



# **JOZINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

**2009/2010 IDP REVIEW**

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## **PART A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1. Introduction**

Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 requires all South African Municipality to compile the IDP and Review its on annual basis as per the requirement of Section 34 of the Act.

The IDP is the outcome of the planning process and it is the key tool for guiding and informing all planning, budgeting, management and good decision-making for the benefit of the communities of the municipal area.

Under the new Constitution, municipalities have been awarded major developmental responsibilities to ensure that the quality of life for its citizens is improved.

The role for local government includes provision of:

- 1) Basic Services;
- 2) Creation of jobs;
- 3) Promoting democracy; and
- 4) Accountability and Eradication of poverty

Preparing and having the credible IDP will enable the municipality to be able to manage the process of fulfilling its developmental responsibilities. IDP is the only tool that informs the municipality about the problems affecting its area of jurisdiction.

The municipality is also guided by information on available resources in order to develop and implement appropriate strategies and objectives to address the problems.

All municipalities are now in the second cycle of their IDP's  
As mentioned in the first paragraph, the IDP of the municipality must be reviewed on annually, due to the following reasons:

- 1) New information;
- 2) Comments from MEC for Local Government and Traditional Affairs;
- 3) Comments from advertising process (Stakeholders);
- 4) IDP/Budget alignment between Jozini Local Municipality and uMkhanyakude District Municipality; and
- 5) Alignment of IDP and sector plan and that have been updated or developed to as part of the process

**Jozini Municipality** is currently busy with the finalization of its 2009/2010 IDP. The executive summary outlines the background to the area, the process followed in preparing the IDP that is outlined in IDP/Budget Process Plan.

## 1.1 Demographics

This section of the IDP has been incorporated into the document shoe changes between the 1996 and 2001 and 2007 community surveys results.

Amongst others, details are shown for population characteristics, employment and income, access to services etc.

POPULATION (1996)	POPULATION (2001)	POPULATION (2007 CS)
151690	184091	207375.

The above table shows a significant increase in the population figures for Jozini between 1996 and 2001 census and 2007 community survey.

The status of the Jozini Municipality is represented by the following **population figures:**

Table 1: Population Group and Sex (Age in five year category)

Age	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	12850	12730	25580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12850	12736	25586
5-9	16668	14816	31484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16668	14816	31484
10-14	14806	15144	29950	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	14806	15163	29969
15-19	13602	13570	27172	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	13605	13573	27178
20-24	9461	11450	20911	-	3	3	158	-	158	66	3	69	9685	11456	21141
25-29	6202	7430	13632	-	3	3	-	-	-	69	69	138	6271	7502	13773
30-34	4872	6693	11565	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	66	74	4880	6759	11639
35-39	3981	7344	11325	-	-	-	60	-	60	69	134	203	4110	7478	11588
40-44	3177	5596	8773	-	19	19	-	-	-	69	3	72	3246	5618	8864
45-49	2318	4133	6451	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	61	61	2318	4254	6572
50-54	1893	2555	4448	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	9	82	1966	2564	4530
55-59	1208	2916	3224	19	-	19	60	-	60	3	6	9	1290	2922	4212
60-64	1244	1367	2611	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	71	74	1247	1438	2685
65-69	1176	1367	2543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1176	2543	3719
70-74	341	1311	1652	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	1658	1655
75-79	382	1112	1494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	1112	1494
80-84	318	908	1226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	908	1226
85+	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>94499</b>	<b>110502</b>	<b>204101</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>95162</b>	<b>112560</b>	<b>207375</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 2: Employment status (Population group)

	Black	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
<b>Employed</b>	16837	-	105	230	17172
<b>Unemployed</b>	3236	-	-	-	<b>3236</b>
<b>Not economically active</b>	12348	<b>15</b>	-	-	<b>12363</b>
<b>Not applicable/institutions</b>	5759	-	-	-	<b>5759</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 3: Household Size (Population Group)

Household Size	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
1	5710	-	-	35	5745
2	4065	-	-	69	4134
3	3308	-	-	34	3342
4	4860	-	105	-	4965
5	4405	-	-	34	4439
6	3822	-	-	57	3879
7	2817	-	-	-	2817
8	2960	15	-	-	2975
9	2462	-	-	-	2462
10+	3771	-	-	-	3771

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 4: Household Income (Population group)

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
No Income	70 924	19	-	257	71200
R1 - R400	6 002	-	-	-	6002
R401 – R800	10 421	-	-	-	10421
R801 – R1 600	9 575	19	-	-	9594
R1 601 – R3 200	3 882	-	189	68	4139
R3 201- R6 400	2 699	-	60	197	2956
R64 001 – R12 800	1 828	-	-	66	1894
R12 8001 – R25 600	573	-	-	66	639
R25 601 – R51200	236	-	-	66	302
R51 201– R102 400	80	-	-	-	80
R102 401 – R204 800	305	-	-	-	305
R204 801 or more	188	-	-	-	188
Response not given	3 232	-	62	-	3294
Institutions	1 027	9	9	75	1120

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 5: Household Income (Population Group and Sex)

	No Income	R1 – R400	R401 – R800	R801 – R1600	R1601- R3200	R3201 – R6400	R6401 – R12800	R12801 – R25600	R25601 – R51200	R51201 – R102400	R102401 – R204800	R204801 or more
<b>Black African</b>												
Male	292	855	683	1126	1146	644	128	23	7	5	-	-
Female	310	1050	516	713	816	600	106	10	13	-	-	-
Total	603	1906	1200	1840	1962	1244	234	33	20	5	-	-
<b>Coloured</b>												
Male	-	5	-	3	5	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	5	-	3	10	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indian or Asian</b>												
Male	-	-	3	3	15	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Female	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	3	3	18	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
<b>White</b>												
Male	3	3	12	10	42	35	35	6	4	5	-	3
Female	4	4	13	12	19	15	12	4	3	5	-	-
Total	7	7	25	22	61	50	47	10	7	10	-	3
<b>Total</b>												
Male	295	863	698	1142	1207	690	169	32	11	10	-	3
Female	317	1054	530	725	843	614	120	13	16	5	-	-
Total	612	1917	1228	1867	2050	1304	289	27	27	15	-	3

Source: Statistics South Africa (2001)

Table 6: Energy or Fuel for Cooking (Population Group)

	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	10419	-	105	230	10444
Gas	3596	15	-	-	3611
Paraffin	863	-	-	-	863
Wood	22643	-	-	-	88643
Coal	494	-	-	-	494
Solar	165	-	-	-	165
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 7: Energy or Fuel for Lighting (Population Group)

	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electricity	10419	-	105	230	10754
Gas	3596	15	-	-	3611
Paraffin	863	-	-	-	863
Candles	23635	15	.*	-	23650
Solar	1537	-	-	-	1537
Other	742	-	-	-	742

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS2007)

Table 8: Landline telephone and Cellphone (Population Group)

	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	354	-	44	35	433
No	37 487	15	61	134	37697
Unspecified	339	-	-	-	339

	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	28 868	15	105	194	29 182
No	8754	-	-	35	8789
Unspecified	558	-	-	-	558

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 9: Refuse Disposal (Population Group)

	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Removed by Municipality once a week	6153	-	105	70	6328
Removed Municipality less often	829	-	-	-	829
Communal refuse dump	589	-	-	3	589
Own refuse dump	20776	1-	-	160	20936
No disposal	9653	15	-	-	9668
Other	180	-	-	-	180

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 10: Sanitation Facilities (Population Group)

	<b>Black African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian or Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flush toilets (connected to sewerage system)	4240	-	105	104	4449
Flush toilets (with septic tank)	1976	-	-	69	2045
Dry toilet facilities	1392	-	-	-	1392
VIP	9031	15	-	-	9046
Pit latrine without ventilation	6099	-	-	57	6156
Chemical toilet	118	-	-	-	118
Bucket System	61	-	-	-	61
None	15 262	-	-	-	15 262

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

Table 11: Water Provision

	<b>Dwelling</b>	<b>Inside yard</b>	<b>Access point outside the yard</b>	<b>Boreholes</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>Rain tank</b>	<b>Dam/pool/stagnant water</b>	<b>River/stream</b>	<b>Water vendor</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Total</b>	6151	5598	11197	4323	2083	411	2022	6310	172	263

Source: Statistics South Africa (CS 2007)

It is noted that, the last South African Census was in 2001 therefore the above demographics does not include Ward 17 information. Ward 17 was demarcated in 2006 before the Local Government Elections. It is also be noted that, the above illustrated figures are according to the Statistics South Africa, Community Survey of 2007. The next census will take place on 2011.

Approximately 36% of the population earns no income which contributes to the cycle of poverty found in the area. The massive migration of people from Jozini to other areas is due to low employment opportunities in the area of Jozini.

### **1.2 Municipal Challenges**

- Poor access to basic infrastructure
- Maintenance of all towns.
- Poor access to land
- High unemployment rate
- Poverty
- Limited Resources
- Poor access to social development services (rural communities)

### **1.3 Existing Situation**

Significant portions of Jozini formed part of the former KwaZulu which tended to be neglected in terms of economic development. Most of the area is also rural and associated with a lack of development, poverty and poor service provision.

Approximately 36% of the population earn no income, which contributes to the cycle of poverty found in the area. Male out-migration, indicative of low employment opportunities in Jozini, is contributing to community instability. The Jozini area has a comparative advantage in terms of its favourable location near the N2 and the abundant natural features that provide potential tourism assets. Maximum benefit has to be derived from these assets in order for the municipality to develop.

These appear to be a dominance of agricultural and government sector services in Jozini. Investigation is required into the development of sectors such as tourism and the strengthening of the agricultural sector through the diversification of outputs and beneficiation. There is a great disparity between the level of service and infrastructure provision between settlement nodes, such as the towns of Mkuze and Jozini, and the surrounding rural areas.

The provision of water is a priority. The water backlog is substantial and sustainability of the present reliance on natural water is questionable. Given the predominantly rural nature of the municipality with dispersed settlement patterns, the provision of water is problematic. There is a need to investigate the provision of an appropriate sanitation system so that illness and natural environmental damage can be avoided or minimized. The bulk and reticulation electricity network is severely restricted.

While these do not appear to be a backlog in the provision of primary and secondary education facilities, appropriately located tertiary education facilities are a necessity in order to improve the existing human capital.

## **1.4 Key Development Objectives & Strategies**

### ***1.4.1 Water***

Initiate a phased programme for the implementation of the Water Services Development Plan once it is completed; determine the feasibility of providing a fully reticulated service to the Jozini area as the community is unwilling to accept boreholes or communal standpipes; investigate the construction of micro dams to facilitate agricultural irrigation, and the feasibility of irrigation schemes.

The development of a phased programme to provide basic sanitation.

### ***1.4.2 Roads***

Upgrade so as to provide access within five kilometers of every settlement; identify a rural roads programme to improve access to the interior of the Jozini area.

#### **1.4.3 Economic Development**

Promote the development of economic infrastructure, such as market stalls at accessible locations; provide agricultural extension services (fertiliser, seeds, irrigation, etc.) and training programmes with the participation of the Department of Agriculture; identify international donor agencies for investment programmes; promote agricultural beneficiation; identify suitable areas for the development of market gardens; research/investigate potential LED projects; encourage community-based tourism; link into district marketing initiatives; develop agricultural co-ops.

#### **1.4.4 Electricity**

Develop a phased programme for the provision of electricity throughout Jozini.

#### **1.4.5 Health**

Develop a co-ordinated approach to include all roleplayers in tackling the HIV/Aids issue; identify appropriate locations for the establishment of health care centres; investigate the possibility of locating a hospital in Jozini Town together with the Department of Health; improve infrastructure at existing clinics; identify and investigate the establishment of abattoirs in primary and secondary nodes.

#### **1.4.6 Education**

Provide additional classrooms at overcrowded schools; identify locations for new schools; provide adequate infrastructure at existing schools.

#### **1.4.7 Landfill Sites and Cemeteries**

Investigate locations for future landfill sites; determine the need for cemeteries.

#### **1.4.8 Land and Housing**

Identify land for the construction of housing in settlement nodes and in rural areas; integrate future settlements spatially and economically; construction of housing in accordance with RDP standards and the Land Reform Programme.

#### **1.4.9 Natural Environment**

Devise an environmental management plan; remove agricultural activity from erodable, steep or environmentally sensitive land; increase the capacity of officials to understand and enforce existing environmental regulations.

#### ***1.4.10 Institutional and Finance***

Broaden the rates base; undertake an inventory of existing staff complement to identify gaps and utilise available resources efficiently; enhance the capacity of municipal staff to administer legislation and implement development.

#### ***1.4.11 Community Facilities***

Provide a library at Jozini and investigate the construction of libraries at other settlement nodes; investigate the possibility of utilising school sports fields for public use; identify suitable land for the construction of an alternative police station and mobile police stations; investigate the possibility of combined community and adult training centres.

#### ***1.4.12 Spatial Development***

Focus future developments around public transportation routes and current and potential settlement nodes; locate residential development and employment opportunities within accessible distances.

### **1.5 Historical & Other Places of Interest**

Lebombo Mountains; Pongolapoort Dam (commonly known as Jozini Dam); Pongolapoort Game Reserve; Mkuzi Game Reserve; Ndumu Game Reserve; Hlatikulu Forest; Jozini Dam Development; Border Cave; fishing in the Pogolo River; King Dingaan's Grave; Usuthu Gorge. The rugged terrain, streams, rivers and game ranches provide opportunities for adventure tourism.

#### **1.5.1 Tourism Aims, Projects & Plans for the next five years**

Develop corporations in game ranches; Build tourist attraction points; Build a craft centre; Promote fishing competitions using Jozini Dam as a resource.

#### **1.5.2 Local Economic Development & Investment**

### **1.6 INCENTIVES**

To institutionalise the tourism industry by promoting partnership investments.

### **1.7 Legislative Framework of the IDP**

The Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) sets out the **process** to be followed and the **core components** to be addressed in preparing IDPs.

These two aspects were dealt with in the Jozini IDP as follows:

### 1.7.1 Preparation Process

Section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 requires all municipalities to prepare the IDP Process Plan setting out the mechanism, programmes that will be used to ensure proper involvement of all IDP stakeholders. Amongst other things, Jozini Municipality 2008/2009 Process Plan contains the following:

- 1) An appropriate approach to public participation;
- 2) Structures to be established for public participation;
- 3) Roles and responsibilities;
- 4) IDP process monitoring process; and
- 5) Time schedule for the planning process

The KZ272 IDP will be prepared as a fully inclusive single process ensuring the effective public participation and to achieve that, the Municipality has established the following sectors:

- **IDP Steering Committee** (*three meetings are arranged*)
- **Representative Forum** (*three meetings are arranged*)

### 1.7.2 The IDP Components

The Municipal IDP has been compiled taking into consideration the requirements of Section 26 subparagraph (a)-(i), that states nine core components of the IDP that must be addressed by the municipality

- a) the municipal long term development vision;

- b) An assessment of existing level of development in the municipality. Highlighting those communities that do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c) the Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
  
- d) Council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans;
- e) a Spatial Development Framework which must include the provision of basic guide lines for a Land Use Management System for the municipality;
- f) the Council's operational strategies;
- g) applicable disaster management plans;
- h) a financial plan that includes budget projections for a three year period; and
- i) the Key Performance Indicators and Performance Targets determined in terms Organizational Performance Management System.

### **1.7.3 The Methodology**

#### 1.7.3.1 The IDP methodology phases

- 1) Preparation Phase
- 2) Analysis Phase
- 3) Strategies Phase
- 4) Projects Phase
- 5) Integration Phase
- 6) Approval Phase

#### **The Preparation Phase**

This phase of the Integrated Development Plan illustrate how the IDP Process will be managed by developing the IDP/Budget Process Plan.

#### **The Analysis Phase**

This is the second phase of the IDP and it focuses on the municipal existing situation such as:

Type of problems faced by the people in the municipal are

### **The Strategies**

This phase sets out the municipal vision, development strategies and development objectives. All these three categories are established after a thorough analysis and understanding of the Jozini Municipality problems affecting people.

***Municipal Development Vision:*** To improve the quality of life for all residents through the provision of:

*“Adequate/appreciate infrastructure, employment and investment opportunities, socio empowerment in an environmentally sustainable manner”*

### **Municipal Development Objectives:**

- 2 To improve water supply to areas of need
- 3 To improve supply of VIP toilets within municipal area
- 4 To ensure access to affordable electricity by all households
- 5 To ensure that all households have access to municipal services such as roads, waste removal, storm water drainage system.
- 6 To promote and support the establishment of SMME's

### **Projects Phase**

This phase deals with the identification and design of specific projects for implementation. All the critical problems identified in Phase two will be addressed by using the municipal prioritization model that will help to prioritize the specific and sustainable projects.

### **Integration Phase**

Taking into consideration the requirements of this phase, all the municipal identified specific projects will be in line with the municipal objectives and strategies.

### **Approval Phase**

Once the Jozini Municipality IDP has been completed, it will be submitted to Council for consideration and adoption.

## **PART B: INTRODUCTION AND CURRENT SITUATION**

### 2. Introduction

This document presents the Revised Integrated Development Plan as prepared by the Jozini Local Municipality as part of its 2009/2010 IDP Review process. Jozini Local Municipality is demarcated as KZ272 by the Demarcation Board and is one of the fifty (50) local municipalities that constitute KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Jozini derived from the zulu word Ijozi which means spear. Many spears were found in caves in this area and were used during ancient wars. The name Jozini means place of spears.

Jozini Municipality is located in the Northern Kwa-Zulu Natal and borders of Swaziland and Mozambique. Jozini Municipality covers 32% (3057 Square Kilometres) of the total area of 13859 Square Kilometres of uMkhanyakude District Municipality. Jozini Municipality is characterized by six towns which are:

- 1) Ingwavuma town
- 2) Jozini town
- 3) uBombo town
- 4) Bhambanana town
- 5) uMkuze town and
- 6) Ndumo town

The large area of Jozini jurisdiction falls under the ownership of Ingonyama Trust and some areas are privately owned by individuals and some owned by State. The current land ownership is one of the reasons why it is very difficult to control development in the Municipal area of jurisdiction. **See table 12 below**

Jozini Local Municipality consists of 17 municipal wards that cover a vast area. In the past each municipal ward has provided its own list of priorities leaving the Jozini Municipality, and other service providers, to make decisions out of a list of 17 wards. Recently, the municipality has embarked on a process to cluster the wards. Not only will

this assist in defining priorities beyond the ward level, it also takes into consideration the fact that the impact of development ignores administrative boundaries such as municipal wards. Given the above, this report has been restructured to reflect the priorities of the following clusters:

**Table 12: Ward Clusters**

CLUSTER	WARDS
A	1,2,3,4
B	5,6,7,8
C	9,10,11,12
D	13,14,15,16,17

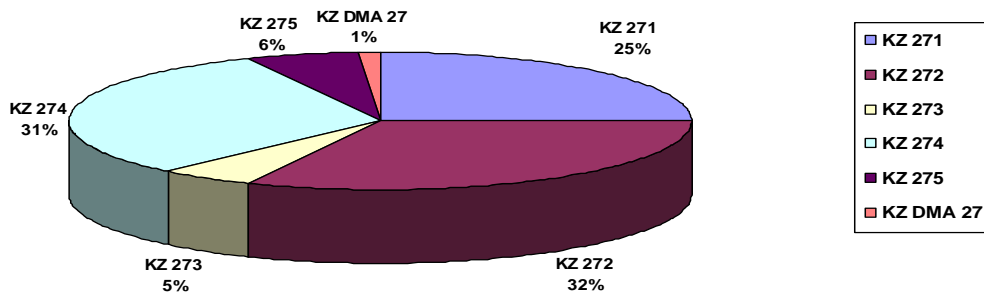
**Table 13: Umkhanyakude Family of Municipalities (Land Ownership)**

## UMKHANYAKUDE FAMILY OF MUNICIPALITIES

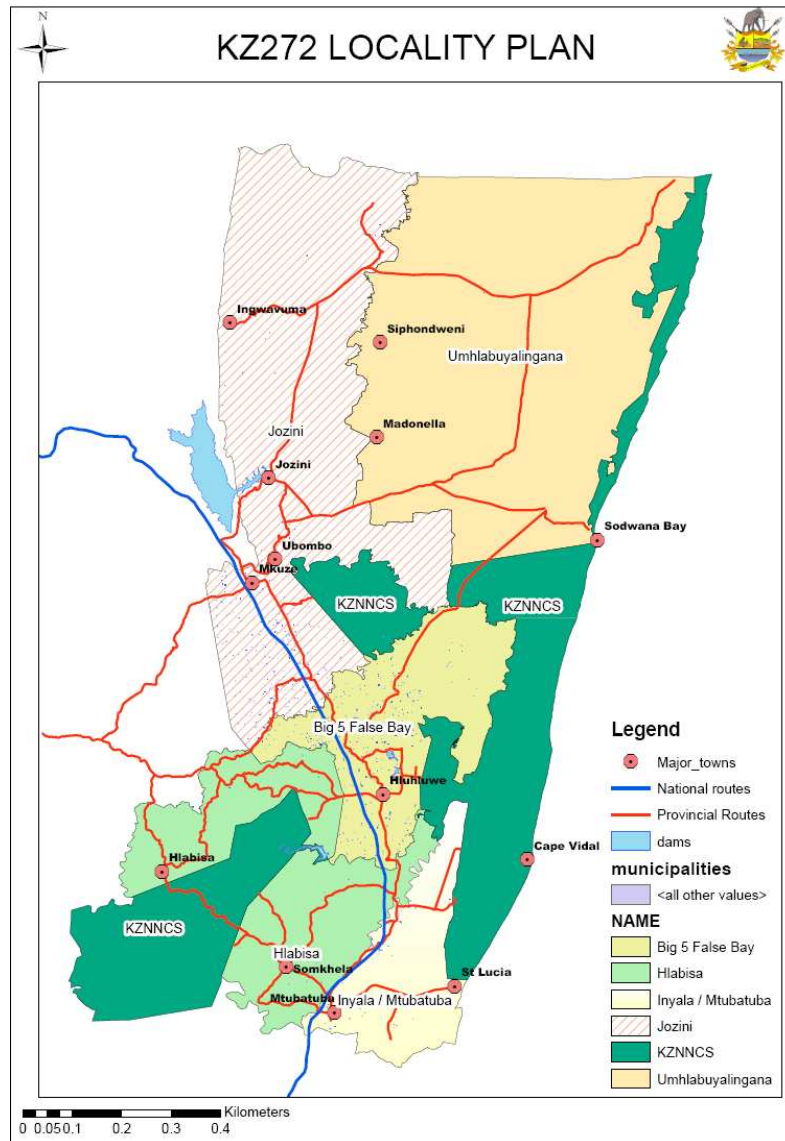
Traditional Councils (TC) in Proportion to Municipal Areas

Municipality	Area km <sup>2</sup>	TC Area km <sup>2</sup>	% TC Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population (2001)	Population Density/km <sup>2</sup>	% Municipality	Wards
KZ 271	3 621	3 160	87.3	140 962	38.91	25	13
KZ 272	3 057	2 136	69.9	184 090	60.22	32	17
KZ 273	1 061	239	22.5	31 106	29.31	5	4
KZ 274	1 417	1 345	94.9	176 890	124.83	31	19
KZ 275	496	0	0.0	35 211	70.99	6	5
KZDMA 27	4 207	0	0.0	8 082	1.92	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 859</b>	<b>6 880</b>		<b>573 341</b>			<b>58</b>

Source: DLGTA (KZN Spatial Profile – 2006)



**Map 1: Jozini Municipality and Neighbouring Municipalities**



## 2.1 What is Integrated Development Plan?

Integrated development planning is a process through which the municipality prepares a strategic development plan which extends over a five-year period. Integrated development plan as an instrument lies at the centre of the system of developmental local government in South Africa and represents the driving force for making municipalities more strategic, inclusive, responsive, and performance driven in character. The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, investment, performance, development, management and implementation in the medium-term decision-making. Each directorate is required to

conclude a detailed annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan that gives operational expression to the IDP.

The Executive Management Team and Middle Management are accountable for the implementation of the IDP, and this is reflected in the Municipal Performance Management System that links the IDP to the strategic framework, to the macro-scorecard, and from there to performance contracts for Section 57 Managers. The Municipality is required to consult with communities and other stakeholders on its performance, and Jozini Municipality had made increased efforts this year to involve residents, officials and politicians in providing feedback on the municipal Budget and performance.

## **2.2 Policy and Legislative Framework Context**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa outlines the the different spheres of government and their role and responsibility in the country. According to the Constitution (sections 152 and 153), local government is in charge of the development process in municipality, and notably is in charge of planning for the municipal area. The constitutional mandate is to relate management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives and gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning:

- To ensure sustainable provision of services;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment;
- To give priority to the basic needed of communities; and
- To encourage involvement of communities.

The White Paper on Local Government gives municipalities responsibility to “work with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to address their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”.

The process of IDP is required by Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000 and applies to all municipalities in the country and supersedes all other plans that guide development at a local government level.

Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) also requires that:

- the IDP be implemented;
- the Municipality evaluates its performance with regard to the IDP's implementation;
- the IDP be reviewed annually to effect improvements where necessary; and
- the Municipality monitors the implementation of the IDP

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, requires that each municipality must review its IDP annually due to:

1. Changing circumstances
2. New information
3. Comments from the MEC
4. Comments from the advertisement process
5. Comments from the Local Council as well as Alignment between the Umkhanyakude District Municipality and the Local Municipality
6. Sectoral plans that have been updated and/or developed as part of the IDP review process. The remainder of this section will focus on the adjusted IDP Review assessment process of the Provincial IDP Forum, a review of the municipal development vision and the structure of this report.

Section 34 of the Act deals with the Review and Amendment of the IDP also states that:

**“The Municipal Council:**

*a) Must review its Integrated Development Plan*

*i) Annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measures in terms of Section 41 and;*

*ii) To the extent that changing circumstances so demand and;*

*b) May amend its Integrated Development Plan in accordance with the prescribed process”*

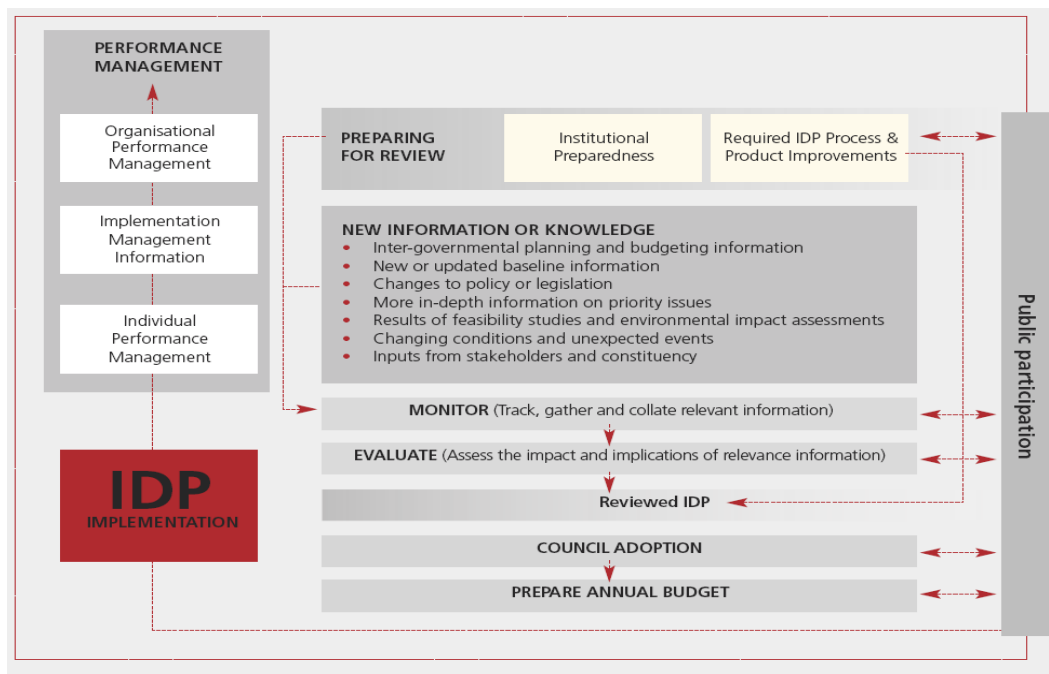
The annual review process thus relates to the assessment of the Municipality's performance against organizational objectives as well as implementation delivery, and also takes into cognisance any new information or change in circumstances that might have arisen subsequent to the adoption of the previous IDP. The review and amendment

process must also adhere to the requirements for public participation as articulated to Chapter 4 of the MSA (No. 32 of 2000).

In terms of the IDP Review Guidelines, IDPs are reviewed based on 4 primary areas of intervention, i.e. Annual IDP Review, the IDP Process, Amendments in Response to Changing Municipal Circumstances, and Comment from the MEC.

The process described and outlined in the flow chart below represents a continuous cycle of planning, implementation and review. Implementation commences after the Municipal Council adopts the initial IDP whilst Public Participation remains pivotal throughout the process of the IDP.

**Figure 1: IDP Review Process**



### **2.3 The Status of Jozini Local Municipality's Integrated Development Plan**

The current Council of Jozini Municipality was elected and inaugurated in March 2006, and subsequently resolved to adopt the IDP of its predecessor with necessary amendments in terms of section 25 (3) of the Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (as amended).

The 2009/10 Integrated Development Plan is therefore the culmination of annual reviews and seek to reinforce annual roll out of the five-year IDP that serve as a medium term strategic plan of Council. As the IDP is a legal requirement, the final approval by Council of Jozini Local Municipality's IDP means that it has legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development within its area of jurisdiction. To ensure that the IDP remains current and relevant, the annual review of the IDP put emphasis on what the Municipality is going to deliver based on the available resource from the Municipality, District, Province and National Government. To this end, the Jozini Municipal IDP endeavoured to illustrate consistency with the Kwa-Zulu Natal Growth and Development Strategy that provides the short - and long – term planning framework for the province as well as the District Growth and Development Summit.

With the review of the IDP, it is critical to note that the communities, Ward Committees, businesses, NGOs, interested parties and various other stakeholders formed the cornerstone to understand the current challenges facing the Municipality and the required dynamic steps and actions for the Municipality so that we keep on adapting to these in order to address the said challenges and political priorities. In this way Jozini Local Municipality becomes responsive to the changing environment through developing ways and means that are practical to the developmental needs of its stakeholders.

### **2.4 IDP Planning Process**

#### **2.4.1 The IDP Process**

On 31 July 2009, Jozini Local Municipal Council adopted its Process Plan for 2009/2010 IDP review throughout its area of jurisdiction. This plan was adopted in accordance with the relevant legal prescripts and has dictated the process followed in reviewing this IDP. During the review cycle, changes to the IDP process and content have been necessitated due to:

- Institutional Issues;
- Amendments in response to changing circumstances; and
- Improving the IDP process and content;
- Mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS, Poverty, Disability programmes and Gender,

Particular attention was paid to Institutional Issues, the IDP-Budget-PMS link, and an updated list of Projects.

#### 2.4.2 IDP Process Plan

The Process Plan was formulated and adopted to serve as a guide to the preparation of the the IDP. The Municipal Process Plan outlines the time frames of scheduled events/activities, structures involved and their respective roles and responsibilities of the respective stakeholders during the reviewal process.

The Jozini Municipal Process Plan which was formulated and adopted by Council further outlines the way in which the municipality embarked on its own IDP Review Process from its commencement in July 2009 to its completion during June 2010.

The following structures guided the IDP Management and Review Process within the Jozini Municipality:

- IDP Representative Forums
- IDP Steering Committees

#### 2.4.3 IDP Gap Analysis

The municipality has received the assessment comments from the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs, however the poorly scores per National Key Areas of Jozini Municipality clearly indicates that additional effort regarding the compilation of IDP is essential. The scores range from 1-3 which is an indication that additional effort is required.

The 2009/2010 IDP focus will be on:

- Proper alignment of IDP, Budget and PMS.
- Improvement on the Spatial Development Framework (indication of capital investment projects)
- Updating of data
- Reprioritization of projects which will be in line with municipal development strategies and objectives
- Identified projects that require EIA (R.O.D from DAEA)

#### 2.4.4 National Spatial Development Perspective

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) was initiated in 1999 with the aim of not only providing a strategic assessment of the spatial distribution and socio-economic characteristics of the South African population, but gaining a shared understanding of the distribution of economic activity and potential across the South African landscape. Based on the research conducted, and with key trends and issues identified, the NSDP currently delineates a number of guidelines for infrastructure investment in South Africa. The rationale behind the guidelines is rooted in the argument of **rather than investing in physical infrastructure to improve the quality of life of people living in low productivity areas, government should rather invest in people.**

In this spirit the NSDP proposes four sets of actions that the various spheres of government should partake in to reach its key economic and social inclusion targets. These are: **(1)** a set of generic actions such as more robust economic analysis, **“proper” spatial development planning** and improved monitoring and review; **(2)** actions aimed at diversifying, strengthening and sustaining the economy and improving the integration between spaces of need and economic activity in the areas of significant economic activity, high concentrations of people and high levels of poverty; **(3)** focused economic development actions in the areas with low levels of economic activity, high concentrations of people, and high levels of poverty; and **(4)** supportive actions to be undertaken by each of the spheres of government to give effect to the objectives of the State.

Five **NSDP** principles to guide development decisions have also been formulated. A brief summary of each principle is given below:

- **Principle One:** Economic growth is the prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives such as poverty eradication and equitable development.
- **Principle Two:** Government infrastructure investment – beyond basic service delivery – will be in areas of high development potential or economic growth.
  - Focusing future settlement and economic development opportunities into activity corridors and nodes adjacent to, or linked to main growth centres.
  - Rather increase the footprint of existing urban areas through incremental development and densification than to initiate new Greenfield developments far removed from all existing infrastructure and economic activity.
- **Principle Three:** Efforts to address inequalities should focus on people and not places.
- **Principle Four:** Areas with high levels of poverty and high development potential should receive investment beyond basic services to exploit this potential.
- **Principle Five:** Areas with high levels of poverty and low development potential should receive investment to provide basic services as well as social transfers, HRD, and labour market information.

#### 2.4.5 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategies were compiled within the parameters set by the National Spatial Development Perspective, as well as the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy as defined by national government. PGDS is a “**strategic and integrated provincial development plan that provides direction and scope for province-wide development programmes and projects, within the context of a long-term perspective and taking into consideration resources available and constraints.**” Furthermore, a PGDS provides “a spatially referenced framework for both public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunity and development priorities and enabling intergovernmental alignment.” In essence then, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies are aimed at providing strategic directives to District and Local Municipalities in formulating their more detailed Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF). It is thus essential that, the issues and directives emanating from PGDSs’ be compatible with the vision, priority areas, and guidelines of SDFs of local and District municipalities.

Flowing out of a thorough SWOT analysis and identified trends, the Province has identified six priority areas of intervention as part of the PGDS, namely:

- **Economic Development** (i.e. investment, job creation, business and tourism development and SMME development);
- **Infrastructure Development** (i.e. urban/rural infrastructure, housing and land reform);
- **Human Resource Development** (i.e. adequate education opportunities for all);
- **Social Infrastructure** (i.e. access to full social infrastructure);
- **Environmental Development** (i.e. protection of the environment and sustainable development); and
- **Good Governance** (i.e. effective and efficient public sector management and service delivery).

In line with strengthening the intergovernmental planning system and to ensure that there is sustainable growth and development in the province, the PGDS has adopted the following as guiding posts:

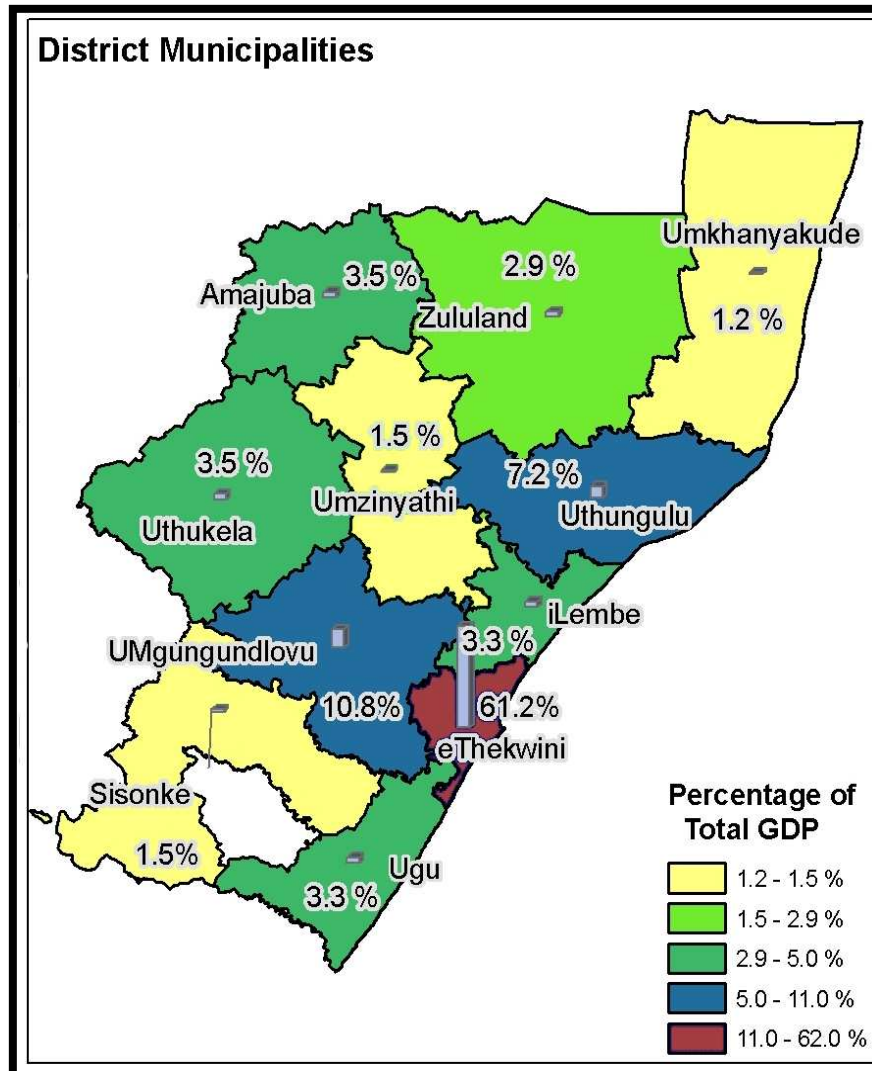
- Internationally, the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and
- Nationally, the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) and the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) of South Africa

#### 2.4.5.1 Economic landscape: PGDS

According to provincial economic profile, Umkhanyakude District Municipality contributes with 1.2 percent to provincial Gross Domestic Products. The economy is based on the pillars:

Services sector, tourism, wholesale and retail, agriculture and transport.

**Map 2: Economic Landscape: GDP**



The most dominant economic factor within Jozini Municipality is cultural and eco-tourism. The key investment nodes and activity corridors for the cluster over the next 5 years have been identified.

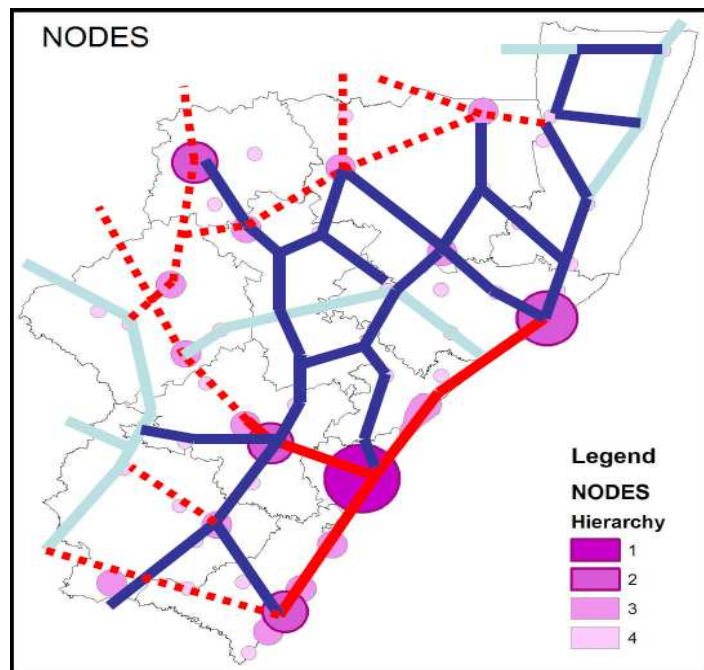
The KwaZulu-Natal Government prepared a Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

(PGDS) and complemented it with the preparation of a **Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)** to give effect to the PGDS. Other purposes of the PSEDS can be outlined as follow:

- Address spatial imbalances, curb urban sprawl and ensure sustainable interventions
- Identify priority areas and types of development
- Align to municipal spatial development frameworks
- Guide budgeting processes of the province and municipalities
- Influence investment decisions of the private sector

The **PSEDS is built on the principles of the National Spatial Development Strategy (NSDP)**

**Map 3: KZN Corridor and Nodes**



Multi-Sectoral Activity Corridor ———

Tourism Activity Corridor ———

Agriculture Activity Corridor ———

Existing Corridor - - - -

**Table 14: Millennium Development Goals**

NO.	GOAL	NO	TARGETS
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
		2	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
2	Achieve universal primary education	3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
3	Promote gender equality and empower woman	4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
4	Environmentally Sensitive/Irreplaceable	5	Reduce by two-thirds, by 2015, the under-five mortality rate
5	Improve Maternal Health	6	Reduce by two-thirds, by 2015, maternal mortality ratio
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases	7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

NO.	GOAL	NO	TARGETS
7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	9	Integrated the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
		10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
		11	Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of the least 100 million slum dwellers
8	Develop a Global Partnership for development	12-18	For comprehensive set of targets, please refer to the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations

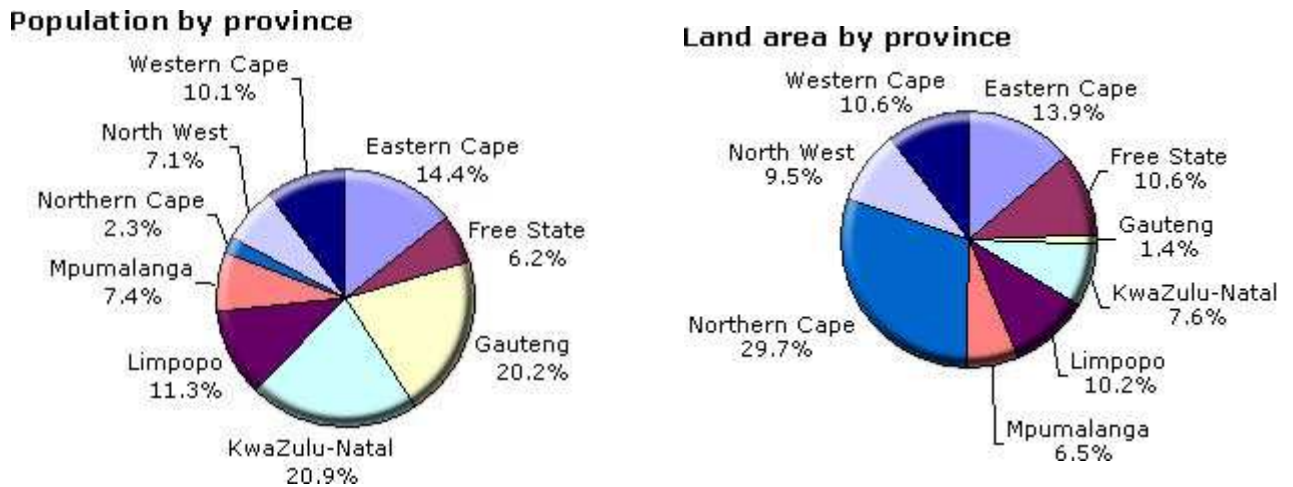
## 2.6. Current Situation

### 2.6.1 Situation Analysis

**Situation Analysis:** this section deals with technical analysis of the Jozini area and it s address the socio – economic status of the population and the current development trends.

Kwa-Zulu Natal is the largest province in South Africa's covers 20.9% of the total population of 47.9 million. According to mid-2007 estimates by Statistics South Africa over 10 million people reside in KZN province.

**Figure 2: Population by Province and Land Area by Province**



Jozini Municipality consist of six nodes, namely Mkuze, Ubombo, Jozini, Bhambana, Ingwavuma and Ndumo. The spatial framework of these nodes were shaped by their social and economic characteristics.

Mkuze, Ubombo and Jozini towns are the economic hubs of the Jozini Municipal area. The most dominant land uses are commercial and offices.

The land ownership in these towns is divided into private, Ingonyama Trust and state land.

The Jozini Municipal situation analysis is addressed through SWOT Analysis”

**S:** Strength

**W:** Weakness

**O:** Opportunities

**T:** Threats

The SWOT Analysis is classified by 4 different sectors that are linked to 5 National Key Performance Areas.

1. Infrastructure and Services Sector;
2. Institutional Development Sector;

3. Socio-Economic Development Sector; and
4. Physical Development

#### 2.6.2 Infrastructure and Services

- Weak due to low levels of infrastructure especial in semi formalized towns of Jozini area.
- Weak basic service infrastructure/delivery in rural areas within Jozini area.
- Threat of high levels of diseases and environmental disturbance caused by water and sanitation problems in rural areas where number of people rely on subsistence farming.
- Opportunity to accommodate low/no air pollution bio-diesel/bio-fuel light industry in Jozini area.
- Potential to upgrade current air strip to airport at mkuze (constructors are currently busy with that).
- Opportunity to develop Makhathini Integrated Development Plan
- Opportunity to develop Makhathini Local Spatial Developemnt Framework (DC2, Jozini municipality, DLGTA, DAEA & Umhlabuyalingana municipality)
- Opportunity for full functional of recycling centre (life cycle).
- Threat caused by waste disposal sites that pollute ground and surface water.
- Opportunity to retain indigenous vegetation for landscaping purposes.
- Weakness in terms of land ownership that result in delays in development.
- Threat caused by draughts affects the supply of water.
- Threat caused by alien plant to natural environment.
- Opportunity to encourage the maintenance of wetlands for conservation and biodiversity.

#### 2.6.3 Institutional Development Sector

- Strong co-operation between the Municipality and Traditional Council Leaders.
- Weak definition of role and responsibilities of Traditional Council Leaders.
- Weak financial status of the organization.

#### 2.6.4 Socio-Economic Sector

- Weakness caused by impact of HIV/AIDS on the population.
- Opportunity to establish places of safety/learners shelter for distressed people and accommodation for orphans.
- Weakness in terms of high quality sports and recreation facilities central areas to meet basic requirements.
- Weakness in provision of social development facilities in rural communities.
- Weakness in terms of high levels of poverty more especial in rural areas, regardless of slight change of employment rate.
- Opportunity to stimulate economic development through tourism and local economic development.
- Opportunity to provide MPCC in densely populated rural areas.

#### 2.6.5 Physical Development

- Weakness cause by poor nodal hierarchy in Jozini Municipal Area.
- Weakness due to poor standard of living in rural areas.
- Threat due to poor standard of living in rural areas.
- Threat caused by land claims which affects the development in most cases.
- Opportunity for land restitution, land redistribution and land tenure opportunities for previously dispossessed people.

## **PART C: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

### **3. Vision, Mission and Development Objectives**

#### 3.1 Municipal Vision

The review of the Jozini Municipal IDP remains consistent with the strategic approach and commonly owned vision which was adopted by Council during the preparation of the first Jozini IDP in 2002

*To improve the quality of life for all residents through the provision of:*

***“Adequate/appropriate infrastructure, employment and investment opportunities, social empowerment in an environmentally sustainable manner”***

---

The above vision underpins an integrated approach to improving the standard of living of all the people in the Jozini area. In order to achieve the above vision, the municipality will have to continue function in an accountable and financially sound manner.

### 3.2 Municipal Mission:

---

We are the Municipality committed to:

- Accountable governance;
  - Championing development; and
    - Service delivery
- 

### **Powers and Functions of Jozini Municipality**

- Building, Trading Regulations, Public, Nuisance Control
- Pounds
- Public Places
- Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps & Solid Waste
- Street Trading
- Street Lighting
- Traffic
- Cleansing & Trade Areas
- Cemeteries & Funeral Parlors
- Fencing and Fences
- Local Amenities
- Local Tourism
- Municipal Planning
- Storm Water Management
- Local Sport Facilities
- Markets Stalls / Trade Areas
- Municipal Parks and Recreation

### 3.3 Planning Perspective

The planning perspective side if the Jozini 2008/2009 IDP Review is mainly focusing:

- Public Participation.

**Public Participation:** this section of the report provided insight into problems and needs as experienced by community.

#### 3.3.1 Public Participation

This section is the legislative requirement of Chapter 4 of the Municipal System Act No. 32 of 2000. During the preparation of 2009/2010 IDP Review process, Jozini Local Municipality has embarked on seventeen (17) public participation/information sharing meeting and three IDP Representatives Forums.

The first IDP public participation meeting was held on 17 February 2009 at Bhambana Community Hall, the second and third meetings took held on 18 and 23 February 2009 at Mkuze and Bhambanana Community halls respectively.

Throughout the whole process IDP Review it was evident that, the majority of people especial from rural areas still do not understand the functionality and the importance of the IDP itself.

It was also noted that, the IDP should be realistic, specific and clearly set out the role and responsibilities of National Departments, Provincial Departments and District and Local Municipalities, as its was sometime noted not all the community needs that were raised are the local municipality area of competence but the municipality can only act as the facilitator in delivery of such needs. These aspects are classified as follows:

- Dipping tanks;
- Educational facilities,
- Health facilities;
- Social Development facilities and
- Safety and Security facilities etc.

It is evident that, the focus should be in rural areas where there is great need for community upliftment. When comparing the findings of Situation Analysis and the IDP public participation/information sharing sessions it is vivid clear that community residing in rural areas have lower income base and they are affected by poverty.

The Jozini Municipal Challenges to be addressed by the IDP

- Rural community upliftment;
- Provision of basic service delivery/infrastructure development;
- Provision of rural and medium/affordable housing;
- Empowerment of rural communities; and
- Capacity building

#### 3.4 Municipal Planning: Co-operative governance

In terms of Section 24 (i) of that Municipal Systems Act ***“the municipal planning must in aligned with and complement the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effects to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution”***

The Jozini Municipality has fulfilled the above MSA requirement by embarking on three IDP Representative Forum which was held on 30 October 2008, 12 February 2009 and 16 April 2009. However the poor attendance of other sector department as well as other important stakeholders, Jozini Municipality has not been able to fully aligne its programmes with other organs of state programmes.

Jozini Municipality has also participatated in Distriict Municipality IDP forums, Planning forums and IDP/Budget Roadshows that were scheduled as follows:

<b>IDP Forums</b>	<b>Planning Forums</b>	<b>IDP/Budget Roadshows</b>
17/09/08 26/11/08 22/04/09	14/08/08 22/10/08 15/01/09 25/02/09 29/04/09 27/05/09	10/03/09

The IDP forums have created opportunities whereby communities from different corners of the municipal area could interact directly with the service providers on issues that affect them on daily basis, especially infrastructure and services.

### 3.5 Development Priorities and Projects

The development Key Performance Areas (KPA) that will be discussed in the next section (Municipal development Objectives and Strategies) are prioritized as follows:

**Table 15:** Development Key Performance Areas

<b>PRIORITY NUMBER</b>	<b>KEY PERFORMAMNCE AREA</b>
1	Infrastructure and Services
2	Socio-Economic Development
3	Democracy and Governance
4	Institutional Transformation
5	Financial Viability

Within each Key Performance Area referred to above, the project types were prioritized as follows:

**Table 16:** Key Performance Areas and Project Type

PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT TYPE	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b>			
District Municipality & DME	1	Water and Sanitation	District Municipality & DWAF
	2	Electricity	District Municipality & DME
	3	Roads	National and Provincial DoT
	4	Sports and Recreation	Jozini LM, District Municipality & DS&R
	5	Community Halls	Jozini LM and Public Works
	6	Education	Department of Education
	7	Social Welfare	National & Provincial Department of Social Development
	8	Health	National & Provincial Department of Health
	9	Housing	National and Provincial Department of Housing
	10	Land Reform	Department of Land Affairs
	11	Cemetery and Crematoria	Jozini LM, District Municipality, DAEA & Department of Land Affairs
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>			
	1	Agriculture	DAEA, DC27 & Jozini LM
	2	Tourism	DEAT & Jozini LM
	3	LED	Jozini LM
	4	Industry	DTI
	5	Municipal Planning	DLGTA and Jozini LM
<b>DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE</b>			
	1	Integrated Development Plan	DLGTA and Jozini LM
	2	Corporate Services	Jozini LM

	3	Community Participation	Jozini LM & DLGTA
	4	Municipal Managers office functionality	Jozini Council & DLGTA
	5	Council meetings	Jozini Council, Corporate Services Department & DLGTA
	6	Public Safety and Security	Jozini LM & Dept. of Community Safety & Liaison
	7	Transparence and Accountability	Jozini LM & DLGTA
<b>INSTUTUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION</b>			
	1	Integrated Development Plan	Jozini LM & DLGTA
	2	Institutional Development Transformation	Jozini LM & DLGTA
	3	Performance Management	Jozini LM & DLGTA
	4	Municipal Manager office functionality	Jozini LM & DLGTA
	5	Human Resources	Jozini LM
	6	Information Management	Jozini LM
<b>FINANCIAL VIABILITY</b>			
	1	Financial Planning	Jozini LM & National Treasury
	2	Debt Control	Jozini LM
	3	Revenue Enhancement	Jozini LM
	4	Asset Management	Jozini LM

The District Municipality IDP clearly indicates the powers and functions of the local municipality with regards to development. There are large different numbers of projects which have been identified through Jozini Municipality IDP process. Some of these projects would require external grant funding if they have to be undertaken, it also know that due to financial constraints, these projects can not be funded at the same time. It is then the responsibility of the Jozini Council to determine which projects are the most important (priority) in a fair, transparence and informed manner but one of the challenges would be:

- How to determine the highest priority projects and how to manage those projects in terms of financial/budget.

In-order to be able to address the above-mentioned challenge, the Jozini Municipal Council has to develop the Prioritization Model as the technical tool in terms of decision making in project prioritization

### **3.6 Development Objectives and Strategies**

The Municipal Development Strategies, Development Objectives, Mission and the Vision were formulated in order to address the different problems facing the municipality.

The Municipal vision clear states how will the municipality deals with the current situation and what is that the municipality like to achieve in a the long term.

### Municipal Development Objectives and Strategies

The Municipality has identified the priority issues as follows:

Infrastructure and Services	Socio – Economic Development	Democracy and Governance	Institutional Transformation	Financial Viability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water and Sanitation</li> <li>▪ Electricity</li> <li>▪ Housing</li> <li>▪ Health</li> <li>▪ Public Facilities</li> <li>▪ Roads and Storm water management</li> <li>▪ Communication Systems</li> <li>▪ Waste management</li> <li>▪ Environmental management</li> <li>▪ Vehicle and plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ LED</li> <li>▪ Tourism</li> <li>▪ Industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corporate Services</li> <li>▪ Community Facilitation</li> <li>▪ Safety and Security</li> <li>▪ Councillors</li> <li>▪ Municipal Manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDP</li> <li>▪ Human Resources</li> <li>▪ Services</li> <li>▪ Information Management</li> <li>▪ Municipal Offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial Planning, Management and Control</li> <li>▪ Revenue enhancement</li> <li>▪ Municipal Asset management</li> </ul>

#### 3.6.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

PROJECT TYPE	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	TARGET AREAS
WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The provision of water to areas of need</li> <li>▪ To achieve RDP minimum standards that stipulates 25 litres of water/capita/day within 200 metres.</li> <li>▪ Improve supply of minimum RDP level of 1 VIP per household within Jozini Area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water provision is the top priority in the municipal area</li> <li>▪ Jozini Municipality have to maintain communication with DC27 regarding water projects</li> <li>▪ Completion of all water schemes that taken over from Uthungulu Regional Council, i.e Nkangala, Cezwana, Mpileni, Mangwe and Ezulwini.</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of dysfunctional Water projects</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets requirements <b>(Refer to Figure 10)</b></li> </ul>
ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The provision of an individual house connection of 240KW through a card system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grid electricity is the preferred service as compare to non-grid electricity but non-grid should remain an option of electricity provision in the municipal areas where grid electricity is not feasible.</li> </ul>
ROADS		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote and upgrade access roads so as provide weather access within 5km of every settlement</li> <li>▪ Improve existing road system to open up rural areas for development and facilitate peoples access to a variety of services at identified nodes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The alignment and thorough communication between Jozini Municipality, Department of Transport and Jozini Rural Roads Transport Forum will be enhanced.</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To develop the Environmental Management Plan.</li> <li>▪ Appointment of Environmental Officer.</li> <li>▪ To promote water pollution control in partnership with the District Municipality.</li> <li>▪ To align activities with the long – term strategy for conservation areas through Public-Private Partnership.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jozini Council to ensure the involvement of DAEA of all projects that requires environmental approval.</li> </ul>
WASTE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve the waste collection in areas of high concentration such as Jozini, Mkuze, Ingwavuma, uBombo, Ndumo and Bhambanana by supplying of each and every household with ash bins.</li> <li>▪ All residents to have access to at least one community waste disposal site.</li> <li>▪ To establish a legal solid waste disposal system in partnership with all relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	No comments.
VEHICLE AND PLANT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To buy high quality plant and vehicle in order to promote the sustainable and high standard service delivery (management of land fill sites)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dozer, Scavator and trucks</li> </ul>
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to identify specific appropriate located land for housing development in existing nodes and as well as in rural areas.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that future settlements occur in spatially and economically integrated manner.</li> <li>▪ Completion of Housing Sector plan that will assist in the identification of well located land projects.</li> <li>▪ All housing development need to be in BNG policy and Human settlement policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Infrastructure;</li> <li>➢ Public amenities; and</li> <li>➢ Skills transfer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The draft Jozini and Mkuze LUMS has considered the impact of Housing Projects on the land use management of the area.</li> <li>▪ There is a need for medium cost housing in Jozini town, uBombo, Mkuze, Ndumo and Ingwavuma</li> </ul>
LAND REFORM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Redistribution of land to disadvantaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The land affairs department to address land tenure</li> </ul>

	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restitution of land to dispossessed communities and individuals</li> <li>▪ Providing tenure by way of different range of land tenure types.</li> <li>▪ The provision of access to land for agricultural purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>issues in the municipal area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Jozini State Land Advisory Committee is in place in order to try and assist in land tenure issues.</li> </ul>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>Sports and Recreation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 sports field per 2500 people</li> <li>▪ A distribution of sports facilities at accessible areas with changing rooms, seating, security, and fencing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community Services Portfolio Committee to ensure the equitable distribution of sports fields in the municipal area.</li> </ul>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>Community Centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 Community centre per 7500 people.</li> <li>▪ At least one community centre/hall in every ward.</li> <li>▪ Provision on one MPCC per Jozini Municipality development clusters.</li> </ul>	<p>No comments.</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>Cemeteries and Crematoria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of one cemetery site in all municipal semi formalized towns (Jozini, Mkuze, Bhambanana, Ingwavuma, Ndumo)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The priority areas are: Mkuze and Makhathini area</li> </ul>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>Social Welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase the number of pension payout points.</li> <li>▪ Provision of adequate facilities in all pension payout points (i.e ablution, shelters).</li> <li>▪ Satellite home affairs offices for issuing of birth certificate and ID documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jozini Council to negotiate with the Department of Home Affairs to make their services more accessible and improve facilities.</li> <li>▪ Jozini Council to negotiate with department of social development to improve pension payout points.</li> </ul>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide an adequate level of infrastructure at schools (i.e water and sanitation, electricity, telephones and classrooms).</li> <li>▪ To provide a creche for every 6600 people, primary school for every 2500 people and a high school for every 6600 (in general pupils should not have to travel for more than 5km to the nearest school).</li> <li>▪ To meet national standard of no more than 40 learners per classroom.</li> <li>▪ Accommodate the needs of the physically unable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alignment is needed between Jozini Council and Department of Education over projects.</li> <li>▪ Wheel chair access to be provided at education facilities</li> </ul>

	through appropriate facilities.	
PUBLIC FACILITIES Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote access to mobile/24 hours clinics for every 7000 people.</li> <li>▪ To provide healthcare facilities both physical and mental care.</li> <li>▪ To decrease the incidence of HIV/AIDS, Cholera TB, and Malaria in Jozini.</li> <li>▪ To support department of health in fighting with AIDS pandemic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue with HIV/AIDS initiative and the AMREF programme.</li> <li>▪ Alignment is needed between Jozini Council and Department of Health over projects.</li> </ul>
PUBLIC FACILITIES Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve different type of public transport.</li> </ul>	No comments

### 3.6.2 SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT TYPE	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	TARGET AREAS
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A reduction of unemployment rate through agricultural activities.</li> <li>▪ Fighting poverty by promoting commercial farming within the communities of Jozini Municipal Area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When comparing 1996 and 2001 census results, it is evident that there has been a slight decrease in employment levels in the municipal area.</li> </ul>
LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To support the establishment of SMME's.</li> <li>▪ The reinforcement of the reproductive role of identified nodes through growth and LED</li> <li>▪ To ensure the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ To ensure sustainability of poverty alleviation programmes.</li> </ul>	No comments
TOURISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve the quality of the areas that are regarded as tourist attraction nodes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Usuthu George, Boarder Caves, Ndumo Game Reserve, Mkuze Game Reserve, Royal Route, Hlathikhulu Trails, Ingwavuma Cultural Village and other areas to be developed for tourist attraction.</li> </ul>
INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To encourage the development of the informal sector and labour intensive industry so as to reduce unemployment levels and migration out of Jozini area.</li> <li>▪ Reinforce the role of Jozini Town, uBombo,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organizational Performance Management System to propose target percentage.</li> <li>▪ The Tourism Portfolio committee to address the identification of resources and opportunities to promote economic development.</li> </ul>

	<p>Ingwavuma, Mkuze, Bhambanana and Ndumo as centres for services and economic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the establishment of SMME's.</li> <li>▪ Identification of resources and opportunities in rural areas that can be used to promote economic development</li> </ul>	
MUNICIPAL PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that the Land Use Management Scheme is in place and enforced in order to control development and promote pleasant living environment by means of protecting environmental sensitive areas</li> <li>▪ Municipal Spatial Development to be reviewed in order to accommodate and inform the IDP of the new changes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draft LUMS for Mkuze and Jozini is in place, Jozini Council need to adopt the final document.</li> <li>▪ Advert for outsourcing the service provider to assist the municipality in Reviewing its SDF is out, waiting for appointment of the service provider.</li> </ul>

**3.6.3 DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE**

PROJECT TYPE	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	TARGET AREAS
CORPORATE SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure high quality of municipal secretarial services.</li> <li>▪ To ensure proper legal support services within the municipality.</li> </ul>	No comment
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To encourage the full participation of communities in the affairs of the municipality.</li> <li>▪ To enforce the use of the mechanism processes and procedures that is in places for community participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jozini Municipality Community Services department to ensure the full participation of communities in the municipal area.</li> </ul>
TRANSPARENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure the daily base application of Batho Pele Principles policy that deals with the public service delivery.</li> </ul>	No comment
PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure to full operation of newly established traffic department by means of RTI law enforcement.</li> <li>▪ Reduction of crime through possible means of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jozini Council to ensure that all relevant Forums are in place and be aligned with the Department of Community Safety and Liaison.</li> <li>▪ Jozini Council has a fully fledged RTI department.</li> </ul>

	establishment of Community Policing Forum and Community Safety Forums	
MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OFFICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that municipal programmes, plans and projects are implemented accordingly (taking note of time frames).</li> </ul>	No comment
COUNCIL MEETING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that all municipal meeting takes place according to meeting roster and decision are taken in time to avoid delays</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairperson of Jozini Municipal Council to make ensure the attendance of all councillors to all Council meeting</li> </ul>

### 3.6.4 INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION

PROJECT TYPE	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	TARGET AREAS
IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that, the municipal IDP complies with the legislative requirements (MSA).</li> <li>To ensure and encourage the involvement of all stakeholders in review process and decision making.</li> <li>To ensure that the prioritized projects are implemented within time frame.</li> <li>To ensure the IDP is a user friendly document and it informs the municipal budget.</li> <li>Capacity building, where it is needed will be provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jozini Council needs to make sure that all prioritized projects are implemented.</li> <li>Jozini Council to ensure that decisions regarding projects are taken in time.</li> <li>Municipal manager/IDP manager to ensure the involvement of all relevant municipal officials to the formulation of IDP</li> </ul>
HUMAN RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the implementation plan and Employment Equity Plan.</li> <li>Ensure the implementation of Recruitment policy and Retention Strategy.</li> <li>To ensure the annual review of Indigent Support Policy.</li> <li>Ensure effective and efficient human resources management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jozini Council to align its programmes with other relevant sector department for uniformity.</li> <li>Municipal Manager and Human Resources Manager to make sure that, the municipal policies and plans are implemented and enforced.</li> </ul>
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRANSFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that both men and women are equally represented in management positions</li> <li>To promote IGR between the District Municipality, Jozini Municipality and other neighbouring local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jozini Council to make sure the transformation and gender equity is implemented and operational.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ municipalities.</li> <li>▪ Ensure high quality and effective secretarial and administrative services to the organization.</li> </ul>	
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure all relevant information is available and transparency is shown.</li> <li>▪ To ensure appropriate information management system for the municipality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council to ensure that confidential information does not disclose and the public related information is disclosed.</li> </ul>
MUNICIPAL OFFICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To build more offices as there recruitment of more staff within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management to ensure that, the newly recruited staff/personnel have office space.</li> <li>▪ Management to do a business plan for funds application (DBSA).</li> </ul>
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To use the OPMS as the mechanism/tool to assess the implementation of the IDP.</li> <li>▪ To ensure gender equity and gender representation in management positions.</li> </ul>	No comment

**3.6.5 FINANCIAL VIABILITY**

<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>TARGET AREAS</b>
FINANCE PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that, the compilation And management of the municipal budget complies with the provisions of the MFMA Section 16-26.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that, the SDBIP is used as a tool to manage, implement and continuously monitor the performance of all HOD based on the departmental allocated budget and levels of service delivery.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that, senior management aligned their programmes with the strategic objectives set by the Council.</li> <li>▪ To implement the observations of the Auditor General on the financial audits.</li> <li>▪ To maintain the unqualified status report of the Auditor General.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that, the audit committee functional/full</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The honourable mayor to ensure the alignment between the municipal budget and the municipal IDP for the current FY.</li> <li>▪ Budget done in time.</li> <li>▪ Budget review / midterm.</li> <li>▪ Annual report.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>operational.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that Financial Planning, Budgeting &amp; Expenditure aligns with the IDP.</li> <li>▪ Enforce the operation of Supply Chain Policy.</li> </ul>	
DEBT CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cutting of municipal debt through reduction in borrowing.</li> <li>▪ Making sure all municipal debts are collected on time and debtors are reminded on monthly basis to pay.</li> <li>▪ Maintain high levels of debt control.</li> </ul>	To write off the unrecoverable debts.
ASSET MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that municipal assets are well managed and those that need to be disposed, the relevant legislative requirements will be followed.</li> </ul>	No comment
REVENUE ENHANCEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that municipal revenue is built up through property rates and service incentives.</li> <li>▪ Implement Revenue enhancement revenue.</li> <li>▪ Increase the municipal revenue base.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jozini Municipal Council to ensure the corporation of Jozini area inhabitants regarding payment for services and property rates as from 1 July 2009.</li> </ul>

**3.7 PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS: STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT**

**INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES**

PROJECT TYPE	TARGET AREAS	EXISTING PROJECTS	PRIORITIES/PROGRAMMES	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>WATER</b>	The provision of water to areas of need and to areas prioritized for housing development	Extension of Othobothini Water Scheme (Phase 2)	Access to RDP standard of water to areas of need.	DWAF and DC27
		Majozini Water Scheme (Area 17)		
	Completion of water schemes taken over uThungulu Regional Council	Sihlangwini Water Scheme, Ntshongwe Malobeni Phase 2	Nkangala Cezwana Mpileni Mange Ezulwini	DWAF and DC27
	Rehabilitation of dysfunctional water projects		Mboyi, Dubulwayo Nyawo, Gwaliweni Lindizwe, Nyawoshane Ntshongwe Malobeni Mhlekaazi, Khume Mabona, Oshwbeni Qondile Gujini, Kwa-Jobe Amangwe, Makhathini Plan B	DWAF and DC27
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	Grid electricity to areas in need. Jozini Municipality will actively engage in discussions with Eskom and DC27 to investigate ways to speed up the delivery of electricity	Ward 1	Focus is in those areas with low level of Eskom and Solar electricity use. The main focus is in areas with high dependence on gas, paraffin and candles.	ESKOM, DME and DC27
		Ward 7	Ensure there is access to electricity to areas prioritized for housing development. See	
<b>SANITAION</b>	Supply 1 VIP per household as minimum level of service and ensure the provision of	Makhathini	Othobothini/Tshaneni/Mpungamlilo/Gwaliweni	DC7
			Sihlangwini Mhlekaazi.	

	appropriate sanitation to areas prioritized for housing development.			
<b>ROADS</b>	To provide weather access within 5 km from every settlement.	Ingwavuma (Gravel roads)	Details to be confirmed	DOT & DLGTA (MIG)
	Improve access to a variety of services at identified nodes	Causeways Bhekindoda Causeway		
	Ensure proper road access to areas prioritized for housing development	Mthala 2 Causeway		
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>	1 sport field per 2500 people	Ezinkunini	Details to be confirmed	DLGTA (MIG) and Jozini LM
		Emabandleni		
		Ekuhleleni		
		Jozini Stadium		
		Nondabuya		
		Mombeni		
<b>COMMUNITY CENTRES</b>	1 Community centre 7500 people. At least one community centre/hall in very ward	Mthonjeni		DLGTA (MIG) and uMthashana FET
		Mbadleni		
		Makhane		
		Makhonyeni		
		Mkuze		
		Emadanishini		
		Sibonokuhle		
		Thusong, Jozini Town		
		Wings development		
		Skills centre		
<b>EDUCATION</b>	To provide a crèche for every 6600 people. To provide primary school for 2500 people and high school for every 6600 people.	Details to be confirmed	Details to be confirmed	DoE
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE</b>	To promote access to social services for all communities	Ndumo Learners Shelter	Details to be confirmed	Dept. of Social Development

<b>CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIA</b>	To provide one (1) cemetery site in all semi formalized towns (Jozini, Mkuze, Ingwavuma, uBombo, Bhambanana & Ndumo)	Kwa-Nomabhengu		Jozini LM
		Mkuze		
		Ingwavuma		
<b>HEALTH</b>	To provide access to mobile/24 hrs clinics for every 7000 people	Details to be confirmed	Details to be confirmed	Dept. of Health
<b>HOUSING</b>	To ensure that future settlement occur in spatially and economically integrated manner	Kwa-Jobe Phase 1	Ubombo medium cost housing	DoH
		Jozini Phase 1	Jozini medium cost housing	
		Six Villages (1 <sup>st</sup> at Sibongile)	Ingwavuma medium cost housing	
		Ministerial Special Projects (Traditional Council; Mathenjwa, Ntsinde, Mngomezulu, Nyawo & Ngwenya)	Mkuze, Jozini, uBombo, Ingwavuma, Bhambanana and Ndumo medium cost housing	
<b>LAND REFORM</b>	Redistribution of land to disadvantaged communities	Bayala	Details to be confirmed	Department of Land Affairs
		Senekal		
		Ntsinde		
		Sigakatha		
		Nondabuya		
		Makhathini		
<b>SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Areas of agricultural potential	Makhathini Fresh Produce, Ethanol Plant	Details to be confirmed	DEAT, GIJIMA, DLGTA and DC27 (PPP).
		Honey Produce		
		Aquaponics		
		Green House Plant		
<b>LED (Poverty Alleviation)</b>	Reinforce productive role of nodes, i.e Jozini, uBombo, Ingwavuma, Mkuze, Bhambanana and Ndumo	Dam, Buhle Buyeza Creche, Art dev centre	Details to be confirmed	Jozini LM
		Block making (3), Sizakancane crèche		
		Sound System uniform generator, Maphaya		

		creche , Nondabuya Art & Craft centre Poultry project (3), Irrigation pump, Lubelo creche, Garden fencing Thelamama crèche Ngonyameni mini hall		
<b>TOURISM</b>	Tourism Portfolio Committee to identify resources and opportunities.	Mozi Pan Pongola Trail Ubuhle Besiko Cultural Village (Feasibility Study) Hlathikhulu Trail Mkuze Tourism Information	Details to be confirmed	DEAT, GIJIMA, DLGTA and DC27
	Protected and unprotected Environmentally Sensitive Areas; Areas of high Biodiversity Value.			
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	Encourage labour intensive industry	Value adding Industries	Details to be confirmed	DTI and Jozini LM
<b>MUNICIPAL PLANNING</b>	Encourage and control development in a simplistic manner	Draft Lums for Mkuze	Formalization of Bhambanana town	DC27, Jozini LM, Umhlabuyalingana LM, DAEA & DLGTA
		Formalization of Jozini Town	Formalization of Ndumo town	
		Review of SDF	Integrated Development Plan (Makhathini Master Plan) Makhathini Spatial Development Framework	
<b>DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE</b>				
<b>IDP</b>	Ensure municipal IDP comply with legislative framework	IDP Reviews	To meet all DLGTA requirements and production of credible IDP that is informed by all stakeholders especially broad public.	DC27, Jozini LM & DLGTA
<b>CORPORATE SERVICES</b>	To ensure high quality administration services.		Legal Support services Secretarial services	Jozini LM
<b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</b>	To ensure full functional of community participation mechanism processes	Public Participation Strategy	Development of communication strategy by end of July 2009	Jozini LM

<b>PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT</b>	To ensure that OPMS is only tool use to assess the municipal performance.	Jozini OPMS	The Municipality aims to ensure that through its performance management system there is accountability, transparency, effective and efficient service delivery	Jozini LM & DLGTA
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	To ensure the well-being of the municipal employees.	Employment Equity Plan		Jozini LM
		Recruitment Strategy		
		Indigent Policy		
		Retention Strategy		
		HR management Strategy		
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</b>	To ensure appropriate information management system.	Jozini IT		Jozini LM
<b>MUNICIPAL OFFICES</b>	To ensure that, all municipal employee have access to safety and health work space.			Jozini LM & DLGTA
<b>TRANSPARANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	To ensure all residents have equal access to services	Batho Pele Principles		Jozini LM
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES</b>	To ensure that all community safety forums are fully functional to benefit communities	Community Policing Forum		Jozini LM & Dept of Community Safety and Liaison
		Community Safety Forum		
<b>MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OFFICE</b>	To ensure municipal programmes are implemented accordingly			Jozini LM
<b>FINANCIAL VIABILITY</b>				
<b>FINANCE PLANNING</b>	To ensure sustainable municipal revenue base.			Jozini LM
<b>DEBT CONTROL</b>	To maintain high levels of debt control			Jozini LM
<b>ASSET MANAGEMENT</b>	To ensure high levels of municipal asset management			
<b>REVENUE ENHANCEMENT</b>	To increase municipal revenue base.	Municipal Tariffs	Implementation of MPRA by July 2009	Jozini LM
		MPRA		
		Municipal Services		

### 3.8 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS ALLOCATION

NKPA	PROJECT TYPE	DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	PROJECT DISCRPTION	CURRENT FUNDER	PROJECT FUNDING	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Infrastructure and Services	Water	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	Ward 1: water required from Tshaneni-Nhlonhlela-Mhlekezzi-Ngudeni-Mpungamlilo-Mange-Okhetheni-Mpileni-Nqonweni						
	Water	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Ward 7: Water-Majozini Water Scheme (Area 17)	PC	R3.203.000	R3.203.000	-	-	-
			Ward 5&7: Ntshongwe Malobeni Ph 2	DM & DWAF	R4.026.004	-	-	R4.026.004	-
			Ward 8: Water - Othobothini Phase 2	MIG	R16.200.000	-	-	-	R7.876.483
			Ward 8: Othobothini Sanitation		R5.200.000	-	-	R5.200.000	
			Makhathini Sanitation		R6.502.827			R3.000.000	
	Sanitation	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Ward 6: Shemula Ph 2: Mfingose, Magobhoyi, Ohlalwini	MIG	R16.000.000		R16.000.000		-
			Shemula Sanitation	MIG	R16.428.023				R6.906.418.20
	Water	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	Ward 11: Sihlangwini	DM & DWAF	R7.500.000	-	-	R7.500.000	-
	Sanitation	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	Ward 9: Shemula Ph 2: Phondweni, Yangeni, Ezulwini, Mombeni, Nyamane, Jona	DM & DWAF				R16.000.000	
			Ward 10: Shemula Ph 2: Mbengeni, Mabheshwini, Bhekindonda	DM & DWAF	R16.000.000				
	Electricity	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Ward 6: Mamfene (210 connections)	DME	R879.663				R879.663
Nondabuya (1294 connections)			DME	R12.692.336				R12.692.336	

2009/2010: Jozini Local Municipality IDP Review

		A: Ward 1,2,3,4	Energy regeneration	uMhlosinga Development Agency/ DC27	R1.250 000		R1.250 000			
		C: Ward 9,10,11,12	Ward 12: Bhambanana (714 connections)	DME	R3.753.200				R3.753.200	
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	Ward 13: Mbodla (184 connections)	DME	R807.388				R807.388	
			Wind tunnels-Renewable Energy (KZ272 & KZ274)	uMhlosinga Development Agency	R54.000.000			R54.000.000		
	Roads	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Ward 5: Bicycles for learners							
			Ward 6: Causeway-Okhetho		R1.500.000				R1.500.000	
			Ward7 : Bicycles for learners and Taxi Rank	DOT/IRMA						
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	Ward 14: Ingwavuma 132Kv S/S	DME	R37.050.000				R37.050.000	
<b>Infrastructure and Services</b>	Sports and Recreation	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	Ward 2: Ezinkunini Sports field	MIG	R2.300.000	R2.300.000				
			Ward 3: Emabandleni Sports field	MIG	R2.300.000	R2.300.000				
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Ward 7: Jozini Stadium	MIG	R4.000.000			R4.000.000		
			Ward 8: Nondabuya Sports field	MIG	R2.500 000			R2.500 000		R2.500 000
			Ward 8: Mombeni Community Hall	MIG	R2.500 000					R2.500.000
			Ward 8: Gangadweni Sport field	MIG	R2.500 000					R2.500.000
			Ward 8: Nondabuya Sports Field							R584.433.66
		C: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	Ward 15: Ekuhleleni Sports field	MIG	R2.300.000			R2.300.000		
			Ward 16: Ndumo Sports Field	MIG	R3.000 00					R3.000 00
		Community Centres & halls	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	Ward 1: Ngwenya Community Centre	MIG					
Ward 2: Mkuze Service centre				R1.500.000		R1.500.000				

2009/2010: Jozini Local Municipality IDP Review

			Ward 3: Emabandleni Sports Field		R800.000	R1.500.000	R800.000		
			Ward 4: Ezinkunini Sports Filed		R800.000	R1.500.000	R800.000		
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Ward 5: Makhonyeni Service centre	MIG	R1.500.000		R1.500.000		
			Ward 7: Mpondwane Community hall	MIG	R2.500.000				R2.500.000
			Ward 7: Thusong Service centre	DLGTA	R5.000.000		R5.000.000		
			Ward 7: Skills Centre	uMthashana FET College					
			Ward 8: Mombeni Community Hall	MIG	R2.500.000				R2.500.000
			Ward 11: Ntabayengwe Community Hall		R2.500.000				R2.500.000
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	Ward 16: Maphindela Community Hall	MIG	R2.000 .000				R2.000 .000
			Ward 17: Mbadleni Community hall		R1.500.00			R1.500.00	
			Ward 17: Engonyameni mini hall	KZ272	R100.000		R100.000		
	Social Development		Refer to <b>Table 22</b> for projects details						
	Health		Refer to <b>Figure 22 &amp; 23</b> for project details & estimated cost						
	Housing		Refer to <b>Table 25</b> for project details & estimated cost						
	Land Reform		Refer to <b>Table 20</b> for project details & estimated cost						
	Cemetery & Cremetoria	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	Ward 4: KwaNomabhengu Cemetery	KZ272	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Socio-Economic Development</b>	Agriculture	B: Ward 4,6,7,8	Ward 5: Ethanol Plant	DLGTA: Corridor Development	R1.200.000		R1.200.000	-	-
			Ward 7: Honey Produce	KZ272	R50.000			R50.000	
			Ward 7: Green House Plant	DC27	R100.000		R100.000		

2009/2010: Jozini Local Municipality IDP Review

	Tourism	A: Ward 1,2,3,4 & B: Ward 4,6,7,8	Ward 3: Muzi Pan	DEAT	R1.000.000		R1.000.000		
			Ward 6 & 7: Pongola Canoeing	DEAT & GIJIMA	R1.250.000		R1.250.000		
			Ward 3: uBuhle Besiko	DLGTA	R180.000		R180.000		
			Ward 7: Hlathikhulu Trail	DEAT	R1.000.000		R1.000.000		
			Ward 2: Mkuze Tourism Info.	DC27	R110.000		R110.000		
	Municipal Planning	A: Ward 12,16 & B: Ward 5,6,7,8	Bhambanana Town Formalization	DLGTA	R300.000		R300.000		
			Ndumo Town Formalization	DLGTA	R300.000		R300.000		
			Ward 7: Facilitation of Pongola Poort Dam Development		R200.000		R200.000		
			Bio-diesel & ethanol project	RIOBI	R10 billion		R10 billion		
		B: Ward 7	Jozini Town Regeneration	DLGTA / NDPG/ DBSA	R1.250 000		R1.250 000		
	Ward 1,4,7	Street Vendor	MIG	R2.000.000				R.2.000.000	
	KZ271 & KZ272	Makhathini LSDF	DLGTA		R750.000		R750.000		

## **PART D: OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES (SECTOR PLANS)**

### **4. Sector Plans**

This section represent the executive summary of the respective operation strategy (Sector Plans) compiled and prepared by Jozini Local Municipality. These plans constitute nine core components of the IDP of the Jozini Municipality (Sec 26 (a)-(i) of the MSA No.32 of 2000) and plays a significant role in the integration process.

Some of these sector plans were/are/will be prepared/ developed and others reviewed in consideration of the relevant municipal wide development initiatives and directly inform and aligned with the District Municipality and other neighbouring Local Municipalities.

The summary of sector plans herein includes among the following:

- Organisational Performance Management Systems
- Spatial Development Framework
- LED Strategy
- HIV/AIDS Strategy
- Communication Strategy
- Financial Plan
- Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Housing Sector Plan
- Environmental Management Plan

The aforementioned Sector Plans are informed by the development priorities and objectives as articulated in this document. It is for this reason there are incorporated in the IDP Plan so as to forge a linkage with other Sector Plans and ensure seamless implementation of the IDP as an inclusive and coherent strategic planning tool of the Municipality.

In line with the division of roles & responsibilities, a number of sector plans are the responsibility of the district municipality such as:

- Water Service Development Plan
- Electricity Master Plan
- Disaster Management
- Current Public Transport Plan
- Integrated Transport Plan
- Electrification Plan

#### **4.1 Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS)**

As part of the Jozini Local Municipality IDP Review for 2009/2010 financial year process, the development of the Organisational Performance Management System was commissioned.

##### **4.1.1 Overview of the Jozini Local Municipality Organisational Performance Management System**

The municipality strives to continuously improve its performance not only limited to compliance to the CGTA and Chapter 6 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act NO. 32 of 2000 but a drive towards excellence in all its governance processes. These will be done through continuous benchmarking and adoption of best practice on service delivery, administrative systems, planning and financial management.

The Municipality aims to ensure that through its performance management system there is accountability, transparency, effective and efficient service delivery.

##### **Objective of Performance Management**

- To strengthen community and stakeholders participation
- To excel in good governance
- To ensure efficient and effective administrative system
- To facilitate and support human resources development

- To provide good infrastructure development

#### 4.1.2 Principles of Performance Management

- Accountability
- Customer focus
- Responsiveness
- Excellence and
- Service oriented

The Organisational Performance Management System will be reviewed annually to ensure its relevance in terms of the developmental trajectory and dynamics of the municipality.

### **4.2 Spatial Development Framework**

As part of Jozini Local Municipality's 2009/10 IDP review process, the review of the Spatial Development Framework, which was developed during the 2004/5 financial year was commissioned. Hereunder is therefore a concise overview of the SDF Review that is completed in February 2009.

Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 Of 2000, Section 26 requires one of the core components of each municipal IDP must be a Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The minimum elements that must be included in the SDF are also spelt out therein. It is stated that the SDF should operate as an indicative plan, whereas the detailed administration of land development and land use changes be dealt with by a land use management scheme, which will actually record the land use and development permissions accruing to a piece of land.

The primary purpose of an SDF is to represent the spatial development goals of the Jozini municipality that result from an integrated consideration and sifting of the spatial implications of different sectoral issues. The SDF contains four main components:

- Guidelines for land use and development;

- Guidelines for land use management;
- A capital expenditure framework showing where the municipality intends spending its capital budget; and a strategic environmental assessment.

The timing of the process of compiling an SDF must correspond with that of the IDP. Each of the above mentioned components of the SDF must guide and inform the following:

- Direction of growth
- Major movement routes
- Special development areas for targeted management to redress past imbalances
- Conservation of the natural and built environment
- Areas in which the intensity of land development could either be increased or decreased
- Areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged and others discouraged

The Jozini Municipality in partnership with District and other neighbouring Local municipalities are in a good position to implement this idea as the Spatial Development Framework plays a most direct role in influencing spatial planning, land use management, and local development processes and outcomes.

The Spatial Development Framework should give effect to the vision, goals and strategies of the IDP.

The main of Spatial Development Framework as defined in the guidelines of the Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs are:

- To promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:
  - Discourage low density urban sprawl;
  - General social and economic opportunities for people; and
  - Promote ease accessibility to those opportunities.

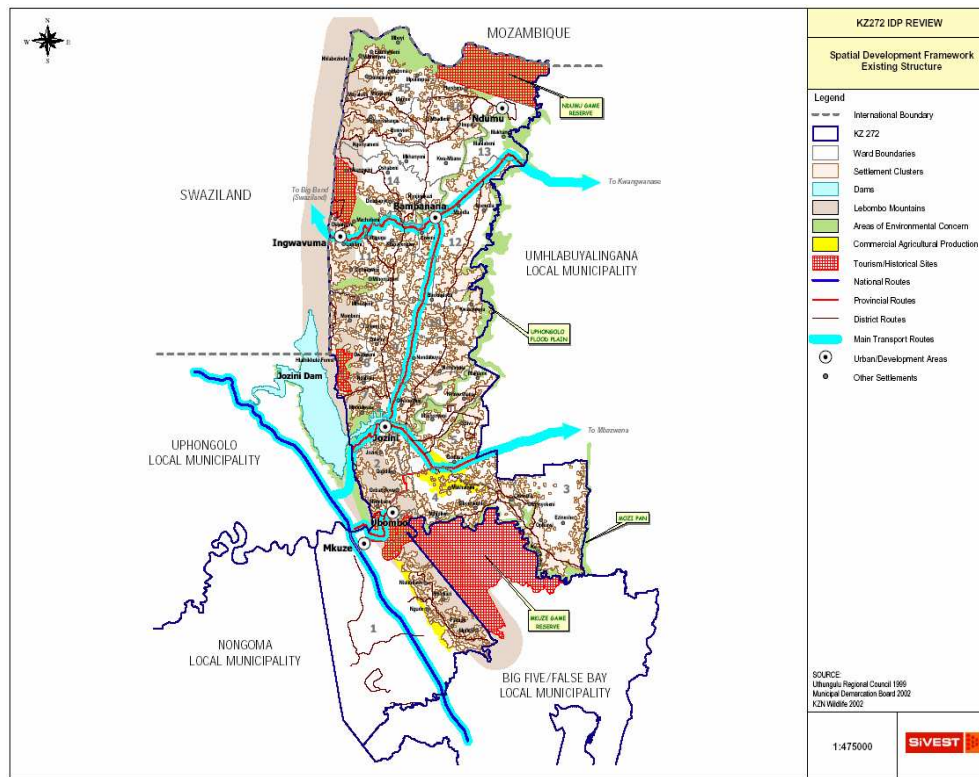
- Maximize resource efficiency, e.g
  - Ensuring the protection of the available environmental resources within the municipality; and
  - Protecting productive land for agricultural purposes.
- Enhance regional identity and unique character of places.
- Ensure conformance with the neighbouring district, local and provincial development frameworks.

#### 4.2.1 Existing Spatial Structures of Jozini

The existing spatial structures of Jozini Municipal are defined by a number of elements. These elements are classified as follows:

- There are areas of conservation and environmental interest within the Jozini areas and those areas are: Ndumo game reserve and the Pongola floodplain.
- Structuring elements of the area include the Lebombo Mountain Range, Jozini Dam, Ingwavuma, Pongola and Mkuze rivers as well as the two hospitals within the area, Bethesta hospital at Ubombo and Mosvold hospital at Ingwavuma. These elements present both opportunities and problems to the development of the municipal in terms of tourism attractions and the provision of infrastructure and services.
- The inherent potential of the municipality includes areas of high agricultural potential and a number of tourism/ historical sites, such as the Makhathini Flats, Mkhuze Farms, Dingane's Grave, Border Cave and the Usuthu Gorge.
- Jozini location provides for a number of Tran frontiers the opportunities, as mooted in the Lebombo SDI, along the international borders of Swaziland and Mozambique, the Cecil Mack Pass etc.
- There are a number of urban areas (nodes) as well as a population settlement pattern.
- Some areas within the Jozini municipality have limited potential, both in terms of access to clean water and sanitation and conservation areas and good soils. In such areas, survival strategies, including improved methods of subsistence

agriculture should be pursued. **See below Map 4 showing existing spatial structures**



#### 4.2.2 Components of the Spatial Development Framework

Investigating the following components has informed the preparation of the Jozini spatial development framework:

- Areas of environmental interest
- Settlement patterns and structure
- Movement patterns and routes
- Areas presenting opportunities
- Areas in need of intervention

Both the settlement and movement hierarchy provides a framework to guide the provision of bulk infrastructure, basic services, social facilities and services and interventions to stimulate and support local economic development.

❑ **Areas of Environmental interest**

There are a number of environmental sensitive areas (both protected and unprotected) in the Jozini Local Municipality. They include game farms located in ward 1, areas along the Lebombo Mountains, the Pongola river floodplain, Ndumo game reserve as well as Hlathikhulu Forest and the Usuthu George.

❑ **Settlement pattern and structure**

Investment points (Nodes) are the existing and future growth points and centers of population concentration within the municipality .They form the bases for the allocation of funding and resources as well as the rollout of service delivery .It is crucial to build upon such investment points we also find a clustering of certain activities such as shops, schools, churches, community halls and clinics .The table at overleaf contain the hierarchy of investment points for Jozini:

Primary Investment Points	Mkuze, and Jozini
Secondary Investment Point	Ingwavuma, Ubombo and Bhambanana
Tertiary Investment Point	Ophansi, Manyiseni, Ndumo, Ngude, Mhlekezzi Area (Ward 1) and Makwakwa

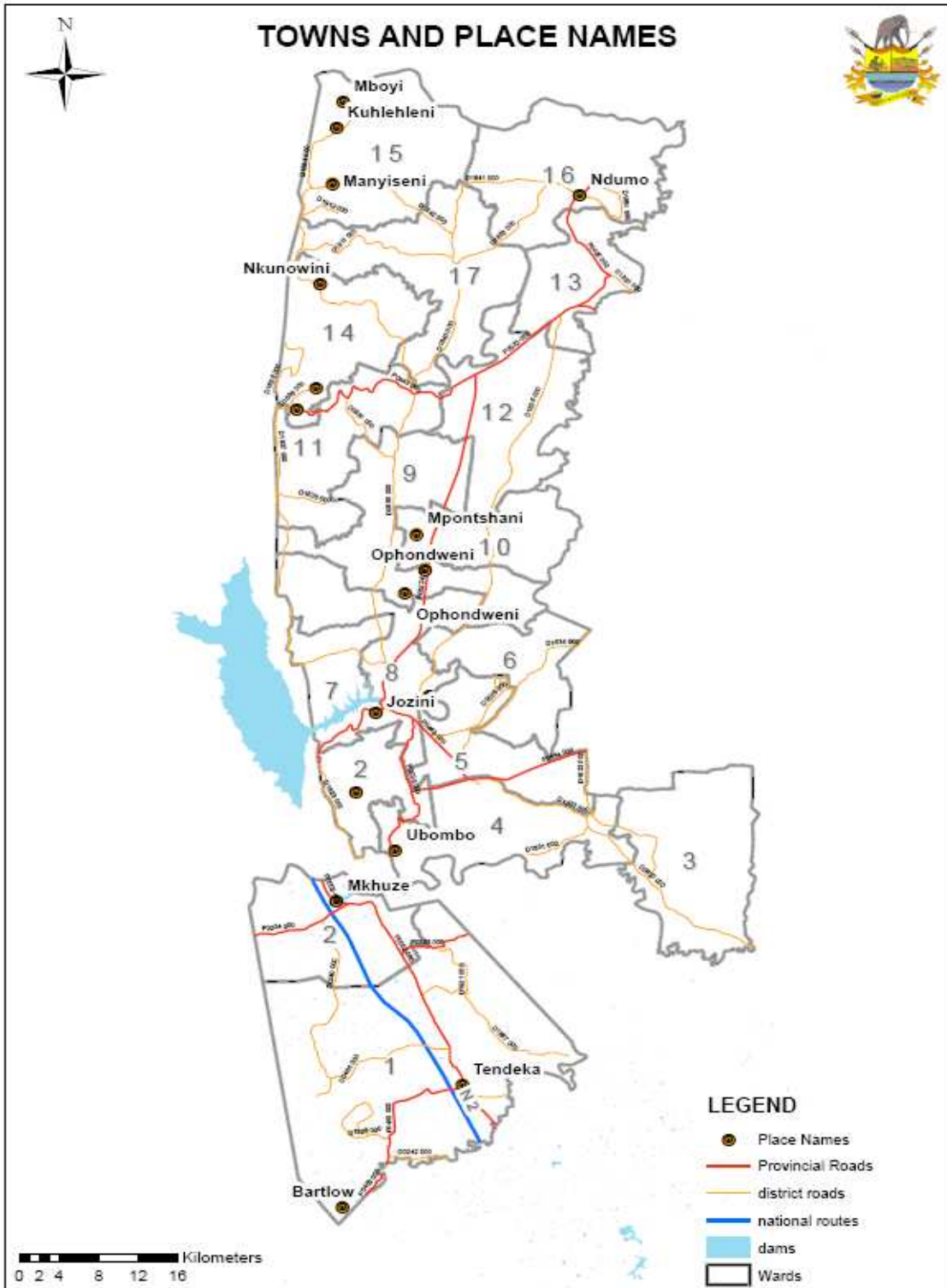
**Mkuze:** is the economic hub of the municipal area and will remain the focus for future development. Mkuze town is central located and it served by major road such as the N2 which links it with Hluhluwe, Mtubatuba, Richards Bay towns.

There is a influx of major services such as offices, residential development and commercial uses has led to Mkuze being the major investment node within the area of Jozini Municipality.

**Jozini:** is the second economic hub within the area of jurisdiction of the Jozini municipality, however the topographical constraints and land tenure issues has led to flee of potential investors to another areas.

**Rural Areas:** rural areas are characterized by extensive commercial and subsistence farming, mainly crop production and cattle farming.

**Map 5: Jozini Municipal Towns**



Investment Links are the activity spines of the municipality as well as they provide access to services and encourage economic development thereby improving the living conditions of local municipalities. Such spines link areas/destinations and carry varying volumes of traffic. In the Jozini context, the following hierarchy of investment links has been identified:

- National link ( the N2)
- Primary Investment link
- Potential Primary Investment Link
- Secondary Investment Link
- Potential Secondary
- Tertiary Investment Link

The above links are all shown on the accompanying spatial development framework map.

Both the potential primary and secondary investment links should be noted. The former instance the link to Swaziland off the Bhambanana Ingwavuma road through the Cecil Mark Pass and secondly the route parallel and to the east of the N2. The potential secondary investment link between Ubombo and Jozini has been identified considering the route.

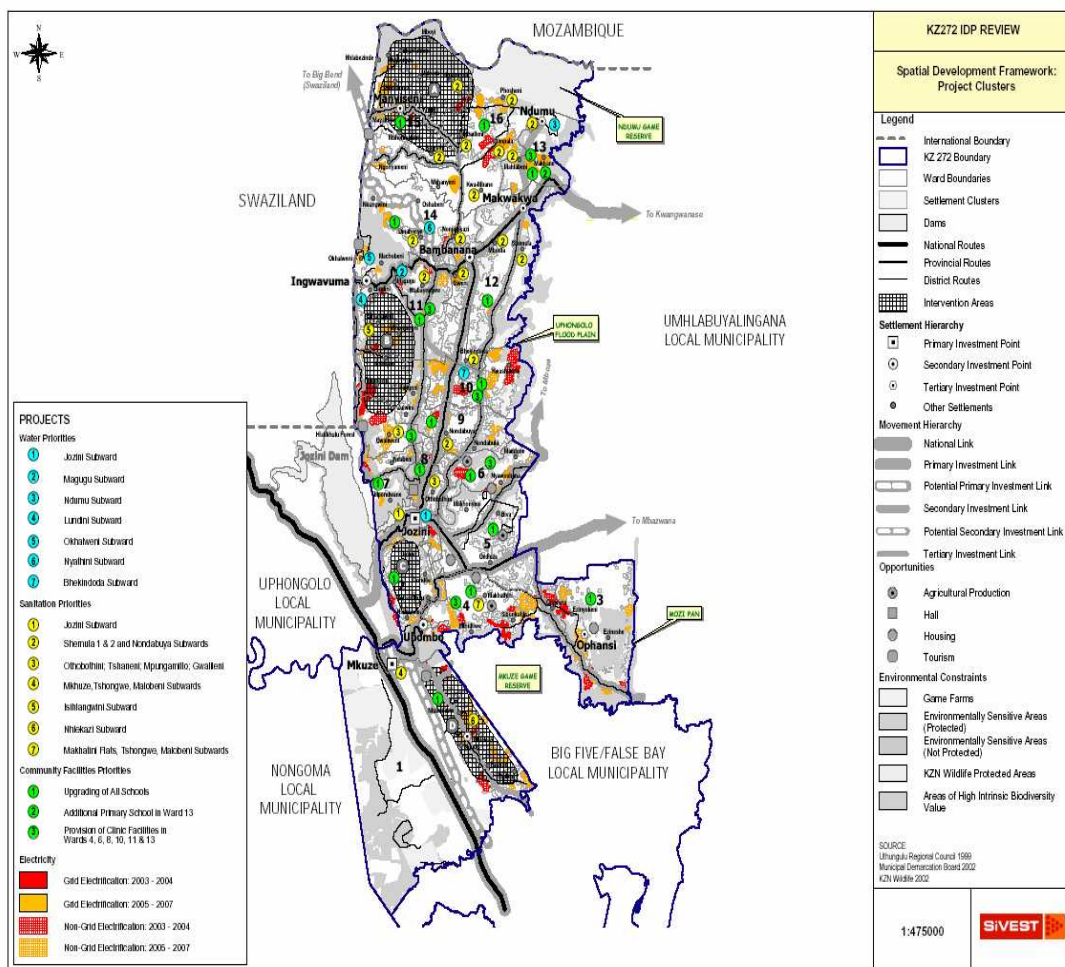
#### □ **Opportunity Areas**

The implementation of the Jozini IDP or other location advantages may result in the evolution of development nodes at certain locality in future. Such areas need to be identified as opportunity areas as part of the IDP. They are:

- Proposed agricultural processing of cotton at Nondabuya
- The Msiyane Hall area at the entrance to the tertiary investment link providing access to Hlathikhulu Forest tourism development
- Jozini Housing
- Siqakatha housing
- Makhathini flats agricultural processing (proposed LRAD project)
- Kwa -Jobe housing
- Hlathikhulu Forest investment by DEAT

- Border Cave/Usuthu Gorge
- Ghost Mountain
- Cecil Mark Pass
- Sibongile housing
- Approved Sugar Mill at Biva

See below Map 6 showing SDF project clusters.

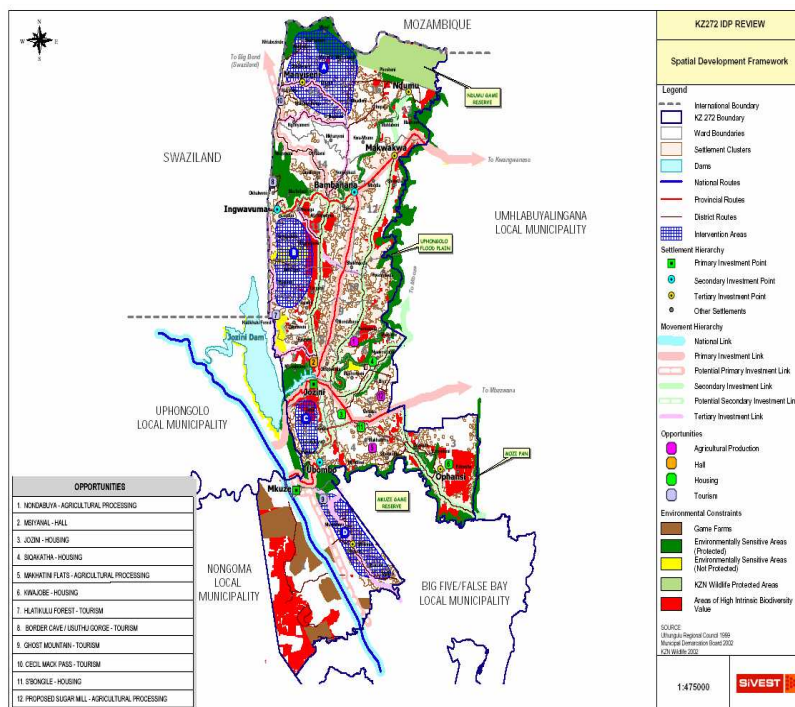


□ **Intervention Areas**

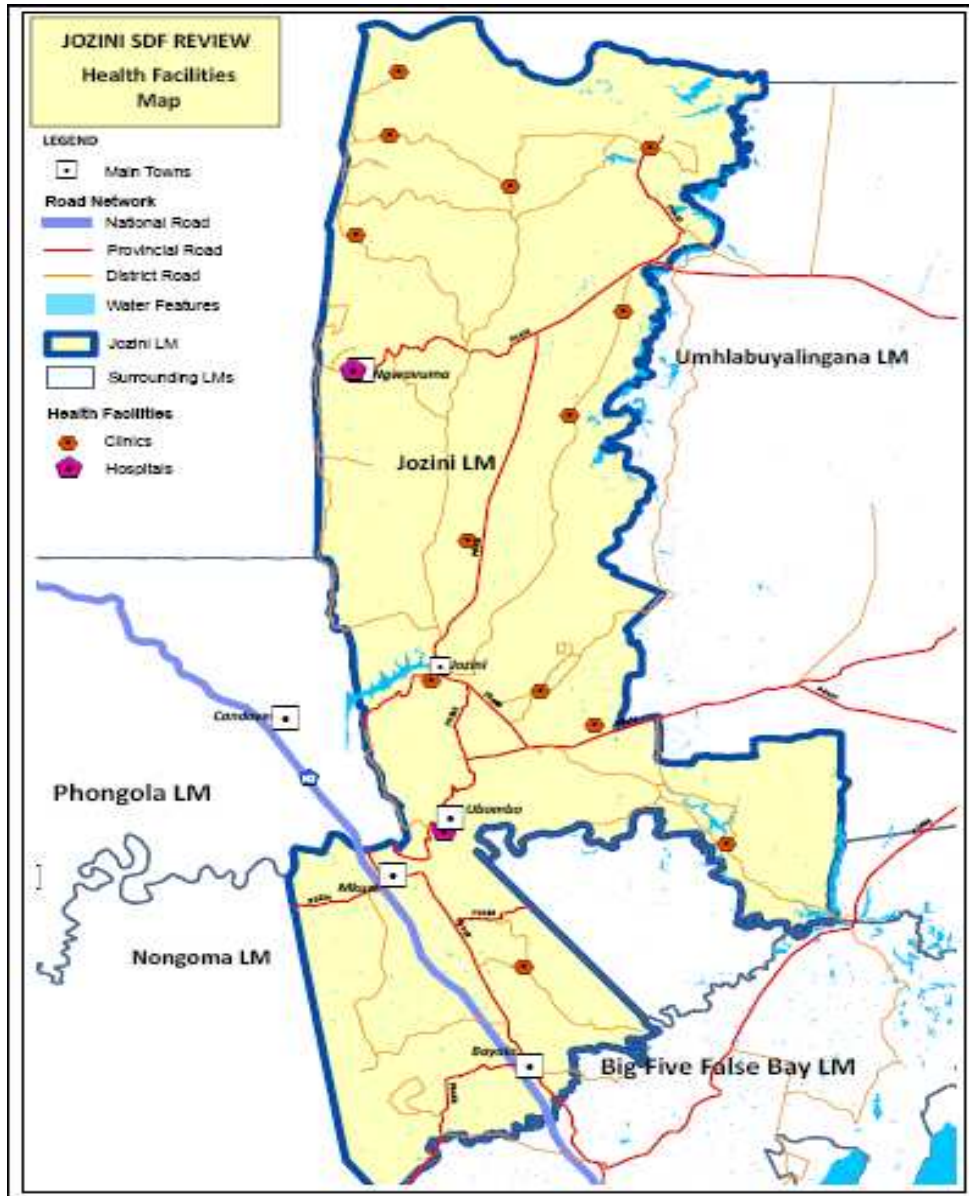
A number of areas in the Jozini Municipality are significant as areas of **restoration and rehabilitation** on the basis of their economic potential and environmental sensitivity, i.e. the cultural tourism attractions of Dingane’s Grave, Border Cave and the Ghost Mountains. It is further a known fact that the land with some of the highest agricultural potential is the Pongola Flood Plain and, as such, this area needs to be managed and developed in a manner that ensures its preservation. Given the above, this natural economic base, agricultural and environmental attractions, needs to be protected to ensure its survival and future contribution to the economic development of the area.

Some areas within the Jozini municipality are prone to **natural disasters** and need to be adopted and enforced to lessen the impact such as natural disasters.

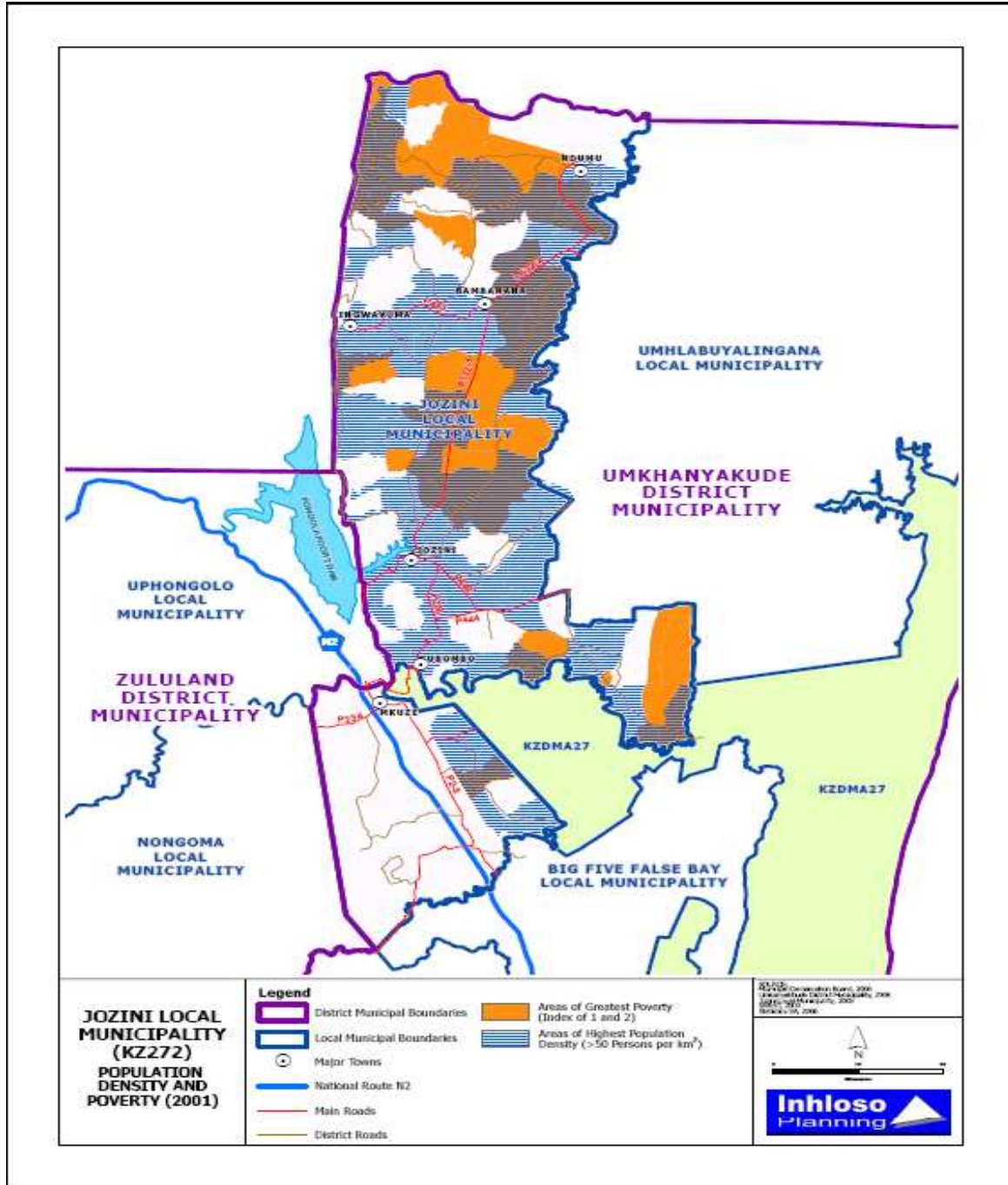
Furthermore, some areas within Jozini have **limited agricultural and environmental potential** lands are relatively isolated. Special measures need to be introduced in such, i.e. improved methods of subsistence agriculture. **See below Map 7 showing proposed spatial structures.**



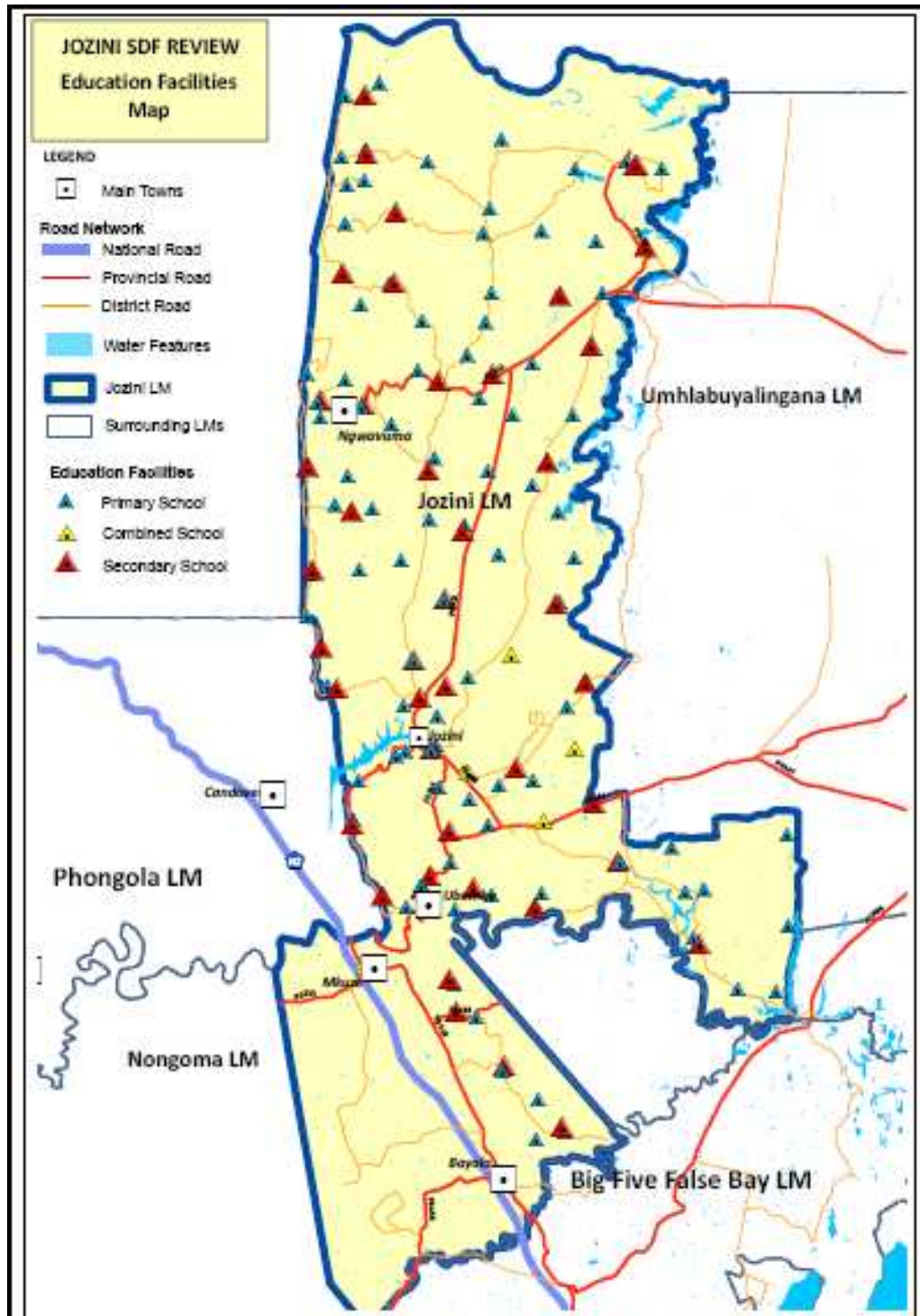
**Map 8: Health Facilities**



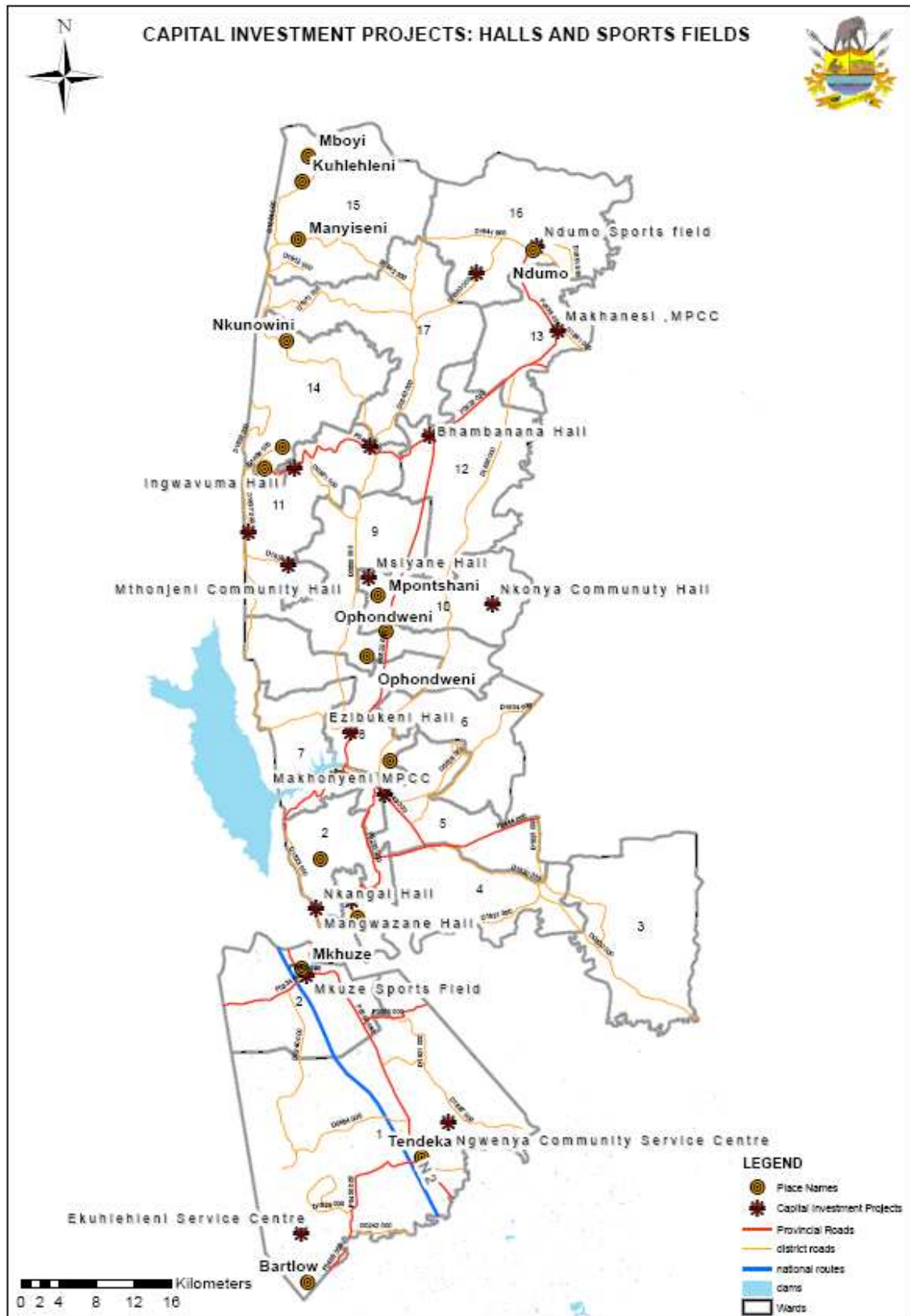
**Map 9: Poverty Indicators**



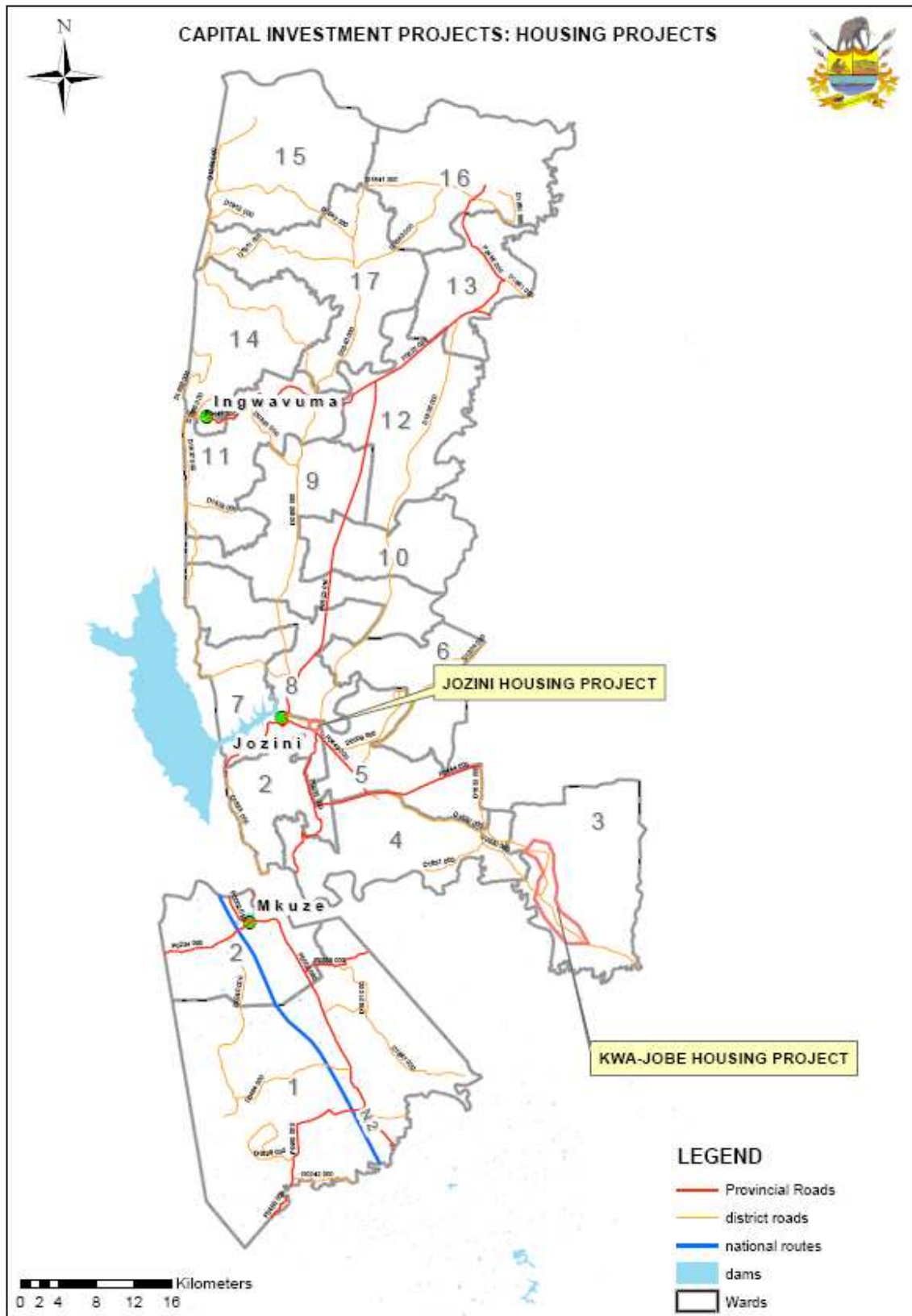
**Map 10: Educational Facilities**



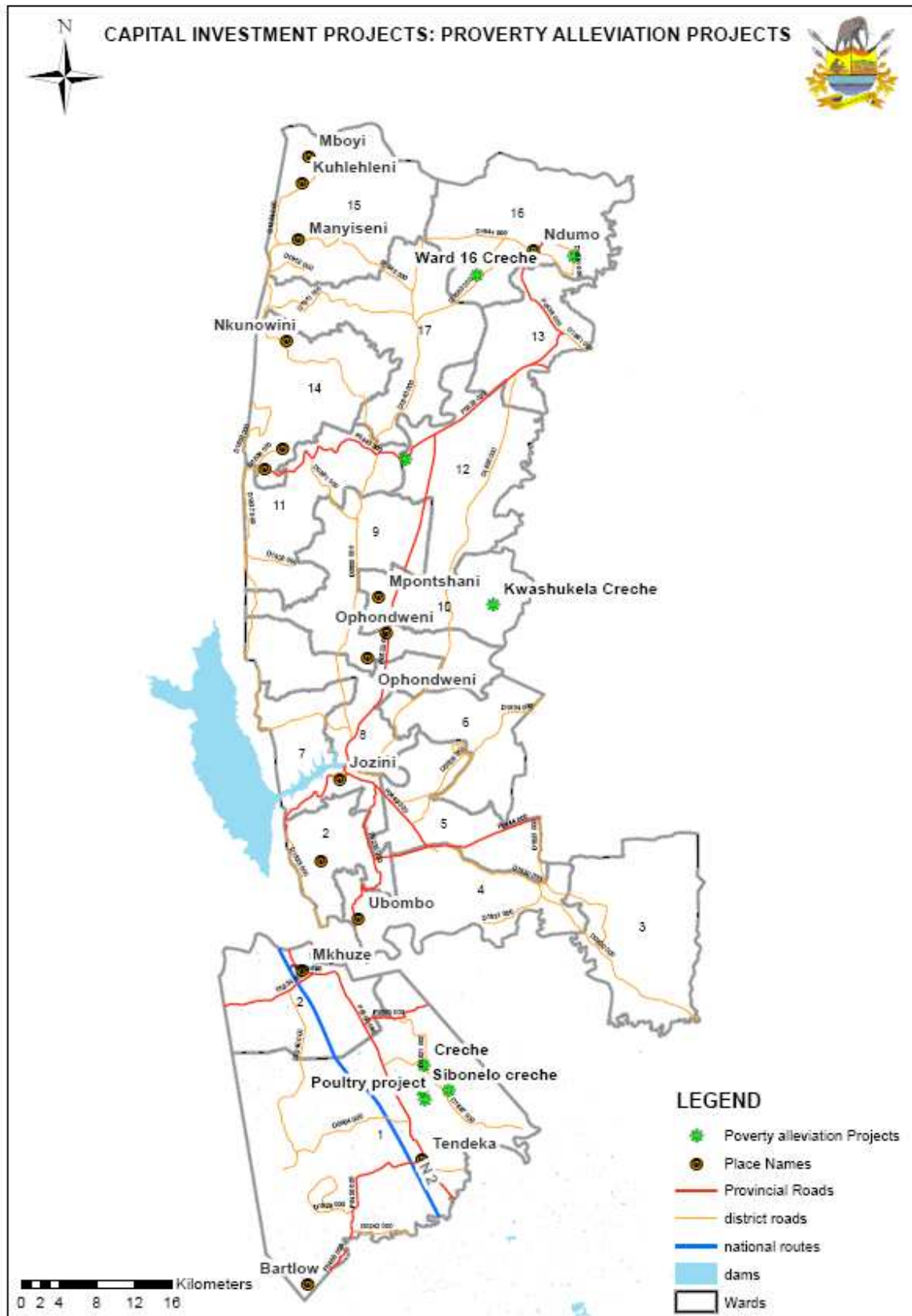
**Map 11: Capital Investment Projects: Sport Fields and Community Halls**



**Map 12: Capital Investment Projects: Housing Projects**



**Map 13:** Capital Investment Projects: Poverty Alleviation Projects



#### 4.3 Local Economic Development Strategy

Due to budget constraints, the Jozini Municipal LED Strategy could not be review in 2008/2009 financial year. The Municipality has budgeted (R300 000) for the LED strategy review during 2009/2010 financial year.

#### 4.4 HIV/AIDS Strategy

Due to budget constraints, the Jozini Municipal HIV/AIDS Strategy could not be review in 2008/2009 financial year. The Municipality has budgeted for the HIV/AIDS strategy review during 2009/2010 financial year

#### 4.5 Communication Strategy

The Municipality has appointed a Communications Officer, who is going to help the municipality in developmentment of the Communication Strategy. The project is envisaged to be completed by July 2009.

The Jozini Municipal Communication Strategy will focus on the following aspects:

- Embrancethe precepts of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and other acts of parliament that provide for access to information.
- Stimulate discussions around the developmental issues within the municipality
- Encourage the maximum participation of all relevant stakeholders

#### 4.6 Financial Plan (Three Year Financial Plan)

As part of the Jozini Municipality 2009/2010 IDP review process, the review of the Financial Plan was commissioned. Hereunder is therefore the concise overview of the Financial Plan.

## 4.6.1 Summary of Operating Income

Description	Budget 2008/2009	Actual / Projected	2009/2010	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES</b>					
Equitable Share	29006000	29006000	35936000	44310000	
Equitable Share Surplus					
Govt. Finance Mngmnt	500000	500000	1000000	1000000	
Establishment Grant					
DLTGA: IDP, GIS, PMS Grant					
Govt. Salary Re- imbursement					
Govt. HR & Support					
Govt. KZN Provincial Library Services					
Govt. LED & Tourism					
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>SUBSIDISED SERVICES</b>					
Cemeteries					
Library					
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>ASSESSMENT RATES</b>					
Rates	2297394	1667554	2460509	2635205	
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>TRADING SERVICES</b>					
Water					
Electricity					
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>					
Refuse Removal	2000000	723225	2142000	2294082	
Sewerage					
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>OPERATIONAL INCOME</b>					
Rent Received	120000	197214	128520	137645	
Surplus on sale of Assets					
Fines & Penalties	3000000	187700	3213000	3441123	
Discount Received	2691	2691	2883	3087	
Sales of Documents/Sundry Income	1107	0	1186	1270	
Miscellaneous	250000	264707	267750	286760	
Tender Monies	150000	17700	160650	172056	
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>INTEREST</b>					
Investments	1000000	521561	1071000	1147041	
Penalties	500000	4584081	535500	573521	
Collection Charges	6500		6962	7456	
Loans: Internal					
Current & General	2350	462729	2517	2696	
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>					

Jozini Municipal Operational Budget is mainly obtained through grants & subsidies.

## 4.6.2 Summary of Operational Expenses

Description	Budget 2008/2009	Actual / Projected	2009/2010	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>EXECUTIVE &amp; COUNCIL</b>					
Council Remuneration	5930329	5311624	6345452	6789634	
General Expenses	320000	320000	332800	346112	
Repairs & Maintenance	32000	32000	33280	34611	
Contributions to Capital Outlay	10000	10000	10400	10816	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	6292329	5673624	6721932	7181173	
<b>FINANCE &amp; ADMIN</b>					
Salaries, Wages, & Allowances	263270	150936	281699	301418	
General Expenses	218400	1668400	227136	236221	
Repairs & Maintenance	10000	10000	10400	10816	
Contributions to Capital Outlay					
Contributions to Capital Dev. Fund					
<b>Sub-Total</b>	4691424	5801792	4958622	5242075	
<b>PLANNING &amp; DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Salaries, Wages, & Allowances	2263395	2321833	2421832	2591360	
General Expenses	1066500	1806325	1109160	1153526	
Repairs & Maintenance	20000	71192	20800	21632	
Contribution to Capital Outlay					
Contributions	91732	65485	98154	105024	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	3441627	4264836	3649946	3871543	
<b>TECHNICAL</b>					
Salaries, Wages, & Allowances	628831	628831	672849	719949	
General Expenses	1581300	1581300	1644552	1710334	
Repairs & Maintenance	670000	670000	696800	724672	
Contribution to Capital Outlay	15213500	12020659	17498240	14495130	
Contributions	23692	23692	25351	27125	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	18117323	14924482	20537792	17677210	
<b>CORPORATE SERVICES</b>					
Salaries, Wages, & Allowances	2636416	2730692	2820965	3018433	
General Expenses	1569703	1570703	1632491	1697791	
Repairs & Maintenance	5000	12377	5200	5408	
Contribution to Capital Outlay	37000	61325	38480	40019	
Contributions	106989	106989	114478	122492	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	4355108	4482087	4611615	4884142	
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>					
Salaries, Wages, & Allowances	773181	735207	827303	885214	
General Expenses	156000	156000	162240	168730	
Repairs & Maintenance	15000	15000	15600	16224	

2009/2010: Jozini Local Municipality IDP Review

Contribution to Capital Outlay	1568000	668000	1630720	1695949	
Contributions	26512	26512	28368	30354	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2538693</b>	<b>1600719</b>	<b>2664231</b>	<b>2796471</b>	
<b>HEALTH &amp; WASTE</b>					
Salaries, Wages, & Allowances	3593314	3593314	3844846	4113985	
General Expenses	1195000	1195000	1242800	1292512	
Repairs & Maintenance	30000	30000	31200	32448	
Contribution to Capital Outlay					
Contributions	95239	95239	101906	109040	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4913554</b>	<b>4913554</b>	<b>5220752</b>	<b>5547985</b>	
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>					

#### 4.6.3 Summary of Capital Budget

Description	Budget 2008/2009	Actual / Projected	2009/2010	2011/2012	2012/2013
<b>CAPITAL RECEIPT</b>					
Govt. KZN Provincial Library Services					
Govt. LED & Tourism					
Jozini Regeneration Plan					
Govt. MSIG	<b>735000</b>		<b>735000</b>	<b>735000</b>	
Govt. Mun. Development Infrastructure Services					
Govt. Mun. Infrastructure Investment					
Govt. Communication					
Jozini Roads Development					
Development Admin. Capacity Building					
Free Basic Services					
MIG-Indirect Allocation -DM	13560000	<b>13560000</b>	<b>17101000</b>	<b>13994000</b>	
Contr.Computer					
Contr.Fencing					
Contr.Pounds					
Contr.Disaster Management					
Contr.Vehicle					
Contr.Office Furniture & Equipment					
Contr.Capita Projects					
Contr. Capital Dev. Fund					
LGWSETA					
LUMS					

Municipal Housing Plan					
Finance Management					
SA Sport Commission					
Emergency Relief Fund					
MAP	<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>			
MPRA					
MFMA					
Anti-Corruption					
Interdepartmental Monitoring					
Project Consolidate					
SDF					
Tourism					
UmpHEME Housing					
HIV/AIDS					
Synergistic Programme					
Area 17 Water Scheme					
Ward 5 Housing					
CDW's					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

#### 4.6.4 Financial Strategies

The municipality will embark on the following financial strategies in order to link local imperatives with strategic priorities thereby ensuring that the process is a holistic exercise.

The municipality will embark on the following financial strategies in order to link local imperatives with strategic priorities thereby ensuring that the process is a holistic exercise.

- Maximizing of revenue and proper administration of subsidy and grant revenue strategy
- Management of asset management strategy
- Financial management strategy
- Operational financial strategy
- Capital financial strategy
- Upgrading of cost effective strategy

## 4.7 Housing Sector Plan

According to Section 9 (1) of the National Housing Act No. 107 of 1997, every municipality must as part of the municipality's process of Integrated development plan take all reasonable and necessary steps to ensure that the inhabitants within its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing by setting housing delivery goals, identifying suitable land for housing development and planning, facilitating, initiating and co-ordinating housing development within its functional area.

The statistics received from the Department of Land Affairs' survey conducted in 2006, and it revealed that there are 30 311 households in the Jozini municipal area. This translates to a 30% increase compared to a 21 000 households recorded in 2001.

### 4.7.1 Land suitable for Housing Development

The Jozini Municipality's Spatial Development Framework (see Map 2) identifies some areas/towns as different types of nodes. These include the following:

- Jozini and Mkhuze – main economic development nodes;
- Ingwavuma, Bhambanana, and Ubombo – economic development nodes; and
- Ndumo, Msiyane and Makhathini – service nodes.

Sites (see Maps 4 to 11) at which housing delivery can take place and which have been identified include the following:

- Site 1: Mkhuze
- Site 2: Ubombo
- Site 3: Jozini Town
- Site 4: Ingwavuma
- Site 5: Bhambanana
- Site 6: Ndumo
- Site 7: Makhathini
- Site 8: Msiyane

**Table 17: Land Suitable for Housing**

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	ACCESS TO SERVICES	BULKS AVAILABILITY	SDF LINK
Mkhuze	Ward 2	Private	Yes	Yes	Node
Ubombo	Ward 4	Jozini Municipality	Yes	Yes	Node
Jozini	Ward 7	Ingonyama Trust	Yes	Yes	Node
Ingwavuma	Ward 14	State land	Yes	Yes	Node
Bhambanana	Ward 12	State land	Yes	Yes	Node
Ndumo	Ward 16	State land	Yes	Yes	Service centre
Makhathini	Ward 5	State land	Yes	Partially	Service centre
Msiyane	Ward 8	Ingonyama Trust	Yes	Partially	Service centre

**Table 18: Urban Areas (Map 14)**

The housing projects that are currently underway in the urban areas of the municipality are as follows:

PROJECT NAME	REF	WARD	NO. OF SITES	PROJECT VALUE	AMOUNT SPENT*	BUDGET 2007/08	BUDGET 2008/09
Umlingo Village	20010036	2	391	16,959,234			
Jozini	20010007	7	500				
Ingwavuma	19970073	14	136	1,815,600	1,632,000	160,500	160,500
Ward 5 Jozini	K030003	5	1000	29,670,000	1,468,000	2,472,500	3,472,500
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1636</b>	<b>21,741,834</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>2,633,000</b>	<b>3,633,000</b>

**Table 18: Rural Areas (Map 14)**

The housing projects that are currently underway in the municipality's rural areas are as follows:

PROJECT NAME	REF	WARD	NO. OF SITES	PROJECT VALUE	AMOUNT SPENT*	BUDGET 2007/08	BUDGET 2008/09
Makhonyeni	00000000	5	1000	39,156,350	0	0	0
KwaNgwenya	00000000	1	600	23,493,810	1,394,644.00	0	0

KwaNtsinde	00000000	2, 4 & 7	600	23,493,810	1,302,732.00	0	0
KwaMngomezulu	00000000	11,14 & 17	800	31,325,080	6,497,792.72	0	0
KwaNyawo	00000000	6,7,8,9,10,11, 12 &13	1500	58,734,525	5,744,438.10	0	0
KwaJobe	K04080001	3 & 4	2000	29,670,000	20,483,130	2,472,500	4,472,500
KwaMathenjwa		13,15, 16 & 17	1000	45,981,600	9,047,747.09		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7500</b>	<b>228,361,365</b>	<b>44,380,483.09</b>	<b>2,472,500</b>	<b>4,472,500</b>

#### 4.7.2 Land Reform Programmes

With respect to the rural areas of the municipality there are two land reform projects which are currently underway.

Project Name	Project Type	No. of Beneficiaries	Size of land (Ha)
Nondabuya	LRAD	240	1200
Makhathini Blocks 6,7&8	LRAD	109	3000

Source: Department of Land Affairs – Richards Bay (27/06/2007)

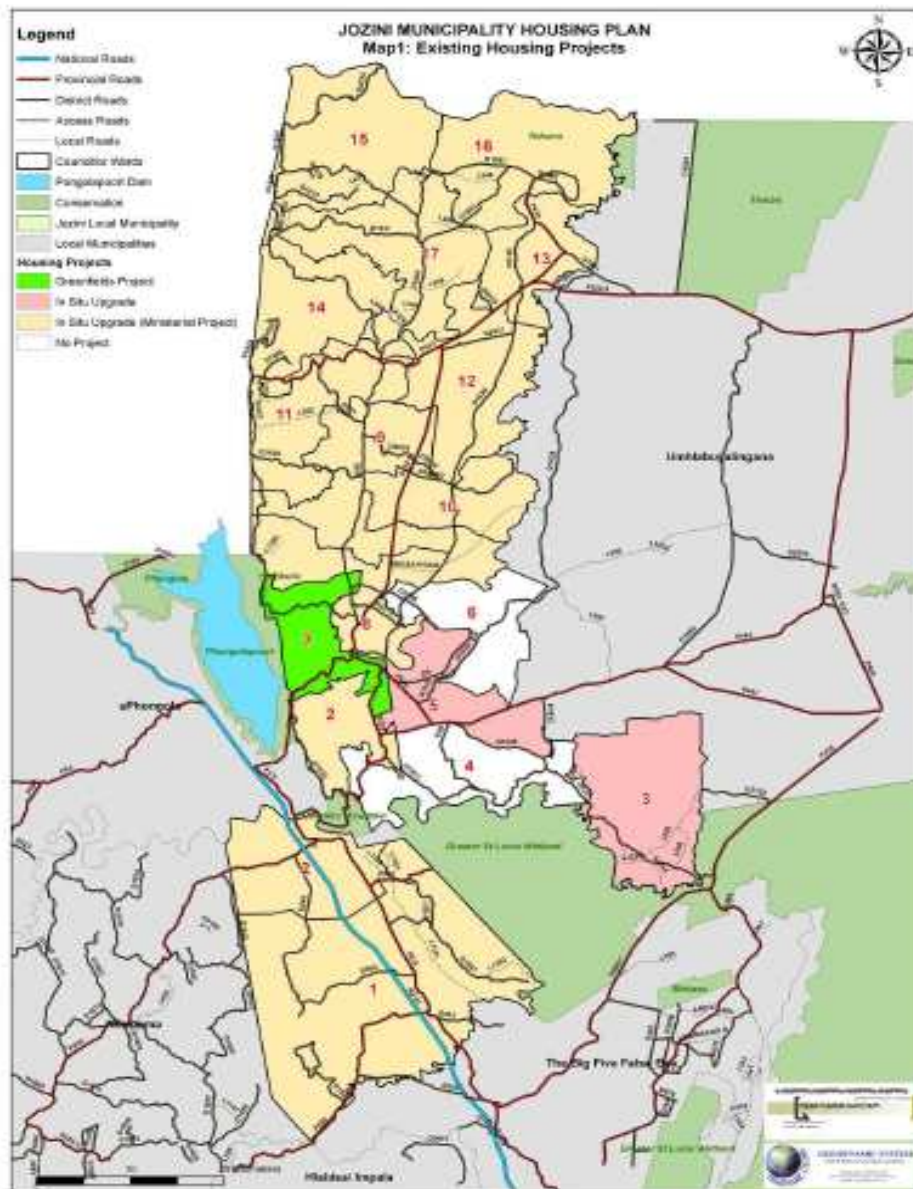
With respect to land claims in the area, there are 12 outstanding claims and one settled claim. The outstanding claims are:

No.	Name of Claim	Ref No.	Status
1	JD Mngomezulu	KRN6/2/2/E/15/0/0/12	Claim Verification
2	Coastal Forest Reserve	KRN6/2/2/E/15/0/0/12,16&17	Advanced Stage
3	Zombizwe	KR6/2/2/E/15/0/0/13	Claim Verification
4	Ezulwini Community	KRN6/2/2/E/15/0/0/18	Claim Verification
5	W Makhunga	KRN6/2/2/E/15/0/0/5	Claim Verification
6	A Mngomezulu	KRN6/2/2/E/15/0/0/8	Claim Verification
7	M Zwane	KRN6/2/2/E/43/0/0/18	Claim Verification
8	S Mbatha	KRN6/2/2/E/43/0/0/23	Claim Verification
9	M Buthelezi	KRN6/2/2/E/43/0/0/31	Claim Verification
10	M Buthelezi	KRN6/2/2/E/43/0/0/32	Claim Verification
11	Phinda and Portion of Lower Links (2)	KRN6/2/2/E/43/0/0/5	Advanced Stage
12	Mkhuze Game Reserve	KRN6/2/2/E/43/0/0/560	Advanced Stage

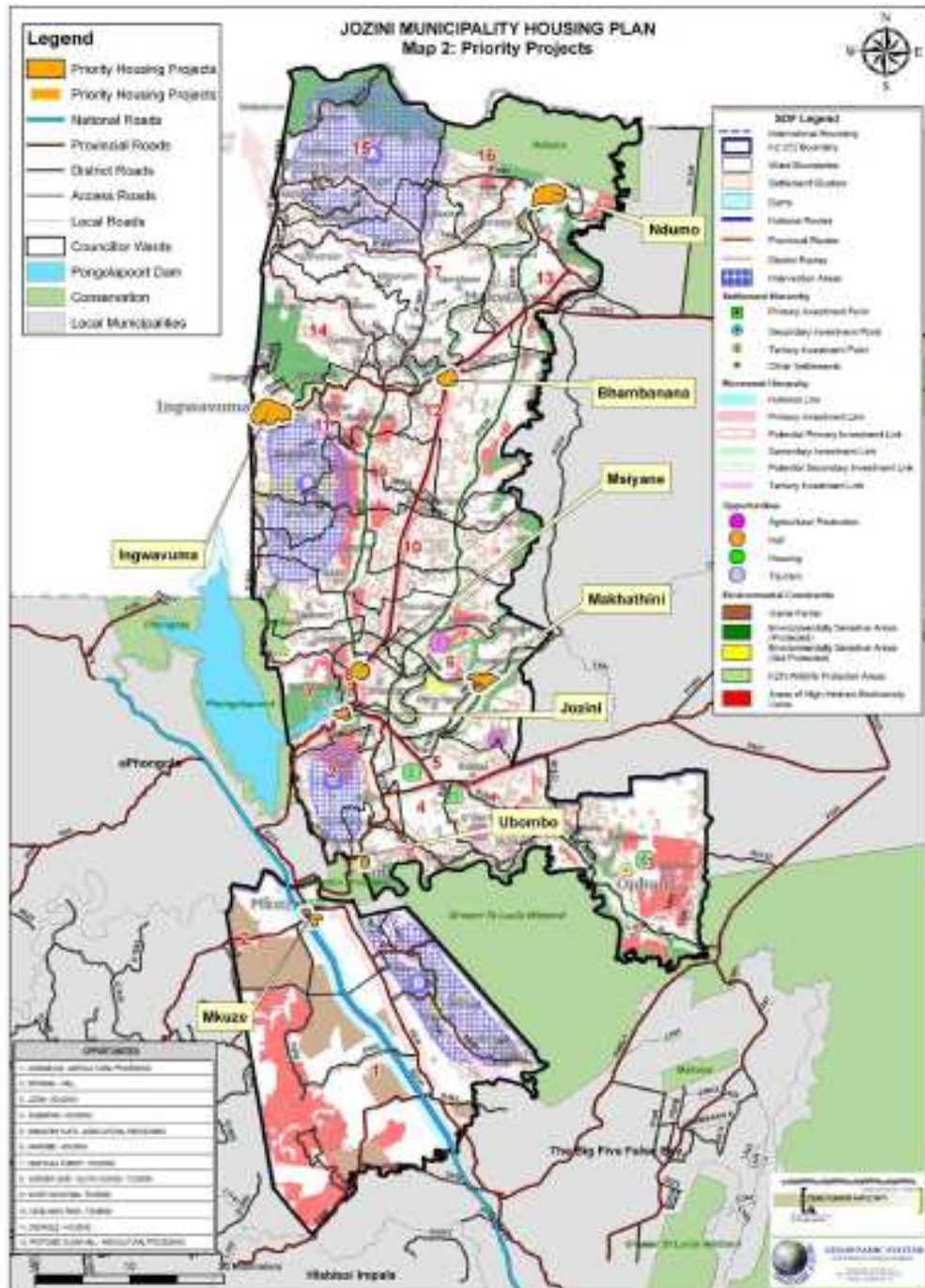
Name	Nature of Settlement	Claim Type	Restored Ha	Households (Land/Dev)	Households (Fin Comp)	Year of Settlement
Nsinde Community	Farming	Community	2370	298		2004
Siqhakatha	Farming	Community	3135	289		2004

Eckersley Family	Financial Comp	Family			1	2004
Ndumo Game Reserve	Conservation	Community			562	2005

**Map 14: Existing Housing Projects**



Map 15: Priority Projects



#### 4.7.3 Planned Housing Projects 2008/09 to 2012/13

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	WARD	NO OF SITES	PROJECT VALUE (R)*	PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION DATE
#1	Mkhuze	Middle Income	2	500	21,753,000	2008/09
#2	Ubombo	Middle Income	4	400	17,402,400	2008/09
#3	Jozini	Middle Income	7	150	6,525,900	2008/09
#4	Ingwavuma	Middle Income	14	300	13,051,800	2008/09
#5	Bhambanana	Middle Income	12	300	13,051,800	2008/09
#6	Ndumo	Middle Income	16	200	8,701,200	2008/09
7	Makhathini	Mixed (Low & Middle Income)	5	4000	174,024,000	2009/10
8	Msiyane	In-situ (Low Income)	8	150	6,525,900	2009/10
9	Wards 1 to 17	Low cost housing	ALL	17000	739,602,000	

\* Please note that the project value figures are based on the 2008/09 subsidy figures.

# Areas identified as key investment points in the SDF

The Municipality prepared its housing sector with the intention to fulfil the target of the United Nations, Millennium Development Goals which is to improve the lives of at least 100 million slums dwellers by 2020.

## **4.8 Environmental Analysis**

### 4.8.1 Climate

Jozini area is characterised by seasonal dry winters and wet summers with periodic flooding. The summer temperature range from 23° to 40°, while winter temps range from 16° to 25°. Mean annual rainfall is 600 mm and 800mm along the Lebombo Mountains which fall within a moist belt. The average rainfall at various locations in the area has been recorded and is listed below:

- Othobothini 730 mm
- Ndumo 638 mm
- Ingwavuma 808 mm
- Ubombo 836 mm

The annual average evaporation is approximately 1660mm with evaporation highest during the winter and early spring months.

### 4.8.2 Topography

Topography has a local effect on the climate and influences land use. The Jozini area is bounded in the west by the Lebombo mountain range, which reaches an elevation of approximately 600m. This range has commanding views eastwards over the rest of the sub-region, as well as westwards into Swaziland over the Pongola River. The presence of streams and rivers has created a number of gorges and opened up opportunities for the development of adventure tourism activities.

### 4.8.3 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of Jozini area has controlled the development of the soils and topography, the latter in turn locally affects the climate and overall land use of the area. The Lebombo Range is composed mainly of acid rhyolitic lavas while marine limestones and calcareous mudstones of lower and middle to upper Cretaceous age underlies the Pongola/Mkuze flood-plain zone.

Soil types relate to specific physiographic regions each with particular climatic and hydrological conditions. Soil along the Lebombo Range consists mainly of shallow,

stony soils of the Mispah and Glenrosa forms. The soils found along the floodplain and in particular along the west bank of the Pongola River, are derived alluvium, river terraces and the Cretaceous sediments. As a result soils are generally fertile to very fertile. The Makhathini Flats irrigation scheme is located in this area. Soils found in the eastern extreme of the region are mainly deep, acidic, well drained sands of Fernwood and Clovelly forms.

#### 4.8.4 Hydrology

Jozini has an abundance of natural water resources. Major rivers include the Pongola River, the Ngwavuma River, the Mkuze River, and the Usuthu River, of these only the Usuthu and Pongola Rivers are perennial. The Pongola is the most important river in Jozini as it traverses the full length of the area. The flooding of the Ngwavuma and the Usuthu dam up the waters of the Pongola, resulting in an area of deep flooding during peak floods and the infilling of pans. Local Mountain drainage comprises a number of seasonal streams that drain the dip-slope and scarp-slope faces. Some of these streams have perennial pools. In spite of this apparent abundance of water, there is some concern about the provision of potable water to rural areas.

#### 4.8.5 Mkuze River

The town of Mkuze obtains its water from the Mkuze River and a small dam. The River originates in Northern KwaZulu-Natal and flows through the Lebombo Mountains, across the coastal plain into Lake St Lucia. It is approximately 290km long and has a drainage basin of 4820 km<sup>2</sup>, but is not a reliable water source. The dam referred to is privately owned and arrangements for abstraction are of a temporary nature and it is considered to be an unstable water source. The town Ubombo also gets its water from the Mkuze River and a number of boreholes that are not reliable. As such, the towns of Mkuze and Ubombo do not have sufficient potable water to sustain their respective populations. This has resulted in restrictions and the occasional total cessation of their water supply (uPhongolo Sub-Regional Plan, 1999).

#### 4.8.6 Pongolapoort River and Dam

According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, water from the Pongolapoort Dam is of excellent quality, but its total dissolved solid is low which means that it is very aggressive on steel. Floods are simulated twice a year and, if possible, synchronised with the high flows of the Usutu River to obtain the maximum flood effect. The Pongolapoort Dam supplies water for the Tshongwe-Malobeni water scheme as well as scheme villages. The Pongola River Flood Plain has a series of pans that flood seasonally. The Pongola River is a major water source supplying the whole Shemula Scheme. The town of Jozini obtains water from the Jozini Water Treatment plant, which is presently operating at full capacity (uPhongolo Sub-Regional Plan, 1999).

#### 4.8.7 Vegetation

The factors responsible for high levels of biodiversity present in the area are also responsible for the high levels of biodiversity present in the vegetation. The Umkhanyakude District is part of the Indian Ocean phytogeographic region, and is a regional transition zone and a regional mosaic. Flora comprises a mixture of several floristic elements and communities and differs substantially from that of surrounding regions. Vegetation is exceptionally diverse and ranges from forest, thickets and woodlands to grassland and swamps depending on topography and edaphic conditions. These can be classified into 15 discrete vegetation types. Of at least 2180 vascular plant species, 225 species are endemic or near endemic to the Jozini area.

#### 4.8.8 Major Vegetation Types

Umkhanyakude area can be divided into six distinct ecological zones parallel to the coastline of which only 3 zones are applicable to the Jozini Area. Vegetation in the area can be listed per ecological zone. (UPhongolo Sub-Regional Plan, 1999).

#### 4.8.9 The Lebombo Zone

Zululand Thornveld of the high and low altitude type covers the top and upper eastern slopes of the Lebombo Range. It is regarded as a transition from the Ngongoni Veld to the Lowveld Sour Bushveld and Lowveld. The high altitude form is a more open type veld with patches of short forest and scrub and occurs on the higher ridges. The low altitude form is more tropical forest, which occurs along

streams, and denser bushveld. Lowveld occurs along the eastern and western foot of the Lebombo Range. It is located on the plains at altitudes between 150 and 600m above sea level. There is no clear-cut boundary between this veld and the Lowveld Sour Bushveld or Zululand Thornveld particularly on the lighter soils. In heavier soils open savannah occurs which tends to become bushier and denser in the valleys.

Within these two vegetation groups, the following six major plant communities occur:

- Aquatic communities of the pans, streams, vleis, springs and gorge sectors of major inland rivers.
- Grassland communities of sour, wiry and tufted species
- Rock-face communities of fern with dwarf grasses or clumps of shrubs, trees and succulents
- Tree savannah communities of 4-10m trees
- Thicket communities comprising valley, kloof, riverine, rock outcrop, Termitaria and tree-base thicket
- Forest communities of 20m and higher

#### 4.8.10 Sand Forest Zone

A small portion of Sandveld forest and thicket is found in this area. The area displays one of the best examples of tropical dry forest type in South Africa with a high degree of endemism. It is generally sparse sourveld with little grass in thicket areas. Sandveld thicket occurs where the sand mantle thins off towards the Pongola drainage. The savannah is of the silver terminalia type. Termitaria thicket occurs on textured panveld soils with open grassland in the sand depressions. According to KwaZulu Natal Nature Conservation Services, Sand Forest is potentially the most threatened forest type in Natal due to its occurrence within communal areas. There is a need for the proper management of the sand forest.

#### 4.8.11 Fauna Fish

There is a rich estuarine and freshwater fish community. Freshwater fish of rocky waters such as the rock catlet are found in pools along the Lebombo range. The Tiger fish is the most important game fish in the Pongola River.

## 4.8.12 Reptiles

High levels of species richness are displayed in the herpetofauna including important species such as the Nile crocodile. The area represents either the southernmost or northernmost limit of a large number of species. The highest concentration of endemic reptiles occurs in the North coast region. More specifically, Rupicolous reptiles such as Warrens girdled lizard, Smith's plated rock lizard and Wilhelm's red-tailed rock lizard are resident in the Lebombo Mountain Range. Crocodiles are still abundant within Ndumo Game Reserve however they have largely been exterminated outside of the reserve.

## 4.8.13 Birds

Jozini area is well known with variety of bird species. The very high species diversity is a consequence of the wide variety of terrestrial, wetland and aquatic habitats in the area and the geographical position either as a destination or stopover for migratory species.

The following birds are known to occur within the Jozini Area:

Area	Species
Lebombo Mountain Range	Rock pigeon, rock thrush, red-wing starling and mocking chat
Pongola floodplain	White-winged plover, black coucal, red-winged pratincole and Heuglin's robin.
Floodplain pans	Wattled plover, purple galinule, white-faced duck, red-bill teal, spurwing goose and glossy ibis.
Riverine forest	Green coucal, Pel's fishing owl, Heuglin's robin, Natal robin, trumpeter hornbill, green pigeon and wattle-eyed flycatcher.
Riverbank tangles	Peter's finfoot.
Thorn savannah	Grey lourie, yellow-bill hornbill, grey hornbill, Cape glossy starling, long-tailed shrike and rufous-naped lark.
Thorn thickets	White-breasted sunbird, purple-banded sunbird, red-faced mouse-bird, gorgeous bush shrike and pied barbet.
Sand-forest	Bearded robin, black-helmet shrike, Neegard's sunbird, Rudd's apalis, Woodward's batis, pink-throated twin-spot and

	yellow spotted nicator. A variety of birds occur on the savannah.
--	---

(Source: Maputaland Ecological and Conservation Potential, Ubombo-Ingwavuma Structure Plan)

#### 4.8.14 Mammals

The terrestrial mammal fauna of the Jozini area is particular rich, from the smallest groups such as bats and rodents, to the “big five’ within the Game Reserves. The mammal population is a significant component of the biomass of the area, influencing its ecology and forming the basis of much of the tourism in the area. Klipspringer and mountain reedbuck are typical of the Lebombo Range area, with blue duiker occurring in the forests and thickets. Smaller mammals such as red rock rat, Namagua rock rat and the dwarf shrew are found along the Lebombo Range. Hippo, Elephant, black and white rhino, zebra, giraffe, blue wildebeest, nyala, bushbuck, kudu, waterbuck, reedbuck, impala, warthog and bushpig are known to occur within Mkuze and Ndumo Game Reserves.

#### 4.8.15 Resource identification and conservation

Modern conservation stresses the need to integrate the management of natural resources with an improvement in the quality of life for human. An overall environment strategy is required to integrate human development with natural resource management. Management needs to be holistic and extend beyond nature reserves if the natural resource base is to be sustained.

#### 4.8.16 The Forest Reserves

There are a number of forests within the Jozini District that have both botanical and historical significance. The Hlatikulu Forest, which is 1213ha in extent, is situated on the ridge of the Lebombo Mountain Range and displays a variety of forest trees and shrubs. The Gwaleni forest, which forms part of the Hlatikulu forest, has historical significance being the site where the Zulu King Dingaan was murdered. Other areas of the botanical significance include the Giant Fig Forest, a rare forest type, located in the Mkuze Game Reserve and the Pongola Fig Forest found in the Ndumu Game Reserve.

#### 4.8.17 The Ingwavuma and Usuthu Gorges

The Ingwavuma and Ushutu gorges through the Lebombo Mountains are spectacular areas of great natural history interest and should receive formal environmental protection.

#### 4.8.18 Pongolapoort Dam

The Pongolapoort/Jozini Dam is the only dam in the area. It is located on the Pongola River, north-west of Mkuze. The dam is bordered to the East by the Lebombo Mountains with its wall built across the deep Pongolapoort Gorge.

#### 4.8.19 Pongola River and Floodplain

The town of Jozini overlooks the Pongolapoort Game Reserve that stretches between the town and the Swaziland border, as well as southwards to the N2 highway. The reserve surrounds the Pongolapoort dam and covers a total area of 11 693 ha. The area between the Pongola River and the Lebombo Mountains was proclaimed as the Pongola Nature Reserve in the late 1800. This area is one of the oldest protected areas in South Africa and was primarily a hunting reserve.

The Pongola Floodplain is unique in that it is the only extensive floodplain found in South Africa incorporating a series of pans. The Pongola River has formed a floodplain of some 10 000ha along the eastern foot of the Lebombo Mountains in an unusual south-north course. The Pongola Floodplain ecosystem consists of a complex pattern of interacting flood dependant components which are derived from two principle sources: the terrestrial source and the aquatic source. As water levels fluctuate, terrestrial components are incorporated into the aquatic system.

The Pongola Floodplain is unique due to its high biological diversity as the southern distribution limit of several tropical aquatic organisms, as an important winter feeding ground for a large number of waterfowl as well as having several rare species included in its biota. Hippopotamus take up residence in the pans outside the Ndumu Reserve but return there in winter when pan levels drop. They are important to the system in that they replenish the detritus pool. Crocodiles, which would be in direct competition with man for the fish, are mainly found in the Ndumo Reserve and therefore do not have a great effect on the floodplain.

The local population utilises the Pongola River and floodplain for its natural food resources (such as fish) and growing subsistence crops. The Pongolapoort Dam was constructed for the irrigation of the Makhathini Flats (the area adjacent to the floodplain). The above factors make the Pongola Floodplain one of the most aesthetically pleasing and interesting conservation areas in South Africa. It has been proposed that this area be considered as a resource area. This classification is intended to protect those areas which are most valuable and or vulnerable, and extract the maximum sustained benefit from more resilient and productive areas, with particular reference to agriculture, game farming and tourism. Local activities along the river have the potential for tourism. The pans along the river seasonally flood and when this occurs are fished by the local inhabitants with specific handmade baskets. Potential exists to market this phenomenon and allow tourists to observe and even participate in this local event.

#### 4.8.20 Ndumo Game Reserve

The Ndumu Nature Reserve is situated to the north of the region adjacent to the Mozambique border, approximately 70km from the town of Jozini. The reserve was originally established in 1924 to protect a dwindling number of Hippos. It was subsequently designated a wetland of great international value under the Ramsar Convention on the 21 January 1997.

The topography of the reserve is mainly flat with the exception of the 100m high Ndumu Hill in the southwest. The main feature of the Ndumu reserve is its series of floodplain pans, fed by the Pongola and Usutu Rivers, which form its eastern and northern boundaries respectively. The pans are rich in nutrients; provide a habitat for a large number of fish, crocodiles, wild game and birdlife (some of which are not found further south) and hippopotamuses (Studies on the Ecology of Maputaland, Bruton & Cooper, 1980). Overfishing in the area outside the reserve has resulted in breeding stocks being greatly reduced while those in the reserve have remained relatively stable. The wetland areas in the reserve provide refuge for fish, some of which migrate upstream during flooding. The reserve thus plays a valuable social role by acting as a reservoir to replenish fish stocks and securing the breeding stock for the entire floodplain.

#### 4.8.21 Border Cave

Border Cave is situated on the western face of the Lebombo Mountains north of Ingwavuma. It is an important archaeological and palaeontological site of world significance as it contains human remains and a large number of stone implements dating back to the middle and late stone ages. Apart from human remains from the Middle Stone Age, there are remains of at least 43 other mammal species in the cave, including the existent giant Cape Horse, bastard hartebeest and Bond's springbok (Studies on the Ecology of Maputaland, Bruton & Cooper, 1980). The KZN Tourist Authority is in the process of developing the Border Cave site as a tourist attraction. An interpretative centre has been designed to blend into the rocky hillside and will have a mock-up of the archaeological dig with fibreglass replicas of artifacts around the walls. It is hoped that the centre will generate opportunities for local community. The site has a very good tourism potential.

#### 4.8.22 Waste management

In Jozini, IDT, in partnership with DAEA, used existing buildings to start with the development of a recycling centre where the collected waste products are being sorted, the organic biological waste is composted, and objects are created from the waste products.

These buildings have been renovated and feature the required sanitary facilities, lighting, and ventilation in the sorting area, and catchments for the rainfall. At the compositing site, facilities have been provided to catch liquid leakage.

Paper and cardboard, plastics, and metals are being selected, pressed, and marketed. The Jozini Recycling Centre provides work for a number of craftworkers that are fashioning handmade products from waste products, such as handbags, table mats, place mats, hats, fruit serving plates, and the like. The Jozini Recycling Centre is right now fully operational

#### 4.8.23 The Environmental Management Tools

Jozini local municipality would like to develop the IWMP but currently there is no funding available for the tool. The municipality is planning to develop the Environmental management Plan since the Jozini area is environmental sensitive but currently there is no funding for the tool.

**Table 19: PLANNED PROJECT WITHOUT COMMITTED FUNDING WAITING FOR JOZINI MUNICIPALITY APPROVAL**

Name	Proposed Funding Source	Location	Amount
Ifalethu aquaculture	DEAT	KZ 272	R3 400 000.00
Cezwana Pan Ecotourism Project	DEAT	KZ 272	R2 500 000.00
Gwenya Tourism Project	DEAT	KZ 272	R4 166 200.00
Mkuze Information Center	DEAT	KZ 272	R2 171 600.00
KwaJobe Fish Farming Project	DEAT	KZ 272	R 2 500 000.00
Green Icon Community Nursery (KwaJobe)	DEAT	KZ 272	R 2 000 000.00
Izwilemvelo Lodge	DEAT	KZ 272	R2 500 000.00
Utholweni Cultural Village And Lodging	DEAT	KZ 272	R2 000 000.00
Ubuhle Bemvelo African Village	DEAT	KZ 272	R2 000 000.00
Ubombo Cultural Village	DEAT	KZ 272	R6 000 000.00
Ingwavuma River Valley Royal Route Camp	DEAT	KZ 272	R4 000 000.00
Makhathini Royal Route Camp	DEAT	KZ 272	R4 000 000.00
Ndumo Royal Route Camp	DEAT	KZ 272	R4 000 000.00
Isiqqoko Transfers	DTLGA	KZ 272	R4 198 000.00
Mombeni Eggs Farm	DTLGA	KZ 272	R5 500 000.00
Mombeni Piggery	DTLGA	KZ 272	R4 800 000.00
Banzi community lodge	DEAT	KZ 272	R3,800.000-00
Mkhathini royal route camp	DEAT	KZ 272	R3,988,600-00
Igugu lamaNguni co-operative	DEAT	KZ 272	R2,100,000-00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>R57,434,400-00</b>

**Table 20: STATUS QUO FOR LAND CLAIMS AT JOZINI AND OTHER LAND REFORM PROJECTS: DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS**

Ntsinde	Jozini	Farming
Sigakatha	Jozini	Farming
Ndumo Game Reserve	Jozini	Conservation

**LAND REFORM PROJECTS**

PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL HACTARES	COMMODITY
Bayala	Jozini	936	Crop production
Senekal	Jozini	300	Sugar Cane
Nondabuya	Jozini	900	Cotton
Makhathini (Planning)	Jozini	+5000	Cotton

**Table 21: APPROVED PROJECTS: DAEA**

LOCALITY		TYPE	HA	ESTMETED COST	SECOND PHASE	THIRD PHASE
Jozini	Khwehle	Irrigation	400ha	R1500000.00	R1,500,000-00	R1,000,000-00
Jozini	Ndumo	Irrigation	1500ha	R2,200,000-00	R2,400,000-00	R2,200,000-00
Jozini	Bhambanana	Ground nuts	100ha		R500,000-00	R750,000-00
Jozini	Makhathini	Sugarcane	3000ha	R6,250,000-00	R12,500,000-00	R12,500,000-00
Jozini	Zamukuphila	Irrigation & Cid strg	150ha	R250,000-00		
Jozini	Ntsinde Land care	Alien weed control		R600,000-00	R300,000-00	R300,000-00
Jozini	Mozi	Groundnuts	40ha		R500,000-00	
Jozini	Ophande Dam	Lifstock Dam		R500,000-00		
Jozini	Zamimpilo	Broiler		R250,000-00		
Jozini	Mhlekezi	Goats/water provision	43ha	R250,000-00		
Jozini	Kwa-Jobe Co-Op	Fencing	100ha	R1000,000-00		
Jozini	Ezinkunini	Fencing	100ha	R500,000-00	R500,000-00	
Jozini	Buhlebemvelo	Dam & drip irrigation	20ha	R300,000-00		
Jozini	Hlanganani	Broiler	200ha units	R50,000-00		
Jozini	Jozini-Dam	Aqua Cultural Project		R25.000 000		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>R13,650,000-00</b>	<b>R18,200,000-00</b>	<b>R16,750,000-00</b>

**Table 22: EXISTING PROJECTS: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

Local Municipality	Ward	Area	Activity	Project Budget	Financial Year
Jozini LM	Ward 12	Esiweni	Poultry Production Piggery Crops/Veg. Production	<b>R1,2310,000-00</b>	
	2	Nohhihihi	Sewing	R370.000.00	2006/2007
	1	Mhlekezazi	Poultry	R500.000.00	2006/2007
	3	Ophansi/ Mhlekezazi	HIV/AIDS (Soup kitchen)	R250.000.00	2006/2007
	5	Hlalanathi	Gardening & Catering	R400.000.00	2006/2007
	5	Mkhonjeni	Sewing	R350.000.00	2006/2007
	7	Jozini	Orphans/vulnerable families	R100.000.00	2007/2008
	2	Mkuze	Community AIDS project	R100.000.00	2007/2008
	1	Mhlekezazi	Nkiza Parks & recreation project	R100.000.00	2007/2008
	2	Qondile	Siyaphambili/ Qondile Community Aids project	R100.000.00	2007/2008
	4	Mthidlwe	Zamokuhle creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	4	Gujini	Zakheleni	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	3	Ezinyokeni	Sizisizwe creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	6	Biva	Siyabusa creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	6	Nyawoshane	Sibonhinhnhla creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	1	Mhlekezazi	Sicelokuhle creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	6	Mamfene	Qoqisizwe creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	1	Mhlekezazi	Ihlanze creche	R45.000.00	2006/2007
	7	Jozini (433 families)	National Food Emergency		
	16	Ndumo	Ndumo learners shelter (still on pipe line)		

**Table 23: POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS**

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Poultry Production	R245,000-00	R60,000-00	R75,000-00	R365,000-00
Piggery Production	R120,000-00	R45,000-00	R55,000-00	R220,000-00
Garden Project	R65,000-00	R20,000-00	R15,000-00	R10,000-00
<b>OTHER ACTIVITIES</b>				
Trainings				R250,000-00
Admin				R157,000-00
General Activities				R125,000-00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R430,000-00</b>	<b>R125,000-00</b>	<b>R145,000-00</b>	<b>R1,127,000-00</b>

**Figure 24: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PROJECT ON THE PILELINE**

Project Description	Estimated Cost
Repairs and renovations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ophansi clinic</li> <li>• Mhlekazi clinic</li> <li>• Mkuze clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R1,794,827</li> <li>• R1,500,000</li> <li>• R1,800,000</li> </ul>
Install 10 000 L steel water tank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ndumo clinic</li> <li>• Makhathini clinic</li> <li>• Khwambuzi clinic</li> <li>• Shemula clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R200 000</li> <li>• R200 000</li> <li>• R200 000</li> <li>• R200 000</li> </ul>
Build guardhouse with toilet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mhlekazi clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R200 000</li> </ul>
Build patients external toilet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mkuze clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R200 000</li> </ul>
Upgrade septic tank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khwambusi clinic</li> <li>• Mbadleni clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R200 000</li> <li>• R200 000</li> </ul>
Pave parking and walkways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nkungwini clinic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R200 000</li> </ul>

**Table 25: UMKHANYAKUDE HEALTH DISTRICT PROJECT**

Area	Project Description	Progress/Comments	Financial year
Manyiseni Clinic	Clinic replacement with new guardhouse & three nurses accommodation structures.	95 % complete	2008/2009
Nkungwini Clinic	Additional consulting room to the existing clinic. General repairs & renovations	Almost complete	2008/2009
Mosvold Hospital	Upgrade of OPD & Threatre	Site handover was on 2008/02/06	2008/2009
Bethesda Hospital	New two staff houses (simplex style), repairs & renovation of staff houses & twenty new carports	Site handover was on 2008/02/22	2008/2009
Ophansi Clinic	New guardhouse & public toilets; general repairs & renovations of the existing clinic & staff houses.	No significant progress has been made	2008/2009
Gateway Clinic (Mosvold Hospital)			2008/2009

**Table 26: APPROVED ESKOM PROJECTS**

Project Name	Category	Year	Cost (Rm)	Project Status
Mkuze NB07 and Nongoma NB04 22kv Interconnector	02.Strengthening	2007-2008	R 1.00	Definition Release Approval
Makhathini 132 kV capacitor bank	02.Strengthening	2010-2011	R 5.82	Development Plan Approval
Joshua (Mkuze NB08) 22/11kV SS Refurb	03.Refurbishment	2007-2008	R 1.00	Definition Release Approval
Caleb Mkuze NB09 22/11kV SS Refurb	03.Refurbishment	2007-2008	R 0.58	Definition Release Approval
Mkuze 1 22/11kV SS	03.Refurbishment	2008-2009	R 5.00	Development Plan Approval
Mkuze NB10 Refurb	03.Refurbishment	2008-2009	R 0.53	Development Plan Approval
MKUZE SS NB09 22KV	03.Refurbishment	2009-2010	R 3.00	Development Plan Approval
MKUZE SS NB10 22KV	03.Refurbishment	2009-2010	R 3.00	Development Plan Approval
Nondabuya Ndumo Line Bay	04.Electrification	2008-2009	R 3.00	Concept Release Approval
Nondabuya Ndumo (Ngwavuma) 132kV Line Est.	04.Electrification	2008-2009	R 30.00	Concept Release Approval
Ndumo (Ngwavuma) SS 132/22kV 20MVA Est	04.Electrification	2008-2009	R 15.00	Concept Release Approval
Ndumo Retic Turn in Lines	04.Electrification	2008-2009	R 0.40	Concept Release Approval
Jozini Town 22/11kV SS Dismantle	08.Dismantle	2007-2008	R 0.30	Development Plan Approval
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>R 68.63</b>	

**Table 27: APPROVED PROJECTS: THE CRISP TRUST: FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME****25 SCHOOLS FOR FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME - JOZINI**

Name of School	Postal Address	Name of Principal
Biva Combined School	P.O. Box 55 Jozini 3969	Mr M.H. Mzibuko
Cezwana Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	Private bag X603 Ubombo 3970	Mr F.N. Mazibuko
Egujini Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	Private Bag X556 Mkuze 3965	Miss Motlala WINNIE.K. Mabaso
Emanqayini Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 336 Jozini 3969	Ms M.S. Mbatha
Embuyiselo Primary School	P.O. Box 59 Ubombo 3970	Ms Z.P. Msane Ms Mnomiya
Esethembiso Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 59 Ubombo 3970	Mr S.S. Ntshangase
Injula Combined School	P.O. Box 57 Jozini 3969	Mr R.S. Madi
Inkuthazelo Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 128 Jozini 3969	Z. Buthelezi NN Skhosana
Kwamakhonyeni Primary School	Private bag X611 Umombo 3970	I. Sibeko
Majozini Primary School	Private Bag X010 Jozini 3969	Ms T.E. Blose
Mamfene Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 452 Jozini 3969	Mr B.V. Gumede
Maphaya Primary School	P.O. Box 5 Jozini 3969	Mr B.S. Mthethwa N S Kunene
Mkhonjeni Primary School	Private Bag X 519 Mkuze 3965	G.S. Mkwanzazi
Mtwazi Combined School	P.O. Box 49 Mkuze 3965	J.F. Buthelezi

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Muhlekazi Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 148 Mkuze 3965	N.P. Fakude VN Myezi
Muthidlwe Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	Private bag X545 Mkuze 3965	J. Khanyile
Nkangala Primary School	Private Bag X616 Ubombo 3970	N.V. Mlambo T J Mdletshe
Ogazini Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 79 Ubombo 3970	S.L. Mtambo
Sinethezekile Combined School	P.O. Box 105 Jozini 3969	Mr N.H. Mkhwanazi
Siqakatha Primary School	Private Bag X621 Ubombo 3970	T.S. Mathenjwa
Tshaneni Primary School	Private Bag X529 Mkuze 3965	Ms Z.T. Myeni
Tshongwe Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 222 Mbazwana 3974	Mr S.B. Mngomezulu
Ubombo Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 21 Ubombo 3970	Mrs Myeni
Uphande Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	P.O. Box 19 Ubombo 3970	BONGA.A. Nyawo SP Nyawo
Vezukusa Primary School POOR ACCESS TO WATER	Private Bag X627 Ubombo 3970	Mr M.S. Mathenjwa

**Table 28: APPROVED HOUSING PROJECTS: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING**

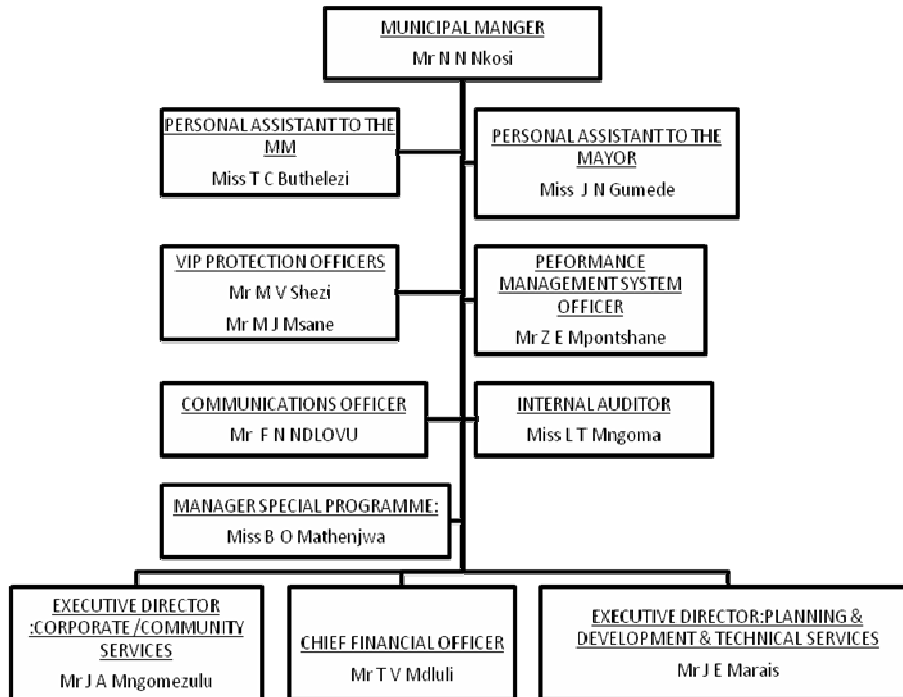
Name	Project no	No. of Units	Ward	Budget 2007/2008
Jozini Housing Project	K200010007	522		R14,835,000-00
Jobe Housing Project	K04080001	1200	All	R35,604,000-00
Nyawo Housing Project		1500	All	R58,734,525-00
Mngomezulu Housing Project		800	All	R31,325,080-00
Mathenjwa Housing Project		1000	All	R39,156,350-00
Jozini Housing Project	K030003	1000	05	R36,718,350-00
Ntsinde Housing Project		600	All	R23,493,810-00
Ngwenya Housing Project		600	All	R23,493,810-00
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>R263,360,925-00</b>

**Table 29: JOZINI MUNICIPALITY IGR FORUMS**

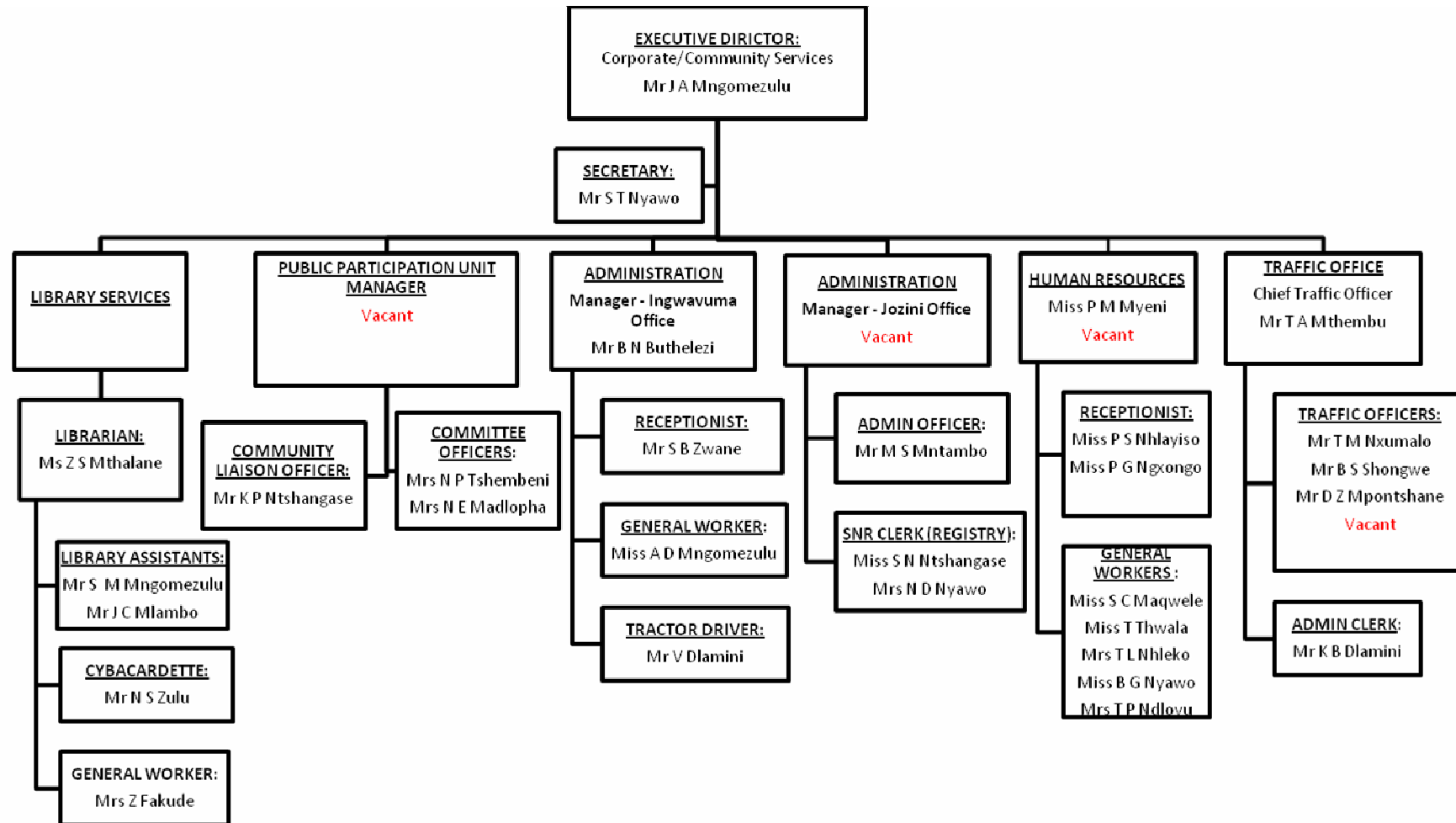
FORUM NAME	BUDGET	FINANCIAL YEAR
HIV/AIDS Programme	R200.000	2007/2008
Local Aids Council	-	-
Local Advisory Council for the Children	-	-
Gender Forum	-	-
Elderly Forum	-	-
Gender based violence programme	R7.100.000	2007/2008 (AMREF)
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Funded by AMREF	-
NGO Forum	-	-
Pastors Forum	-	-
Traditional Healers Practitioners Forum	Funded by AMREF	-
Traditional Leaders Forum	-	-
IDP Fourm	R200.000	2008/2009

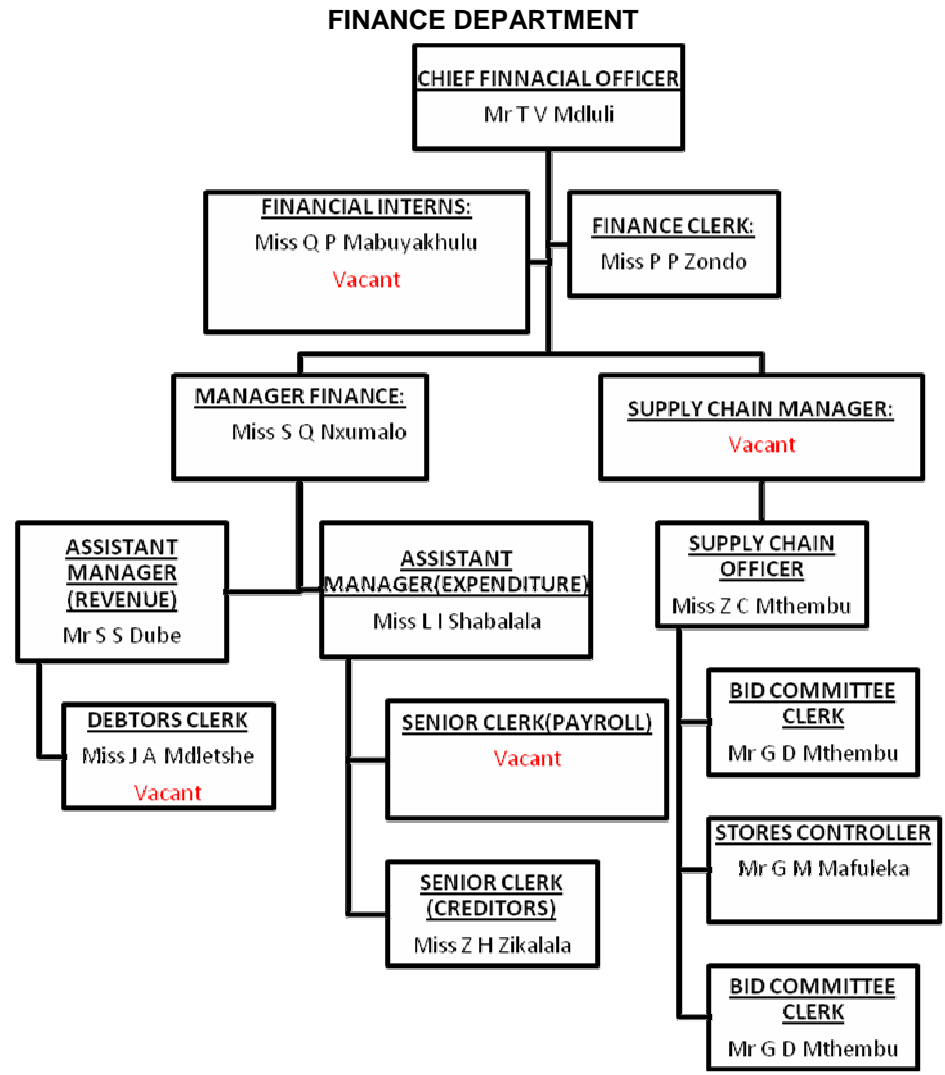
Figure 3: MUNICIPAL ORGANOGRAM

**MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE**

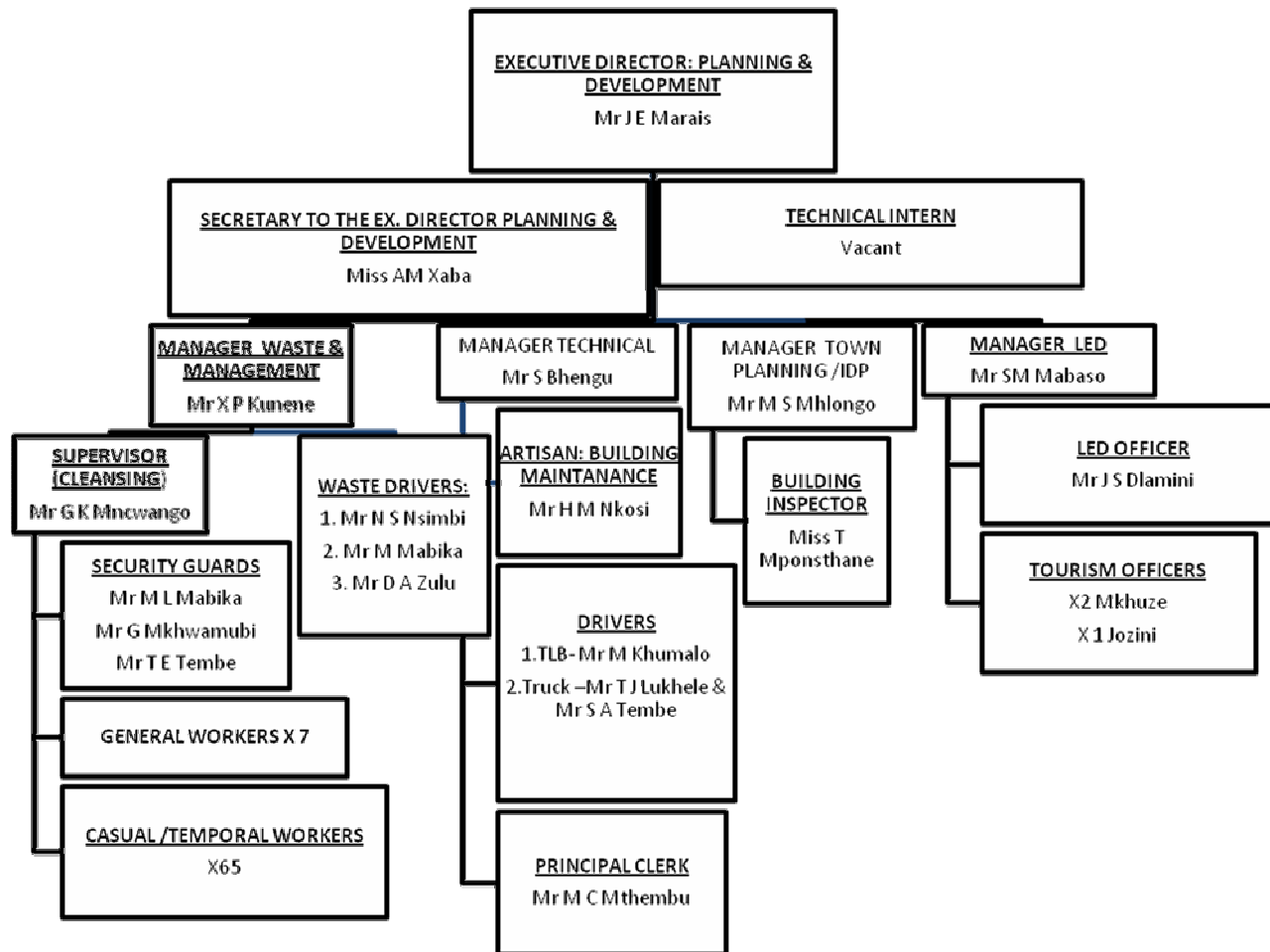


**CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT**





**TECHNICAL AND PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**



## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Councillors, Management and relevant municipal officials need to be more involved in the preparation of IDP.
- The initiative of the municipality to inform local communities of the IDP should continue.
- A uniform prioritization model should be developed for the Jozini Municipality to ensure that all role-players understand and agree with the prioritization of the development projects.
- An on going alignment between the district and local municipalities.
- Full support of all stakeholders especially National and Provincial Sector departments.

**APPENDIX 1: CONSOLIDATED PROJECT LIST WITHOUT FUNDING AT  
WARD LEVEL**

## CONSOLIDATED PROJECT LIST WITHOUT FUNDING AT WARD LEVEL

NKPA	PROJECT TYPE	DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	PROJECT DISCRPTION
Infrastructure & Services	Water & Sanitation	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Ntsahaneni, Msunduzi, Dukumbe, Mhlekazi, Nhlonhlela, Mpungamlilo, Hlanzeni, Mange, Ngudeni, Mpileni, Ntulindawo</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Qondile –Gujini scheme water taps, ophande water scheme does not function, Empompoza boreholes required, Majozini to Nkangala, uPhande to Matalabena, &amp; Vezukusa. VIP toilets at uPhande, Qondile, Majozini, Matalabana &amp; Nkangala. Flush toilets at Thembaletu.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Water required at Cezwane, Zinyokeni, Ndalini, Kuveleni, Ophansi, KoMkhulu, Mandlakazi, Zineshe, Nhlango, Ekudilikeni, Kwa-Ngobese School &amp; Clinics.</p> <p>Sanitation required for the whole ward.</p> <p>Ward 4: Water required from Ophande to Sibonokuhle, Siphahleni to Cezwane, Cezwane to Magwenya, Cezwane school to Cezwane tea-room, Cezwane to Gina, Nomabhengu to Mabhanoyini, Ezinkunini to Nohhihi, Gobandlovu to Madinyane, Fahla to white city</p> <p>Boreholes: 3 Ezinkunini, 4 at Gujini, 2 at Mthidlwe, 4 at Sibonokuhle, 2 at Siphahleni, 3 at Mangwenya, 2 at Cezwane school, 2 at Nomabhengu &amp; GG.</p> <p>Water Tanks: 2 at Ophande, 2 at Ezinkunini, 4 at Gujini, 2 at Mthidlwe, 2 at Sibonokuhle, 1 at Siphahleni, 2 at Magwenya, 2 at Cezwane tea-room, 1 at Cezwane School, 2 at Nomabhengu &amp; GG</p>
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Extension of water from Mchunu to Manzini at Gedleza, water required at emagroundini, water required at makhonyeni outside the village, water required at nobiya, extension from nkonondo to KwaDlamini, water required at Nobiya, water required at Ntshembeni area, extension to mthelu, bhanjana, sibongile, hlalanathi &amp; mkhonje(outside the village).</p> <p>Water Tanks: Water tanks required at Mkhayana area.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Water to be extended to the whole ward : Sanitation to be extended to the whole ward</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Upgrade Nyawo Scheme, Water required from Magabadelo to Ezinhlalavini, water required from Mathendeni via Ndabeni to Thembalihle; upgrading of Maphaya to Manqayini water scheme; Water borne sewerage at Jozini Upper town and Maphaya. Sanitation is required in the whole ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Water provision is urgently othobothini (isindindindi crèche); majalintini, thobothini school, nongwadla, umlambo, Eziphunzini, Gwaliweni, Nondabuya, Mombeni, water required from Khandane to Lumbe</p>

			Water Tanks: Gwaliweni, lumbe primary school, Sanitation: Toilets required at Nondabuya area.
		C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Water and Sanitation required at Mombeni, Edwaleni, Kwa-Phaweni (stand pipes already installed but there is not water), water required at Ezulwini,, Nyamane, Ekulingweni, Kwa-Jona, Nyamane, JP.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Water and Sanitation is required and still the top priority in the whole ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Stand pipes are required in Nyamane, Mthonjeni, Odwaleni, Magugu, Kwa-Jona, Khwelelani, house connection required at Ntabayengwe, Nkomeni water services.</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Water and Sanitation required at Kwa-Mbuzi, Thekwane, Mlawu, Shemula, Onaleni, Esiweni, Mzondi.</p>
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Water required from Makwakwa to Skomu, Water required from Makhane to Kwa-Mthombeni. : Household sanitation is required in the ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Water required from Nkomeni to Nkungwini, water required from Okhalweni to Lindizwe; water required from White City to Esigodini, from roman to machobeni area.</p> <p>Boreholes: Boreholes repairs at Lundini; Esigodini; Mahlabashana; Machobeni; Okhalweni; Nkungwini; Kwayiwini; Oshabeni; Nyathini</p> <p>Wind Mill repair at Oshabeni.</p> <p>Additional standpipes required at Ingwavuma; White City; Sewing centre; Utilization of Nkoyoyweni reservoir.</p> <p>Water engine repair at Nyathini; Okhalweni;</p> <p>Temporal water tanks</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Water and Sanitation remains the top priority in the whole ward.</p> <p>Boreholes: Boreholes required at Kusbhoqe, Emqokolweni, Swayi, Kumkhatshwa; Magamundela; Mamaliya; Mayaluka (Repairs); Khume (upgrade); Lubuyeni; Mathenjwa T/C (repairs); Mahlabeni; Sibhamu school; Mayaluka school; Khume school; Lubhoko school;</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Water extension from Emganwinini via KwaDlanzi to Kwadlovu; water and sanitation remains the top priority in the whole ward (R4 million budget but still to be confirmed with DC27)</p> <p>Upgrading of water pump near Ndumo Police Station.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Water and Sanitation remains the top priority in the whole ward.</p>

			<p>Boreholes: Boreholes required at Ngonyameni; Mfuthululu; Kwa-Nkunzini; Hlabashanyana; Kudlanyana.</p> <p>Standpipe required in the area between Madeya and Mkhayeni.</p>
Electricity	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p>Ward 1: Ngudeni; Mpungamli; Mange; Mpileni; Msunduze; Ntulindawo</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Electricity required from uBombo to Ophande; electricity required from Majozini to Nombulungwane; electricity required Nkangala; Matalabane.</p> <p>Street lights required at Mkuze; Thembaletu and Mlingo Village</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Electricity remain the top priority in the whole ward</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Electricity required from Ophande to Gujini; electricity required from Mthidlwe to Isibonokuhle; electricity required from Esiphahleni to Cezwane; electricity required from Ezinkunini to Nohhihi; electricity required from Madinyane to fahla-white city; electricity required from Cezwane to Mangwenya; electricity required from Cezwana to Cezwana tea-room; electricity required from Cezwana to Nomabhengu; electricity required from Kwa-Gina to Mandonya; electricity required from Ezinkunini to Nohhihi.</p>	
	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Electricity required at Lindelani; Makhonyeni; Gedleza; Mkhayana; Ophande; Emagroundini; Mthelu; Qondile, Hlalanathi (new households) outside Mkhonjeni</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Electricity required at Ohlalwini; Mamfene to Biva; electricity required from Nondabuya clinic to Mfingose school; electricity required from Mfingose to Magobhoyi.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Electricity required at Jozini low cost housing (preparation stage); electricity required at Mpondwane; Machibini; Mlotheni (additional); Maphaya (additional); Khandane; Endabeni; Mgabadeli; Seventeen (additional); Thembalihle.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Cell Mast required at Mphoweni Area.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Electricity required at Nondabuya; Gwaliweni; Othobothini; Mombeni; Lumbe and to all schools and households.</p>	
	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Electricity at Phaweni (in progress); electricity required at Nyamane; Kulingeni; Mombeni; Jona; Ezulwini; Edwaleni; Yangeni</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Electricity required at Kwa-Mbuzi; Mzinyeni; Shukela; Mabheshwini; Bhekindoda; Ogagwini; Ezimbengeni; Mzondi; Thekwane; Madanishini; Mlawu; Shemula; Onaleni; Mzondi; Nomgigi; Godlogodlwane; Ethengani; Mangqwashu; electricity required in all schools and clinics.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Card System required at Sihlangwini; Ntabayengwe; Khwelelani; Magugu; Mthonjeni; Dwaleni; Okhalweni</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Electricity required at Kwa-Mbuzi; Thekwane; Mlawu; Shemula; Onaleni; Esiweni; Mzondi, empumelelweni</p>	
	D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Electricity required at Mbodla; Sihhangwane; Makhane; Mziki; Skomu</p>	

		<p><b>Ward 14:</b> Electricity required at Lundini; Esigodini; Nkoyoyweni; Mahlabashana; Machobeni; Nyathini; Nkungwini; Oshabeni; Dinabanye; Okhalweni; Lindizwe; Phophopho; Manhlali</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Electricity required to all households (Card system)</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Card system required in all schools and households</p> <p>Electricity required at Thelamama; Kwa-Mthanti; Zisphosheni; Mpala</p> <p>Street lights required at Ndumo town</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Electricity required from Ingwavuma River to Nsongweni</p> <p>Electricity (Eskom) required at Nonjinjikazi; Madeya; Mbekwane; Munywana; Embadleni; Mgedula; Bovini; Ngonyameni</p>
Roads	Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Continuity of regravelling of the road from Tshaneni via Esikhaleni to Edukumbe</p> <p>Regravelling of roads from Nhlonhlela to Mhlekezi; regravelling of road from Kwalini to Khombe; regravelling of road from Mahlokohloko to via msunduze to mange; regravelling of road from ntaba to mhlekazi</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Road required from Qondile to Thekwane (uBombo-P326)</p> <p>Road required from Ntandane to Gumbi Creche; tar roads required from Majozini via Nkangala; uBombo; oPhande to Kwa-Mlambo. Road required from D1823 to echibini; road required from D1823 to Embombo; road required at Qhoqhoqho; Soshangane;-Jobe crèche; Gwaliweni-wind mill-Jotham Myeni.</p> <p>Roads required from esikhaleni via Mncotshane to Nkangala Bicycles for learners are also required.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Re-gravelling and construction of bridges at Esizalweni; Cezwane; Mkhayeni; Enhlangano; Emasimini; Mangwenya; Emfundeni</p> <p>Upgrading of D820-1880 (from Siyabonga supermarket to Makhathini flats (require tar road)</p> <p>Signage is required in all roads; regravelling of acces road from Ezinyokeni to Malobeni; regravelling of road from Magagula to ngobese; pedestrian walk ways are also required in hot spots; regravelling of road from mandlanzi to zineshe; regraveeling of road from Cezwane to Ekuveleni; maintenance of mkhayeni road from D820 to Ezineshe-bhudlwini.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Tar road required from Ophansi to uBombo Police station; regravelling of road from Ezinkunini to Ophansi; road required from Cezwane school to Mandonya; road required from Mthidlwe to makhathini fields; road required from GG- Sibonokuhle; road required from makhukhwane to Gujini/Mthidlwe; road required from makhukhwane to sibiya; road required from gujini to zagwagwane; road required from</p>

			zagwagwane to nsimbane; road required from mabaso to gujini; road required from gujini to hlatshwayo store; road required from mangwazane to gobandlovu; road required from sibhedlela to madinyane; road maintenance is required at white city.
		Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Road signage required; regravelling of road from bhanjana to nkosi; regravelling of road from mkhonzeni; makhonyeni; hlanathi; sibongile; from qhoqhoqho kwa-Nzima tea-room; regravelling of road from qhoqhoqho to Shembe temple; enlargement and regravelling of road from makhayana to ebiva.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Regravelling of road from nondabuya to magobhoi; from mlambo store to gedleza; from nyawushane to mamfene; from ohlalwini to phongola river.</p> <p>Pedestrian walkways are required at okhetha area.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Regravelling of road from mgabadeli to ehlahavini; from msiyane to gwaliweni; maphaya to empondwane; khandane to ezinyisini; from okhetheni to empondwane; from emseleni via maphaya to manqayini from main road to mbuyiselo school; from maphaya via matalabane sibiya; from endabeni to khandane school; from main road via maphaya to manqayini; from main road via zacharia's home to gina place; bottom town to kwa-xaba; upgrading of mlotheni road; regravelling of road from maqadwini to ehlahavini; speed humps required on P522; tar road required from saps to t-junction); upgrading of road from 4 4 to kwagumbi.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Upgrading of road from eziphunzini to khandane; from mdingisi to mombeni; from etsheni elikhulu to mayezela; from emajalintinini to emgabedeli; from mfihlamavila to kungwengane; from Esiphosheni to emhangeni; from othobothini to kwa govini; from mashibhisi to 4 4; from ndlanzi to mgabadeli.</p>
		Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Required from esingeni to mtshakela high school; from mhlumeni school via ekulingweni school to mtshakela; from nyamane to nomgidi. Road from KwaJona (endalini) to Kwa- Phaweni</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Tar road is required from othobothini to makwakwa; gravelling road required from kwa-ndlovu via shukela to zimbengwini; rehabilitation of road from mzondi to nyamane; gravelling from emhlangeni to sogugu; from madanishini to lubambo; regravelling of road from magabha to ndumo; gravelling of road from mzinyeni to mzondi; gravelling of road from embangweni to emzinyeni; rehabilitation and gravelling of road from zakheleni via ezihlabeni to mzinyeni hall.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Upgrading of road D851 from msiyane to kwa-qatha (tar road); new road required from ndundumeni to songudu; from majwayiza to mphoweni; from ngwavuma o khwelelani; regravelling of road from longoma to mpakeni; regravelling &amp; provision of storm water management facilities of road from sihlangwini to via kwabheka to nyamane; gravelling of road from nyamane to bhalayi; rehabilitation of nsubane road; new road from sihlangwini to ezinkozeni; new from ezimpohlweni to kwa-mvungade; new road from sihlangwini to kukuwane; new road from ngungunyane to phelandaba; new road from ntabayengwe to sihheheleni; accident prevention material is required on the road to emthonjeni, tar road at empumelelweni</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> To be confirmed</p>
		Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<b>Ward 13:</b> Upgrading of P435 road from makwakwa to ndumo (tar road); regravelling of road from makwakwa to mlotheni; bridge is required from mbodla to madeya (crossing ingwavuma river); speed humps are required at ezulwini area.

		<p><b>Ward 14:</b> Upgrading of road from nkoyoyweni to cece=il mark's pass; road required from nyathini to okhalweni; road required from nkungwini to mbadleni; road required from bhambanana to ingwavuma.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Tar road required from Ingwavuma bridge to ekuhlehleni (D1842-D1841); gravel road required from ekuhlehleni to mabona; gravel road required from mashavane to ekuhlehleni; gravel road required from ekuhlehleni to osuthu.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> P435 road to be tarred; upgrading of road from ndumo-thelamama to ndumo saps; upgrading of road from ndumo hall via tembe water tank to kwa-mthombeni; upgrading of road from mafika store via khumalo to mkhabela; upgrading of road from ndumo saps to jwayelani; upgrading of road from nyosi via thelamama to kwa-nxumalo; upgrading of road from zamabgomusa store via mafuthenkukhu to Pongola river; quarry required on road from ingwavuma bridge to mfuthululu.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Upgrading of roads from madeya to bovini; from esigayeni kwa-mahaye to nxangikhona; from nsongweni to ingwavuma river; from munywana via mbekwana to madeya; from ebhodini kwa-mali to munywana store; from emphandeni to mfuthululu; from mthonjaneni to mphandeni; from ngonyameni to endabeni.</p> <p>Access road required from mkhayeni store to madeya clinic.</p>
Sport & Recreation	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Upgrading of mhlekazi, nhlonhlela, msunduze, dukumbe, mpileni, mange, ngudeni, mpungamilio &amp; tshaneni sports fields; sports for all teams within the ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Sports fields are required at majozini, mkuze, nkangala, qondile &amp; ogazini (ncotshane)</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Upgrading of ezinyokeni, cezwane, ophansi, ezineshe, mabandleni, mozi &amp; nhlango.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> New sports fields are required at J2, GG &amp; Mkheya.</p>
	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Extension of ezinhlalavini sports field; upgrading &amp; renovation of lindelani sports field; new sports fields are required at mkhayane &amp; gedleza as well as in all six villages.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Sport fields are required at mfingose, Biva 2, hlalwini, mamfene, magobhoyi &amp; nyawishane.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Sport fields are required at mpondwane, maphaya, machibini, sibandlana &amp; ndabeni.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Upgrading of msiyane soccer field, Mombeni, gengadweni &amp; nondabuya (jabajaba).</p>
	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Sport fields are required at nyamane, kwa-phaweni, mombeni, ezulwini, kulingeni &amp; phondweni.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Sport fields are required at magabha, shukela, mzondi, bhekindoda &amp; mabheshwini; renovation/refurbishment of mzinyeni sports field.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Maintenance of sihlangwini sports field; new sport fields are required at khwelelani, magugu &amp; ntabeyengwe.</p>

		<p><b>Ward 12:</b> Soccer field is required in ward 12 as additional to the existing one.</p> <p><b>Ward 13:</b> Upgrading of mbodla, skomu, mziki, makhane &amp; siwongane sport fields.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Sport fields are required at kungwini, nyathini, lundini, machobeni, danabanye, oshabeni; ingwavuma stadium (complex).</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Details t to be confirmed</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Upgrading &amp; fencing og Thelamama &amp; ziphosheni sport fields.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Sport complex with all sport codes is required at mkhayeni; upgrading of bovini, nginyameni, mkhayeni, mgedula, munywana &amp; nonjinjikazi sport fields.</p>
Community Facilities	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Shopping centre at nhlonhlela; community halls are required at mpungamliilo, nhlonhlela, dukumbe, msunduze, hlanzeni, tshaneni, ngudeni &amp; mange.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> MPCC required at ophande; community halls are required at ogazini, qhoqhoqho, ezinkunini, Ophande &amp; majozini; extension and fencing of enkangala hall. Cell mast is required at majozini to enhance communication.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Renovation of ophansi community hall; Nazareth church site clearance; community hall are required at ekuveleni, ezinyokeni, moza, cezwane &amp; ngobese. Market stall is required at ophansi; shopping complex &amp; filling station is required at ophansi; cell mast is also required; satellite police station is required at kwa-jobe.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Upgrading of mangwazana hall, community halls are required at GG, mthidlwe, gujini &amp; cezwane</p>
	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Makhonyeni shopping centre; skills development centre at gedleza; community hall required at mkhayane; MPCC is required at gedleza; community hall at gedleza; central community hall at hlalanathi; art &amp; craft centre at sinethezekile.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Skills training centre at ohlalwini; mobile police station at mfingose; community hall at magobhoyi; renovation &amp; fencing of mfingose community hall. Waste disposal site at six villages.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Grass cutting at thembalihle community hall; community halls are required at jozini low cost housing, sibandlana, emanqayini, machibini, maphaya &amp; cell mast is required at mpondwane; commercial banks are required in jozini</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> New halls are required at mlambo, mombeni, msiyane MPCC, mombeni; cell mast is required at gwaliweni, mombeni &amp; nondabuya. Renovation of msiyane hall (toilets, doors &amp; windows) and Gangadweni hall.</p>
	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Jona community hall need to be renovated; new community halls are required at emombeni, enyamane, ophondweni, ekulingweni, kwa-phaweni &amp; ezulwini, skills &amp; training centre required at kwa-jona &amp; mombeni; cell mast required at mbombeni; MPCC required at nyamane, mombeni, kwa-phaweni &amp; ophondweni.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> MPCC required at madanishini, community halls are required at manqwashu, mzondi, mabheshwini, zakheleni &amp; ngagwini; skills &amp; training centres required at madanishini &amp; bhekindonda, Bhekindoda Hall.</p>

			<p><b>Ward 11:</b> MPCC required at magugu; community halls required at mthonjeni, ntabayengwe, magugu &amp; nyamane; skills &amp; training centre required at sihlangwini.</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Community halls are required at mlawu &amp; okhanyeni areas.</p>
<b>Socio-Economic Development</b>		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Community halls are required at mbodla &amp; mziki; makhanesi &amp; mahlabeni churches. Repair of makwakwa hall</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Community halls are required at engonyameni; MPCC are required at ntabayengwe &amp; ingwavuma town; cell mast is required at nkungwini area.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Community halls are required at mabona, mayaluka, ekuhleleni, khume, magwanga; MPCC at manyiseni is required; police station is required at manyiseni; cell mast at manyiseni, two cell mast at emanyiseni.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Mpala MPCC.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Community halls is required at nsongweni, mini halls is required at bovinii; shopping complex at mkhayeni.</p>
	LED	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Historical sites (Ntshaneni ghost mountain; Mpileni; Ngoqongweni; Mhlekezi; Mange mountains</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Umkhumbi kanowa art &amp; craft at Qondile area; Ophande &amp; Ogazini youth projects (Tent &amp; chairs for hiring purposes; emphakathi block making project; vukuzibuthe sewing project (house renovation &amp; new sewing machine is required); Majozini catering project; majozini sewing project; ogazini sewing house (new sewing machine is required). Fencing &amp; provision of water to ogazini, mlingo, manqunjwana, siyaphambili &amp; ntokomalo gadens (majozini). Community garden at thembaletu; emphakathi grass cutting machine; ophande sewing machines.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> MPCC at Kwa-Jobe; zamukuthuthuka project at cezwane; thandolwethu sewing project at kwa-jobe/mozi; jam project a ophansi; poultry project at nhlango; mango fruit project at ekuveleni; Art &amp; craft co-orp at ezinyokeni (masibonisane project; art &amp; craft centre for disabled people at cezwane; Traditional attire (indlamu group) &amp; instrument system at ophansi.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Sukuma wenze block making; siyazama block making; mangwenya blick making; gujini block making; mthidlwe block making; nqubekanhle block making; velabehleka poultry project-GG; Sphamandla garden GG; uBombo Car Wash; Sozabantu poultry project; Madinyane poultry &amp; tent hire projects; Ndunayethu poultry project (mthidlwe; zamukunotha poultry project (zagwagwane); zamusiza poultry project(kwathekwane); piggery projects at mangwazane &amp; vimbikhalo; vegetable markets are required at mthidlwe, mthala, siphahleni, mangwenya, maize meal grinding machine (sibonokuhle), toilet paper making machine (ubombo), sivukuzumnotho tent hire (mthindlwe); sewing projects at nomabhengu, hlanganani (gujini) &amp; mthidlwe; art &amp; culture (gijini).</p>
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Youth projects: phone booth required at gedleza &amp; mkhayana; sound system; 4 pole tent requiredat gedleza; hlalanathi; mkhayana; makhonyeni shopping centre; fencing of ophande gardens; fencing &amp; water tank provision of gedlaza garden; bhanjana community gardens, mthelu garde; Aquaponics. Mkhonjeni &amp; Sibongile Shopping centre</p> <p>Sewing houses required at Ezingqaweni; hlalanathi; gedleza; renovation of building for candle making project at gedleza (electrification is also</p>

		<p>required for project functionality).</p> <p>Ward 6: Fishing dam at biva 2; Vodacom container is required at mfingose; tent &amp; chairs for hiring purposes is required at mamfene; poultry farming at mamfene &amp; magobhoi; candle making machine at nyawushane (generator is needed).</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Jozini cultural centre; ezihlalavini lodge; Biosphere reserve; Machibini tent hire (three poles size); toilet paper making machine at jozini area 17; Esikhandala tent &amp; catering material; top ten casino at jozini; t-shirt printing machine (zuzanawe youth project); car wash at jozini; sewing material at nyathikazi &amp; kwamamlambo. Recording studio at jozini; nyawo goat's projects. Maphanya catering material &amp; tent hire and Kwandlazi &amp; Ndabeni Tent hire</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Inqanawe women's club; nondabuya art &amp; craft centre; ilala women's club at gwaliweni; khuthala women's club st mombeni; omama bayazama (othobothini); lumbe poultry project; msiyai poultry project; gwaliweni poultry project; othobothini poultry project; generator; garden required at 4 4, etsheni elikhulu (msiyane), khombindlela; zithuthukise youth project, mlambo garden project, mayezela garden project, msiyane garden project, nondabuya garden project (water pipes are required); movini garden &amp; mbangweni garden.</p>
	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Tent &amp; chairs for hiring purposes are required at mombeni; kulingweni; phaweni; ezulwini; nyamane.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> leather making machine is required; juice processor (mango ); mzinyeni fishing dam; poultry project at mzinyeni, mzondi &amp; ezakheni; sewing centre at mzondi; block making at mzinyeni, ubuhle bemvelo block making at mzinyeni;market stall at madanishini; craft centre at madanishini; sinamuva garden (watering material is required); xoshindlala garden (fencing &amp; installation of water pipes); ukuphila kwesizwe farming scheme (fencing); camp site &amp; caravan park at mzinyeni; kwashukela- uthango lwesizwe (completion of project).; Mzondi Poultry Farming, Inkunzi LED Centre (Garden &amp; Poultry, car wash at madanishini, sound system at bhekindoda, poultry project at Kwashukela, women hand craft project at kwashukela, candle making machine at kwashukela, sewing machine at mzondi &amp; mpumelelweni.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Tent &amp; chairs for hiring purposes required at sihlangwini (ubumbano co-orp); ngungunyane (masiphathane co-orp); nyamane (zamukuphila co-orp); khwelelani (ugqozi co-orp); nkomeni (siyabonga co-orp); ntabayengwe (qalakancane sound system); longoma (thandani co-orp- tent required); sihlangwini (siyakhuthala co-orp-grass cutting material is required); sihlangwini (masibonge youth choir- sound system is required); ubuhe bengwavuma youth club (traditional uniform); sound system required for ward 11 youth, melusi poultry project at sihlangwini, magugu(sibambene), kwaqathat (siyazama), majwayiza (bambanani) &amp; emafeni (asinamfihlo).</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> details to be confirmed</p>
	D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Quality maize meal grinding machine; market stall at makwakwa; sewing house &amp; machine at mziki; namaneni caravan park; mbodla sewing machine; emahlabeni sewing house &amp; machine; vukume sewing project (house &amp; machine); farmers store room at ndumo B-emahlabeni; upgrading of sound system (makhane); siwongane tent &amp; chairs hire; makhane tent &amp; chairs hire; emahlabeni sound system; mbodla sound system; makwakwa car wash.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Lundini, esigodini, emthonjeni, nkungwini (repairs &amp; new utensils) poultry projects; completion of nyathini poultry projects fencing of oshabeni; nkungwini 2 &amp; nyathini community gardens; piggery projects at okhalweni, nkungwini, machobeni &amp; lundini; Market stall is required; Nkungwini hardware &amp; buthchery.</p>

			<p><b>Ward 15:</b> Poultry projects at njakazana (laying eggs), manyiseni chicken meat, poultry project at mayaluka, mhlabende, mabona, ludaka &amp; mshonisalanga, kumboyi poultry project (laying eggs); market at manyiseni &amp; mayaluka are required; manyiseni shopping centre, grinding machine at manyiseni, ludaka &amp; ekuhlehleni. Fencing of gardens at ludaka, nhlabende &amp; khume.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Poultry farming at thelamama, mpala, mthanti, nyakazani; eziphosheni livestock project; Fencing &amp; buying of material for thelamama, ziphosheni, kwa-mthanti &amp; impala gardens; candle making machine, toilet paper making machine, maize meal production machine at thelamama; milk project; poultry project at impala.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Ngonyameni maize meal grinding machine and shelter; Fencing of gardens and provision of material at mbadleni, munywana, nsongweni &amp; mkhayeni; Poultry projects at mbadleni (equipment &amp; food) &amp; mgedula; Craft centre at munywana; candle making machine at nsongweni; toilet paper making machine mgedula.</p>
Agriculture	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Fencing of 32 garden projects; Construction of nhlonhlela, mpungamliilo, hlanzeni, ngudeni, mange, mpileni, msunduzi, okhetheni dams</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Igugu lamanguni &amp; Qhoqhoqho cattle farming; ophande irrigation scheme; tractor is required; upgrading of majozini, emdakeni, manqunjwana, edamii elibomvu dams; new dams are required at soshangane, ophande, qondile, embombo, kumpundulwana, oswayini, kutoto &amp; uzosha.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Construction of dipping tank at ezinyokeni (cezwane); bhekisisani ophansi garden project (awaiting for funds from DAEA); ubuhle buyeza art &amp; craft project (funding for material); ziyaphuphusa ground nuts projects; mandlazi musgroon project, tractors for farming purposes; mozi farmers; sugar can farmers at ophansi &amp; mangenya (endlovini); dip required at kwa-jobe, nongoboza (ophansi), &amp; mozi; siyafana support group at ophansi (HIV/AIDS).</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Grazing land at gujini (obaleni) &amp; ndlamiyane; sugar cane irrigation scheme (ndlamiyane); water supply for ubuhlebenyathi co-orp (mthindlwe garden), siphamandla garden (cezwane), thubelethu (siphahleni), phaphamani (gujini), ubuhlebethu garden, thuthukani garden, sibonokuhle garden (sibonokuhle), qedindlala garden (mthidlwe), izigizendonda garde, siphosenkosi garden (mthindlwe), zaminzuzo garden (ndlamiyane), masiphile garden (mthindlwe), nsimbae garden; nguni cattle project; Goat livestock at sibonokuhle, vukani-sizwe (seiphahleni); dips required at nsimbane (gujini) &amp; cezwane.</p>	
	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Sugar mill at mjindi; maize meal grinding machine; rice processing machine (bhanjana); tractor for farming purposes is required at gedleza; makhathini irrigation scheme, dipping tanks are required at mkhayana &amp; makhonyeni; food processing plant (makhathini), mdumbula plantation at mkhayana, water kiep at mkhayana.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Bambokuhle project at ohlalwini (engine &amp; installation of pipes), fencing of mfingose farm site, maize meal grinding machine required at biva, umthala irrigation scheme (fencing).</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> dam required at maphaya; cattle and goat projects at nyawo &amp; ntsinde, emachibini garden; vegetable garden at low cost housing area; dipping tank at emachibini, 4 4 garden fencing &amp; provision of water; machibini dam, nhlavini dam; maphaya garden project, hlakaniphani garden (fencing &amp; water provision); khandane chicken project; upgrading of 2 endabeni dams, relocation of jozini dipping tank to matalabane; upgrading of mpeshane dam; honey produce project at khandane; kwandlanzi garden; vegetable garden at esikhandane; vegetable garden at emanqayini;</p>	

			<p>dipping tanks are required at obhokweni &amp; echibini; upgrading of ekhandane, manqayini dams; new dam required at kongcobo; fencing of nqophamlando garden; hand craft centre at empondwane &amp; machibini; abbattor required at emaqandwini; sibandlana grazing land; ezinhlalavini grazing land.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Dams are urgently required at nkongwane, mlambo, lumbe, bhumaneni (othobothini), movini, siphoseth, kwayiwani, bhokweni, 4 4 &amp; msiyane; othobothini (phumela obala &amp; phatha igeja). Nguni cattle prject at nondabuya &amp; gwalieni; goat farming projects at eziphunzini, elumbe mombeni.</p>
	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Dams required at nyamane, phaweni, ezulwini &amp; mombeni; cattle production project at yangeni; ezulwini cattle production, ophondweni cattle production; two boreholes, fencing and water pump are at yangeni livestock project (also fencing og grazing land). Goat production at nyamane &amp; phaweni; honey production at mombeni. Dipping Tank at Kwa-Phaweni.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Thakane growers association (extension of fence &amp; water pipes); dips are required at mzondi, kwashukela, oneleni &amp; bhekindoda; tractor for farming purposes; grazing land, maize meal machine required at Mzinyeni.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Fencing of manguzi grazing land, khwelelani sweet potato, ugqozi, nkomeni,sihlangwini &amp; enaleni, garden projects &amp; supply of seeds; micro dams are required at enaleni &amp; nkomeni; ezinkambeni dam, macro dam for livestock, dam, sihlangwini dam, mhlathuze dam; goat farming at khwelelani, fencing of ubuhlebuyeza dam at ezinkambeni; reconstruction of magetshane dam; fencing of ngongoma gardens &amp; the new micro dam; alien plant eradication material, magugu poultry project.</p> <p>Ward 12: Maize meal grinding machine (bhambanana); irrigation scheme (thekwane); garden projects &amp; poultry farming.</p>	
	D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Upgrading of ndumo c (mziki); mbodla grazing land (fencing); sizani irrigation scheme; fencing of mathokotho, skomu, mbodla, mziki gardens; new irrigation system required at farm.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Construction of 2 nyathini dams, 2 othobothini dams, 2 nkungwini dams &amp; 2 kwadinabanye dams; tractor for farming purposes is required.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Dams are required ludaka, manyiseni, nhlabende, mabona, lubuyeni, kumangwanga; fencing of livestock site is required from mapayipini to ekuhlehleni.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Ndumo ground nuts projects (electricity and water supply is required); Ndumo biodiversity plant; ezibovini agricultural project; A&amp;C irrigation scheme must be repaired. Dams required at ziphosheni, Impala; grazing land; water pump to thelamama and small reservoir. Ndumo traditional Seed Bank project</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Dams required at munywana (2), nonjinjikazi, ngonyameni, mkhayeni, bovini (2); Livestock farming required at mbekwane &amp; bovini; Dip required at mkhayeni &amp; munywana; upgrading of nxangikhona dipping tank.</p>	
Tourism	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Historical sites (Ntshaneni ghost mountain; Mpileni; Ngoqongweni; Mhlekaazi; Mange mountains.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Majozini lodge, nkangala cultural village (umqhude); soshangane lodge; game reserve (CCA).</p>	

			<p><b>Ward 3:</b> Kwa-jobe indigenous trees for life; ezinyokeni tourism &amp; information centre; mozi pema-culture design; emzithini environmental management; camp site at ophansi; ophansi art &amp; culture designs.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Development of tourism centre at cezwane, igwambane (sibonokuhle), gujini, madiyane &amp; mangwenya.</p>
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Malevu tourism lodge at gedleza; Art &amp; craft market stall in block 6; art &amp; craft centre at gedleza.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> 2 cultural villages at biva, 2 market stalls at biva.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Lodge at nyawo T/C &amp; Ntshinde royal holdings (jozini); lodge at nkangala; caravan park; jozini parks &amp; gardens.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Art &amp; craft centre at nondabuya; nondaubuya lodge; caravan park at gwaliweni; caravan park &amp; lodge at othobothini; game reserve &amp; guest house at hlathikhulu forest.</p>
		C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Investigation of tourism opportunities at mzinyeni; mzondi canals &amp; mountains; mzinyeni natural features.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Lodges required at ntabayengwe, mpoli &amp; ntswanku; nsubani caves</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Lodge in ward 12</p>
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Namani camp site &amp; makhane women habd craft project.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Investigate tourism opportunities at Cecil's pass; ngodini cave; malomo (prime sites)</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Tourism camp at ekehlehleni, khume, endabeni, magwanga, nhlabende, mboyi, mayaluka &amp; mshonisalanga. Community lodges are required at mboyi, nhlabende &amp; nsunduzi.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Ndumo waste management centre; Information centre; balamhlanga camp site.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Lodge at nsongweni &amp; kwambone</p>
Social Welfare		A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> More details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Pension payout points are required at cezwane, ophansi, ezineshe, nhlangano, mozi, kwa-ngobese.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p>

		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Home affairs office is required</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> Home for disabled people at biva 2.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Home affairs offices (possibilities of being located at the Jozini MPCC); Centre for vulnerable women &amp; children (possible funding from Denmark &amp; Amref); Nyawo &amp; Maphaya drop in centre are required; hospice required at Maphaya.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Pension payout points at Thobothini, Mombeni, Embangweni, Nondabuya, Gangadweni, Nongwadla, Msiyane, Etsheni Elikhulu, Kumlambo, Lumbe &amp; 4 4.</p>
		C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p>
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Home base care centre is required.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Ekuhlehleni, Manyiseni, Ludaka &amp; Manyiseni drop in centres are required.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Satellite welfare office at Ndumo.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Details to be confirmed.</p>
<b>Infrastructure &amp; Services</b>	Education	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Primary &amp; high schools are required at Ngudeni; crèches are required at Odakeni, Hlekazi, Ntulindawo (fencing), Mpungamilo, Hlanganani, Kwa-Ntaba &amp; Mkhakhasini.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> Bamba high school (3 classes required); Nkangala primary school (1 class required for grade R); Vezukusa primary school (renovation of classes); library required at Mkuze; multi-racial school required at Mkuze; crèches are required at Nkangala Vulamehlo &amp; Umlingo village.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Emozi secondary school (7 classes required); new primary is required at Ezineshe I (6 classes required), Komkhulu primary school (6 classes required), Ezinyokeni primary school, more classes required at Ben-Jobe primary school.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> New primary schools are required at Sbonokuhle &amp; Nambhengu; rehabilitation of Iskhali Sanamuhla school (6 classes required) at Mangwenya; Ifalethu school (6 classes required); Mankanka high school (6 classes required); Gujini primary school (additional classes required). Thelimali, Vimbukhalo, Zakheleni crèches are required at Gujini; Mpumelelo, Zamokuhle &amp; Siyazama crèches are required at Mthindlwe; Khulangolwazi crèche is required at Sbonokuhle; Sibhekokuhle crèche is required at Esiphahleni; Isulethu &amp; Sakhisizwe crèches are required at Mangwanga; Vezukukhanya crèche is required at Cezwane; Vukani &amp; Ngicigci crèches are required at GG.</p>
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Lower primary at Bhanjana (4 classrooms); Izwilenkosi school (4 classrooms &amp; toilets); Injula school (5 classes).</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> New primary school at Magobhoyi; crèches required at Nyawushane, Mfingose &amp; Biva 2.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Skhandala ABET institution (building); Metro College; primary school required at Jozini low cost housing; high is required at Machibini;</p>

			<p>model c high school is required at jozini; crèches are required at manqayini, mpondwane, skhandane, endabeni, ehlahavini &amp; emlotheni.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Toilets required at gwaliweni school; crèches are required at gwaliweni, othobithini, nondabuya &amp; majalintini</p>
		C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Upgrading of mgwayeni primary school (computers); mtshakela high school (computers); phaweni primary school (computers); malobeni high school (computers); nyamane high school (computers); mlambongwenya school (computers); new primary school required at kulingweni; phondweni primary school (computers); kulingweni primary (3 classes); mhlumeni primary school (3 classes); mavela high school (computers), crèche at zinhlabeni, secondary school at nomgidi with 5 classes &amp; 6 toilets.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> New emabheshwini high school; empumelweni school (4 classes); ezihlabeni secondary school (toilets &amp; 6 classes); new mzondi high school (8 classes); new mziyeni high school. New crèches required ezinhlabeni &amp; ezimbengeni)</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Khanyisa at ntabayengwe, vulingqondo crèche, ngungunyane crèche at sihlangwini, Khulanathi &amp; isibanisezwe crèches are required.</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Electricity required at sambane &amp; enkulisweni primary school; imbodla primary school (additional classes, water &amp; sanitation); additional classes required at maqhawe, shemula, konya (toilets also required) primary school,</p>
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Mbodla &amp; ezihlabeni (10 classes); skills training centre at makhane; primary school required at mahlabeni; crèches required at mbodla, makwakwa, skomu, &amp; sizani, 10 classes at mahlabeni primary school need.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Creches are required at njikazane, bovini, kungwini, nyathini, oshabeni, machobeni, ingwavuma town, our lady primary school (class rooms required). Library is required at ingwavuma. Renovation of nyathini school, zombizwe, lundini &amp; khethwayo schools.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Mayaluka primary (2 classes required); new mabona primary is required; manyiseni primary (3 classes required); lubhoko high school (5 classes required). Crèches required at nhlabende, khume, ekuhleleni, mayaluka, mshonosalanga, njakazana, manyiseni &amp; ndumiso.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Modification of mthanti com-tech as a tertiary learning centre; ziphosheni primary school (8 classes required); mpala secondary school (10 classes required); new high school required at thelamama.</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Mbekwane primary school (3 classes required, fencing &amp; sanitation); Kwamalinga primary school (5 classrooms &amp; toilets required); new high schools at madeya, nonjinjikazi &amp; munywana.</p>
	Health	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> New clinics are required at msundize &amp; mange; 24 hrs clinics required at tshaneni, mpileni &amp; nhlonhlela.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> New clinic required at nkangala &amp; qondile; mobile clinic required at ezinkunini.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Upgrading of ophansi clinic; upgrading of izineshe mobile clinic; new clinics are required at ekuveleni, ezinyikeni, emozi, ekudilikeni, kwa-ngobese &amp; cezwane.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Mobile clinics are required at mandonya, cezwane, cezwane tea-room, gujini &amp; mthidlwe.</p>
		B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> Mobile clinic required at makhonyeni, sibongile &amp; gg.</p>

			<p><b>Ward 6:</b> New clinic required at nyawushane; mobile clinic required at ohlalwini.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> 24 hrs clinic at ndabeni &amp; mpondwane; new hospital at gori; new clinic at manqayini, nhlalavini &amp; mgabadeli</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Clinics required at othobothini.</p>
		C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> 24 hrs clinics with committed staff are required at nyamane, ezulwini, phaweni, mombeni &amp; kulingweni.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Mobile clinics are required at manqwashu, ezakheni, mzinyeni, ezimbengeni, shukela, mzondi &amp; mabheshwini; new clinic required at emagabha.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Permanent clinic is required at mthonjeni; 24 hrs clinics required at sihangwini, odwaleni &amp; ntabayengwe.</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> 24 hrs clinic is required at bhambanana.</p>
		D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Mobile clinics are required at makhan &amp; mbodla, mziki mobile clinic (improvement is required); new clinic required at makhane.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Oshabeni clinic (improvement in terms of service); new clinic is required at okhalweni &amp; bovini (poly clinic); mobile clinics are required at ngonyameni, machobeni, nyathini &amp; dinabanye.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Mobile clinics are required at endabeni, mayaluka, mboyi, hlabende &amp; mabona.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> Ndumo poly clinic; mpala mobile clinic ( require building) ; thelamama mobile clinic (building &amp; fencing is required).</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Mbadleni mobile clinic require improvement; shelters are required at bovini poly clinic, ngonyameni, nonjinjikazi &amp; munywana; shelters are also required at ngonyameni &amp; malinga mobile clinics.</p>
Housing & land	A: Ward 1,2,3,4	<p><b>Ward 1:</b> Low cost/rural housing is required at hlanzeni, empileni, msunduze, dukumbe, mhlekazi, tshaneni, mange,nhlonhlela &amp; ngudeni.</p> <p><b>Ward 2:</b> uBombo medium cost housing; umlingo phase 3; mkuze (lindelani) low cost hosing; rural housing/in-situ upgrade is required at nkangala, uphande, qondile, majozini &amp; matalabane.</p> <p><b>Ward 3:</b> Kwa-jobe phase 2; houses are required in the whole ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 4:</b> Houses are required in the whole ward.</p>	
	B: Ward 5,6,7,8	<p><b>Ward 5:</b> 2250 rural houses required.</p> <p><b>Ward 6:</b> In-situ upgrade housing development is required at Ohlalwini, Mamfene, Mfingose &amp; Nyawushane.</p> <p><b>Ward 7:</b> Rural housing are required at khandane, mpondwane, endabeni, maphaya; sibandlana, manqayini &amp; machibini; Jozini phase 2; Jozini rental housing.</p> <p><b>Ward 8:</b> Low cost houses are required at mombeni, msiyane/Othobithini, lumbe, gwaliweni &amp; nondabuya. Meduim housing is also required at</p>	

		Othobothini.
	C: Ward 9,10,11,12	<p><b>Ward 9:</b> Low cost housing is required in the entire ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 10:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 11:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 12:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p>
	D: Ward 13,14,15,16,17	<p><b>Ward 13:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 14:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 15:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p> <p><b>Ward 16:</b> In-situ upgrade per each household; low cost housing; rental housing &amp; cluster housing (simplex)</p> <p><b>Ward 17:</b> Rural housing project is required the whole entire ward.</p>

The above-mentioned information gives a broad picture on community needs at a demarcation ward level. It will also assist the municipality to prepare proper Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) and Quality Of Life Survey (QLS).

**APPENDIX 2: ELECTRIFICATION BACKOLOG IN UMKHANYAKUDE  
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

**JOZINI MUNICIPALITY (KZ 272)**

**ELECTRIFICATION BACKLOG IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT  
MUNICIPALITY**

**JOZINI MUNICIPALITY (KZ 272)**

**Ward 1**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
200	Jozini	Mange	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
125	Jozini	Ngudeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
130	Jozini	Msunduze	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
390	Jozini	Mhlekezzi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
370	Jozini	Mpileni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
100	Jozini	Hlanzeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
110	Jozini	Dukumbe	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
340	Jozini	Tshaneni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
150	Jozini	Mpungamliilo	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
70	Jozini	Ntulindawo	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=1985				

**Ward 2**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
1700	Jozini	Nkangala	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1540	Jozini	Esikhaleni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1200	Jozini	Majozini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1600	Jozini	Ophande	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1450	Jozini	Qondile	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=7490				

**Ward 3**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
200	Jozini	Emozi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
268	Jozini	Ekudilikeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
250	Jozini	Nhlangano	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
350	Jozini	Ezineshe	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding

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200	Jozini	kuMandlazi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Bhudlwini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
350	Jozini	Ezinyokeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
390	Jozini	Ekuveleni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
360	Jozini	Cezwana	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Ndalini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=2768				

**Ward 4**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
200	Jozini	Nohhihi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Gujini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Mthidlwe	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Mandonya	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Siphahleni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Mangwenya	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=1300				

**Ward 5**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
200	Jozini	Makhonyeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
590	Jozini	Mkhonjeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
900	Jozini	Gedleza	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
590	Jozini	Bhanjana	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Mthelu	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=2580				

**Ward 6**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
300	Jozini	Mfingosi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Magobhoyi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding

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300	Jozini	Hlalwini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Mamfene	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
280	Jozini	Biva 1	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Biva 2	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Nyawoshana	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=1980				

**Ward 7**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
500	Jozini	Maphaya	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Manqayini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Sibandlana	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
500	Jozini	Low Cost Housing	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Machibini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
250	Jozini	Mlotheni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
230	Jozini	Mpondwane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Endabeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
150	Jozini	Khandane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=2530				

**Ward 8**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
1500	Jozini	Othobothini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1400	Jozini	Nondabuya	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
520	Jozini	Gwaliweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
250	Jozini	Mombeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=3670				

**Ward 9**

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No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
1100	Jozini	Ophondweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1500	Jozini	Phaweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1700	Jozini	Nyamane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1650	Jozini	Kwa-jona	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1500	Jozini	Kwa-yangweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1400	Jozini	Esingeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=8850				

**Ward 10**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
250	Jozini	Bhekindoda	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Nomgidi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
190	Jozini	Mzondi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
295	Jozini	Mzinyini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Shukela	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
320	Jozini	Manqwashu	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
201	Jozini	Mabheshwini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
150	Jozini	Sidakeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=1906				

**Ward 11**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
600	Jozini	Esihlangwini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
650	Jozini	Emthonjeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Sovane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
300	Jozini	Kwabheka	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding

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700	Jozini	Nyamane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
800	Jozini	Magugu	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
400	Jozini	Ntabayengwe	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Okhalweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Engweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=4150				

**Ward 12**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
168	Jozini	Esiweni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Mlawu	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Shemula	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
200	Jozini	Mathayini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
190	Jozini	Naleni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
321	Jozini	Okhayeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
204	Jozini	Khwambuzi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=1483				

**Ward 13**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
2100	Jozini	Makhanisi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1200	Jozini	Mziki	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1100	Jozini	Siwongwana	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1550	Jozini	Mahlabeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1600	Jozini	Mbodla	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=7550				

**Ward 14**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
760	Jozini	Nkungwini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
640	Jozini	Dinabanye	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
579	Jozini	Oshabeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
800	Jozini	Nyathini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
650	Jozini	Lindizwe	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
700	Jozini	Machobeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
800	Jozini	Esheshi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=4929				

**Ward 15**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
750	Jozini	Endabeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
800	Jozini	Ekuhleleni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
750	Jozini	Ediphini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
649	Jozini	Ekhume	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
750	Jozini	Mphangane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=3699				

**Ward 16**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
1500	Jozini	Thelamama	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1200	Jozini	Kwa-Mthanti	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
500	Jozini	Eziphosheni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1500	Jozini	Maphindela	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=4700				

**Ward 17**

No. of new connections	Town	Area	Rural/Non Rural	Remarks
1000	Jozini	Nonjinjikazi	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1300	Jozini	Madeya	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
600	Jozini	Mkhayeni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1500	Jozini	Munywane	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
900	Jozini	Bomvini	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1200	Jozini	Engonyameni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
1400	Jozini	Embadleni	Deep Rural	Waiting for DME funding
Total=7900				

Jozini Local Municipality has a total backlog of 69470 on electricity connections.