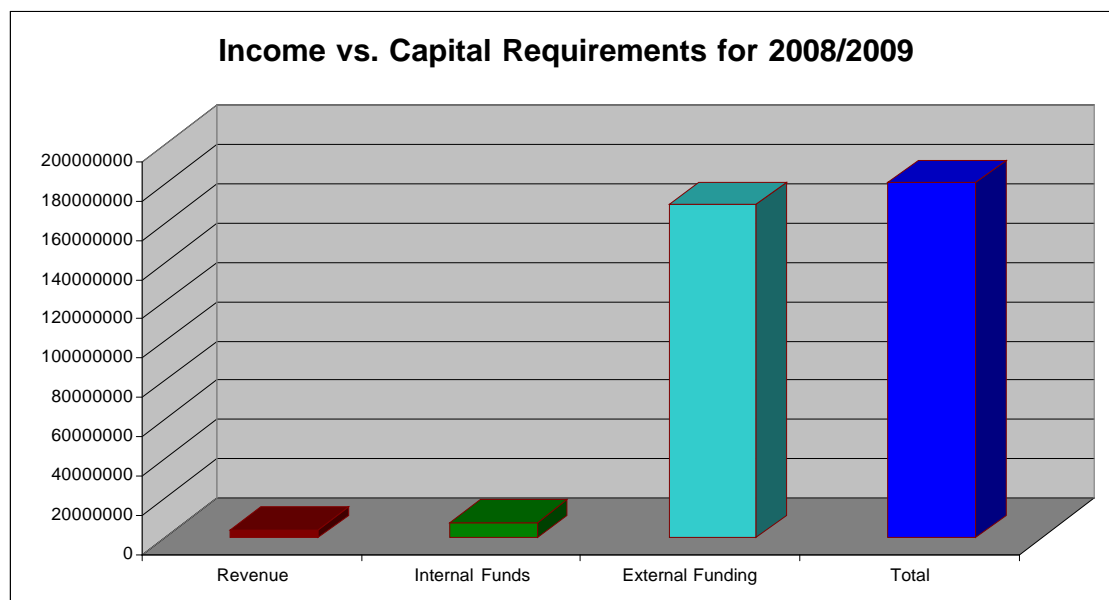


Revenue Capital

This capital is usually limited to capital items of R100, 000 or less per item and for the 2008/2009 financial will amount to R4,255, 690.

Capital investment programmes, however, require substantially more than the amount available. It is clear from these figures and the graph below that the financial requirements for Capital investment programmes and projects far outweigh the availability of Capital funding, particularly from internal sources. This necessitates sourcing external funds for Capital investment programmes in the AbaQulusi Municipality to achieve some of what this IDP sets out to do.

Figure 18: Income vs. Capital Requirements

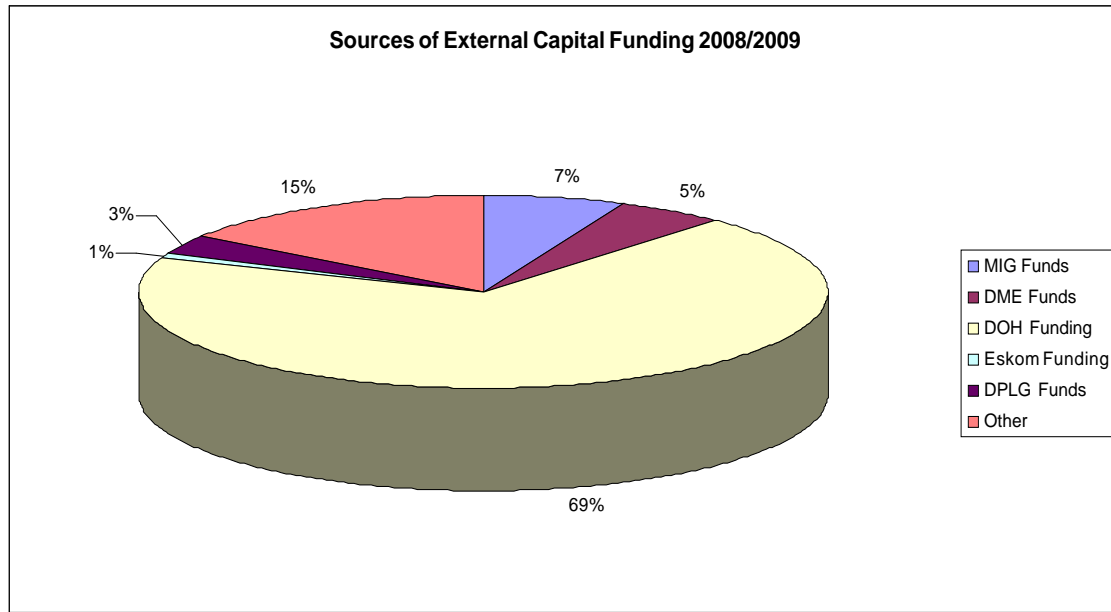


The following are the primary sources of external funding for Capital Investment programmes and projects in the AbaQulusi Municipality for the 2008/2009 financial year:-

Funding Source	2008/09
Funded by ZDM	0
MIG Funding	11,128,000
Funded by DME	8,800,000
Funded by DOH	116,972,500
ESKOM	1,527,000
DPLG	5,000,000
OTHER	25,844,980
TOTAL FROM EXTERNAL FUNDING	R169,272,480

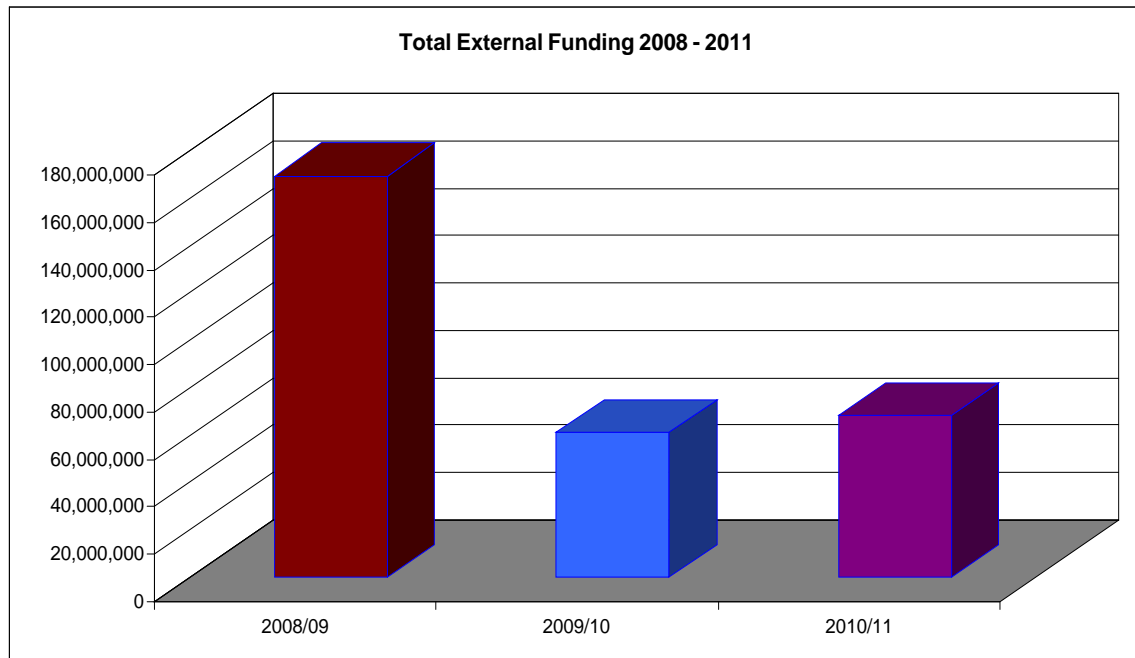
Funding Source	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
MIG	11,128,000	14,604,000	16,493,000
DME	8,800,000	13,288,000	14,617,000
ESKOM	1,527,000	1,885,000	2,188,000

Figure 19: Sources of External Funding (MTEF)



The total amounts of external funding over the medium-term (2008/2009 to 2010/2011) for Capital Investment in the AbaQulusi Municipality is as follows:

Figure 20: Total External



The Tables below reflect the details of this Capital Investment Framework and clearly illustrate the financial gap between required capital investment and affordable capital investment. The table specifically sets out the Capital Funding and Expenditure Framework as prepared by the AbaQulusi Municipality. All the stakeholders in the AbaQulusi Municipality with development interests need to refer to the MTCF in the process of identifying the gaps that need to be filled. This Framework addresses the

funding side of the capital framework, clearly showing that financial reserves will deplete by more than R6 million over the next three financial years, slowly but surely exhausting all reserves within a ten-year period. To address this critical issue the AbaQulusi Municipality recently developed the Asset Management, Funding and Accounting Policy. This Policy addresses, amongst others, the maintenance of fixed assets and in particular, the problem around ever-increasing investment on fixed assets with no matching maintenance provision in the Financial Plan.

Table 6 : Government Grants & Subsidies Allocations	Preceding Year	Current Year			Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2006/07	2007/08			Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
					2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Audited Actual	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<u>National Grant Allocations</u>							
1. Integrated Development Plan	50	36	36	36			
2. Land Use Management							
3. Housing					12400	14800	14800
4. Equitable Share	21879	26070	26070	26070	33620	41796	51680
5. Finance management Grant	500	250	250	250	500	1000	1000
6. Councillors Salary Grant	1654	1393	1393	1393	1453	1519	1589
7. Municipal Systems Improvement Grant		734	734	734	735	735	750
8. Municipal Development Information Systems Support Grant							
9. Spatial Planning Grant							
10. Good Governance.Org Structure, HR System, Pub Part							
11. Municipal Infrastructure Grant					11128	14604	16493
12. National Electrification Programme		3500	3500	3500	8800	13288	14617
13. Eskom Grant					1527	1885	2188
Sub Total - National Grant Allocations	24033	31983	31983	31983	70163	89627	103117
<u>Provincial Grant Allocations</u>							
1. Development Planning/ Capacity Building							
2. Municipal Assistance programme							
3. Interdepartmental Monitoring Plan							
4. Geographic Information Systems							

Table 6 : Government Grants & Subsidies Allocations	Preceding Year	Current Year			Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	2006/07	2007/08			Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
					2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Audited Actual	Approved Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget	Budget	Budget
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	100						
5. Library							
6. Seta							
7. Property Rates Grant(Valuations)	144				921	1032	1092
8. MFMA Grant	100						
9. Community Development Workers	36	0	0	0			
10. Town Planning Grant	150						
11. PMS							
12. Agricultural Grant	47	43	43	43			
13. Museum	62	88	88	66	71	74	78
14. Department of Health - Clinic	77	154	154	154			
15. Department of health – Environmental Health	39	44	44	44	47	51	55
16. Housing							
Sub Total – Provincial Grant Allocations	755	329	329	307	1580	1707	1801
Municipal Grant Allocations							
Zululand District Municipality-DC26 - WSP Grant	832	1360	1360	224	307	322	337
Zululand District Municipality-DC26 Museum Grant							
Zululand District Municipality-DC26 Arts & Tourism	35	30	30	30	100	104	109
Sub Total - Municipal Grant Allocations	867	1390	1390	254	407	426	446
TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATIONS	25,655	33,702	33,702	32,544	72,150	91,760	105,364

6.4 Spatial Development Framework

The primary component of Land Use Management Framework for AbaQulusi is a fully fledged SDF. A detailed SDF for AbaQulusi Municipality is being developed. This SDF is directly influenced by the Strategic Development Rationale and the broad based SDF contained in the AbaQulusi IDP.

Two provincial road corridors pass through the area namely the R34 and R69. Vryheid is strategically located at the intersection of these corridors accounting for its dominance in terms of economic and social development. Of the two corridors, the R34 is the strongest and accommodate the main stream of economic energy. Linked with this route is the "Coal Line" which also passes through Vryheid, providing potential opportunities for export of goods. Vryheid also has an airport, which could further strengthen its strategic importance within the region.

The physical segregation and distribution of the municipal area is evident and can be illustrated as follows:

- eMondlo, which was originally developed as a dormitory black township, is not located any transportation corridor. Its physical distance from Vryheid is such that its physically integrated with Vryheid is near impossible. Instead a large concentration of people on the Hlahlindlela Tribal Area has settled around eMondlo, placing enormous pressure on eMondlo for the delivery of services.
- During the prosperous days of the coal-mining sector the mining communities of Hlobane and Coronation settled in the area. These areas are too distant from Vryheid to be physically integrated and they will remain as separate communities in the foreseeable future.
- Louwsburg, an area to the north east of Vryheid, has a weak economic base development mainly as a local service centre to the agricultural sector. To the south of Louwsburg lies a large concentration of people in the Tribal area of Khambi. This area is removed from other urban areas and depends on Louwsburg and Vryheid for all its social economic service.

Several urban area and rural population concentrations are dispersed through the AbaQulusi Municipal area. These settlements all have a dormitory function and rely on Vryheid for employment, good and services. Vryheid is therefore subject to a large peripheral dependency and at the core of what can be regarded as a functional integrated, but physical segregated area. The road network that provides the links between Vryheid and these dormitory settlements are well defined even though not well developed and maintained. If strengthened they do however provide opportunity that facilitates improved integration.

In terms of population density, concentration and service demands, the dormitory, township can be regarded as emerging urban and recognized as the primary area to focus for the development of new engineering and social service.

Currently the Municipal areas lack structure and a clear hierarchy of nodes. To rationalize the regional district of investment in basic infrastructure and community service and to facilitate the appropriate planning and programme of social, infrastructural and economic development a hierarchy of nodes needs to be identified. Vryheid is as the focus for economic development and job creation. The development of the secondary nodes will ensure access to social and community service. These nodes also need to provide local economic opportunities that will improve the quality of life for most AbaQulusi inhabitants.

The concentration of activities around nodes will stimulate further development, particular in the emerging urban area round eMondlo and Louwsburg. Improved transport links between these nodes will lead to the more effective functioning of public transport and increase accessibility to economic and social opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged and poor communities. The development of Regional Service Centre in these nodes will create the stimulus for development, indicating some level of investment confidence.

One of the problems facing eMondlo is the lack of land for expansion due to the land tenure practice of Tribal Authorities. The release of land, through land reform project will lead to increases confidence by investors, delivery of appropriate and affordable housing and access to land.

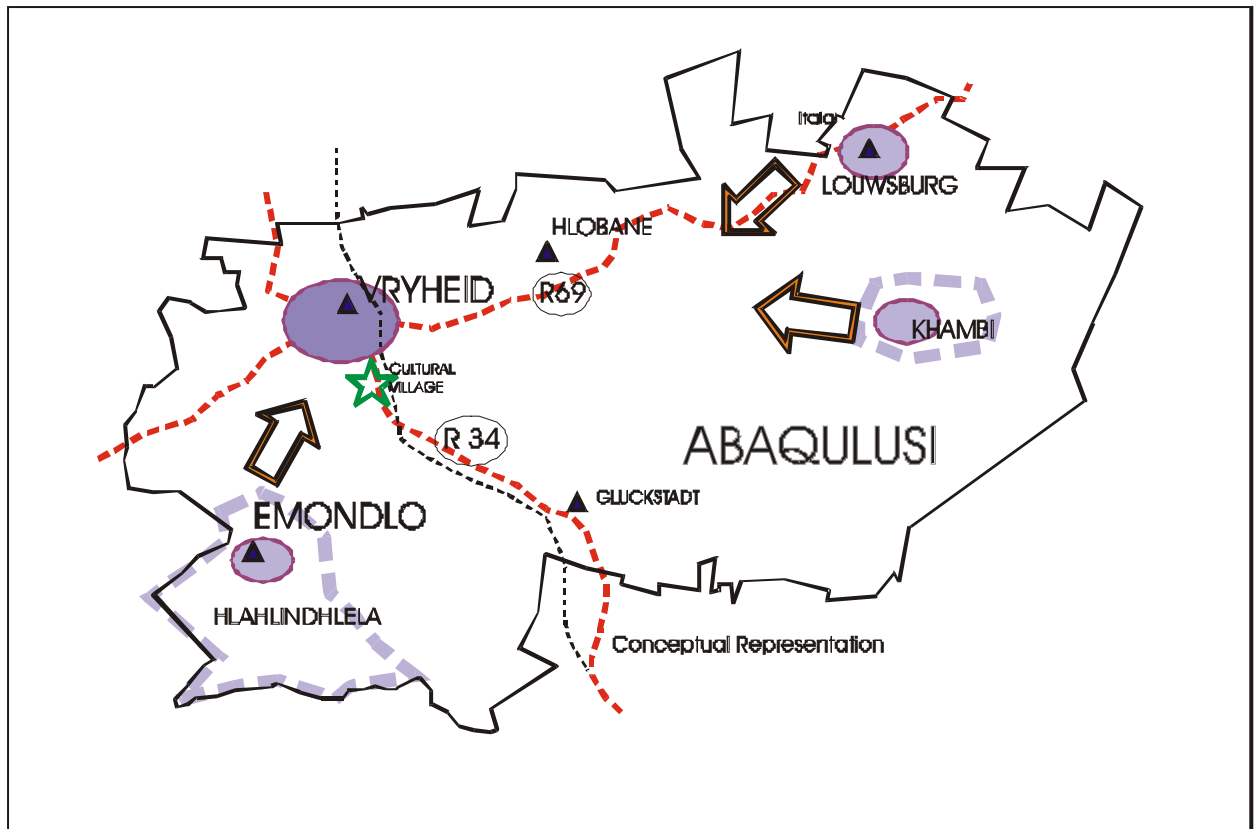
Addressing service backlogs and delivery in the emerging urban settlement around the identified nodes can be achieved through the formalization and upgrading of these areas.

The development of the tourism sector within the AbaQulusi area can make a meaningful contribution to economic development and growth. The location of such facilities is of strategic importance. Various project need to be implemented such as the development of Cultural Village at the Klipfontein Dam on the R34. Projects such as this capitalize on the locational advantage of the road corridor and environmental resources such as regional open space.

6.4.1 Development Rationale

The Strategic Development Rationale provides the overall approach to the development of AbaQulusi. This Rationale forms the premise for the Spatial Development Framework and the interventions put forward in terms of strategies, actions and projects.

The diagram below illustrates the main elements of the Strategic Development Rationale and broad based AbaQulusi SDF:



The key objective of the Rationale is to strengthen Vryheid as the core of development and to identify secondary nodes in support of the main node and through which social service delivery to the disadvantage rural communities can take place. The Strategic Development Rationale recognizes the structural elements and aspects that shaped Abaqulusi as it exists today. These elements form the basis of the formulation of a Land Use Management Framework to deal with the future physical development of the area. These structuring elements include:

- **Previous planning ideologies:** Apartheid planning resulted in the separation of eMondlo from Vryheid, which provided eMondlo and Bhekuzulu with the function of dormitory townships, isolated from economic opportunities. This created a distorted spatial structure and lead to inefficiencies and backlogs in service provision.
- **Tribal Authority areas (Hlahlindlela and Khambi):** Dispersed settlements developed with no order. These settlements are dependent on each other and Vryheid, but operate independently. The development of these areas is taking place on ad-hoc basis and unsustainable service and infrastructure development do occurred, which pause challenges to the municipality to meet the community needs.
- **Mining operations:** Urban settlements such as Coronation and Hlobane were created purely to house mineworkers. Since the closure of mines, these towns were repopulated and utilised by new inhabitants.

- The alignment of the **“Coal Line”** between Mpumalanga and Richards Bay has played a structuring role in the development of area.
- The two **major provincial road corridors (R34 and R69)**, crossing through the area have played a part in the development of urban settlements along its alignments.
- The **topography** of the area determined its physical linkages in the regional and national context. Only limited links are possible to the economic hub of South Africa, i.e. Gauteng.

6.4.2 Establish a Hierarchy of Nodes

The intention of establishing a hierarchical ranking of towns and settlements is to focus the distribution of investment in infrastructure, services and support facilities. This hierarchy is proposed:

SETTLEMENT NAME	HIERARCHICAL CLASSIFICATION	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FUNCTIONS PROVIDED
Vryheid	Regional Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban core and economic heart. - Provide in the broader municipal area and region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional function and service e.g. higher order local authority of offices, provincial and national government main offices; - Economic service e.g. higher order secondary and tertiary sector activities; and - Social service e.g. high order social service head offices and core functions
EMondlo	Settlement Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local node - Provide in need of local population and surrounding Rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and community facilities e.g. (health, education, recreation, pension payout points; and; - Basic retail facilities for daily needs.
Louwsburg	Mixed Use Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District node - Provide in need of local population and surrounding rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and community facilities e.g. (health, education, recreation, pension payout points; and; - Basic retail facilities for daily needs
Khambi	Minor Town	District node (rural)	
Hlobane	Minor Town	District node (rural)	

The concentration of activities in nodes improves city efficiency, for the following reasons:

- It optimizes the opportunity for exchange while minimizing transaction costs;
- It optimizes access to urban opportunities;
- It support and promotes mixed land use development at a grain;
- It reduces travel distances and cost; and
- It promotes competitiveness between land uses and economic activities, thereby spiralling economic development.

The different nodes within the Municipal area need to be integrated and linked through road links, public transport and communication infrastructure with Vryheid functioning as the economic heart and head office for social and welfare service and with satellite offices and service points in the lower order nodes. This will create linkages between the nodes and Vryheid whilst sharing the manpower and other resources.

6.4.3 Development of Rural Service Centres

Directly to the establishment of a hierarchy of nodes in the AbaQulusi area and facing the challenges of providing services at grassroots levels is the development of Rural service Centre in area with high population concentrations. This is particularly relevant for eMondlo, Khambi and Coronation/Hlobane. These emerging urban centres are the most likely locations for Rural Service Centres where the greater impact could be achieved in terms of sphere of influence.

Rural Service Centres will allow for the provision of a combination of essential services by the relevant tiers of government, according to their roles and responsibilities, at a central location accessible to the community. These services will be mutually supportive and will ensure co-ordination of services, rather than duplication of deprivation. It will therefore focus on basic service required by the public on a daily basis e.g.:

- Pension Pay-Out Point;
- Emergency Service Call Centre;
- Police Office;
- Post Office;
- Health Care Clinic;
- Local Authority Office (payment of accounts, account and service queries, report of problems)
- Licensing Office (licensing of vehicles);
- Developmental Welfare Service Office;
- A place of safety for battered abandoned women, children in need of welfare services and street children as well as temporary social relief;

- Youth development office;
- Local Economic Development Office. This office can share workshop space with the Development Welfare Office to undertake community skills training project;
- Library;
- Home Affairs Office, including birth and deaths registration, application for identity document and passports;
- Community Hall;
- Sport and recreational facilities (operated by the local authority);
- Emergency Service (fire station, ambulance station) and an emergency call centre;
- Information Centre providing a variety of information such as tourist information, unemployment registration, business directory (operated by the local authority); and
- Public transport collection/drop-off facilities, including shelters waiting areas ablution facilities, etc.

The development of Rural Service Centre would further act as an economic injection, by means of initiating investment into previously marginalized areas, and lowering the perceived risk to private sector development. It will allow for a hierarchy in the provision of service, to ensure that existing core strengthen and that service become more accessible to remote sections of the population.

The Rural Service Centre will be a strong magnet in the physical environment, drawing people towards it. As a strong magnet, it should be realized that other uses and functions will also be drawn in this Centre. The Centre and the number of people attached by it will make an ideal location for small business and retail activities, due to the buying power associated with large number of people. It will also for an entry point to the formal market for small, medium and micro enterprise in a viable affordable manner.

6.4.4 Formalize Emerging Urban Settlements

Settlements concentrations around certain formal urban areas in rural service nodes such as eMondlo and Khambi have reached high population densities and may be classified as emerging settlements in terms of their density, concentration, housing types and diversity of activities.

The densification and development of these areas occur on an ad hoc basis and without structure. The allocation and land to individuals or families by Tribal Authorities is without any form of spatial organization and exacerbate the problem. The provision of social and infrastructure service to these areas is, however, of high priority but is inhibited by the physical form and development of these areas.

In address this problem town planning intervention would first be required. This would involve formalization of these areas and the creation of order in the settlement pattern through the formulation of Development Framework Plans (DFPs) for these areas. These DFPs will establish a “footprint” for these areas, with survey even, a formal road layout and hierarchy and land use allocation for non-residential.

6.4.5 Provision and Upgrading of Basic Infrastructure to Address Backlogs

The existing infrastructure in the urban and rural areas of AbaQulusi should be protected and improved to support the entire Municipal area and to maintain the current level of development. Of specific importance is the maintenance of access roads, water system and pumps, sewage and electrical lines. The principles of “protect what we have and improve on it” applies.

The upgrading of existing infrastructure in the area is necessary to sustain expansion and better service delivery to emerging urban. Of particular importance is the capacity of bulk service such as water purification works and sewage purification works. This is also a key priority to accommodate the expansion of eMondlo and Bhekuzulu.

The rural service nodes should be the focus point for the provision of water, sanitation, electricity, road, transport, social services and telecommunication infrastructure. Once the formalization of dense settlement around the rural service nodes has been completed, the upgrading of these areas can be initiated and service backlogs addressed. The upgrading of social community facilities in the denser settlement areas should also be considered to ensure that these are appropriately serviced.

6.4.6 Support Land Reform Project and Security of Tenure

Pro-active measures are required to ensure access to land on an equitable basis and security of tenure. The implementation of specific land reform programmes will be undertaken to support this strategy. The proposed Development Framework for emerging urban settlements should identify land where land reform projects can be initiated and should be based on determining viability of the project in the proposed location.

Programmes for providing access to land and basic service with security to tenure and further programmes for the provision to top structure should be devised

6.5 *Land Use Management System*

Due to budgetary constraints, the previous Council decided to undertake the AbaQulusi LUMS in 2 distinct phases. The first phase was completed in July 2005 and a draft was submitted to the AbaQulusi Municipal Council. This initial Land Use Management System introduced the broad-based and more strategic component of the LUMS, also referred to as the Land Use Management Framework and was

approved in January 2006. However, due to the fact that the Council was dissolved in November 2006, it requires the current Council to be workshopped about the phase one of the LUMF. During the second phase, the detail level components of the LUMS will be developed and formulated. The funds for implementation of the second phase have been sourced from DTLGA and DBSA and the implantation will resume soon.

The AbaQulusi LUMS: Phase 1 consists of the following components as a basis for interim land use management in the AbaQulusi Municipal area:

- A Spatial Development Framework;
- A Land Use Management Framework;
- A broad based framework for development support service provision, both social and engineering related; and
- Environmental issues and requirements.

The main thrust of the LUMS as submitted is the Spatial Development Framework for AbaQulusi as a stepping stone for the formulation, approval and implementation of a fully-fledged LUMS. In addition, the LUMF provided guidelines and mechanisms for dealing with Land Use Management within the municipal area in the interim. These guidelines and mechanisms are specifically geared towards providing a tool for assessing and moving forward with applications for development within the municipal area with due cognisance of the strategic backdrop for such development provided by the AbaQulusi IDP, the SDF and other relevant policy guidelines. It should be noted that these are interim provisions and are to be replaced once the fully fledged LUMS, providing detailed level land use management mechanisms, has been prepared and approved.

Spatially the manifestation of the AbaQulusi Vision and SDF is represented by the LUMF Map. This LUMF Map is the basis on which the guidelines and mechanisms for land use management are formulated. For the purpose of this LUMF and to facilitate land use management in the interim, various Land Use Districts are earmarked and described, each with its own statement of intent, development guidelines and development mechanisms. The LUMS Manual was used as a guideline in this respect.

The final AbaQulusi LUMS will consist of a continuum of the various levels of planning schemes incorporating the entire range, from a rural to a comprehensive planning scheme.

6.6 Geographical Information System (GIS)

The AbaQulusi GIS is intended to be a tool that could be used by Councillors, officials, consultants and members of the public in order to access information regarding AbaQulusi Municipality in relation to service delivery. The DBSA has approved and funded a GIS Implementation Plan for the AbaQulusi Municipality.

This GIS has been set up and the intention now is to link it to the Municipal valuation roll and payment system.

Reasonable progress has also been made in respect of:

- Capturing land use data (50% complete);
- Capturing of water and electricity meters (100% complete) but needs to be updated;
- Internet analysis (100% complete); and
- Finalizing the capture of services (100% complete).

In addition, the DBSA funded the appointment of the AOC Service Provider for undertaking aerial photography of the entire Municipal area. The photography has been completed and geo-referenced, with certain areas photographed at a higher resolution to generate contours. The data and information obtained is incorporated into the GIS, serving as an important planning and management tool.

6.7 Strategic Environmental Assessment

A recent Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the AbaQulusi Municipality identified the following strategic focus areas for the environmental component of the IDP as a further step towards sustainable development within the AbaQulusi area:

- To commission and implement a municipal wide land use management system plan.
- Identify new potential waste sites and initiate the process of application of permits, with all the legal requirements in place for each site.
- Development of sustainable agricultural practices throughout the municipality through training and skills development.
- Remediation of soil erosion and of pollution from mining operation
- Alien invasive plant removal and rehabilitation programme throughout the municipality, initially concentrating on main roads, watercourses and council owned land.
- Development of a sustainable wood harvesting programme –prevent harvesting of indigenous forests.
- Integrated environmental management/sustainable livelihood development programme for entire municipality
- Systematic enforcement of all environmental regulations, e.g. illegal plant harvesting, illegal sand winning/mining/use of borrow pits, lack of compliance with EMPs; lack of rehabilitation of mines and other disturbed areas.
- Development of tourism – Initiate a Conservation and Rehabilitation Programme, which will include identification and linkage of potential nature reserves.

- Tourism development, protection of all water resources – Commission an Open Space System Plan for the entire municipality.

Various conservation policies are put in place to address the strategic focus areas of the AbaQulusi SEA and all authorities and developers are called upon to endeavour to ensure that:

- The productions of aquatic and wild life are maintained as a major beneficial function of all water systems, forests, and grasslands and are protected to the maximum practicable extent.
- Highly productive sites (including wetlands, grasslands and indigenous forests) are considered ecologically sensitive and vital areas. Once identified these should be preserved as a special category of rural areas (or buffer zone) and exempted from alteration by protective zoning.
- Management seeks, as far as possible, to preserve natural condition such as natural vegetation – natural drainage pattern and rate of fresh water discharge.
- Wetlands, forests and grasslands and the more sensitive areas within these are maintained to ensure the provision of organic detritus to the food-web, and that inventories should be compile before development takes place to identify functional production units.
- Drainage, filling and interference with wetland, and grasslands, acetones (buffer zones) and the water sources supplying them are avoided to the best practicable extent. Where this is not possible, the advice of qualified ecologists should be sought before any alternation is undertaken.
- The introduction of alien plant or animal species is avoided or, at least, preceded by careful feasibility studies. Where already established, the necessary steps should be taken to control or eliminate them.
- Future development in those areas identified as high quality or of importance and good environmental condition in the KZN SEA report and the KZN Wildlife C-Plan are looked upon with disfavour by the relevant local authorities. Furthermore, a limited number of wetlands, grasslands and forests should be designated as nature reserves and preserved for posterity.

7. STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS

Ref.	Activity/ Item Description	MEC Evaluation Report Findings	Levels of Execution		*LM Responsibility over Period						Comments	
			*LM	*DM	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11		
1.	Disaster Management Plan	None		✓								District Municipality is working on the Plan.
2.	HIV/AIDS Action Plan	None		✓		✓						Complete: -need to implement programmes
3.	Institutional Plan	None	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				To be developed in the next financial year.
4.	Performance Management System (PMS)	None	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				The Municipality has advertised for consultants and will be making appointment soon.
5.	Skills Development Plan	None	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				In the process of being developed.
6.	Financial Management Plan	None	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				Available and integrated into the IDP.
7.	Capital Investment Programme/ Framework (CIP)	Identified as Shortcoming	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				Incorporated into the IDP
8.	Integrated Environmental Programme	Identified as Shortcoming	✓			✓	✓	✓				Completed in 2005.
9.	Local Economic Development (LED)	None	✓					✓				Have advertised and will be appointing soon.
10.	Poverty Relief / Alleviation Programme	None	✓					✓				Still trying to source funding.
11.	Social Master Plan	None	✓					✓				Still trying to source funding. Need to submit Business Plan to the Department of Sports and Recreation.
12.	Housing Strategy	None			✓		✓	✓				Being developed. Draft is available for comments.
13.	Water Services Development Plan (WSDP)	None	✓		✓		✓	✓				WSDP prepared at District level.
15.	Waste Management Plan	None	✓		✓			✓				To be developed.
16.	Roads and Storm water Master Plan	None	✓		✓			✓				Advertised and will be appointing soon.
17.	Transportation Plan	None						✓				DC
18.	Electrification Plan	None	✓		✓			✓				Still trying to source funding from DME
19.	Tourism and Marketing Plan	None	✓		✓			✓				To be developed. Funds have been obtained from the DBSA.
20.	Land Use Management Plan	None	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				Funds have been obtained from the DBSA and DLGTA.
21.	Spatial Development Framework	Identified as Shortcoming	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				Advertised and will be appointing soon.
22.	Gender Employment Equity Plan	Identified as shortcoming	✓			✓	✓	✓				Complete but requires implementation.

ANNEXURE: A

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

Ward Needs alignment to IDP Priorities

In line with the IDP/Budget Process Plan, the AbaQulusi Municipality has in many years failed to align their IDP projects with Budget. Nevertheless, the IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2007/08 has managed to align needs as identified in the IDP-to-IDP Priorities. Previously, this process was dominated by the IDP project wish-list which does not consider the available budget. As a result, the budget was not talking to the IDP, which caused confusion among communities.

In dealing with the situation, Ward Councillors were required to consult with their respective constituencies in wards regarding their top priorities per IDP ward. The public participation mechanism is also established whereby the IDP/Budget will be taken to strategic focus areas in order to cover all wards within AbaQulusi Municipality. In addition, emphasis were also made during the IDP Representative Forums that the IDP should be a realistic document for implementation. The main objective of this process was to ensure that the "wish list" as contained in the IDP was made more realistic by prioritizing needs based on their most urgent requirements in line with IDP Priorities. Thereafter the ward needs as prioritized were consolidated.

The Consolidated project list will be then referred to the relevant internal department for technical assessment and input (if possible) into the Multi-year Budget for 2007/08-2009/10. It is the intention during the next IDP round, to once technical assessments has been finalized further, to priorities these requirements at an organizational level. A model for the prioritization at this level would be recommended soon.

ANNEXURE B:
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS AS IDENTIFIED BY THE COUNCILLORS